While Commerce spreads her canvas o'er the main,
And Agriculture ploughs the grateful plain
Minerva aids Columbia's rising race
With arms to triumph and with arts to grace

THE COLUMBIAN Magazine, OR MONTHLY MISCELLANY

Containing a View of the

History, Manners & Literature, Characters of the YEAR 1787.

EMOLLIT MORES.

VOL. 1.

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed for
T. SEDDON, W. SPOTSWOOD, C. CIST, & J. TRENCHARD.

PREFACE.

IT is in literature, as it is in life, a duty which every man ſhould impoſe upon himſelf, occaſionally to review the manner of conducting the taſk which he has undertaken, to apologize for the errors he has committed, and to acknowledge the aſſiſtance he has received. In diſcharging this duty, the Editor of a periodical work can only indulge a ſenſe of obligation; for little merit is to be derived from the labour of compilation, and that is all his claim, to balance the great account of public indulgence and private contribution: whatever may be his toil, however great his ſucceſs, it muſt ſtill be remembered, that he has merely collected and claſſed in one cabinet, thoſe curioſities which he never would have poſſeſſed but for the bounty of others, and of which the productive value muſt ultimately depend upon the eſtimation of the world.

The Editor of the Columbian Magazine, has therefore choſen this opportunity to return the humble compenſation of thanks for the favour of his correſpondents, which has enabled him to furniſh novelty, entertainment, and inſtruction to his readers; and for the approbation of his patrons, which has enabled the proprietors to ſurmount every conſideration of difficulty and expence in proſecuting this work.

Thus, while the hiſtorian commemorates the wonderful events of the late revolution, and tranſmits to proſperity, the long liſt of illuſtrious characters that gave wiſdom to the councils, and glory to the arms of America, this miſcellaneous volume may, perhaps, be regarded as a cotemporary evidence of the progreſs of literature and the arts among her citizens—at leaſt, it will ſerve to ſhew, that, the ſource of all improvement and ſcience, a liberal encouragement, was offered, at this early period of her independency, to every attempt for the advancement of knowledge and virtue.

Regarding it, indeed, as a future criterion of the opinions and characters of the age, the great purpoſe of the Columbian Magazine has been to communicate eſſays of entertainment, without ſacrificing decency to wit, and to diſſeminate the works of ſcience, without ſacrificing intrinſic utility to a critical conſideration of ſtyle and compoſition. Hence, however ſuperior the wiſdom of ſucceeding generations ſhall prove, poſterity may at leaſt be taught to venerate the purity and virtue of their fathers; and, if they find nothing in this work to increaſe their ſtock of knowledge, neither will any thing be found to vitiate their taſte, or contaminate their manners.

The

PREFACE.

The admiſſion of political and theological controverſy, has likewiſe been ſtudiouſly declined; for ſuch is the ſtructure of the human mind, that a difference of opinion upon the principles of government or religion, uſually generates perſonal animoſity, and the enquiry into theſe ſubjects (certainly the moſt intereſting to mankind) has often deviated from reaſon to reproach—from the diſcuſſion of opinions, to the defamation of characters. Thoſe general diſquiſitions, however, which cultivate truth without inviting altercation, have found an eaſy acceſs to the public; for, in cloſing the ſource of unprofitable diſputation, care was taken not to obſtruct the channels of ſalutary information and rational debate.

Such have been the principles upon which the Columbian Magazine has hitherto proceeded: and, perhaps, the next object entitled to the public conſideration, is the encouragement which it has given to native induſtry, and the uſeful arts. The labour of the preſs is performed, the paper and materials for publication are ſupplied, and the work is embelliſhed, at a monthly expence of one hundred pounds, by the mechanics and manufacturers of the United States. The diſburſements, indeed, render it neceſſary to ſolicit the punctual payment of the ſubſcriptions in advance, agreeably to the conditions originally propoſed; for, however trifling each ſum may appear, it is on the collective amount of the ſubſcriptions, and the regularity of the payments, that the fate of this undertaking muſt depend. With the fulleſt confidence, therefore, in the public liberality, the proprietors preſume to preſs this ſubject upon their attention, which otherwiſe, from its apparent inſignificancy as it affects an individual, might be neglected or forgotten.

Nothing now remains but to aſſure the patrons of the Columbian Magazine, that every exertion ſhall be made to advance its utility, and encreaſe its merits;—to requeſt the continuance of the ingenious correſpondence which has hitherto enriched our collection, and to invite the aid, and patronage of every friend to refined literature and liberal entertainment.

INTRODUCTION.

DEFERENCE to our friends and the public,—as well as compliance with eſtabliſhed cuſtom——render it neceſſary to make a few prefatory remarks on the preſent work.

That a periodical publication, containing a miſcellaneous aſſemblage of inſtructive and entertaining compoſitions (ſuch as we hope the Columbian Magazine will prove to be) muſt be highly beneficial to the community—promote a ſpirit of literature—afford means of inſtruction to numbers, who would be otherwiſe debarred from it—and be, to the learned, a proper vehicle for conveying uſeful obſervations and remarks to the public—are truths ſo ſelf-evident as to need no enforcement.

To render it more extenſively ſerviceable, we ſolicit the aſſiſtance of the literati of every claſs and denomination, The philoſopher may here communicate the reſult of his reſearches—the moraliſt lay down rules of ethics and diſcipline—the ſatiriſt laſh the vices and follies of the times—the candid inquirer propoſe his doubts and difficulties for ſolution—the humoriſt raiſe an innocent laugh—and the poet invoke the muſes, on ſubjects as well gay as grave.

As a conſiderable number of thoſe magazines will be ſent to different parts of Europe,—and as they will, poſſibly, prove a criterion by which the literary taſte of this country will be judged there—we hope this will be a ſtrong inducement to men of abilities to favour us with their correſpondence. On ſuch we entirely rely: for it is evident that the reputation of a work of this kind, muſt, finally, depend upon the ſupport of perſons of that deſcription.

Let not the inexperienced be intimidated from aſſuming the pen—we ſhall receive, with gratitude, the favours of all correſpondents—and ſhall obſerve that degree of propriety and decorum in the refuſal of ſuch as may be inadmiſſible, which is due to voluntary and well-meant contributions. . . . . Periodical publications of this kind have in Europe proved the means of maturing and perfecting the taſte and talents of many who afterwards became the moſt celebrated literary characters. We hope the Columbian Magazine will prove equally uſeful here.

To conclude: our utmoſt endeavours ſhall be exerted to merit the public countenance—how far thoſe endeavours may be attended with ſucceſs, muſt be decided by the execution of the plan. We hope for the indulgence of the candid part of our fellow-citizens, to overlook whatever defects may be found in the infant undertaking. From thoſe ill-natured critics, whoſe ſovereign pleaſure is cenſure, we expect no mercy—nor even juſtice. It may, however, tend to mitigate the rigour of even their ſentence, when we ſolemnly aſſure them that pecuniary are not the principal (far from being the only) inducements we have to this undertaking. We indulge the pleaſing and the patriotic hope of advancing the beſt intereſts of ſociety.

THE PROPRIETORS.

QUERIES *ſubmitted to our* CORRESPONDENTS *for a fair and candid* Diſcuſſion.

ARE ſumptuary laws compatible with the liberty of the American republics?

The laws of Sparta and Athens, were founded upon principles diametrically oppoſite—which were beſt calculated to promote the happineſs of mankind?

Could we, at the preſent day, diſpenſe with the uſe of gold and ſilver, as media of commerce, like the ancient Spartans?

How far is the popular prejudice of the gradual deterioration of mankind, founded in juſtice?

Monteſquieu accounts for almoſt every peculiarity of cuſtoms, manners, and laws, by the influence of climate—Is not this ſtrongly contradicted by the difference in character of the ſame nation, at different periods? *e. g.* The ancient and preſent Greeks, Romans, Spaniards, &c.

Has not the civilization of mankind been as much effected by the influence of the fair ſex, as by any other cauſe whatſoever?

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE art of procuring pleaſant dreams—A citizen of the United States—The deformed and handſome leg—Remarks on, and extracts from "The happineſs of America,"—The former, preſent, and future proſpects of America—The dying chriſtian's ſoliloquy—The burning of Fairfield —Epitaph on a young lady, late of this city, &c. &c. ſhall appear in our next number.

Elidurus, and the ode to my pipe, not being originals, we wiſh to decline the inſertion of them.

The blackbird's neſt would give uneaſineſs to a reſpectable body of people.

A Citizen—and a Public Creditor—do not come within our plan, which totally excludes all party politics.

The deſcription of the bones found near the Ohio, muſt be deferred until our Magazine for November, as it will require an engraving, and the two intended for our ſecond number are already appropriated.

Our moſt reſpectful thanks are due to the various gentlemen who have already favoured us with their correſpondence—and to thoſe who have kindly promiſed to furniſh us hereafter.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE:

OR

Monthly Miſcellany.

For SEPTEMBER, 1786.

Sketch of the Life of the Late NATHANIEL GREENE, Major General of the Forces of the United States of America:

Embelliſhed with his Portrait, elegantly Engraved.

THIS gallant officer, whoſe death is ſo generally and ſo juſtly regretted, was born in the town of Warwick, Kent county, Rhode-Iſland, in or about the year 1741, and was the ſecond ſon of a reſpectable citizen of the ſame name, (deſcended from ſome of the firſt ſettlers in the colony) who was extenſively concerned in lucrative iron-works, the property of which, at his death, (prior to the war) he left to his children.

The ſubject of this ſketch was endowed with an uncommon degree of judgment and penetration, which, with a benevolent manner and affable behaviour, acquired him a number of valuable friends, by whoſe intereſt and influence, he was, at an early period of life, choſen a member of the aſſembly of the then colony of Rhode-iſland. This truſt, in which he gave the higheſt ſatisfaction to his conſtituents, he continued to poſſeſs until, and at, the period, when the folly and madneſs of England ſevered a world from her empire.

After the ſkirmiſhes at Lexington and Concord, when a ſpirit of reſiſtance ſpread, like wild-fire, over the continent, Rhode-iſland was not deficient in her contributions for the general defence. She raiſed three regiments of militia, the command whereof was given to Mr. Greene, who was nominated brigadier-general. The liberty, ſafety, and proſperity of his country being expoſed to imminent danger, the pacific principles of quakeriſm, in which he had been educated, proved inſufficient to combat the ardent ſpirit of liberty with which his boſom glowed.

He led the troops under his command to Cambridge, and was preſent at the evacuation of Boſton, by a force which had in England been vauntingly ſtated treble the number that would be requiſite

to

to dragoon America into unconditional ſubmiſſion.

General Greene's merit and abilities, as well in the council as in the field, were not long unnoticed by general Waſhington, who repoſed in him the utmoſt confidence, and paid a particular deference to his advice and opinion, on all occaſions of doubt and difficulty. This excited the jealouſy of ſeveral officers, of older date and higher rank, who were not wanting in endeavours to ſupplant him: but in vain—the commander in chief knew and prized his worth as it deſerved.

He was appointed major-general by congreſs, the 26th of Auguſt, 1776. Towards the cloſe of that year, he was at the Trenton ſurprize; and, at the beginning of the next, was at the battle of Princeton, two enterprizes not more happily planned that judiciouſly and bravely executed, in both of which he highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, ſerving his noviciate under the American Fabius.

At the battle of Germantown, he commanded the left wing of the American army—and his utmoſt endeavours were exerted to retrieve the fortune of that day, in which his conduct met with the approbation of the commander in chief.

In March, 1778, he was appointed quarter-maſter general, which office he accepted under a ſtipulation that his rank in the army ſhould not be affected by it, and that he ſhould retain his right to command in time of action, according to his rank and ſeniority. This he exerciſed at the battle of Monmouth, where he commanded the right wing of the army.

About the middle of the ſame year, an attack, in conjunction with the French fleet, on the Britiſh garriſon at Newport, Rhode-iſland, being planned, general Sullivan was appointed to the command, under whom general Greene ſerved. This attempt was unſucceſsful——the French fleet having ſailed out of harbour, to engage lord Howe's fleet, they were diſperſed by a ſtorm, and the Americans were obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Newport, in doing which general Greene diſplayed a great degree of ſkill in drawing off the army in ſafety.

After the hopes of the Britiſh generals, to execute ſome deciſive ſtroke to the northward, were fruſtrated, they turned their attention to the ſouthern ſtates, as leſs capable of defence, and more likely to reward the invaders with ample plunder. A grand expedition was, in conſequence, planned at New-York, where the army embarked on the 26th of December, 1779, and landed on the 11th of February, 1780, within about thirty miles of Charleſton, which, after a brave defence, was ſurrendered to ſir Henry Clinton, on the 12th of May.

A ſeries of ill ſucceſs followed this unfortunate event. The American arms in South Carolina were in general unſucceſsful, and the inhabitants were obliged to ſubmit to the invaders, whoſe impolitic ſeverity was extremely ill calculated to anſwer any of the objects for which the war had been commenced.

Affairs were thus circumſtanced, when general Waſhington appointed general Greene to the command of the American forces in the ſouthern diſtrict. He arrived at Charlotte, on the ſecond day of December, 1780, accompanied by gen. Morgan, a brave officer, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf to the northward, in the expedition againſt Burgoyne.

He

He found the forces he was to command, reduced to a very ſmall number by defeat and by deſertion. The returns were nine hundred and ſeventy continentals, and one thouſand and thirteen militia. Military ſtores, proviſions, forage, and all things neceſſary, were, if poſſible, in a more reduced ſtate than his army. His men were without pay, and almoſt without clothing, and ſupplies of the latter were not to be had but from a diſtance of two hundred miles. In this perilous and embarraſſed ſituation, he had to oppoſe a reſpectable and victorious army. Fortunately for him, the conduct of ſome of the friends of royalty obliged numbers, otherwiſe diſpoſed to remain neuter, to take up arms in their own defence. This and the prudent meaſures the general took for removing the innumerable difficulties and diſadvantages he was ſurrounded with, and for conciliating the affections of the inhabitants, ſoon brought together a conſiderable force, far inferior, however, to that of the Britiſh, who eſteemed the country perfectly ſubjugated.

[The remainder of the above is unavoidably poſtponed. It ſhall be continued in our next.]

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

THE wondrous connection between this mortal frame, and the celeſtial ſpirit that animates it, has always been a grand ſubject of enquiry. Among other amazing phænomena, is that lethargy and total inſenſibility which may continue for weeks, and even months: ſeveral perſons thus in appearance dead, having no conſciouſneſs of any thing during that time. Some would infer from this, that the ſoul is really annihilated, and will, in fact, be ſo for ever on the final diſſolution of the body: but happily for mankind, this inference is by no means juſt. Perpetual thought is no more the eſſence of the ſoul, than conſtant action or ſenſation that of the body. It has, indeed, leſs occaſion for perfect reſt; but yet we often obſerve it. Our waking ſtate has many blanks, in which the mind receives no ſenſible impreſſion; when we attempt to recollect what we have heard, ſeen, felt, and thought, for half an hour, the whole will not occupy ten minutes. In ſleep this is more frequent. Many never dream for a whole night, and ſome only in the firſt or latter part of their ſleep.—And if the action of the ſoul may ceaſe for an hour, why not for a month? It is more wonderful that the body can remain in ſo long a lethargy, without any corruption in its fluids.

Though the action of the ſoul is ſuſpended by a failure in certain bodily organs, it may act independent of them in a ſeparate ſtate. Let the ſtrings of a harpſichord be broken in the midſt of a fine piece, the heavenly harmony immediately ceaſes, the ſkill of the performer avails him nothing: but give him another inſtrument, or let him read, write, or act in any other capacity than that of a muſician, he is not affected by the failure of the harpſichord.

Though it is moſt probable, that the ſoul is thus at reſt, it is alſo very poſſible, that it may be employed in very active ſcenes during ſuch temporary death of the body. People of deep thought, ſtrong imagination, and great ſenſibility, often fall into a reverie, in which they enjoy the livelieſt ſenſations; but being

being suddenly called off by very different objects, and deeply or for a long time, engaged by them, absolutely forget the whole. The same happens to great dreamers: wake them at any time in the night, and they have been extremely busy, have had agonies, or extasies; but when dreaming undisturbed till morning, they often retain only a confused idea of the whole night's work, or only recollect one scene of the many they have gone through. It must be well observed, that consciousness is a mental faculty, seldom exerted, and often dormant in the most active employment of the soul. A mathematician may for hours be immersed in his problem, and never once think of himself.—The poet in his pindaric flights, may be in the same situation. In the heat of battle, many feel not severe wounds: and the ideas, I, me, mine, perhaps during the whole action, never enter their mind. Every man of business may easily confirm this from his own experience. An immediate remembrance, or the reflection, that I have done, thought, or felt, is not more necessary than the consciousness of the present sensation. It is, indeed, very natural; and without a frequent exercise of it, our knowledge could not be useful hereafter. The most important sensations would vanish, like the image from a mirror. But any sudden avocation often prevents this reflection; and, consequently, the strongest emotions may not be recollected till after a long time; sometimes never. It is thus a train of reasoning, a poetical beauty, a curious dream is lost, and at last recovered by the means of similar sensations, which happen to occur. Nay, how often is a theme of discourse lost by interruption, so that neither the speaker nor hearer can, without difficulty, recollect it? In a rapid transition from one subject to another, many topics that deeply engaged a circle, are thus, after a few hours, utterly forgotten, and never afterwards thought of. For all we know, therefore, the soul may, in those trances of the body, have very sublime and joyful sensations, though so different from its employment in the usual connection with the body, that they cannot be recollected. The many well known facts of people that walk in their sleep, are not less wonderful. Some travel about for several miles, open gates, pass narrow bridges, climb high ladders, hold long and sensible soliloquies, or even converse with persons that answer them, perform with usual dexterity, the occupations of the day, and after all this, go quietly to bed, unconscious in the morning of the whole. A sense of identity is, however, necessary in our future state. Reward and punishment suppose a consciousness of merit and guilt. The remembrance of every noble deed will, to all eternity, be a source of rapture. Though this sense of identity is suspended during a trance, we have no reason to think, that it must cease in death: for the person that walks in his sleep, knows himself to be the same thro' life, though unconscious of those nightly rambles. The union of a soul and body will, probably, always be a mystery. It is, however, very comfortable to find, that the utmost influence of the body, only proves it to be a necessary instrument of the mind in the present state; and that the more constant energy of the soul, in the disorders of this earthly frame, in its gradual decay, and often in the moment of its

its diſſolution, is a ſtrong preſumption, that ſhe will ſurvive it: ſeveral moral arguments prove it to a certainty.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

I WAS highly pleaſed lately with the peruſal of a work ſtiled the "year 2500," in which the benevolent author portrays the ſituation which he hopes France will be in at that period, and ſhews in a very ſtriking point of view, the abſurdity of many of the moſt favorite practices of the preſent day, in that kingdom. I felt myſelf ſtrongly impreſſed with the idea, and threw myſelf on a couch where I purſued the reflection as far as I was capable, extending my view to this country. After ſome time I fell aſleep, and dreamed that I was tranſported to ſo diſtant a period, as the year 1850, and, that on entering a coffee-houſe, I took up a newspaper, and read ſome paragraphs of the following tenor, which ſtruck me with ſurpriſe and pleaſure.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1850. A letter received from Cadiz, dated the 10th of March, ſays "We have authentic accounts that the American admiral, Beaunale, with 10 ſail of the line, has lately had a deſperate engagement with a grand fleet of the Algerines, of 11 ſail of the line, 6 frigates, and 4 gallies. Both fought with the utmoſt bravery—but two of Algerine firſt rate veſſels being blown up, and a great havock being made among the crews of the reſt, three ſtruck, and the remainder fled. The ſignals for chaſe were made, and three more captured—the reſt were driven aſhore—and fire-ſhips being ſent among them, were all ſet in flames, and conſumed. The brave admiral immediately ſailed to Algiers, which he bombarded with ſuch vigour, that in a ſhort time all the fortifications on the ſide towards the ſea, were levelled, and the city almoſt entirely reduced to aſhes. The dey ſent an ambaſſador to ſue for peace, and was ſo terrified at the fate of the fleet, on which he had placed all his reliance, that he conſented to ſurrender all the piratical veſſels which have ſo long infeſted the Mediterranean, and even the Atlantic."

Richmond, April 30. By authentic advices from Kentucke, we are informed that no leſs than 150 veſſels have been built on the river Ohio, during the laſt year, and ſent down that river and the Miſſiſſippi, laden with valuable produce, which has been carried to the Weſt-Indies where the veſſels and their cargoes have been diſpoſed of to great advantage.

Boſton, April 30. At length the canal acroſs the iſthmus of Darien is completed. It is about 60 miles long, and half a mile broad. Firſt rate veſſels of war can with eaſe ſail through. The coſt has been about £.100,000. Two veſſels belonging to this port, two to Philadelphia, and one to New-York, ſailed through the 20th of January laſt, bound for Canton in China.

Columbia, May 1. Extract from the journals of congreſs. Ordered that there be 20 profeſſors in the univerſity of Columbia, in this city, viz. of divinity, of church hiſtory, of Hebrew, of Greek, of humanity, of logic, of moral philoſophy, of natural philoſophy, of mathematics, of civil hiſtory, of natural hiſtory, of common and civil law, of the law of nature and nations, of rhetoric and belles lettres, of

of botany, of materia medica, of phyſic, of chymiſtry, of anatomy and of midwifery,

Charleſton, April 15. No leſs than 10,000 blacks have been tranſported from this ſtate and Virginia, during the two laſt years to Africa, where they have formed a ſettlement near the mouth of the river Goree. Very few blacks remain in this country now: and we ſincerely hope that in a few years every veſtige of the infamous traffic, carried on by our anceſtors in the human ſpecies, will be done away.

Pittſburg, January 15. The canal which is making from the river Ohio to the Suſquehannah, and thence to the Delaware, will be of immenſe advantage to the united ſtates. If the ſame progreſs continues to be made hereafter that has been for ſome time paſt, it will be completed in leſs than two years.

Delegates from the 30th new ſtate, laid off a few months ſince, by order of congreſs, lately arrived at Columbia; and, on producing their credentials, were received into the federal council.

A ſplendid edition of the hiſtory of the ſettlement and increaſe of the European colonies in America, in 10 vols. folio, adorned with 200 copperplates, has been juſt printed in this town.

The agricultural ſociety of this town, have offered premiums to the amount of £.1000 for the improvement of huſbandry.

In the aſſembly of this ſtate, it was lately ordered, that the ſalaries of public ſchool-maſters ſhall hereafter be £.200 per annum.

Ezekiel Jones was lately convicted of not ſending his ſon to ſchool, although five years old. The time ordered by law is at four years. He was ſentenced to ſtand in a white ſheet, three ſucceſſive Sundays in his pariſh church.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The SHIPWRECK.

A Fragment.

Founded on fact.

TIRED with oppreſſion in our native land, and in hopes of a better ſituation in America, two hundred of us, hale, hearty, and induſtrious, beſides women and children, embarked at *****, on board the ******, bound for Philadelphia.

From the outſet untoward accidents awaited us. We had not been ten days at ſea, when our veſſel ſprung a leak, which for a long time baffled all our endeavours. At length, being diſcovered, it was ſtopped, and we eſteemed ourſelves ſecure. Thoughtleſs mortals! the diſappointment of to-day never produces the effect of preparing you for the calamity of to-morrow.

A guſt aroſe! the elements warred together, as if it were the "laſt groan of expiring nature." The floodgates of heaven ſeemed looſed! dreadful peals of thunder rattled on the ear. The ſtouteſt hearts were appalled. The forked lightning ſtruck our maſt, and ſet the veſſel on fire. Between two raging elements, the roaring billows that laſhed her ſides, and ſeemed ready to ſwallow her and us, though they had appeared ſo terrific before—now loſt their horrors, and were regarded, melancholy alternative! as a leſs tremendous enemy than their new auxiliary.

With vaſt difficulty the flame was extinguiſhed—but not until it had rendered our veſſel ſcarcely manageable. To complete the meaſure

ſure of our woes, our proviſions fell ſhort. A biſcuit and a pint of water, fetid and almoſt as denſe as glue, was the daily portion of each! Every morning ſaw two or three miſerable wretches heaved overboard, into a watry grave, in the preſence of their dejected friends and relatives, each hourly expecting the hand of death to cloſe his eyes, and free him from his abyſs of miſery.

"Father! father!" cries a once beautiful, but now emaciated child, whoſe viſage bore irreſiſtible evidence of near-approaching mortality, "get me a drink! I faint—"
"I die!—for God's ſake let me
"have a drop of water to quench
"my thirſt!"

"Captain, I beg a little water
"to ſave my child from death."—
"You have had your ſhare for
"to-day, and ſhall have no more,"

"Brute! ſtranger to the tender
"feelings of nature—had you a
"child—but you are not worthy
"of having one—you would pity
"my preſent ſituation, and relieve
"me."

The mother of the child, who had ſwooned away, juſt came to herſelf. She heard his plaintive cries. She joined her voice to his, and beſought the father to procure the water.

Melancholy, anguiſh, and torture, ſeized the tender huſband's—the tender father's ſoul. The big tear rolled down his cheek. "Gracious
"and all-powerful God! why viſit
"your children with ſuch calami-
"ties? Preſumptuous man!" added he, recovering himſelf, "are
"you to dare ſcrutinize the ways
"of unerring Providence? Not my
"will, O Lord, but thine be
"done!"

He returned to the ſcene he had juſt quitted. His beloved child lay breathing his laſt. His wife had ſwooned away again. The ſight was too afflictive. His agonies overpowered him. He went to the captain, whom he ſtruck. The blows were returned. He ſeized a ſword; and the captain ruſhing forward, received it in his breaſt. He cloſed his eyes for ever.

Diſorder and confuſion enſued in the veſſel. The ſailors plundered every thing they could lay their hands upon: and ſuch was their irregularity and careleſſneſs, that they ran the veſſel aground at ********, in the ſtate of ********.

The ſea ran mountains high. A ſkiff, with about twenty perſons on board, was overſet by an enormous wave. The ſhrieks and piteous cries of men, women, and children, ſoon died away. They were ſwallowed up.

About thirty miſerable wretches of us, gained the ſhore, ſome fortunate enough to ſave their property. We expected there to meet with relief and comfort. Fatal deluſion! Had we been thrown aſhore among the New Zealanders, among the ſwarthy ſons of Guinea, or among the rapacious Algerines, our fate could not have been more ſevere. We were cruelly plundered. Not a valuable article was left us—and we were reduced to beggary in a ſtrange land, without a hope for redreſs.

Man! man! wretched, infatuated man! Can a ſordid trifle tempt you thus to violate every rule of right and juſtice—to ſteel your heart againſt the feelings of humanity—and to be more cruel and noxious than the raging elements! Short is your day—and then all the vanities of this world will paſs away—the veil that prevents your regarding

regarding objects in their true light, will be removed—keen remorſe will prey upon your tortured ſoul, and be an earneſt of your future never-dying woe!

Rulers of America! Guard againſt this barbarity! make ſevere laws to puniſh the miſcreants who may be guilty of it—and let a civic crown be awarded the man who ventures his own life to ſave that of a fellow-creature in the direſt diſtreſs!

To the Editor *of the* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

If you think the two following extracts will gratify the curioſity of any of your *unlearned* readers, I requeſt you will give them a place in your miſcellany. Z.

Deſcription of the Kraken or Korven, a huge Sea Animal.

ITS bulk is ſaid to be a mile and a half in circumference. When part of it appears above water, it reſembles a number of ſmall iſlands and ſand banks, on which fiſhes diſport themſelves, and ſea-weeds grow. Upon emerging further, a number of pellucid antennæ, each of the height, form, and ſize of a moderate maſt, appear. By their action and re-action he gathers his food, conſiſting of ſmall fiſhes. When he ſinks, which he does gradually, a dangerous ſwell of the ſea ſucceeds, and a kind of whirlpool is naturally formed in the water. In 1660, a young Kraken periſhed among the rocks and cliffs in a part of Norway, and his death was attended with ſuch a ſtench, that the channel where he died, was impaſſable. *Guthrie.*

Of the antipathy between the Crocodile and the Vulture of Brazil.

THE female of the crocodile, which in that part of the world, grows to twenty-ſeven feet, lays its eggs to the number of one or two hundred, on the ſides of rivers, where they are hatched by the heat of the climate. She takes every precaution to hide from every other animal the place where ſhe depoſits her burden. Mean while, a number of vultures ſit, ſilent and unſeen, in the branches of ſome neighbouring foreſt, and view the crocodile's operations with the pleaſing expectations of ſucceeding plunder. They patiently wait until the crocodile has laid the whole number of her eggs, covered them carefully with ſand, and retired to a convenient diſtance. Then, encouraging each other with cries, they pour down upon the neſt, hook up the ſand, and devour the whole brood without remorſe. *Goldſmith.*

LEGISLATION.

An EASTERN APOLOGUE.

A Law-giver, in an oriental country, perceiving evident marks of rapid declenſion, was anxious to reſtore the ſtate to its priſtine ſplendour. With this view he enacted a multiplicity of laws. In the mean time, he was taken ill. A phyſician preſcribed a variety of remedies at once. "Why ſuch a great quantity?" ſaid the ſick miniſter.—"The more ſpeedily to reſtore you to health"—But among ſuch a variety of remedies, ſome may counteract the effect of the others."—"True; I beg pardon; I believe I am wrong; but I was deſirous to treat your diſtemper as you have treated the diſorders of the ſtate."

Account

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

An Account of the Vices peculiar to the Savages of N. America.

IT has become fashionable of late years for the philosophers of Europe to celebrate the virtues of the savages of America.—Whether the design of their encomiums was to expose christianity, and depreciate the advantages of civilization, I know not; but they have evidently had those effects upon the minds of weak people. Without contradicting the accounts that have been published by those gentlemen, of the virtues of the Indians in North America, I shall briefly add an account of some of their vices, in order to complete their natural history. My information shall be taken from the travels of Charlevoix—Hennepin—Carver—and Romans, and from conversations with persons of veracity who have resided among them.

The first vice I shall name, that is universal among our savages, is UNCLEANNESS. They are, in general, strangers to the obligations both of morality and decency, as far as they relate to the marriage bed.—The exceptions to this remark, have been produced among those nations only, who have had an occasional intercourse with civilized nations.

2. NASTINESS is another Indian vice. This is exemplified in their food—drink—dress—persons—and above all, in their total disregard to decency in the *time—place*—and *manner* of their natural evacuations.

3. DRUNKENNESS is a more general vice among savages than among civilized nations.—Whole Indian tribes have been destroyed by it. Indeed they glory in their fondness for strong liquors, and consider it as a part of their character. A countryman who had dropt from his cart a keg of rum, rode back a few miles in hopes of finding it. On his way he met an Indian who lived in his neighbourhood, whom he asked if he had seen his keg of rum on the road? The Indian laughed in his face, and addressed him in the following words. "What a fool you are to "ask an Indian such a question. "Don't you see I am sober? Had I "met with your keg, you would "have found it empty on one side "of the road, and Indian Tom "drunk and asleep on the other."

4. GLUTTONY is very common among Indians. To this their long abstinence, produced by their idleness, naturally tempts them.—It is very common to see them stretch themselves on the ground after a full meal, and grunt there for several hours till they recover from the effects of their intemperance.

5. TREACHERY is another Indian vice. Who ever trusted to an Indian treaty?—They generally begin their wars with professions of peace and perpetual friendship.

6. The cruelty of Indians is well known. They are strangers to humanity. They even consider compassion as an act of effeminacy. Their treatment of their prisoners, shews them to possess a spirit of revenge, which places them upon a footing with infernal spirits.

7. IDLENESS is the universal vice of savages.—They are not only too lazy to work, but even to think. Nothing but the powerful stimulus of hunger or revenge is sufficient to rouse them into action.

8. THEFT is an Indian vice. The Indians not only steal from their civilized neighbours, but from each other. A horse—a gun—or spirits, have charms in the eyes of an Indian that no restraints can prevent their stealing, whenever they come in their way.

9. But

9. But the infamy of the Indian character is completed by the low rank to which they degrade their women. It is well known that their women perform all their work. They not only prepare their victuals, but plant, hoe, and gather their corn and roots. They are ſeldom admitted to their feaſts, or ſhare in their converſation.—The men oblige them to lie at their feet, when they ſleep *without* fire; and at their backs, when they ſleep *before* a fire.—They afford them no aſſiſtance in the toils of tending, feeding, and carrying their children. They are even inſenſible of the dangers to which their women are often expoſed in travelling with them. A gentleman from Northumberland county, informed me, that he once ſaw a body of Indian men and women wading acroſs the moſt eaſterly branch of the river Suſquehannah. The men arrived firſt on the oppoſite ſhore, and purſued their journey along the river. The women, ſome of whom had children on their backs, upon coming to a deep and rapid current, ſuddenly cried out for help, and made ſigns for their huſbands and fathers to come to their aſſiſtance. The men ſtood for a few minutes—and after attentively ſurveying their diſtreſs, burſt out a-laughing, and then with a merry indifference walked from them along the ſhore.

This is a ſhort nomenclature of the vices of the Indians of North America. If it were neceſſary, I would quote the chapters and pages of the authors who have eſtabliſhed, by their obſervations, the truth of the character I have given of them. I am not diſpoſed to enter into an examination of their virtues, but I cannot help ſuppoſing them to be rather the *qualities of neceſſity*, than the offſpring of feeling, or principle. Their hoſpitality—their friendſhips—their patience—and their fidelity to engagements, are the effects of neceſſity, and are as eſſential to their exiſtence as honeſty is to a band of aſſociated robbers. Their politeneſs in never contradicting any perſon, I believe is the effect of indolence, for I know of nothing that lazy people diſlike more than to diſpute, even where truth is on their ſide, or where victory is certain.—Where is the man that in a lazy fit (to which all men at times are ſubject) has not heard falſe and abſurd opinions advanced in company without contradicting them?

The taciturnity of the Indians which has been ſo much celebrated, as a mark of their wiſdom, is the effect of their want of ideas. Except in caſes of extraordinary pride, I believe taciturnity, in nine caſes out of ten in civilized company, is the effect of ſtupidity. I will make one more exception to this rule, and that is in favour of thoſe people who are in the habits of communicating their thoughts by writing for the public, or by correſponding with their friends.—Ideas, whether acquired from books, or by reflection, produce a plethora in the mind, which can only be relieved by evacuations from the pen or tongue.

But what ſhall we ſay to the encomiums that have been laviſhed upon the love of liberty which characterizes our ſavage neighbours?—Why—that they ariſe from an ignorance of the influence of property upon the human mind.—Property, and a regard for law, are born together in all ſocieties. The paſſion for liberty in an Indian is as different from the paſſion for it in a civilized republican, as the impurity of luſt is from the delicacy of love. There is a certain medium to be

obſerved

obſerved between an affection for law, and for liberty. An exceſs of the former has ſometimes led to tyranny, while an exceſs of the latter leads to idleneſs and vice. The Athenians appear to have been intoxicated with an exceſs of liberty when they ſpent their whole time in hearing and telling news. There is always an exceſs of law or liberty in a community where poor men are idle, or where vices of any kind are ſuffered with impunity.

The only reflections that I ſhall add upon this ſubject, ſhall be,—how great are the bleſſings of civil government which extirpates, reſtrains, or puniſhes the vices that have been mentioned! and how great is the efficacy of chriſtianity, which, by purifying the heart, renders the practice of the contrary virtues natural and agreeable!

To the Editor *of the* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

If you ſhould concur in opinion with me, that whatever may be made ſubſervient to the well-being of ſociety, by its tendency to preſerve good morals, is a ſuitable ſubject for ſuch a literary repoſitory as the Columbian Magazine,—provided it be conſiſtent with the limits of the work,—the following is at your diſpoſal. It was deſigned as a little compend of advice *to a young gentleman*, when going abroad, and preſented to him by a very near friend.

PHILO VIRTUTIS.

AS you are very young, and conſequently have not had an opportunity of knowing much of mankind, give me leave, my dear friend, now that you are going abroad into the world, and amongſt ſtrangers, to offer you ſome advice, which, I am perſuaded, may be eſſentially uſeful to you, if carefully attended to.—Your youth and inexperience may ſubject you to many inconveniences, errors, and temptations: you ought, therefore, to be conſtantly on your guard againſt the allurements of vice; theſe muſt be withſtood if you mean to preſerve that ineſtimable jewel, a fair reputation in the world, which conduces more to our happineſs than is generally imagined.—I know you poſſeſs an excellent heart, and no inconſiderable ſhare of good ſenſe; but theſe are not ſufficient to ſhield againſt vice and error, unleſs aſſiſted by the good counſel of our friends, and a knowledge of the fatal influence of vicious habits, with the miſchiefs and calamities they frequently occaſion.

Youth is a ſeaſon of danger; for which reaſon there is no period of our lives that requires ſo much caution and circumſpection in our conduct. Ill habits and vices then contracted, are ſcarcely ever eradicated, but rather increaſe with our advancing years;—whereas a moral and virtuous courſe of life, purſued at that time, gradually acquires ſtrength and becomes habitual to us, "*Remember your Creator in the days of your youth*"——To *him* you may always look up, as your never-failing friend, while you put your truſt in him, and pay obedience to his holy laws.

Set out in life with a firm determination to obſerve the moſt ſtrict integrity, truth, ſincerity and honour, in every thing you ſay or do. Be punctual, diligent and attentive in the diſcharge of all your duties.

Employ as much of your time as you can ſpare, in reading, and acquiring uſeful knowledge, eſpecially ſuch as more immediately relates to the

the profeſſion which you have choſen.

Endeavour to acquire a thorough acquaintance with the French language; it is not only an elegant but an uſeful accompliſhment.

Strive to diveſt yourſelf of every kind of prejudice, whether national, perſonal, political or religious; and give to no country, individual, government, or religious ſect, the preference of any other, unleſs that preference be founded on real merit and ſuperior excellence. There is indeed ſuch a thing as a predilection for *one's own country*, conſidered merely *as* ſuch; which, although it favours of prejudice, is the baſis of *patriotiſm:* This, ſo far from being reprehenſible, is an exalted virtue. But nothing is ſo illiberal as *ill-founded* prejudice: or ſo much betrays a narrow, contracted ſoul, and ignorance of the world, as a perſon's being duped by it—The vulgar are always ſlaves to prejudice.

Be careful of your health; and, for the preſervation of it, avoid every ſpecies of intemperance.

Be extremely cautious in forming acquaintances and contracting friendſhips. Too much prudence cannot be uſed in this reſpect—many worthy men have ſuffered greatly by improper connections of thoſe kinds haſtily entered into.

Be civil, obliging, and polite to every body; but moſt attentively ſo to thoſe under whoſe direction you will be placed. By theſe means you will obtain their confidence and regard.

Conform ſtrictly to the laws and regulations of the country to which you are going; and to thoſe of any other country which you may viſit before your return to your native land: For this laſt, cultivate the ſtrongeſt attachment and love, and ſtrenuouſly endeavour to advance its proſperity and glory.

Avoid gaming of every ſort, and have no connection with female proſtitutes: Many a promiſing young man has deſtroyed his morals, his conſtitution, and fair proſpects in life, by being addicted to theſe two ſources of infamy and diſtreſs.

Be upon your guard againſt the artifices and impoſitions uſually practiſed upon ſtrangers.

Uſe as much œconomy as poſſible in your expenditures, while abroad.

Write often to your friends; do not forget that you have near relations in America, anxious for your welfare.

In fine—ſtudy to unite in your character the good man, the valuable citizen, and the well-bred gentleman. *Adieu!*

Yours moſt affectionately.

Y. Z.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Some Thoughts on Spiritual Beings, or thoſe Creatures, ſuperior to Man, that are not the Objects of our Senſes.

THOUGH the exiſtence of beings imperceptible to our ſenſes, uſually called ſpiritual, or ſpirits, has always been and ſtill continues to be generally acknowledged; yet, as the notices of ſuch exiſtences cannot be conveyed to the mind, through thoſe channels that admit full information and conviction to the bulk of mankind, it is no way ſurpriſing that many erroneous ideas have been formed of them by the vulgar, or thoſe of weak and unimproved intellects.

We have no knowledge or idea of any exiſtences but ſpiritual and material

material. The firſt, being the utmoſt extent of our imagination, we have applied to the human ſoul and all other beings ſuperior to man, not excepting the Deity, in which we are, I apprehend, guilty of great impropriety, claſſing finite and infinite together, and opening a ſource of innumerable errors, as there muſt unavoidably be an incomprehenſible difference between a ſelf-exiſtent uncreated being, and one formed in time, limited in the firſt inſtance, and whoſe exiſtence muſt have depended on the will of another.

We can, by art, trace creatures too minute for human viſion, and we have great reaſon to conjecture that the higheſt optical aſſiſtance leaves us far ſhort of the limits of creation, the only token of vitality, in ſome, being motion, all other indices eſcaping our notice. Our acquaintance with part of the ſcale deſcending from man, gives us great reaſon to conclude, from analogy, and without aſſiſtance of revelation, that the immenſe chaſm between God and man is not unoccupied, but that there are many links of the aſcending chain, even to the utmoſt poſſibility of approach to the Deity.

Though ſpirituality and materiality are the only modes of exiſtence we are acquainted with, it does not thence follow that there cannot be others; and though it has not pleaſed God to give us any information on this head, ſuch modes may be innumerable.

Notwithſtanding the term matter be generally confined to thoſe bodies that are the objects of our perceptions, or diſcoverable by our ſenſes, yet I think it ought to be extended to every thing that at ſome time or other did not exiſt, or, in other words, that had a beginning.

I cannot, by the operations of my mind, conceive any exiſtence, pure ſpirit excepted, which is not extended and will not reſiſt its like at leaſt; therefore angels, unleſs they are actually deities, muſt be extended, and no two can at the ſame inſtant occupy the ſame identical portion of ſpace. To ſuppoſe them gods, is not only an impiety but abſurdity; if they are not, they cannot be pure ſpirits, therefore muſt be material; but their materiality not being the object of our perceptions, muſt differ in kind, or in quality from what is. Suppoſing this laſt to be the caſe, I ſhall diſtinguiſh matter into *palpable* and *impalpable*,* which diſtinction is requiſite to preſerve the force of thoſe arguments uſed againſt atheiſts, or drawn from the impoſſibility of our conceiving matter, or any combination thereof, being endued with the powers of reflection, which we can only aſſert of palpable matter, and in regard to which the argument is unanſwerable: but poſſibly might be otherwiſe, if extended to impalpable, whoſe properties we are unacquainted with. The idea of extenſion being inſeparable from that

* I uſe the word palpable, in preference to any other, becauſe, though generally confined to the ſenſe of feeling, it is applicable to all the others, which depend on that. Viſion is performed by the rays of light reflected from an object and falling on the retina; hearing by the undulated particles of air ſtriking on the drum of the ear; ſmelling by ſome particles of odorous bodies ſtriking on the fibrillæ of the noſtrils; laſtly, taſting by the ſalts of bodies operating on the papillæ of the tongue, ſo that all the ſenſes depend on feeling.

that of matter, and that of divisibility from extension, the mind of man cannot set any bounds to the divisibility of matter, therefore the separation must, to omnipotence, be unlimited; yet notwithstanding it may be refined *ad infinitum*, it must always remain essentially different from pure spirit.

That there may be infinite degrees, or ranks, of impalpable material beings, cannot be denied, nor any limits set thereto, until we can fix, be it only in imagination, bounds to the divisibility and refinement of matter, which degrees, or diversity, are ascertained by revelation. Holy writ having given sundry appellations to materio-spiritual being, which probably were not barely nominal, but specifically distinctive; but it has left us entirely in the dark, as to what occasions the difference. As to the word *Angel*, I believe it purely generic, comprehending all the messengers, or ministers of God.

Having no assistance, either from our bodily organs or revelation, in acquiring knowledge of the peculiar essence, faculties, or powers of those created superior beings, we can form our ideas of them only by analogy; and as we see the objects of our senses classed into inert, vegetative, instinctive, and rational beings, we may reasonably conclude that those which are imperceptible to us, rise gradually by distinctive properties or powers; but of those properties we cannot form any determinate idea, therefore must confine ourselves, by attributing to them whatever we find most excellent in our souls, but in a higher degree, even to the lowest class, as their intellects are not clogged with the imperfections and impediments of palpable matter.

Bishop Wilkins, in his principles of natural religion, says, "What the "positive notion of spirit is, is not "so necessary to be inquired after "or determined. It is sufficient "that we can conceive of it, by "way of negation, namely, that "it is a powerful intelligent being, "that is not matter, without figure or parts, not capable of "rarefaction or condensation, not "visible to our bodily eyes, and "therefore not to be represented "by any kind of sensible image, "not subject to the necessary laws "of matter, which cannot move "unless it be moved, and cannot "but move when impelled by another. I say it may be sufficient "to our apprehending the spirituality of God, to remove all corporality and figure in our conception of him."

This is I believe all true in respect to God, the only pure spirit; that which fills all space, cannot be extended; that which necessarily occupies all space, cannot be compressed; that which has no shape or parts, at least that we have any knowledge of, cannot be represented by man. But with angelic beings, the case may be widely different. Another author, when speaking of angels, says,

"I believe they have an extemporary knowledge, and upon the "first motion of their reason do "what we cannot without study "or deliberation; that they know "things by their forms, and define "by special differences, what we "describe by accidents and properties, and therefore probabilities "to us may be demonstrations to "them; that they have knowledge "not only of special but numerical "forms of individuals, and understand by what reserved differences each

"each hypoſtaſis (beſides its relation to its ſpecies) becomes its "numerical ſelf; that as the ſoul "has a power to move the body it "informs, ſo there is a faculty to "move any, to inform none; ours "upon reſtraint of time, place and "diſtance; but the inviſible hand "that conveyed Habacuck to the "lion's den, or Philip to Aſotus, "infringeth this rule, and hath a "ſecret conveyance wherewith mortality is not acquainted."†

That angelic beings have theſe, and probably other powers, is likely: but poſſibly all are not endowed with the whole of them; the inferior being more limited than the ſuperior. Sir Kenelm Digby, in his obſervations on the laſt cited author, ſays,

"If he had applied himſelf with "earneſt ſtudy, and upon right "grounds to ſearch out the na"ture of pure intellect, I doubt "not but his great parts would "have argued more effectually a"gainſt thoſe that between man "and angels put only Porphyry's "difference of mortal and immor"tal, and he would have dived fur"ther into the tenour of his intel"lectual operations, in which there "is no ſucceſſion, nor recitative "diſcourſe; for in the very firſt in"ſtant of their creation, they actu"ally knew all that they were ca"pable of knowing, and they are "acquainted with all free thoughts "paſt, preſent and to come; for "they ſee them in their cauſes, "and they ſee them altogether in "an inſtant." P. 217.

Theſe conjectures of the Baronet's may be well founded for any thing we know to the contrary, or may be only the offspring of a fertile imagination. As to Porphyry's diſtinction, it may poſſibly have no foundation in truth. Angels may have bodies ſubject to change and renovation, as might have been the caſe with mankind, had not our firſt parents ſinned; elſe for what uſe was the tree of life placed in the midſt of the garden of Eden?

It appears at firſt view as if we could diſtinguiſh two kinds of materio-ſpiritual beings, angels and human ſouls; but on further conſideration the certainty will diſappear, as there is a poſſibility that all rational created exiſtences are only in a ſtate or ſtates of probation, riſing, by gradual improvements, from claſs to claſs: this, it is true, is only ſuppoſition, but it is neither impoſſible nor improbable. We have no room to doubt the celeſtial regions, being ſupplied with inhabitants at the creation; neither can we rationally ſuppoſe God ſuppreſſed his creative powers till our world was formed: poſſibly myriads of others had ſtepped into exiſtence, ran their courſe, being annihilated or changed, and their inhabitants made their appearance at the judgment ſeat, ſome to be advanced to and enrolled among the heavenly choir, transformed into angels and archangels; others to undergo penances or new probations: ſuch may have been the fate of all created intellectual beings, born to die, or paſs to immortality through the gates of death; the laſt of theſe we are certain is the lot of the human race, all of which muſt appear at the tribunal of Chriſt.

Bigotry may accuſe me of preſumptuouſly prying into the counſels of the Omnipotent, of ſcrutinizing what Providence has thought proper to conceal from man. I acknowledge, nay, glory in the charge. Our

† Religio Medici, p. 95.

Our faculties were given for uſe: the ſingle talent was not to be buried; and to what better or greater purpoſe can we employ our leiſure than prying into the works of the great creator and father of the univerſe? They will bear the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny: the more we diſcover, the more we muſt admire and acknowledge the impreſſion of infinite wiſdom, power and goodneſs on all. That ignorance and its conſtant companion ſuperſtition, ſhould have grafted a thouſand abſurdities on the belief of ſpiritual beings, I am not ſurprized; but own myſelf greatly ſo, when I ſee the following paſſages flow from the pens of ſuch enlightened writers as the authors of Religio Medici and of the obſervations on that work.

" I believe that ſpirits uſe with " men the act of carnality, and " that in both ſexes; I conceive " they may aſſume, ſteal or con- " trive a body wherein there may " be action enough to content de- " crepit luſt; or paſſion to ſatisfy " more active venery, yet without " a poſſibility of generation."—Religio Medici, p. 90.

" That thoſe apparitions of de- " parted perſons are not the wan- " dering ſouls of men, but the un- " quiet walks of devils, prompting " and ſuggeſting unto miſchief, " blood and villainy, inſtilling and " ſtealing into our hearts that the " bleſſed ſpirits are not at reſt in " their graves, but wander ſolici- " tous of the affairs of this world. " But that thoſe phantaſms ap- " pear often, and do frequent ce- " meteries, charnel houſes and " churches, it is becauſe they are " the dormitories of the dead, " where the devil, like an inſolent " champion, beholds with pride the " ſpoils and trophies of his victo- " ries over the ſons of Adam."—ib. p. 106.

" In like manner ſouls that go " out of their bodies with affections " to other objects they leave behind " (which is uſually as long as they " can reliſh them) do retain, even " after their ſeparation, a bias and " languiſhing towards them, which " is the reaſon ſuch terrene ſouls " appear often in cemeteries, and " charnel houſes, and not the moral " one which our author giveth. For " life, which is union with body, " being that which carnal ſouls " have ſtreight affections to, and " that they are the loatheſt to be " ſeparated from; their unquiet " ſpirits, which can never naturally " loſe the impreſſion it hath wrought " in it, at the time of its driving " out, longeth perpetually after " that dear conſort of his. The " impoſſibility cannot cure them of " their impotent deſires." Obſerv. &c. p. 222.

On what foundation the author ſuppoſes ſouls can *aſſume, ſteal or contrive a body* capable of thoſe acts he mentions, I cannot conceive, as I do not apprehend angels, human ſouls or devils, have a power of putting on at pleaſure, bodies real or apparent. We may ſafely aſſert that our ſenſes cannot be affected thro' our bodily organs, but by ſubſtance; therefore if we, at any time, perceive ſuch apparitions, they muſt be corporeal; the aſſuming of which is, I conceive, creation, a power incompatible with every idea we can form of created beings, to whom we have not the ſlighteſt foundation to ſuppoſe ſuch power has been delegated: ſhould it be ſaid that a creation of matter is not required, but only of form, the difficulty will not be removed. A ſtatuary may give figure to a block of marble, but

but without ability to move or remove, to ſpeak, groan, ſigh, beat, &c. ſome or all of which are uſually appendages to apparitions. I believe it may be laid down as an axiom, that the laws of nature cannot be infringed but by the author of nature, or ſome being to whom ſuch power is delegated by him; one of which laws, as I have juſt mentioned, is, that nothing immaterial or impalpable can be the object of our ſenſes, whence I conclude, that no apparition can poſſibly be, unleſs authoriſed or directed by God, as was the caſe with thoſe mentioned in ſcripture, all of which miniſtered to ſome wiſe and benevolent deſign of Providence, not a ſingle one for the ridiculous purpoſe of frightening old women and children, or perſons as weak as either in underſtanding, which is the caſe of at leaſt ninety-nine out of a hundred of thoſe legendary tales of apparitions, ſpectres and goblins daily told; many of which are the children of fancy, others deceptions of ſight, that have paſſed for want of ſagacity or reſolution to examine them. The apparition mentioned by dean Drelincourt, I conceive to have been purely the work of imagination, which gained credit, becauſe a fact coincided with it; but were all ſuch fancies as have not been countenanced by events correſponding therewith, recorded, I imagine the number above thoſe that have, would be ſo great as to convince the world that thoſe few ſucceſsful ones were owing to caſualities, not the deſigns of inviſible agents. I cannot ſee any uſeful purpoſe anſwered by a lady at the very time of her death, appearing to a remote friend, as it were to take leave of her; a real friend would remove, not accelerate the hour of diſtreſſing news.

Mr. Barclay, in his apology for the quakers, p. 35, ſays, "That "the devil can form a ſound of "words, and convey it to the out-"ward ear; that he can eaſily de-"ceive the outward ſenſes, by ma-"king things appear that are not. "Yet do we not ſee by daily expe-"rience, that jugglers and mounte-"banks can do as much by their "legerdemain?" What power the devil has, is impoſſible for us to determine. We have reaſon to ſuppoſe his rank among angelic beings was high before his fall; but whether his faculties were thereby debaſed, we are in the dark; that he may convey a ſound to human ears, may poſſibly be the caſe; man, even when concealed, can do the ſame; or poſſibly he may, in other reſpects, deceive our ſenſes; but for reaſons already aſſigned, I cannot conceive him capable of making things that do not exiſt, apparent. Though I firmly believe the devil's enmity to the human race, yet I do not conceive his power extends beyond worldly allurements to ſin, by gilding the pill; as to jugglers, though their powers of deception be great, I never heard of any that attempted to bring into real or apparent exiſtence, that which did not truly exiſt; they may dexterouſly ſubſtitute one thing for another, or convey real things out of ſight, but cannot produce ſuch as have not a being.

How far departed ſouls retain their carnal affections, we cannot aſcertain, but it is neither inconſiſtent with any juſt idea of the divine attributes, or with human reaſon, to ſuppoſe that ſuch as men are addicted to beyond meaſure in this life, may be retained in the next, without a poſſibility of gratifying them, as a puniſhment.

Whether the conjectures I have here hazarded, be true or false. I think I may safely assert, that men are wrong in using the same word for the pure spirituality of God, and the imperfect one of created beings, as is the case in some, if not all modern languages; but not so among the ancient Greeks and Romans, who distinguished them by appellations of demons and genii. A. Z.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

*** The following letter, not before published, is curious, as it contains the natural observations of an unlearned man, on the internal present state of a country seldom penetrated by Europeans, and therefore very little known to us.

Letter from a gentleman in Portugal to his friend in Paris, containing the account of an English sailor, who deserted in China from Capt. Cooke's ship. Translated from the French.

LISBON, May 5, 1784.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to your desire, I have examined the sailor more particularly, and shall now give you the circumstances of his story, with all the observations he made in the country, concerning which you are so curious. He appears a more intelligent fellow than seamen in general. He says that he belonged to the Resolution, an English ship, one of those that made the last voyage with captain Cooke. That on their return, being at Macao, he and a comrade of his were persuaded by a Portuguese captain who spoke English and Chinese, to desert, in order to go with him in a brigantine, to the northwestern coast of America, to purchase sea-beaver skins from the savages, by which they hoped to have made fortunes. That accordingly they took a boat belonging to the ship, got ashore in the night, turned the boat adrift, and were hid by the Portuguese captain till the Resolution was gone. That this was in January 1780, and that in April following they sailed from Macao, intending to go first to a place he calls Nooky Bay, in Lat. 50. That they had 25 men, with 8 guns, and small arms for their defence, and a quantity of iron ware, cutlery, with European and Chinese toys for trade. That about the beginning of May, in a dark night, the captain being sick, in the cabin, they were surprised and suddenly boarded by two boats full of armed men, to the number of 40, who took possession of the brigantine, no resistance being made. That these strangers altered her course, and stood, as he saw by the compass, to the northwest. That the next day the captain understood from a Chinese among them, that they were Curry * Ladrones or pirates; that they had been cruising on the coast of China, and had lost their vessel on a reef the night before: and it was explained to the captain, that if he and his people would work the ship, and fight upon occasion, they should be well used, and have a share of plunder, otherwise be thrown overboard. That all consented, and three days after they saw land and coasted it northward; that they took two Chinese jonks, which were sent away steering northeast, 8 men being put into each, and some of the Chinese taken out. That the brigantine went on to the northward for four days after, without taking any thing; but running too near the coast in chase of another

* *Curry*, probably *Corea*.

another Chinese, they stuck fast on a shoal in a falling tide: that they hoped to get off by the night flood, but were mistaken; and the next morning were surrounded by a great many armed boats and vessels, which the chase, who got in, had probably occasioned to come against them. That at first they beat of these vessels, but reinforcements coming, they saw it impossible to escape, so submitted, and were all brought on shore and committed to prison. That a few days after, they were taken out and examined; and the Portuguese captain making it appear, that he and his people were prisoners to the Ladrones, they were recommitted, and the Ladrones all beheaded. That the brigantine being got off, was, after some time, as he understood, by an order from court, restored to the Portuguese captain, who went away in her with all his people, except this relator and a Portuguese lad, who, being both ill of the flux, and likely to die, were left behind in prison. What became of the brigantine afterwards, he never heard.—That they were well attended in their sickness, and soon recovered, but were not set at liberty. That the prison was a very clean airy place, consisting of several courts and ranges of buildings, the whole securely walled and guarded, and governed with great order. That every body was obliged to work, but his work was not hard; it was weaving rushes upon hoops for the bottoms of chairs, and they had some small pay for them, which, added to the prison-allowance of rice and chong, was more than a sufficiency; and he thinks there are no such comfortable prisons in England, at least among those he had been acquainted with. That he had applied himself to learn the Chinese language, and succeeded so far at least as to understand and make himself understood in common matters. That some of the most orderly prisoners were allowed to assist the neighbouring country people in time of harvest, under the care of overseers. That he and his companions were from time to time made to expect, that orders would come from court for their release, but he supposes they were quite forgotten. They had written frequently to the catholic missionaries at Pekin, requesting their solicitations, but received no answer; and perhaps the prison-keeper who had a profit on their labour, never sent their letters. That after more than a year's confinement, being in the country at a harvest, he accidentally cut his foot very badly, and was left behind at a farmer's house to be cured, the farmer undertaking to return him to prison when recovered. That he got into favor in the family; that he learnt the farmer's wife to make soap, which he understood, it being his father's trade. That he had himself been an apprentice to a shoemaker before he took to the sea; and finding some leather in the house, he made himself, with such tools as he could get or make, a large shoe for his lame foot. That the farmer admired the shoe, much above the Chinese shoes, and requested a pair for himself. That he accordingly made shoes for the farmer, his wife, two sons and a daughter. That he was obliged first to make the lasts for all of them, and that it is not true that the feet of Chinese women are less than those of English

women.* That these shoes being admired, many inhabitants of the neighbouring village desired to have of them; so he was kept continually at work, the farmer finding leather, selling the shoes, and allowing him some share of the profit, by which he got about an ounce of silver per week, all money being weighed there. That the Chinese tan their leather with oak chips, sawdust and shavings, which are saved by the carpenters for the tanners, who boil them, and steep their hides in the warm liquor, so that it is sooner fit for use. That the farmer's wife began to get money by selling soap; and they proposed to obtain his liberty, and keep him in the family, by giving him their daughter, when a little older, for a wife, with a piece of land; and he believes they did prevail with the jailor by presents, to connive at his stay on pretence of his lameness.——He liked their way of living, except their sometimes eating dog's flesh; their pork was excellent; the rice dressed various ways all very good; and the chong he grew fond of, and learnt to make it: they put kidney beans in soak for twenty-four hours, then grind them in a hand-mill, pouring in water from time to time, to wash the meal from between the stones, which falls into a tub covered with a coarse cloth, that lets the meal and water pass through, retaining only the skins of the beans; that a very small quantity of allum, or some sort of salt put into it, makes the meal settle to the bottom, when they pour off the water. That it is eaten various ways, by all sorts of people, with milk, with meat, as thickening in broth, &c. &c. That they used also to put a little allum in their river water, when foul, to clear it for use, and by that means made it as clear as rock water, the dirt all settling. Their house was near a great river, but he does not remember its name. That he lived in this family about a year, but did not get the daughter, her grandfather refusing his consent to her marriage with a stranger. That they have a sort of religion, with priests and churches, but do not keep Sunday nor go to church, being very heathenish. That in every house there is a little idol, to which they give thanks, make presents, and shew respect in harvest time, but very little at other times. And enquiring of his master, why he did not go to church to pray as we do in Europe? he was answered, they pay the priests to pray for them, that they might stay at home to mind their business, and that it would be a folly to pay others for praying, and then go and do the praying themselves; and that the more work they did while they priests prayed, the better able they were to pay them well for praying. That they have horses, but not many; the breed small, but strong, kept chiefly for war, and not used in labour, nor to draw carriages. That oxen are used, but the chief of the labour is done by men, not only in the fields, but on the roads. Travellers being carried from town to town in bamboo chairs by hired chairmen throughout the country, and goods also, either hanging on poles between two and sometimes four men, or in wheel-barrows, they having no coaches, carts or waggons,

* Our former accounts perhaps respected only women of fashion: these were country women, with whose feet the same pains to pinch them into a small compass, might not have been taken.

gons, and the roads being paved with flat ſtones. They ſay that their great father (ſo they call the emperor) forbids the keeping of horſes, becauſe he had rather have his country filled with his children than with brutes, and one horſe requires as much ground to produce him food, as would feed ſix men; yet ſome great people obtain leave to keep one horſe for pleaſure. That the maſter having a farm left to him by a deceaſed relation in a diſtant part of the country, ſold the land he lived on, and went with the whole family to take poſſeſſion and live on the other. That they embarked in one of the boats that carry ſea fiſh into the heart of the empire, which are kept freſh even in hot weather, by being packed in great hampers with layers of ice and ſtraw, and repacked every two or three days, with freſh ice taken at ice houſes on the way. That they had been ten days on their voyage; when they arrived at the new farm, going up always againſt the ſtream. That the owner of the boat finding him handy and ſtrong in rowing and working her, and one of the hands falling ſick, perſuaded him to go fifteen days farther, promiſing him great pay, and to bring him back to the family. But that having unloaded the fiſh, the Chineſe went off with his boat in the night, leaving him behind without paying him. That there is a great deal of cheating in China, and no remedy. That ſtealing, robbing, and houſebreaking are puniſhed ſeverely, but cheating is free there, in every thing, as cheating in horſes is among the gentlemen in England. —That meeting at that place with a boat bound towards Canton in a canal, he thought it might be a means of eſcaping out of that country, if he went in her, ſo he ſhipped himſelf to work for his paſſage, though it was with regret he left for ever the kind family he had ſo long lived with; that after twenty-ſix days voyage on the canal, the boat ſtopping at a little town, he went aſhore and walked about to look at it, and buy ſome tobacco; and in returning he was ſtopped, taken up, examined, and ſent away under a guard acroſs the country to a mandarin, diſtant two days journey: that there he found the lingo ſomewhat different, and could not make himſelf ſo well underſtood; that he was kept a month in priſon before the mandarin had leiſure to examine him. That having given a true account of himſelf as well as he could, the mandarin ſet him at liberty, but adviſed him to wait the departure of ſome perſons for Canton, with whom he propoſed to ſend him as a ſhip-wrecked ſtranger at the emperor's expence. That in the mean time he worked in the mandarin's garden, and converſed with the common people. He does not recollect the name of the province, but ſays it was one of the tea countries, and that beſides the true tea, they made a vaſt deal of counterfeit tea, which they packed up in boxes, ſome mixed with good tea, but moſtly unmixed, and ſent it away to different ſea ports for the ſupply of foreign countries. That he obſerved they made ordinary tea of almoſt any kind of leaves; a great deal, of the leaves of ſweet potatoes, which they cut into form by ſtamps, and have the art of giving ſuch colour and taſte as they judge proper. When he ſpoke of this practice as a fraud, they ſaid there was no harm in it, for ſtrangers liked the falſe tea as well or better than the true, and that it

was

was impoſſile to load with true tea, all the ſhips that came for it: China could not furniſh ſuch a quantity; and if the demand went on encreaſing as it had done ſome years paſt, all the leaves of all the trees in the country would not be ſufficient to anſwer it. This tea was ſold cheap, as he underſtood, twenty catty of it (a catty is near one pound) for about an ounce of ſilver. They did not drink it themſelves, but ſaid it was not unwholeſome if drank moderately. That after ſome time he ſet out in the train of ſeven merchants for Canton, with a paſſport from the mandarin, going partly by land, but chiefly by water in canals. That they ſtopped a week in a part of the country where a great deal of China-ware is made; that many farmers had little furnaces in ſome out-houſes, where they worked at leiſure times, and made, ſome nothing but tea-cups, others nothing but ſaucers, &c. which they ſold to country ſhopkeepers, who collected quantities for the merchants. The ware is very cheap. He could have bought a dozen pretty cups and ſaucers for as much ſilver as is in an Engliſh half-crown. He ſays it is not true that they have large wheel carriages in China driven by the wind; at leaſt he never ſaw nor heard of any ſuch; but that the wheelbarrow porters indeed, when paſſing ſome great open countries, do ſometimes, if the wind is fair, ſpread a thin cotton ſail, ſupported by a light bamboo maſt, which they ſtick up on their wheelbarrows, and it helps them along; that he once ſaw a fleet of near three hundred ſail of thoſe wheelbarrows, each with a double wheel. That when he arrived at Canton, he did not make himſelf known to the Engliſh there, but got down as ſoon as he could to Macao, hoping to meet with his Portugueſe captain, but he had never returned. That he worked there in rigging of veſſels, till he had an opportunity of coming home to Europe; and hearing on his arrival here, from an old comrade in the packet, that his ſweetheart is married, and that the Reſolution and Endeavour got home, he will decline going to England yet awhile, fearing he may be puniſhed for carrying off the boat; therefore he has ſhipped himſelf, as I wrote you before, for a voyage to America. He was between three and four years in China. This is the ſubſtance of what I got from him, and nearly as he related it. He gave me the names of ſome places, but I found them hard to remember, and cannot recollect them.

I am, ſir, &c. &c.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Review of the hiſtory of the revolution of South Carolina, from a Britiſh province to an independent ſtate. By David Ramſay, M. D. member of the American congreſs. In two volumes, octavo.

WE have read this work with no ſmall ſatisfaction. It is written in a clear, elegant, and nervous ſtyle, and with a degree of impartiality, worthy the philoſopher who determines never to ſacrifice truth at the ſhrine of bias, party, or prejudice. We regret that men of equal abilities and information have not as yet been found in the other ſtates, to record the riſe and progreſs of the late memorable war, in each of them. Thoſe ſtate hiſtories, compared to a general hiſtory of the war, would be as provincial

vincial maps are to thoſe of large empires. Various particulars, and minutiæ, often the moſt intereſting, are unavoidably omitted in the laſt, as incompatible with the plan of them—but come into the former with a peculiar grace. This is the caſe with the work before us. Some of the leading features of the ſpirit that actuated America—the viſible interference of Providence in favour of the cauſe of freedom—are here diſcoverable in events which will hardly be noticed in any general hiſtory of the war.

Dr. Ramſay has adopted the maxim of Juſtin—"*A principio oriundum.*" He has given a conciſe hiſtory of the diſcovery and ſettlement of South-Carolina—of the difficulties it endured under a proprietary government — of its tranſition to a regal province—and of its rapid increaſe in wealth and population, until the awful period of the revolution.

Whom God determines to deſtroy, he deprives of reaſon, is a remark made by the Heathen writers. This hiſtory affords an inſtance of it. The prohibition of the intercourſe with the Spaniſh colonies, the arbitrary proceedings of the Britiſh-American cuſtom houſe officers, and oppreſſing the Maſſachutians, had inflamed the minds of the Americans all over the continent. However, it ſhould ſeem as if Britain was apprehenſive theſe circumſtances would not rapidly enough drive affairs to the goal whither they were verging. To crown the whole, her governors in every colony, ſoured the people ſtill further, by very impolitic and arbitrary proceedings. This was very remarkable in lord William Campbell, at that period governor of South-Carolina, who brought matters to ſuch a criſis, that he was obliged to leave Charleſton about the end of September, 1775.

Our author proceeds to relate the unſucceſsful attempt made upon Charleſton, the 28th of June, 1776—the tranquillity and ſubmiſſion to independent ſtate government which ſucceeded that event until that capital fell, with its garriſon, into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton, on the 12th of May, 1780. Then ſucceeded a ſtate of anarchy and tyranny—the Britiſh officers and adherents behaving with a degree of licentiouſneſs and arbitrary ſway, which completely eradicated the early and deep rooted attachments of the inhabitants to what they uſed fondly to term the old or mother country.

The appearance of affairs was the moſt ominous and alarming that could be conceived, until the arrival of general Greene. His fertile genius roſe ſuperior to overwhelming difficulties, and drew more advantage from defeat, than his enemies could from victory. A detail is given of the various ſteps purſued by this hero, the termination of which was the incloſure of the Britiſh in Charleſton. In fine, every ſtage of the war in South-Carolina is traced with the utmoſt degree of accuracy and preciſion.

Beſides the events of the war in that ſtate, the author takes in thoſe in Georgia, North-Carolina, and moſt of thoſe in Virginia, which are in ſome meaſure connected with the thread of his hiſtory.

On the whole, it is a work of great merit, and containing much intereſting information. It reflects honour on this country, and gives room to hope that her literary will in time equal her military reputation.

We cannot conclude this account, without declaring our very great concern

concern, that the author is debarred from the benefit which would arise from its publication in Great-Britain and Ireland. He has in some parts of it spoken freely of the cruelty of lord Rawdon: and the booksellers of London are afraid of a prosecution for a libel, if they were to sell the work. Thus will Dr. Ramsay, we are apprehensive, sustain a very great loss—as the whole number destined for exportation, will, probably, remain unsold, at least for a long time. For a reimbursement of the expence, which has been very high, (as the work is printed on elegant paper, and in the neatest manner) he must depend on the sale of it in America, where authors and printers have often experienced the liberality of the public, in fostering and encouraging literary merit.

Such of our readers as have not yet had the pleasure of perusing this valuable work, will, we trust, be pleased with the following short specimens of the author's style.

On the *Marquis de la Fayette.*

"THE enthusiastic zeal and great services of this distinguished French nobleman, merit a particular detail. At the age of nineteen, he espoused the cause of America, with all the ardour which the most generous philanthropy could inspire. At a very early period of the war, he determined to embark from his native country for the United States. Before he could complete this intention, intelligence arrived in Europe, that the American insurgents, reduced to two thousand men, were flying through Jersey, before a British force of thirty thousand regulars. This news so effectually extinguished the little credit which America had in Europe, in the beginning of the year 1779, that the commissioners of congress, though they had previously encouraged his project, could not procure a vessel to forward his intentions. Under these circumstances, they thought it but honest to dissuade him from the present prosecution of his perilous enterprize. It was in vain they acted so candid a part. The flame which America had enkindled in his breast, could not be extinguished by her misfortunes. "Hitherto," said he, in the true spirit of a patriot, "I only cherished "your cause—now I am going to "serve it. The lower it is in the "opinion of the people, the greater "will be the effect of my departure: and since you cannot get a "vessel, I shall purchase and fit out "one to carry your despatches to "congress, and myself to America." He accordingly embarked and arrived in Charleston early in the year 1777. Congress soon conferred on him the rank of major-general. He accepted the appointment, but not without exacting two conditions, which displayed the elevation of his spirit: the one, that he should be permitted to serve at his own expence—the other, that he should begin his services as a volunteer."

Character of *Lieutenant-Colonel* JOHN LAURENS.

——"HE engaged with a much superior force, in expectation of support from the main body in his rear. In the midst of his gallant exertions, this all-accomplished youth received a mortal wound. Nature had adorned him with a profusion of her choicest gifts, to which a well conducted education had added

added its moſt uſeful as well as its moſt elegant improvements. Though his fortune and family entitled him to pre-eminence, yet he was a warm friend of republican equality. Generous and liberal, his heart expanded with genuine philantrophy. Zealous for the rights of humanity, he contended that perſonal liberty was the birth-right of every human being, however diverſified by country colour, or capacity. His inſinuating addreſs won the hearts of all his acquaintance: his ſincerity and virtue ſecured their laſting eſteem. Acting from the moſt honourable principles,—uniting the bravery and other talents of a great officer, with the knowledge of a complete ſcholar, and the engaging manners of a well-bred gentleman,—he was the idol of his country—the glory of the army—and an ornament of human nature. His abilities ſhone in the legiſlature and in the cabinet, as well as in the field, and were equal to the higheſt ſtations. His admiring country, ſenſible of his riſing merit, ſtood prepared to confer on him her moſt diſtinguiſhed honours. Cut down in the midſt of all theſe proſpects, he has left mankind to deplore the calamities of war, which, in the twenty-ſeventh year of his life, deprived ſociety of ſo invaluable a citizen."

The following is Dr. Ramsay's *Account of the State of Affairs, after the Evacuation of South-Carolina:—*

"A ſpirit of induſtry took place. The citizens, inſtead of repining at their loſſes, ſet themſelves to repair them by diligence and œconomy. The continental officers, who had ſerved in the ſtate, and whoſe bravery and exertions had rendered them conſpicuous, were ſo well received by the ladies, that ſeveral of them had their gallantry rewarded by the poſſeſſion of ſome of the fineſt women and greateſt fortunes in South-Carolina. The unfortunate adherents to royal government were treated by thoſe in power with moderation and lenity. In conformity to the treaty of peace, and the recommendation of congreſs, the legiſlature permitted the greater part of the exiles to return. Theſe were divided into three claſſes. Thirty-one were fully reſtored to their property and citizenſhip. Thirty-three were diſqualified from holding any place of truſt within the ſtate for ſeven years: and they, with ſixty-two others, were relieved from total confiſcation, on the condition of paying twelve per cent. on the equitable value of their property. Though the ſtate laboured under an immenſe load of public debt, contracted during the war, it generouſly reſtored confiſcated property in its actual poſſeſſion to the amount of four hundred and fifty-ſix thouſand one hundred and eleven pounds ſterling. The bleſſings of peace were diffuſed among the people, and nothing is now wanting but the ſmiles of heaven and their own good conduct, to make them a great and happy republic."

For the Columbian Magazine.

On American Manufactures.

THERE is no branch of political œconomy, that more deſerves the attention of a wiſe and prudent government, than that which tends to promote a ſpirit of induſtry amongſt the people, and at the ſame time to maintain a *favorable*

vorable commerce * with other nations. This grand object is now eagerly purſued by all the European ſtates.

The great diverſity of climate, ſoil, and natural productions of the ſeveral countries of the earth, together with the variety of genius, habits and manners of their reſpective inhabitants, neceſſarily occaſioned a commercial intercourſe between them.

The natural wants of every country are few; and perhaps the productions of each, ſuited by Providence to the inclinations and exigencies of its people, are fully competent to the ſupply of their real neceſſities. But the artificial wants, created by refinement of manners, have given great ſcope to the induſtry and ingenuity of mankind; and an interchange of the various productions of art as well as of nature, is carried on between nations, for their mutual conveniency.

It is obvious, that the country which can export the moſt of its native productions, and is ſo circumſtanced as leaſt to need the importation of foreign commodities, has a vaſt advantage over every other. But nature alone does not give this advantage, although it contributes greatly to it:—A country, naturally poor, may, by the ſuperior induſtry of its inhabitants, acquire greater wealth, through the medium of its commerce with other countries, than one abounding in thoſe productions of the earth, which conſtitute the moſt *abſolute* and *ſubſtantial* riches, without a proportional degree of national induſtry. This, however, is to be underſtood as relating to the *public* wealth and reſources of ſuch a country; for a people, in their national capacity, may be poor; though the individuals that compoſe it, may, generally, enjoy real riches.

But, in order to render a nation proſperous, and to guard it againſt the intrigues or hoſtile deſigns of foreign powers, it is not ſufficient that the people, individually, ſhould poſſeſs the kind of riches that have been mentioned: but there muſt be within the country a ſufficient *circulating* medium of property or that ſpecies of riches which we term money; for the purpoſe of defraying the neceſſary charges of the government, and to form, as it were, the *public* riches of the nation.

Money is, properly ſpeaking, the repreſentative of property; and may, with reſpect to its uſes, be conſidered as property itſelf. It is that kind of property which, by reaſon of its transferability, is the moſt ſuitable medium of alienation. Unleſs, therefore, a country poſſeſſes a quantity of this circulating medium, fully ſufficient to carry on its commerce, a ſtagnation of its trade, proportionable to the deficiency, muſt neceſſarily enſue.

Induſtry is the ſoul of commerce; and this, the parent of wealth.—Money muſt be ſcarce where trade is in its infancy. To ſtimulate induſtry, and conſequently to enliven commerce, before a ſtate can acquire

* "A nation may be drianed of its wealth and undone by foreign trade, if it takes more goods from other nations for home conſumption, than it ſends out—and pays balances in gold and ſilver; and therefore, every wiſe adminiſtration will carefully watch over thoſe branches of commerce, where the balance is againſt them, and encourage thoſe where the balance is on their ſide." —Vide *Poſtlethwayte's Dictionary* of *Trade* and *Commerce. tit. Linen.*

quire a ſufficiency of money for carrying on the buſineſs of alienation, (in which commerce conſiſts) the aſſiſtance of a judicious *credit* is requiſite: and, on the proper application of this by a ſtate, eſpecially in a young country where agriculture is the mean ſource of the people's wealth, much of the national proſperity depends.

In a country without manufactures, where the inhabitants depend on the culture of the earth for their ſupport, they may, in their individual capacities, be in ſome degree independent; but, with their utmoſt exertions, they can ſcarcely do more than ſubſiſt themſelves; and viewed aggregately as a nation, they cannot poſſibly become rich: every ſhilling they acquire, by the ſale of raw materials and the ſurplus produce of their lands, muſt be ſent abroad, to purchaſe the manufactures and fabrics of other countries, in order to furniſh them with the neceſſary ſupply of cloathing and other wares of various kinds. Indeed, when it is conſidered how greatly the raw material is increaſed in its value by the labour of the artiſt or manufacturer, it is plainly diſcernible, that a nation compoſed of farmers*, without a due intermixture of manufacturers and mechanics, muſt, ſooner or later, degenerate to the condition of mere labourers. For, in a country thus circumſtanced, the value of the imports will unavoidably exceed that of the exports; and, of conſequence, the wealth of the country muſt finally be exhauſted †. Beſides, every ſpecies of fabric or manufacture, of what kind ſoever, derives its value from the quantum of labour employed in the workmanſhip, the intrinſic worth of the materials of which it conſiſts, and the demand. If, with mr. Anderſon ‡, we view agriculture in the light of a manufacture, we ſhall find that the land, which we muſt conſider as a raw material, cannot be en-

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* "A nation peopled only by farmers, muſt be a region of indolence and miſery.—If the ſoil is naturally fertile, little labour will produce abundance; but, for want of exerciſe, even that little will be burthenſome, and often neglected: —want will be felt in the midſt of abundance, and the human mind be abaſed nearly to the ſame degree with the beaſts that graze the field. If the region is more barren, the inhabitants will be obliged to become ſomewhat more induſtrious, and therefore more happy—But miſerable at beſt muſt be the happineſs of ſuch a people.—Thoſe, therefore, who wiſh to make agriculture flouriſh in any country, can have no hopes of ſucceeding in the attempt, but by bringing commerce and manufactures to her aid; which, by taking from the farmer his ſuperfluous produce, give ſpirit to his operations, and life and activity to his mind."—Vide Anderſon's Obſervations on National Induſtry, Letter IV.

† "It is an infallible maxim in every trading country, that the more their importation of foreign merchandize exceeds the exportation of their own, ſo much more unavoidable will be their ruin and miſery at laſt; and the damages ſuch a traffic uſually brings upon a whole kingdom, are even greater than any that have been felt by the moſt devouring locuſts."——Vide Rolt's Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, Tit. Manufactures.

‡ Vide Anderſon on National Induſtry.

hanced by all the labour of the farmer ſo much beyond its intrinſic value, as to yield any more than a moderate profit on ſuch labour: nor is the demand, and conſequently the price, of lands, at all affected by faſhion, as is generally the caſe with manufactures; ſo that the ingenuity or taſte of the farmer can contribute little towards encreaſing the value of his land. The farmer is in ſome meaſure limited in the profits ariſing from his labours, by the inherent value of the land: whereas, the manufacturer may, from a very ſmall ſtock, receive emoluments proportioned to the quality of his workmanſhip, without much regard to the intrinſic value of the material.

The foregoing obſervations are not deſigned to ſhew the ſuperiority of a manufacturing country over one in which the people are *principally* employed in tilling the earth. On the contrary, the writer is firmly perſuaded, that the latter has manifeſtly the advantage over one *wholly* dependent on trade and manufactures. The proſperity of the one depends very much on the precarious circumſtances of human affairs, and political events;—the other cannot be ſenſibly or eaſily affected by ſuch cauſes. But the deſign of what has been ſaid, is merely to maintain this principle—that a whole people depending on agriculture, without the aid of manufactures, cannot be wealthy or powerful, as a nation. It is admitted, that, in a free government, riches are by no means eſſential for the ſecurity of the rights of a citizen. In a genuine republic, all good men in private ſtations, are on an equality, whatever may be the diſparity in their fortunes; and nothing can entitle one citizen to a preference over another, but ſuperior merit and abilities:—with reſpect to ſtates in relation to each other, the difference is obvious.

If the foregoing principle is eſtabliſhed, and theſe reaſonings be applied to our own country, it becomes manifeſt that our intereſt, our duty, our ſafety require, that we ſhould exert ourſelves in inſtituting manufactures in the ſeveral ſtates of the American union.—— The eſtabliſhment of thoſe manufactures only, which may be fabricated from the native materials of the country—and, of them, ſuch alone the intrinſic value of the raw material whereof forms a conſiderable portion of its worth when wrought up, is recommended. This will comprehend the moſt uſeful manufactures, and thoſe which will leaſt conduce to the encouragement of luxury.—The products of the land in this country, ought to be our great dependence; and, conſequently, agriculture merits our principal attention. Therefore ſuch manufactures as are moſt conducive to the intereſts of this primary object, deſerve the moſt immediate encouragement.

From amongſt theſe we ſhall ſelect for the preſent, the *linen* manufacture.—This gives employment to a great number of people in cultivating the land, and the ſubſequent management of the flax and hemp. Every thing, prior to the *weaving* of the linen cloth, is uſually done in the families of the farmers, at thoſe times and ſeaſons when the affairs of a farm cannot be conducted. Women and female children may be occupied in ſpinning the flax and hemp. It is ſaid, that in Flanders ſome of the fineſt thread of which their laces and cambrics are made, is ſpun by young girls, ſome not older than ſix or ſeven years:

years;—the delicate ſenſibility of their fingers cauſes them to ſpin a finer thread than thoſe who are older.—How many of thoſe poor young creatures, who now paſs their time in begging, huckſtering, &c. and likewiſe of thoſe indigent women who are maintained at the public expence, might be beneficially employed in ſpinning! It is obſerved by a * writer on this ſubject, that all the branches of the linen manufacture, from the harveſting the flax to the ſale of the cloth, may be performed by women, boys, and girls: and, therefore, that there would be no miſapplication of ſtrength in this buſineſs:—A circumſtance that renders this branch of induſtry very proper, in a country where the price of labour is high.—The promotion of thoſe fabrics, which conſiſt of flax and hemp, will increaſe the value of lands, by extending the reſources of the farmer. It will likewiſe employ numbers of weavers, ropemakers, &c. and, by encouraging the emigration hither of uſeful mechanics, create a growing demand for all the products of landed eſtates. Among other advantages that might be derived from a proper encouragement of the culture of flax, would be the exportation of larger quantities of flax-ſeed. If any perſon will make an eſtimate of the enormous ſum that might be ſaved to this country, from the inſtituting, under due regulations, manufactures of flax and hemp—of the benefit they would be to the farmer—of the number of uſeful mechanics to whom they would give bread——of the otherwiſe uſeleſs hands that might, in this way, be employed—and of the poor they might maintain—he will be convinced that this is a ſubject highly deſerving the public attention.

There are ſundry other manufactures, which might be carried on, in theſe ſtates, in ſuch a manner, as would tend greatly to the emolument of individuals and the proſperity of the country. Something ſhall be ſaid of theſe, in future.

The writer of theſe obſervations is well aware, that without the patronage of government, little hopes can be entertained of the ſucceſs of domeſtic manufactures: and that even the ſanction of individual ſtates muſt prove, in many reſpects, very ineffectual; unleſs ſome degree of control over our imports, by the impoſition of a duty, be inveſted in the ſovereign council of the nation—This, every well informed good citizen of the United States, muſt wiſh to ſee take effect: and it is ſincerely to be hoped, that for the honour and ſafety of the empire, this event is not far diſtant.—In the mean time, much might be done towards clearing the way for laying the foundation of uſeful manufactures, by publiſhing well-digeſted ſyſtems and plans, calculated for that purpoſe: and the beſt method of forming ſuch, is by an aſſociation of ſome public-ſpirited perſons, in order to collect information, and to receive communications on the ſubject.—The writer will, therefore, cloſe theſe obſervations, for the preſent, with a propoſal—that a *Society* be inſtituted, *for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.*

AMERICANUS.

* Mr. William Bailey, member of the Engliſh ſociety for promoting arts and commerce.

For

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The *Loves* of ARTHO and COLVAL.

A Fragment.

ARGUMENT. Artho, previous to the engagement in which he fell, tenderly relates the ſincerity of his affection for Colval, and pathetically laments the diſtreſſing embarraſſments she would be ſubjected to, should he be devoted in the battle.

"YE fertile hills of ever-pleaſing Carnmoor! how oft, on your delightful ſummits, when grey-eyed evening ſpread her duſky veil around, have I, hand in hand with the pride of Ardlia's fair, breathed the ſoul of pureſt love with gentle tales into thy liſtening ear, O ſweetly blooming Colval!

"With winning looks, which betrayed in languiſhment her ſoul's affection, how engagingly has ſhe uttered, "Artho, will thy love continue? But why do I doubt? Thou art gentle as a dove—nor wouldſt thou leave me as a blaſted plant on the plains of Malmor."

Glowing with exſtaſy, I preſſed the joy of my life to my enamoured boſom, and vowed eternal love. In accents which might charm the too-haſty ſtep of time, her tender ſoul o'erflowed. With what extatic tranſports hath every word thrilled through my boſom: not Malmor's ſwains taſte half the bliſs, when the rich bowl of nectar proclaims the joys of harveſt, can know no greater increaſe.

"But oh! thou lovely fair, what diſtreſſing paleneſs will o'erſpread thy beauteous cheek, ſhould Artho's life be devoted to his country's good! O thou, who art fairer than the new-fallen ſnow! thou blue-eyed maid of Ardlia! I know the memory of Artho will not ſoon be eraſed from thy love-ſick boſom.—Should he whoſe ſoul enjoys no happineſs but in thy favour—ſhould thy Artho fall as a blaſted oak on Calno's field, though zephyrs play on the mountains—and the ſhowers of the ſpring deſcend—the garden of thy delights will be neglected. Alas! I fear, my much loved Colval will ſink beneath the clouds of woe.—For as the ivy entwines around the oak, and rejoices in its protector—or as the vine is ſupported by its tendrils—ſo was my affection, thy joy, O Colval.—Thou wilt exclaim, leave me not, my Artho—thou ſoul of my life, forſake not thy Colval.—Not Carnmoor's hills with all their deer, not all its woods with every bird of ſong, nor moſſy ſtreams with all their murmuring charms, can give a gleam of joy to Colval, when thou art gone.

"My ſoul ſinks beneath its apprehenſions for thee, O Colval—though for himſelf thy Artho knows not fear. The ſtrife of ſteel—the rattling din of arms, cannot daunt the ſtedfaſt purpoſe of his ſoul—his life is devoted to check the invaders who threaten to deſpoil the beauties of Carnmoor.

"Colval, I fall glorioufly among contending warriors, and thou too wilt not feel the oppreſſive burden of years—nor ſhall the days, when the ſun will be dim on the mountains, bend thy delicate frame; for thou, my Colval, wilt ſink, I fear, under the waſting blaſt of affliction. But thou wilt arrive where thy long-loved Artho ſhall have repoſed before thee; and with thee Elyſium will yield all its joys."

To

To the Editor *of the* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HOWEVER inadequate I may be to the inveſtigation of a difficult paſſage in the book of Eccleſiaſtes, yet as it appeared very abſtruſe to myſelf, I preſumed it might not be eaſily comprehended by many candid enquirers—And having lately read it over with particular attention, many remarks in the tranſlation we uſe, appeared to me ſo unintelligible, that I could wiſh ſome perſons ſkilled in the original, would mix the "*utile*" in this way, with the *utile* and *dulce* of other pens, which we are led to expect may appear in your magazine. The 4th chapter 12th verſe, has a very ſingular explanation of the Hebrew ואם יתקפו האחד השנים יעמדו נגדו והחוט המשלשא לא במהדה ינתק; "And if one prevail againſt him, "two ſhall withſtand him: and a "three-fold cord is not quickly "broken." Would not the ſenſe appear more clear and forcible to be expreſſed as follows, which I am of opinion the Hebrew will bear: "And if one make his agreement "with two, that they ſtand toge-"ther, they will protect each o-"ther; for a three-fold cord is "not eaſily broken?" The ſtudious enquirer, upon a reviſal of the Hebrew text, may perhaps explain this paſſage with more propriety, or approve of the above. Z.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

HARD TIMES.

A Fragment.

"SUCH times! no money to "be had! taxes high! no buſineſs "doing! we ſhall all be ruined!"

Theſe words ſtruck me from a dark corner in the coffee-room, where I was ſmoking a ſegar. I fancied they muſt have proceeded from ſome poor miſerable wretch. I pictured him habited in ragged attire, woe ſeated on his brow.

I was deceived. The waiter brought a candle—I ſaw a ſpruce young fellow, with an elegant ſilk waiſtcoat, ſatin breeches, ſuperfine coat, ſilk ſtockings, ſet knee-buckles, ſhoe-buckles à-la-mode de Londres, a hat cocked with ineffable grace, and a fine bamboo cane.

I was ſurpriſed particulary when, on regarding him attentively, I knew him to be a ſhop-keeper to a friend of mine.

Yes, thought I, the times are hard, and likely to be much more ſo. But ſurely extravagance is a very bad mode of remedying them. While men live beyond their income, it matters little how much buſineſs they do. Indeed, the more they do the more liable and likely are they to be involved in difficulties: becauſe the greater will be the appearance of wealth, and conſequently the greater temptation to diſſipation.

What is the ſource of this extravagance in dreſs? Each ſeeks a fallacious ſuperiority and diſtinction above his equals, at the expence of ſolid happineſs, ſtability, and competence. Each deſires to be thought in better circumſtances than he really is in—and to flutter as a petit maitre, more diſtinguiſhed by his outſide than his furniture within.

Is this ſuperiority obtained? No. While the rage and caprice of faſhion deck out the apprentice, the clerk, the ſhop-boy, in as elegant a ſtyle as men in eaſy circumſtances, it is evident all diſtinction

tinction is loſt, not only between thoſe of the ſame rank, but even thoſe of different ranks.

Americans! be wiſe before it is too late. Repreſs the mad extravagance of faſhion. Let induſtry, œconomy, and decorum preſide over you, and you will be happy—otherwiſe the extremity of miſery awaits you.

On the *Marriage*, *Concubinage*, and *Children* of the TURKS.

From the Preſent State of the Ottoman Empire——By ELIAS HABESCI, Publiſhed in London, 1784.

MARRIAGE is held ſacred by the Turks, although no miniſter of religion, nor any religious ceremony, is concerned in it. The cadi, or judge of the place, celebrates it. He unites the parties by a civil contract. The bride does not appear upon this occaſion: but the father, or ſome one of her relations, makes the contract for her: and this ceremony, through cuſtom, has the force of a law. After the contract is ſigned, the relations of the bride bring her with great ceremony to the houſe of her huſband, who undreſſes her and puts her to bed.

They have an inferior kind of marriage, which they call *capin*. It is likewiſe made before the cadi; but is only for a limited time: and a ſum of money is ſtipulated to be paid by the huſband to the woman, if he puts her away at its expiration. This ſpecies of marriage was inſtituted for the convenience and pleaſure of ſtrangers and travellers. A Mahometan may marry women of any religion under the ſun, provided there are books written or printed in its favour. Even the eunuchs are allowed to marry; and ſeveral of them have many wives. A Turk may have four legitimate wives: and he is limited to this number, rather from œconomy, than the rigour of the law: for, as he is obliged to make a ſettlement upon each at his marriage, the expence would be inſupportable. But that the law of having four wives may not infringe the privilege which they ſay they enjoy from heaven, of poſſeſſing as many women as they pleaſe, they keep women ſlaves, whoſe number is not limited, but depends entirely on the caprice of the man, or his ability to maintain them.

It is very remarkable that the concubinage of the huſband does not make the wives jealous, as in Chriſtian countries. However, the huſbands are obliged to careſs their wives once a week at leaſt, in default of which they complain to the cadi, who obliges them to do their duty to their wives. Complaints of this kind are very frequent, among the lower claſſes of the people. As to the better ſort of women, they know how to indemnify themſelves by more pleaſing and more ſecret means. The diſhonour attending the infidelity, wantonneſs, and lubricity of Turkiſh wives, does not fall upon the huſband; but upon the relations of the woman, and principally upon the perſon who made the contract for her before the cadi.

As for the offſpring, thoſe who are born of their wives, are eſteemed the children of the father, and are his heirs. Thoſe who are born of ſlaves, remain ſlaves; and, after the death of the father, they become

ſlaves

Engraw'd for the Columbian Magazine

Ja.s Trenchard Sculp.

Arms of the United States.

ſlaves to their legitimate brothers, if the father has not provided for them otherwiſe. The grand ſignor is not obliged to marry, but the firſt four women who have children by him, are called the ſultanas, his wives.

The Device *of the* Armorial Atchievement, *appertaining to the* United States; *and of the* Reverſe; *which, with thoſe* Arms, *forms the* Great Seal *for the* United States, *in* Congreſs *aſſembled, is as follows.*

ARMS.

PALEWAYS of * thirteen pieces, argent and gules, a chief azure; the eſcutcheon borne on the breaſt of the American eagle displayed, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his ſiniſter a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper; and in his beak †, a ſcroll inſcribed with this motto—*E pluribus unum.*

CREST.

Over the head of the eagle, which appears above the eſcutcheon, a glory, or, breaking through a cloud, proper, and ſurrounding thirteen ſtars, forming a conſtellation, argent, on an azure field.

For the ‡ REVERSE.

A pyramid unfiniſhed.———

In the zenith, an eye in a triangle, ſurrounded with a glory, proper. Over the eye, the words—*annuit cœptis:* on the baſe of the pyramid, the numeral letters—M.DCC.LXXVI: and underneath the following motto or exergue—*Novus ordo ſeclorum.*

Remarks, *and* Explanation *of the* DEVICE.

The eſcutcheon is compoſed of the chief and pale, the two moſt honorable ordinaries. The thirteen pieces paly repreſent the ſeveral ſtates in the union, all joined in one ſolid, compact *entire*, ſupporting a chief, which unites the whole, and repreſents congreſs.—The motto alludes to this union.

The pales in the arms are kept cloſely united by the chief, and the chief depends on that union, and the ſtrength reſulting from it, for its ſupport; to denote the confederacy of

* According to the ſtrict rules of heraldry, this ſhould be thus blazoned—Argent, ſix pallets, gules, &c. for the number of pallets or pales being uneven, thoſe at each ſide of the eſcutcheon are of the ſame tincture, viz. argent; ſo that argent appears to be the tincture of the field, and ſix pallets gules ſeem to be borne as charges thereon. But as the number of the pales in the arms is deſigned to allude to the number of ſtates in the union, that mode of blazoning would not anſwer the purpoſe intended. It is not conſiſtent with the dignity of an imperial ſtate, that its armorial inſignia muſt neceſſarily be blazoned according to the *general* rules of blazonry preſcribed by heralds. There is one notable exception to a fundamental rule in blazon, in the arms of *Jeruſalem* where metal is placed upon metal—the arms being, *Argent, a croſs potence, or, between four croſlets of the ſame.*

† As the colour of the ſcroll is not mentioned, it is recommended to be of purple, edged with gold, and inſcribed with the motto in golden letters.

‡ An engraving of the Reverſe ſhall be given in our next.

of the united ſtates, and the preſervation of their union through congreſs.

The tinctures of the pales are thoſe uſed in the flag of the united ſtates of America. White ſignifies purity and innocence; red, hardineſs and valour; and blue, the colour of the *chief*, ſignifies vigilance perſeverance, and juſtice——The olive branch and arrows, denote the power of peace and war, which is excluſively veſted in congreſs.

The creſt, or conſtellation, denotes a new imperial ſtate, taking its place and rank among other ſovereign powers.

The eſcutcheon or ſhield is borne on the breaſt of an *American* eagle, without any other ſupporters, to denote, that the united ſtates of America ought to rely on their own virtue.—The eagle itſelf is a ſymbol of empire.

The pyramid on the reverſe of the great ſeal, ſignifies ſtrength and duration. The eye over it, and the motto *(annuit cœptis)* allude to the many ſignal interpoſitions of providence, in favour of the American cauſe.

The date on the baſe of the pyramid, is that of the *declaration of independence*; and the words under it ſignify the beginning of the American æra, which commences from that date.

The young BEAR *and the old* ONE.

A FABLE—From the German.

"HOW elegant—how ſwift—how agile is the deer, and how ill-ſhaped and aukward am I," ſays a young bear one day to its dam.—"Fool" ſays ſhe, "how inſignificant are thoſe qualities you prize ſo highly, if compared to your bravery, your ſtrength, and your fortitude! The cowardly deer would willingly make an exchange."

* * * *

Let us examine our own endowments, and the fortunate circumſtances that tend to lighten the aſperity of our ſituation, and compare theſe with the diſadvantages others labour under. Thus and thus only, if happineſs be the lot of humanity, is it attainable.

At the requeſt of a number of reſpectable gentlemen, we are induced to inſert the following addreſs, &c. although they have already appeared in moſt of the newspapers. The patriotic ſociety who have publiſhed them, give us permiſſion to announce them as an introduction to a ſeries of valuable pieces on the ſame ſubject, which ſhall adorn the future numbers of our magazine.

An ADDRESS *from the* PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY *for promoting* AGRICULTURE; *with a ſummary of its* LAWS; *and* PREMIUMS *offered.*

THE very imperfect ſtate of American huſbandry in general, compared with that of ſome countries in Europe, is too well known to be controverted.

It was a conviction of our great inferiority, in this reſpect, which gave riſe to the preſent ſociety, formed after the example of inſtitutions in Europe, whoſe laudable endeavours to promote the agriculture of their ſeveral countries, have been rewarded with the happieſt effects. And here it may be obſerved, that the difficulties thoſe ſocieties had originally to overcome, were much greater than what we ſhall have to contend with: they found huſbandry, generally, in a rude and unprofitable ſtate, and had to recommend

mend improvements from ſingle inſtances of more ſkilful and fortunate management, until the whole, from the force of imitation, gradually became more perfect.—But we, inſtead of ſolitary examples of extraordinary and ſucceſsful conduct amongſt ourſelves, may have the eſtabliſhed practice of entire nations to hold up, as an encouragement, which we purpoſe to lay before the public, from time to time.

The huſbandry of this country and of England, were, fifty years ago, both imperfect, and perhaps nearly alike;—here it has ever ſince remained nearly ſtationary, there it has been continually advancing: —A ſhort parallel, drawn between them in their preſent ſtate, will ſhew how far they are now apart.

American method: — Unproductive fallows precede crops; after crops, the land is generally given up for a number of years to weeds and poor natural graſſes, until it ſhall come into heart again; the huſbandman, in the mean while, employing his labours upon his other fields in ſucceſſion.

Engliſh method, with variations arifing from ſoils and circumſtances: —A field, when broken up, is manured with all the huſbandman's forces, and what is called a fallow crop taken off; that is, ſuch a crop as requires the frequent uſe of the plough or the hoe, as in turnips, potatoes, beans, &c. the land is then laid down in ſome kind of grain and clover, the laſt continuing ſometimes two or three years, which is ſucceeded by wheat upon a ſingle ploughing.—This courſe, or rotation of crops, is then renewed in the ſame order, the land never being idle or reſting, as it is called.

This new practice is allowed to poſſeſs many advantages over the old, which is almoſt entirely renounced in England, but retained in America.

The manures uſed in the firſt inſtance, are applied to produce the beſt poſſible effect; they go to benefit the whole courſe, be it for four or five years.—

The land is made perfectly mellow and clean, before it is laid down to graſs, or ſowed with grain; it being an eſtabliſhed maxim, never to do either, until the earth is well pulveriſed, and its natural weeds, and thoſe arifing from the dung, fully extirpated by repeated ploughings.

The land is neither hardened by reſt, nor exhauſted by rank weeds, which impoveriſh as much as a crop.

A greater abundance of graſs, and other food for cattle, is obtained; more ſtock maintained, more dung made, and the whole products much greater.

The labour in ſuch a courſe or rotation, though it requires conſiderable accuracy, does not follow ſo cloſe, is not ſo hurried, and upon the whole not ſo great as in the former management.

And laſtly; leſs land may be employed in culture.

In this ſyſtem, we ſhall remark, that wheat, for inſtance, is produced on the ſame field but once during the whole courſe; but ſkilful farmers ſo diſtribute their buſineſs, as to have one of their fields every year in wheat, and ſo of the other articles of crop—and of clover, which is ſuppoſed to laſt two years, of conſequence two fields.

As more of art and contrivance, ſuggeſted by neceſſity and long experience, is manifeſted in the rural affairs of that country, than in our own,—it ſhould not ſurpriſe us that the management of their farm-yards

is orderly and ſyſtematic; to which are owing ſuch prodigious accumulations of manures, as will enable the farmer in England to proſecute to much greater extent and effect, his mode of huſbandry, than what can be attempted in America, until his œconomy in this important article ſhall, by degrees, be introduced amongſt us.

It may not be amiſs to lay down in a few words, the general principles of this management, which will be found as widely different from ours, as is the ſyſtem of cropping.

The barn, cattle-houſes, ſheds, ſtacks, &c. are ſo diſpoſed round the farm yard, as to afford the beſt winter ſhelter for live ſtock.

No cattle are ſuffered to run out between November and May, but are all ſhut up and fed in the farm-yard—foddering in the fields occaſioning great waſte; and dung not lying there in ſufficient heaps to produce fermentation, being thought of little account in manuring.

To the farm-yard is brought the whole ſtraw of the farm, ſometimes leaves, fern, &c.—to be trampled on and converted into manure.

The yard is often bottomed with a layer of the richeſt earths that can be found, which is thrown up in the ſpring, and mixed with the dung.

Societies abroad have proceeded by occaſional communications of improved methods, and by honorary premiums given for experiments made. It is the deſign of this ſociety to tread in their ſteps; and they hope, they addreſs themſelves to a people ſufficiently liberal to reject no practice they ſhall recommend, merely becauſe it is new, or runs counter to former habits and prejudices;—they freely invite communications, upon all ſubjects comprehended within their extenſive plan, and hope from their example to promote leſſer inſtitutions, of a ſimilar nature, in different parts of the country amongſt neighbours, each one exciting a ſpirit of improvement within its proper ſphere.

A ſummary of the ſociety's conſtitution is ſubjoined; together with premiums offered upon propoſed ſubjects.—Some of the particulars contending for premiums, require a length of time, a ſeries of years, to aſcertain them by experiment; others are already experienced by individuals, or may be within the year.

SUMMARY *of the* CONSTITUTION.

THE ſociety's attentions ſhall be confined to *agriculture* and *rural affairs*; eſpecially for promoting a greater increaſe of the products of land within the American ſtates. The members are diſtinguiſhed into *reſiding members*, or *members*, and *honorary members*, (that is, *correſponding members.*) Members to be hereafter added, are to be elected out of ſuch perſons only as reſide within a ready diſtance, to attend the meetings at Philadelphia with convenience; and thoſe are defined to be only ſuch as ſhall reſide within ten miles of the ſaid city, on either ſide of the Delaware: all members of agricultural ſocieties in other ſtates or countries, with whom the ſociety ſhall correſpond, and all perſons of this and other ſtates or countries, who ſhall be elected for the purpoſe by the ſociety, are to be *honorary* (or *correſponding*) *members*, and will be invited to aſſiſt the ſociety, whenever they come to Philadelphia; beſides they will have a right to be preſent at the meetings, without being invited

vited.—Strangers, who have a propenſity to agriculture, and wiſh to attend, as auditors, may be introduced by a reſident member.—The ſociety will publiſh ſelect collections of memoirs and obſervations on ſubjects communicated to them. They will annually propoſe prizes, upon intereſting ſubjects relative to actual experiments and improvements, and for the beſt pieces written on propoſed ſubjects.——All claims for prizes are to be in writing; and, when read, the ſociety will determine, upon every prize, which of the claims are moſt worthy to be ſelected for the definitive judgment on a future compariſon of them. This judgment is to be given on the firſt Monday in February:—In the ſame meeting are to be determined the ſubjects to be propoſed for prizes the next year; which will be announced in the public newspapers. The ſociety will promote the eſtabliſhment of other agricultural ſocieties in the principal places in the country: the members of thoſe ſocieties will be requeſted to attend the meetings as often as they come to Philadelphia; and the friends of agriculture are invited to aſſiſt the ſociety with information of experiments and incidents in huſbandry. Premiums and prizes are equally due to perſons reſiding in any of theſe ſtates, according to the merit of their reſpective exhibitions. Honorary members may be of any nation in the world.

PREMIUMS *propoſed by the* SOCIETY.

1. For the beſt experiment made of a courſe of crops, either large or ſmall, or not leſs than four acres, agreeably to the principles of the Engliſh mode of farming, mentioned in the aforegoing addreſs,—a piece of plate of the value of two hundred dollars, inſcribed with the name and the occaſion: and, for the experiment made of a courſe of crops next in merit,—a piece of plate, likewiſe inſcribed, of the value of one hundred dollars. Certificates to be produced by the 20th of December, 1790.

2. The importance of complete farm or fold-yards, for ſheltering and folding cattle,—and of a preferable method of conducting the ſame, for procuring great quantities of compoſt or mixed dung and manure, within the huſbandman's own farm, induces the ſociety to give, for the beſt deſign of ſuch a yard, and method of conducting it, ſuitable to this climate, and circumſtances of common farmers,—a gold medal:—and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. The deſign to be preſented to the ſociety by the 20th of December next.

3. For the beſt method of counteracting the injurious effects of froſt, in heaving or ſpewing up ground, and expoſing roots of wheat to the drying winds of the ſpring,—founded in experience, a gold medal:—and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. The account to be preſented to the ſociety by the 20th of December next.

4. The beſt method of raiſing hogs, from the pig, in pens or ſties, from experience, their ſometimes running in a lot or field, not totally excluded, if preferred,—a gold medal:—and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December next.

5. The beſt method of recovering worn-out fields to a more hearty ſtate, within the power of common farmers, without dear or far-fetched manures: but, by judicious culture, and

and the application of materials common to the generality of farmers; founded in experience;—a gold medal: and for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1786.

6. The beſt experiment in trench ploughing, not leſs than ten inches deep,—and account of the effects thereof, already made or to be made, on not leſs than one acre,—a gold medal: and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1786.

7. The beſt field of clover on a farm, quality and quantity to be conſidered, with the quantity of the arable of the whole farm, and previous ſtate and quality of the ſoil; not leſs than ten acres of clover;—a gold medal: and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1787.

8. The greateſt quantity and variety of good manure, collected in one year, and beſt managed, from materials common to moſt farmers; regard to be had to the proportion and goodneſs of ſuch manure, and the quantity and goodneſs of the arable and graſs-lands of the whole farm on which it is obtained,—a gold medal: and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be claimed by the 20th of December, 1787.

9. The beſt information, founded on actual experience, for preventing damage to crops by inſects; eſpecially the wheat-fly, the pea-bug, and the corn chinch-bug or fly,—a gold medal;—a ſilver medal for the ſecond beſt. To be produced by the 20th of December next.

10. The beſt comparative experiments on the culture of wheat, by ſowing it in the common broad-caſt way, by drilling it, and by ſetting the grain, with a machine, equidiſtant; the quantities of ſeed, and produce, proportioned to the ground, being noticed,—a gold medal: for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. The account to be produced by the 10th of January, 1787.

11. An account of a vegetable food, that may be well procured and preſerved, and that beſt increaſes milk in cows and ewes, in March and April, founded in experience,—a gold medal: for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 10th of January, 1787.

12. The beſt method of raiſing the white and other thorns *from ſeed* in *clay* ground, from experience,—a gold medal: the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1787.

13. The greateſt quantity of ground, well fenced, in locuſt trees or poles of the ſort uſed for poſts and trundles, growing in 1789, from ſeed ſown after this time, not leſs than one acre, nor fewer than 1500 per acre,—a gold medal: for the ſecond, a ſilver medal. To be claimed in December, 1789.

*** The claim of every candidate for a premium, is to be accompanied with, and ſupported by, certificates of reſpectable perſons, of competent knowledge of the ſubject:——and it is required that the matters, for which premiums are offered, be delivered in *without names*, or any intimation to whom they belong: that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; ſuch claimant ſending with it, a paper ſealed up, having on the *outſide* a correſponding mark, and on the *inſide* the claimant's name and addreſs.

Reſpecting

Reſpecting experiments on the products of land, circumſtances of the previous and ſubſequent ſtate of the ground, particular culture given, general ſtate of the weather, &c. will be proper, to be in the account exhibited. Indeed, in all experiments and reports of facts, it will be well to particulariſe the *circumſtances* attending them.—It is recommended that *reaſoning* be not mixed with the *facts*. After ſtating the latter, the former may be added, and will be acceptable.

Speech of his excellency General Waſhington, *when the preſident of congreſs informed him of his being unanimouſly choſen commander in chief of the American army:*

THOUGH I am truly ſenſible of the high honour done me in this appointment—yet I feel great diſtreſs from a conſciouſneſs that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extenſive and important truſt; however, as congreſs deſire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty; and exert every power I poſſeſs in the ſervice, and for the ſuport of the glorious cauſe. I beg they will accept my moſt cordial thanks for this diſtinguiſhed teſtimony of their approbation.—But, leſt ſome unlucky event ſhould happen, unfavourable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered, by every gentleman in the room, that I this day declare, with the utmoſt ſincerity, I do not think myſelf equal to the command I am honoured with.

As to pay, ſir, I beg leave to aſſure congreſs, that as no pecuniary conſideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expence of my domeſtic eaſe and happineſs, ſo I do not wiſh to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expences: thoſe I doubt not they will diſcharge, *and that is all I deſire.*

Mathematical Queſtions.

By B——W——

Q. 1. GIVEN the latitude leſt, diſtance, and difference of longitude, to find the courſe, and latitude come to? Example. A ſhip from the Lizard, in latitude 49. 57. N. longitude 5. 14. W. ſails S. weſtward until her diſtance be 1014 miles, and then finds by an obſervation of the moon's diſtance from the ſun, that ſhe is in longitude 23. 48. W. I deſire to know what courſe ſhe ſteered, and what latitude ſhe is in; both by middle latitude and mercator ſailing?

By the ſame.

Q. 2. An obſerver at London diſcharged a great gun at the inſtant that an eclipſe of one of Jupiter's ſatellites happened: now another obſerver at Dublin heard the report of the gun 32m. 45s. after the time that the eclipſe happened with him. It is required to find the bearing, diſtance, and difference of longitude between theſe two cities; the latitude of London being 51. 31. N. and the latitude of Dublin 53. 20. N.

By the ſame.

Q. 3. Required an eaſy geometrical rule, whereby a cooper may cut a large bottom into four equal bottoms, ſo as to loſe the leaſt ſtuff poſſible?

By a Clerk in the Bank.

Q. 4. How many different ways can £.100 be paid, with guineas at thirty-five ſhillings, and half-joes at ſixty ſhillings, without uſing any change?

The

THE COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

To the Editor *of the* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following lines were addressed to a friend, who had requested the loan of an excellent work, lately published in England, entitled—"An historical and "critical account of the lives and wri- "tings of the most eminent persons in "every nation, particularly the Bri- "tish and Irish, from the earliest ac- "count of time, to the present period, "[1784,] wherein their remarkable "actions, and sufferings, their virtues, "parts, and learning, are accurately "displayed, with a catalogue of their "literary productions." The thoughts suggested themselves in the perusal of this work; and, if deemed worthy of an insertion in your magazine, you are welcome to them, from a

Wellwisher to your Undertaking.

SEE here, my friend, the splendid roll of fame,
Rich with the honours of each letter'd age;
Thus does she eternize the patriot's name,
And thus exalt him in her brilliant page.
What, tho' the impious, wicked, and profane,
Do also float along the stream of time;
Talents perverted did their annals stain,
And form at once their glory and their crime.
But see, majestic, how descend the good,
By the green margin of each nation's shore;
Repeated plaudits meet them on the flood,
While hist'ry's car in triumph bears them o'er.
Death not to these a being can deny,
They still instruct the people by their light;
Unfold their secrets to the studious eye,
And tear the veil from ignorance's night.
How wisdom's beams irradiate the sage,
Who deeply skill'd in all creation's laws;
Her depths sublime unfolded to his age,
And thence deduc'd the universal cause;
How shines the warrior, whose unwearied aim,
Was all his country's rights to ascertain;
Who not in conquests sought an empty fame,
But liberty and virtue's solid reign!
How sweet the poet whose melodious lays
The moral mingled with the fancied dream;
Who merit honour'd with the muse's bays,
Or love and beauty made his artless theme!
How great the teachers of the healing art,
Who knew to calm the fever's fatal rage;
Who sooth'd the throbbings of the aching heart,
And all the ills of sickness did assuage!
But, above all, how glorious the divine,
Who led the soul its framer to adore;
Who open'd to the world th' exhaustless mine
Of pure religion's intellectual ore!
Superior far to all the wordly wise,
To all that pomp or vanity could give;
They taught to gain an everlasting prize,
And how beyond the dreary grave to live.
Nor this alone—around the social joys,
A firmer fence their heav'nly system threw;
It calm'd the torrent of the passions' noise,
And in its place brought innocence to view.
All hail, ye saints! who after cares like these,
Your incense foll'wing, have ascended high;
Now would I fame's triumphant clarion seize,
And waft your plaudits thro' the vaulted sky.
But vain to you is all the muse's song,
Still trav'ling on thro' life's uncertain maze;
Notes such as angels sing, to you belong,
And to their harps you now attune your lays.
Can we believe this venerable crowd,
Whose names illustrious you may here behold;
The earth's dark caverns shall for ever shroud,
And that they flourish'd only there to mould?
If not—ah say, to regions how august,
Are fled the minds of the immortal dead;
While here remain the ashes of the just,
Where are their comprehensive spirits fled?
Here oft in trophied hall or crusted dome,
We see their ancient monuments remain;
But where is fix'd their everlasting home,
Or where th' assemblage of their noble train?

Here

Here they were seen, successive times t'adorn:
The year a Bacon died—a Boyle arose;
But where awaken'd their celestial morn,
What bow'rs are sacred to their last repose?
Behold, my friend—at heav'ns supreme command,
Reveal'd religion does the myst'ry scan;
And points aloft with an instructive hand,
The great, th' important destiny of man.
Shews that the good of ev'ry clime and age,
Shall reach the haven of perpetual rest;
Where vice no more its cruel wars shall wage,
Nor blooming virtue of her crown divest.
Oh, may some gale propitious gently bear,
Our tranquil spirits to this peaceful shore;
A Locke—a Newton—Addison are there,
Who would not follow where they've gone before?

To the Editor *of the* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following Poetical Epistle was written in England by a young American, in the British army, and sent to his sister, an amiable young lady in the state of Maryland. Your giving it a place in your Magazine will oblige

Yours, &c. R.

WHILST cheerless, friendless, I dejected roam,
Far from my infant friends, and native home,
No other joy my troubled bosom knows,
Save what from thee and thy remembrance flows;
That dear remembrance, which thy picture warms,
When with fond transport I survey its charms;
So fair, so lovely, yet so strictly true,
Emblem of goodness, innocence, and you.
Methinks now starting from my trembling hands,
Kiss'd into life thy glowing image stands;
Whilst vivid fancy lends me pow'r to trace
The strong similitude of mind and face;
I view enraptur'd how thy features prove,
Thy partial fondness, thy fraternal love:
Those languid eyes "all eloquent in tears,"
Lament my absence, and attest thy fears;
Those gen'rous fears, which have too plainly shewn,
A brother's sorrows are not all his own.
Now more compos'd, more mild, benign, serene,
Such winning softness in thy look is seen,
As points, expressive, to a happier state,
Bids me, on Hope's strong pinions borne, elate,
Exulting soar, superior to my fate.
Ah! what avails it that in jocund morn,
Life's early roses bloom'd without a thorn;
That on my youth, propitious fortune smil'd,
And hope illusive ev'ry hour beguil'd?—
Ah! what avails it—but in me to show
How near are join'd th' extremes of bliss and woe?
Pregnant with pain, the hours move slowly on,
But wing'd with joy, how rapid are they gone!
How like the visions of a midnight dream,
Vanish gay thoughts of happiness supreme!
My dawn rose fair—by bleak misfortunes spread,
Ere noon, what clouds hang bursting o'er my head!
Thus have I seen, oft pendant from a thorn,
A pearly dew-drop glitter in the morn:
This moment beaming with reflected rays,
Vie with the rainbow, like the di'mond blaze:
The next, by inauspicious clouds o'er-come.
Robb'd of the lustre of its parent sun,
It hangs unnotic'd, or it falls undone.
Not twenty summers had matur'd my prime,
When civil discord, nurse of ev'ry crime,
Inflam'd by int'rest, and by rage inspir'd,
To active life had ev'ry bosom fir'd:
When, but the cooly-cautious could, alone,
Slaves of self-int'rest, bear their country's groan;
Spurning at ease, impatient of control,
Whilst jocund health beat vigor in my soul;
To loyal arms, with eager haste I flew,
And in my sov'reign's service early drew
A faithful sword, that boldly dar'd oppose
The sons of freedom—then I tho't his foes.
Let duller mortals, sensibly discreet,
Whose callous hearts with frigid caution beat,
Whose guarded conduct cold discretion guides,
And sober prudence o'er each step presides;
With nice precision, dubious events weigh,
And, as the scale preponderates, obey.—
From all my follies, all my faults exempt,
Beneath my pity, and below contempt—
Let *such* exult—be theirs the precious boon,
Of proffer'd bliss, beyond the dreary tomb.

Bless'd be the poor in sp'rit—to such is giv'n
The patient hope of an indulgent heav'n.
Active in either scenes of war or love,
No half-form'd passions in my bosom move;
No feign'd dissembling for the public weal,
No sneaking, pious, hypocritic zeal
E'er to my lips uncandid language taught,
Or prompted to conceal one gen'rous thought;
But nobly daring, when the die was cast,
And war's decree within my country past,
To fly from pleasure's fascinating chains,
Nor waste my youth in dull, inglorious scenes;
Unsway'd by int'rest, unappall'd by fear,
My actions open, and my conduct clear;
With frank avowal was that line pursued,
Whose flatt'ring prospect promis'd public good.
But had I thought insidious Britain meant,
With hell's dark views, and infamous intent,
To forge base fetters for oppression's hand,
The scourge and terror of my native land—
—By all the sacred host of heav'n I swear,
My country's welfare should have been my care,
To shield her liberty, my daily aim,
And independence been my road to fame.
Let those who know me best, my thoughts pourtray,
And flush my conduct in the face of day—
Let those who hate me most, with truth proclaim
If foul dishonour ever stampt my name
With one illiberal deed.———
Ah, if my country patriot worth pursue,
Be Rome's immortal conduct held in view,
Fearless in arms, like her be wise in peace;
Dissension banish, and let discord cease;
Let not proscription's foul, disgraceful stain,
Soil the first page of sacred freedom's reign;
But lib'ral laws, her future welfare prove,
And private vengeance melt in public love.—
France yet can tell—for warlike France can feel,
The fatal rashness of the mad repeal;
The narrow policy of jealous times,
Which drove her sons in search of friendlier climes.
Slave to her priests, proud, desolate, and poor,
From bigot folly, which expell'd the Moor,
To oll the world, has wretched Spain proclaim'd,
How much she suffer'd, and how little gain'd.
With diff'rent views were Roman breasts inspir'd,
Far diff'rent feelings patriot bosoms fir'd,
The social war subdued—tho' great they rose,
In arms conspicuous o'er their humbled foes,
The gen'rous victors, still in peace more fam'd,
Gave to the vanquish'd, what their valour claim'd—
For gen'rous souls to noble deeds inclin',
"To err, is human—to forgive, divine."
Whate'er my future fate, whether to roam
Abroad neglected, or forgot at home—
My native state shall be my early care,
Source of my hope, and object of my pray'r:
Oh! may my country prove, by heav'n design'd,
The gen'rous, great protectress of mankind.
On the drear plains of Florida's parch'd soil,
Where active service led to manly toil,
Where Spain's proud sons in many a purple tide,
Profusely bled—my sword was often try'd;
'Twas mine with chosen infantry to dare,
The foremost peril of the doubtful war;
To guard the frontier from incursive foes,
Where thro' rich canes the rapid Tensaw flows:
To waste whole weeks amidst a savage band,
Wild as their woods, and worthless as the sand:
Whose ruffian souls in horrid deeds delight,
Eager for blood, tho' backward in the fight.
If the fierce contest must be bravely try'd,
And vict'ry stands yet doubtful of her side;
The wily Indian holds himself aloof,
And laughs at censure, and derides reproof.
But should successful valor crown the day,
And flush his greedy hope with human prey;
From heav'ns high vault (the peal of thunder broke)
Swift as the lightning to the knotted oak;
Or borne on rapid pinions through the air,
Swift as the vulture dashes to the hare:
So the fierce savage, on his prostrate foe,
While death in horror trembles at his blow;
And the loud whoop proclaims the scalp his prize,
With joyous frenzy flashing from his eyes;
Whilst ev'ry squaw, on ev'ry hill around,
In plaintive yell, returns the murd'rous sound.

Not

Not hungry wolves, who, prowling for their prey,
In famish'd notes, bewail th' approach of day:
Not the long howl of whining dogs, whose cries
Denote grim death in superstitious eyes:
Not midnight bells, whose solemn peals foretell
To-morrow's doom, within the murd'rers cell:
E'er "pierc'd the fearful hollow of an ear,"
With half such anguish, or with half such fear—
E'er pallid breasts inspir'd with half such awe, [squaw,
As the shrill shriek of the death-giving
Who stalks in triumph o'er the bloody plain,
With joy to find some victim, yet unslain:
Smiles at the struggle of expiring breath,
And mocks misfortune in the arms of death;
Glotes o'er his wounds, exulting rears the knife,
And stabs the wretched remnant of a life.
Tho' scenes of horror oft around him wait,
Yet gaily chequer'd glides the soldier's state;
Lavish of life, uncertain of it's end,
Successive hours to various follies tend.
Deep draughts from pleasure's fascinating bowls,
Now win the easy access of their souls;
Now love intense with force resistless reigns,
And pours fierce fires within their throbbing veins:
Eager alike to bow at either shrine,
As dreams of passion proffer joys divine;
Each rising impulse blindly to obey,
As nature prompts, or fashion points the way.
With spirits greater than my frame could bear,
In fashionable folly's gay career
I deeply plung'd, to crown the festive hours,
And strew my little path with roseate flow'rs.
Ah! thoughtless, careless, of the transient scene,
When coming pain should dissipate the dream;
When wisdom's slighted precepts, in my breast,
Should waken fears, which buoyant youth suppreſt,
And sad experience should this truth disclose,
That one may feel the *thorn*—yet not enjoy the *rose*.
I who of late was so supremely blest,
My friends caressing, and in turn caress't;
Exil'd and ill, now search in vain around,
For some lov'd spot, where better health is found.
Twice ten dull moons their silver horns have shed,
Since o'er my frame a ling'ring fever spread
Its sure, destructive and despotic sway,
And wastes the season of my youth away,
Leaves me pale victim of an hopeless ill,
Which baffles art, and laughs at human skill.
Well with Le Fevre, might I now complain,
My honor and my sword alone remain.
To distant realms, in vain I anxious fly,
Try other climes, beneath a milder sky;
With eager pace, misfortune follows still,
Pursues my footsteps, wander where I will:
Roams where I roam, assails me where I stay,
And gives each rising hour to grief a prey.
Whene'er the fever 'bates its wasting rage,
I woo soft pleasure on the tragic stage;
Where matchless Siddons with resistless skill,
Moulds all our passions, pliant to her will;
Now mourn the ills of Desdemona's fate,
The hapless victim of Iago's hate:
Who wrought Othello's honest heart to know
Pains worse than hell, from jealous fears which flow;
Who the lov'd idol of his soul destroys,
On the dear scene of all his former joys;
Chaste as the icicle on Dian's fane,
Unsullied was her soul, tho' malice stain'd her fame.
Or weep to see where Belvidera stands,
In trust deliver'd to a villain's hands,
Whilst the drawn dagger tells the horrid tale,
To drink her blood, if Jaffier, faithless, fail.
Ah cruel, cruel! ah—too horrid strife?
Where love betrays the child—where tenderness the wife:
Now all the father in her bosom reigns,
Now Jaffier's fondness all her soul inflames,
Melts in her breast, and glows within her veins.
Till frantic woes, in awful anguish prove,
The child of duty, dying on the shrine of love.

Scenes of distress—how exquisitely dear!
When the swoln eye, suffus'd with pity's tear,
Rears to mild sympathy the pleasing throne,
And in another's woes we learn to lose our own.
As hapless lovers on a distant shore,
All hope precluded, and each prospect o'er,
Enraptur'd doat upon their mistress' charms,
And clasp her lovely image to their arms:
With fond remembrance wake the tender sigh,
Hang o'er its cheek, and with impassion'd eye,
In fancied converse, tedious hours beguile,
To court the solace of a single smile:
Thus I, thy lovely miniature view,
With feelings not less tender, nor less true;
From fond affection find a sweet relief,
And steal a ling'ring hour from poignant grief.
Blest be the art, the hand for ever blest,
Which first in colours mimic life exprest;
That taught the magic pencil to impart
The warmest feelings to the coldest heart;
Bade beauty's tints in rich luxuriance flow,
And pensive breasts with dear delusion glow.
As the lorn pilgrim from the distant shrine,
Bears the fond relic—fancy deems divine;
Which, kept with sacred and enthusiast care,
Gives strength to faith—and energy to pray'r:
So, when the chast'ning ills of life assail,
When fears arise, and anxious doubts prevail,
When tender health suggests unkind alarms,
I fly for refuge to a sister's charms;
Her valued present, as a relic prize,
And almost view it with devotion's eyes.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

QUESTION.

IN this fair city, tell I pray,
What was the hour th' eleventh of May,
When, in the statehouse yard upright,
My level shade was half my height?

PHILASTER

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.

EPISTLE

To the Right Reverend Father in God, Doctor SAMUEL SEABURY, Bishop of Connecticut.

WELCOME, thrice welcome from Britannia's isle!
The church of Christ receives you with a smile;
Religion greets you, worthy of her choice,
And all her sons with grateful hearts rejoice:
The holy priesthood sees with fond surprize,
In thee again our fallen temples rise.
Scatter'd abroad, by war's wide-wasting hand,
We friendless trod this desolated land;
No guide to lead us thro' the mazy road,
That tends to glory and the throne of God.
While superstition spread her gloomy reign,
And *sacrilege* destroy'd each hallow'd fane,
Forc'd thro' the chancel ev'ry sanctum raz'd,
From whence so oft th' eternal king was prais'd:
With lips, deep-tinctur'd with infernal flame,
To teach their pious frauds, false prophets came;
From north to south like dark'ning clouds they roll,
And unknown doctrines fright th' astonish'd soul:
Till heav'n, regardful of its wand'ring flocks,
Sent forth a mitred shepherd, orthodox,
To check the torrent of unhallow'd rage,
And cherish virtue, in a sinful age.
Thus, when a saviour to the world was giv'n,
The real heir, and delegate of heav'n;
Imposture ceas'd, her fatal influence o'er,
The *Delphic* oracle was heard no more;
Priests, gods and sybils from their altars fled,
And pagan error veil'd her gorgon head.
Thrice happy change, the gospel light shall shine,
Pure, as in Judah, with a ray divine;
These wilds shall feel it in propitious hour,
The savage Indian will confess its pow'r;
Religion here shall conquer by the word,
And gain more trophies than the ruthless sword.
To Albion's shore shall genius cease to roam,
No more shall wander from its native home;

But

But here may reap the harvest of her toil:
Thy hand shall pour the consecrated oil,
Pure, as when first the unctuous rite began,
And down o'er *Aaron's* beard, luxurious ran.
From *Havard's* walls and *Providence*, behold
The sons of science flocking to thy fold!
New-York and *Yale* their learned offspring send,
And *Pennsylvania* greets thee, as her friend.
While ruin'd temples, rising from decay,
Shall beam with glory on the gospel day;
Columbia's freemen shall, united, call
Thee, *Father of our church episcopal*;
And when to move thy righteous tongue shall cease,
O! may thy end be like thy birth,——in peace.

EPIGRAM.

By a School Boy, 11 years old.

As Tom and Dick once in a fray,
Each butted with his head;
Dick cries, "hold! hold! you show foul play:
"I'm sure you strike with lead."

INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA, May 10,

THE emperor is going to make public an edict, by which illegitimate children are to be admitted to a share of the parent's fortune, in common with children born in wedlock, unless there be previous settlements to exclude the illegitimate. Nor will the relations of a man be allowed to take possession of his hereditary estate after his decease, if he leave an illegitimate child.

Brussels, June 6. The emperor has published an ordinance for suppressing all the free mason lodges in the Austrian Netherlands, except two, or at most three, which are permitted to be held in this city, subject to the regulations prescribed in the first ordinance published at Vienna, respecting the fraternity of free masons.

London, June 17. Wednesday came on before the lords commissioners of appeals two causes against lord Rodney, general Vaughan, and the other captors of St. Eustatius; mr. Lindon and mr. Ingram, appellants. The first to the amount of about 12,000l. the latter 1,000l. Upon both these appeals the captors were cast in damages, and full costs.

June 20. An additional number of troops is to be sent to Canada, to strengthen Oswego, and the other forts upon the boundary line, which the Americans are attempting to wrest from us.

June 28. This day the chevalier de Pinto, envoy extraordinary from Portugal, had a private audience of his majesty, to notify the death of his most faithful majesty, Peter the third king of Portugal.

July 17. It is said to be in contemplation, with the approbation of his grace of Canterbury, to revise the whole body of the ecclesiastical laws, and expunge those incongruities, which still disfigure the reformation of this country, and are totally repugnant to the principles of our free constitution.

July 11. The present pontiff, Pius VI. whose liberality of sentiment equals that of his predecessor Ganganelli, is forming arrangements for the reception of ambassadors from protestant states at the court of Rome. To effect this, he is determined to dispense with all the forms and etiquette that have hitherto prevented their appearing there. It is the wish of this venerable and enlightened pope, to remove those obstacles to social intercourse between christians of different denominations, which he considers as disgraceful to the religion of Christ.

Notwithstanding all the proclamations to the contrary, the people at the Hague continue very riotous, and openly wear the Orange favours in their hats. The populace are outrageous, and seem to slight the authority of the states.

August 2. This morning, as his majesty was alighting from his carriage, at the gate of the palace, a woman who was waiting there, under pretence of presenting a petition, struck at him with a knife, but providentially he received no injury. The woman was immediately taken into custody; and, upon examination, appears to be insane.

A manifesto has been delivered by mr. Adams, the American ambassador, to the secretary of state, complaining of the unjustifiable

juſtifiable proceedings of the Engliſh men of war ſtationed in the Weſt Indies and America, which, not content with the ſeizure of veſſels going into our harbours, without the proper paſſports, make capture of ſuch as are only paſſing near them, under colour and pretence of illicit trade.

A letter from Paris, dated July 10, ſays, "laſt Sunday the queen of France was ſafely delivered of a princeſs, which was named Sophia."

Auguſt 4. Yeſterday the commiſſioners named by act of parliament for reducing the national debt, began to carry the act into execution, when their broker bought 7,100l. ſouth ſea annuities, as being the cheapeſt ſtock, and they will coutinue to buy the ſame ſum every day, either in the ſouth ſea, or three per cent. bank annuities, which ever ſhall be the cheapeſt.

Boſton, Auguſt 29. We hear that the aſſembly of Rhode-iſland have paſſed a law, to promote a free circulation of their paper money, by which payment of all bonds, notes, and other ſecurities for money, ſhall be demanded within a certain time, which is very ſhort, or otherwiſe they are to become null and void.

Sept. 4. On Tueſday laſt, the day appointed by law for the ſitting of the court of common pleas, in Northampton, in the county of Hampſhire, a mob, conſiſting of 1500 men, 500 of whom were under arms, and headed by a captain of militia, aſſembled there, with the treaſonable intention of forcibly preventing the ſitting of that court, which they effected, the judges, from their threats and proceedings, thinking it inſecure to proceed in the buſineſs of their office.

A convention lately held in that county, voted, as their opinion, that the ſenate, courts of common pleas and ſeſſions, and the attorney general, were grievances and common nuiſances to the public, as well as unneceſſary and expenſive.

Sept. 8. Early on Tueſday morning laſt, the town of Worceſter was viſited by a body of men under arms, from ſeveral towns in the north weſt part of the county, who ſurrounded and took poſſeſſion of the court houſe, in order to ſtop the ſitting of the court of common pleas, by law to be holden on that day; they were ſoon joined by a number of others from various towns, not in arms.—About twelve o'clock, the judges of the court preceded by the high ſheriff, proceeded to the court-houſe, but were ſtopped at the door by the points of bayonets. The court were firm, and did honour to the dignity of their ſtations—judge Ward, by requeſt, addreſſed the people—The court were finally refuſed admittance into the court-houſe, in conſequence of which they ſoon after aſſembled at the united ſtates arms, and there opened the court, in due form—Afterwards they adjourned until yeſterday in the forenoon, when they again opened; and then adjourned without day.

Sept. 13. A body of inſurgents, about 250 in number, led on by Wheeler, Convers, Smith, and others, aſſembled at Concord, on Monday laſt, in arms, with the avowed deſign of preventing the ſitting of the courts of juſtice in that town, which they unhappily effected; neither of the courts being opened. No perſons armed appeared in ſupport of government; his excellency the governor having countermanded the orders for raiſing the militia on the occaſion.

It is confidently aſſerted, that Thomas Barclay, eſq. the American agent, (a gentleman of great abilities, integrity and benevolence) has happily ſettled a peace with the emperor of Morocco, through the mediation of his moſt catholic majeſty, whoſe recommendation and influence were, it is ſaid, ſo ſtrong, as even to obtain ſome excluſive privileges to the trade of the united ſtates.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 12.

On Monday laſt, the five light infantry companies, belonging to the city battalions of militia—the troop—and two companies of the train of artillery—all well equipped and accoutred, and in full uniform, aſſembled, according to appointment, on the commons near this city, and were drawn up and arranged by lieut. col. Mentges, (inſpector general of our militia) and major Fullerton (of the third battalion) in the following *order of parade*, viz.

Captains Semple and Sprout's companies formed the right—and Hagner's, Bowen's, and Oſwald's compoſed the left wing. The artillery, with two ſix pounders, commanded by captains Conolly and Leonard, and the light horſe by captain Miles and lieut. Dunlap, were equally divided and arranged on the wings. Acting adjutants on the occaſion,—Purſel of the 2d, and Heyſham of the 3d battalion.

After

After being reviewed both in the ſtanding and marching poſitions, by the baron Steuben, attended by general Dupleſſis of the French army, and the colonels of the reſpective battalions, they performed with great order and regularity, the following *firings* and *evo utions*, viz.

1. By *platoons* from the right of wings, *two rounds*.

2. By diviſions in ſucceſſion, *two rounds*.

3. *Battalion, forward march! Halt!* By platoons, as before, *two rounds*.

4. By diviſions, *two rounds*.

Battalion! forward march! Halt!

5. *To the right about face! Forward march! Halt, and face to the Front!* Fired by diviſions from right to left, *one round*.

6. By wings, *one round*.

7. Form'd column by the *right*, right in front, diſplay'd and fired *one round*.

8. Form'd column by the *left*, diſplay'd and fired *one round*.

9. Form'd column on the *fifth* platoon, diſplay'd and fired *one round*.

10. Changed front by platoons—wheel'd to the right—clos'd column, diſplay'd to the left, and fired *one round*.

11. Form'd column by the right. *To the right about face!* March'd the column to the former ground. *To the right about face!* Opened column, wheel'd to the left and form'd battalion.

12. Fir'd by battalion, *one round*.

13. Charg'd bayonets, halted, and fired *one round*.

They were then addreſſed by the baron, who, after complimenting them on the appearance and diſcipline of the different corps, in terms of high approbation, obſerved that he found himſelf particularly honored on the preſent occaſion, and happy in having an opportunity of aſſuring them, that he ſhould immediately employ himſelf in forming a ſyſtem of legionary arrangement for the militia of the united ſtates, which, he hoped, would contribute to aſſiſt their intentions of becoming uſeful to their conntry, and rendering themſelves reſpectable to foreign powers.

The manœuvres being completed, the column of march was formed: and preceded by the baron and general Dupleſſis, with a number of gentlemen on horſeback, the troops marched into the city.

September 1. Final determination of a committee, held at Berney, near Paris, the 24th of May, 1789.

1ſt. On the expiration of the (tobacco) contract with mr. Morris, there ſhall be made no new contract of the ſame kind.

2dly. The farmers general ſhell have at all times in their warehouſes, a ſtock of tobacco ſufficient for the exerciſe of their privilege, which ſtock will be made up as well from the ſhipments of mr. Morris, as from the tobacco they will be able to procure in the uſual way of trade.

3dly. In order to enſure this ſupply, the farmers general will buy, while their contract with mr. Morris ſhall remain in force, ſuch tobaccos only as ſhall be furniſhed by the merchants, and imported only in French and American veſſels, to the amount of 12 to 25000 hogſheads per annum, at the ſame prices, and under the ſame conditions ſtipulated in the contract made with the ſaid mr. Morris.

4thly. In caſe the cargoes ſhould not be properly aſſorted, the tobacco will be paid for at the following prices.

	livres.
1ſt. Beſt James and York river tobacco, for every neat hundred weight,	38
2d. do. Potowmack and Rappahannock do.	36
3d. do. Maryland,	34

All of them to be of the firſt quality of each kind proper for the French market.

5thly. In caſe of difficulties in regard to the qualities, ſamples ſhall be ſent to the council of ſtate, and the matter will be determined by commiſſioners, who ſhall be authoriſed to have the ſamples examined by ſuch perſons as ſhall be thought proper.

6thly. When the tobaccos furniſhed by the Americans ſhall not be delivered in a manufactoring port, there ſhall be an abatement from the ſtipulated price, of 30 ſo's per hundred weight for the charges of tranſportation.

September 12. A letter from meſſrs. Searle and co. of Madeira, dated 26th of July, and received yeſterday by mr. G. Meade, of this city, ſays: "By a veſſel juſt arrived from Mogadore, meſſrs. Allen and Aureigo of this place, received a letter, acquainting them, that a truce had been concluded between the Americans and the emperor, and that the ambaſſadors had taken their paſſage for Algiers. We wiſh them equal ſuccecs at that place, as we have not the leaſt doubt of the firſt being a fact.

The general aſſembly of Rhode Iſland, at their late ſeſſion, paſſed an act, directing the money which congreſs ſome time ago required

quired to be raised for the purpose of discharging the interest of our foreign and domestic debt, to be paid in the paper money of that state!!!

Also, an act for trying offenders against the paper money scheme in a very summary method. A special court, to consist of not less than three judges, is to be held in three days after complaint is made, and their judgment to be final. No jury is allowed. An attempt was made to pass an act for preventing the owners of notes of hand from endorsing them over to others; but it miscarried.

Wednesday last the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the people called quakers, on the subject of the militia laws, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, that it is highly proper and expedient, that the militia laws of this state be so altered and amended, as to grant relief to persons who are conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms---and to prevent the days appointed for mustering, being spent in idleness and dissipation.

If the present house should not take up the militia law, the committee recommend that the foregoing resolution be recommended to the next general assembly.

Sept. 16. Thursday last, the Rev. Dr. White, rector of Christ and St. Peter's churches in this city, was unanimously elected by the episcopal convention of this state, to be consecrated bishop of Pennsylvania.

Same day, the troop of horse, commanded by lieutenant Dunlap, and cornet Lardner, a detachment of artillery, commanded by captains Spencer and Lang, and the six light infantry companies, viz. Semple's, Oswald's, Hagner's, Sproat's, Stricker's, and Robinson's, of the city militia, (in complete uniform, and fully accoutred) commanded by lieutenant-colonel Mentges and major Fullerton, were reviewed on the commons, by the hon. the legislature of this state. The usual firings and evolutions, on such occasions, were performed.

The speaker then observed, that at the request of the officers of the militia, the members of the general assembly attended the review of the corps of light horse, artillery, and light infantry of the city and liberties---that he was directed by the members present, to express their perfect approbation of the true military appearance and behaviour of the troops. He observed, that by similar exertions in 1775 and 1776, the militia of Pennsylvania had gained the greatest honor, and had been instrumental in giving a change to the war. That liberty and independence were established, but the peace of the united states might be interrupted; and it was impossible to say what fate had in store for America, as some appearances of late indicated a change. That it was the duty of freemen to arm themselves in time of peace, but that the possession of arms alone would not answer the purpose of securing the peace of any country;---to know how to use their arms was the most important duty. That the progress made by the troops, in a few months, was surprisingly great. He desired them to look back a few months, to compare their then situation with the truly military figure they now exhibited, and asked, if they did not feel a superiority of character, a confidence in themselves, which they knew not before? He made some other observations, and concluded with a hope, that the virtuous example of the city and liberties would influence the several counties of the state, to improve themselves in the military art; and wished them success in their exertions.

The accident that happened to major Fullerton, by being wounded at the review on Thursday last, (which might have proved fatal, had not the ball fortunately first struck the stirrup leather) must convince every gentleman of the militia, of the necessity of examining their muskets before they appear on the parade. It is therefore recommended to the captains of companies, to examine their muskets on the company parade: and when the battalions are formed, that the adjutant of the day make a report of the state of the arms to the colonel or officer commanding.

Sept. 30. Wednesday last, the general assembly of this state adjourned, after having passed the following among other acts:

An act for amending the penal laws of this state, and making them less sanguinary.

An act for the prevention of vice and immorality, and to restrain disorderly sports and dissipation.

An act to take off the additional duty on wine and fruit, the growth or produce of the kingdom of Portugal.

An act to appoint a representation for the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties in this state, in proportion to the number of taxables in each, for the ensuing seven years.

An act for amending the late election law.

An act to relieve the owners of unimproved lands, from the inconveniencies they are subjected to by the present mode of enforcing the payment of taxes assessed thereon,

Married---The hon. Spencer Roane, esq. to miss Ann Henry, daughter of the hon. Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia.---The hon. Benjamin Van Cleve, speaker of the house of assembly of New-Jersey, to miss Ann Greene, of Cherry-grove, near Princeton.

In Philadelphia, Dr. Thomas Bond, to Mrs. Farris.---Mr. John Carrel to miss More, of Lancaster.---Mr. Mark Wilcox, to miss Mary Cauffman.---Mr. John Fry to miss Head.

Died------In Philadelphia, *September* 3, Mr. Whitehead Humphreys, Ætat. 53.---5. In New-Jersey, Alexander Moore, esq. Ætat. 82.---8. At Frankford, Col. Benjamin M'Veagh, Ætat. 39 ---9. Mr. Jonathan Hudson, of Baltimore---In Boston, John Barret, esq.---In Philadelphia, miss -------- Swift, daughter of Mr. Joseph Swift---Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Patrick Moore.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1786.

Some obſervations on the ſtructure of the ſurface of the earth in Pennſylvania and the adjoining countries, in a letter from a gentleman while on a tour in the Weſtern Countries, to his friend in Philadelphia.

THERE is nothing, perhaps, which would gratify the curioſity of man in a higher degree, than the hiſtory, if it could be obtained, of the globe we inhabit—its formation, and the various revolutions it has undergone. But this hiſtory is no more to be expected from mere philoſophical ſpeculations, than from ancient libraries or tradition. It is only from a careful attention to the veſtiges of thoſe changes which ſtill remain, that we are to hope for any information on this ſubject.

That the world, with the reſt of the viſible creation, owes its exiſtence to a wiſe and powerful agent, will not, I think, admit of a rational doubt. To the intention of an intelligent being, or, in other words, to a miracle, we muſt ultimately aſcribe it. But it ſeems the proper buſineſs of philoſophy, to put off the miracle as far as poſſible, and to trace out the chain of intermediate cauſes and effects. And here, provided we proceed cautiouſly, there appears to be no danger of going too far; ſince this chain, in reſpect to our limited comprehenſion, is probably next to infinite.

I am far from ſuppoſing, that the few obſervations I have made, can be of much importance, in this part of natural philoſophy; but, ſuch as they are, you are at liberty to communicate them to the public.

The ſeveral ranges of earths, ſtones, and minerals, as we now obſerve them in this part of the world, I have long ſince thought by far too irregular to be the ſame in which they

they were originally formed. Either gravity, or a more limited attraction, or affinity of ſimilar parcels of matter, muſt originally have produced very conſiderable degrees of regularity; ſuch as we frequently ſee miniature inſtances of, in precipitation and cryſtalization. If the earth was once in a fluid ſtate—and that it was, appears highly probable from the figure it has aſſumed—gravity muſt have diſpoſed of the different ſubſtances pretty regularly, according to their ſpecific weights, in ſomething like concentric ſhells. And where ſtones have been formed by cryſtallization, it would be eaſily diſcovered, as in the baſaltes and other kinds of ſtone. Whereas in all that tract of country between the great range of mountains and the lower falls of the rivers, ſeveral ranges of ſtones, ſand, earths and minerals, lie in the utmoſt confuſion. Vaſtly extenſive beds of ſtone have their ſeveral layers placed at all angles, with reſpect to the horizon. Limeſtone in particular—its flakes, inſtead of lying in a horizontal poſition, are almoſt univerſally in a vertical one. In ſhort, the whole face of the country ſeems ſtrongly to confirm a ſuppoſition, that the former ſhell, or outward cruſt of the earth has been broken to pieces, and its fragments thrown confuſedly in every direction: And I have long ſince conſidered thoſe prodigious ranges of hills, which form the great zone of mountains to the weſtward, as the edges of huge cakes thrown aloft; whilſt far the greater part of the cake ſunk down into the inferior fluid.

That ſuch a fluid once did, and perhaps does ſtill, exiſt, appears to me not improbable—be it mercury, or water, or condenſed air; or, it may be, ſome fluid with which we are wholly unacquainted. The upper edges of theſe cakes, which riſe far into the lower regions of the atmoſphere, were at firſt, perhaps, pretty ſolid ſtone; but, being expoſed to the action of air and water, of heat and cold, are in ſome places fallen into ſeparate pieces; in others, mouldered into gravel or a kind of earth: Hence thoſe piles of rocks, ſmall ſtones, gravel and earth, which form the tops and ſides of our mountains.

Such is the appearance of the country from the Alleghany Mountains, eaſtward, to the lower falls of the rivers: From thence to the Atlantic, it is a very extenſive collection of ſand, clay, mud, and ſhells, partly thrown up by the waves of the ſea, and partly brought down by floods from the upper country.

But the country, weſtward of the Alleghany Mountains, differs totally from that to the eaſtward. It is very irregular, broken and variegated, but there are no mountains; and, when viewed from the moſt weſtern ridge of the Alleghany, it appears one vaſt, extended plain. All the various ſtrata of ſtone ſeem to lie undiſturbed in the ſituation wherein they were firſt formed. The layers of ſtone, ſand, clay and coal, are nearly horizontal. Abundance of vitriolic, aluminous, and other mineral earths, are found here. Beds of coal, in a perfectly, horizontal poſition, are almoſt univerſal in this country, as far as I have been. Theſe beds generally lie pretty deep, and are expoſed by every ſtream of water, which has worn away the earth to their level. Metallic ores of all kinds, eſpecially that of iron, appear to be wanting. This horizontal poſition of the ſtrata extends even

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Engraved for the Columbian Magazine

THE REVERSE OF THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

FT Sculp

to the limeſtone, which, eaſtward of the mountains, lies extremely irregular. Here we frequently find the bottoms of rivers paved with large ſquares of limeſtone, for a very great extent; and very nearly level. It was this circumſtance that firſt ſuggeſted to me the probability of the original cruſt, wherein the ſtone was formed, never having been broken up, as it certainly has been to the eaſtward. I have not ſeen a ſingle inſtance of extenſive maſſes of ſtone lying irregularly, or their layers in any other than an horizontal poſition. Detached rocks, indeed, are often found in all ſituations here, as well as eaſtward of the mountains: But theſe are only ſuch as lie near the ſurface, and being undermined by the waters, have tumbled from their original places.

When I ſay, that the ſhell or cruſt of the earth has not been broken up in this country, I mean, that this has not happened ſince the formation of the rocks, coal, banks, &c. which at preſent compoſe it. Prior to that æra, it has, doubtleſs, ſuffered great changes; all of which, ſo far as we can perceive, have been occaſioned by water.

That ſtone-coal was once a vegetable ſubſtance, is an old opinion, which I have ſeen abundant reaſon to believe well founded. And there is one particular part of vegetables, which, I ſuppoſe, has contributed greatly to the production of this foſſil. I have ſeen many pieces of fine coal, which would ſplit eaſily into thin laminæ, and every piece diſcovered the figure of common leaves of trees. Theſe pieces of coal were evidently compoſed of leaves, preſſed together, like cakes of ſaffron, and ſaturated with ſome inflammable ſubſtance, in a manner I am not chymiſt enough to explain. Vitriol and allum are, doubtleſs, ſome way connected with the proceſs, as we conſtantly find them in the ſtrata of coal.

In the perpendicular banks of rivers, in many places, we find beds of leaves, many hundred feet in length, buried under a vaſt depth of ſand, earth or clay. Theſe beds are from one foot to four feet in depth. In different places they ſeem to approach more or leſs to the nature of coal; always of the ſame black colour—ſometimes pure leaves; at others, mixed with earth or ſand, which ſuggeſts a probable cauſe of the impurity of ſome coal. Theſe ſtrata of leaves reſemble thoſe of coal, more than any perſon will eaſily conceive, who has not ſeen them; being in ſome places very firm and ſolid, and breaking readily at right angles to their laminæ. They are probably of a recent date, compared with the ſtrata of coal; but afford, however, grounds for a ſuſpicion, that coal in general owes its origin to ſimilar collections, to which even the vaſt bodies of coal can be no objection.

Whether time only, or perhaps ſome menſtruum was wanting, to perfect the change in theſe inſtances, I will not pretend to ſay. I am likewiſe in doubt, whether the ſolid parts of timber be generally convertible into coal—We dug up a large trunk of a tree perfectly petrified, except part of its bark, which was changed into fine coal.

Iron ore is found plentifully, eaſtward of the mountains, but little or none to the weſtward. Stone-coal is rarely to be met with to the eaſtward; but abounds in the weſtern country.—I have ſuppoſed the outward ſhell of the earth broken up entirely, eaſtward of the mountains,

ſince

ſince its various beds of ſtones and minerals were formed; whilſt the country weſtward has not undergone the ſame fate—Is iron ore peculiar to countries of the former kind, and coal to the latter? A plauſible reaſon offers why it ſhould be ſo:—The iron ore has probably been thrown up from very great depths, where, by its gravity, it was accumulated; and coal, which lay nearer the ſurface, was, by the ſame convulſion, buried immenſely deep. But, in ſome caſes, no doubt, they would nevertheleſs be blended together.

It will be aſked—If there has been no rupture of the ſhell of the earth, weſtward of the mountains, how came the face of that country to be ſo very irregular and uneven? To this I can only anſwer, that every appearance ſhews it to be the effect of water; and not only ſo, but of water deſcending in heavy ſhowers of rain. Many thouſands of ſquare miles are cut by innumerable deep drains for carrying off water, and nothing left between thoſe drains, but high, ſteep, and very narrow ridges. It ſeems highly probable, that this whole country was once covered, deep, by an immenſe bed of waters. But ſuch a body of water, however, agitated by ſtorms or other cauſes, ſeems by no means adapted to produce ſuch an effect: Neither does any length of time, with the ordinary fall of rain, appear at all adequate. I have indeed, no conception of any cauſe which could leave the face of the country in the condition we now find it, but the moſt prodigious rains,—and thoſe too, falling perhaps before vegetation had covered the face of the earth. The ſame rains, probably, filling all the intervals between the mountains, at length broke through the loweſt or weakeſt part of them; and in ſuch places carried away the rocks which formed the ridges, down nearly as low as the preſent beds of the rivers; part of the waters running eaſtward, and part weſtward, ſo that the principal ridge or proper Alleghany, only, was left unbroken.—The rocks being depoſited within a few miles of the mountains, where at this day we find them; and the gravel, ſand, and earth, carried far away, and at laſt depoſited in the lower country, or partly in the ocean.

But if all the ſtrata of coal were, originally vegetable ſubſtances, thoſe ſubſtances muſt have been collected, and buried deep below the ſurface of the earth, long before the rains of which I have been ſpeaking. Thoſe rains have only expoſed the ſtrata, by carrying away the ſuperincumbent earth in particular places. Water, too, muſt have been the agent that firſt collected theſe beds of vegetables, and afterwards buried them. Hence I would infer, that this globe has unergone repeated and very extraordinary changes from the ſame cauſe, the ſame moſt powerful agent water. And, in the infant ſtate of this branch of natural philoſophy, there ſeems to be no abſurdity in ſuppoſing, that adventitious quantities of water may, at various times, have been poured on the earth, by foreign cauſes: Whilſt, perhaps, ſome regular and conſtant cauſe daily diminiſhes the quantity of its water.

The ſeveral kinds of rocks and ſtones ſeem to have been formed in a variety of ways. A very large portion of them are chiefly compoſed of ſand; which ſand was, perhaps, only ſtone of the firſt, or ſome ſubſequent formation, broken to pieces,

pieces, and even powdered, and in ſome ſort poliſhed by the daſhing of waters, and afterwards cemented together again. There may be various means of uniting this ſand into large maſſes of ſolid ſtone. Some ſamples occurred to me, in the weſtern country, of one of theſe means, which I thought curious. There are, in many places, very extenſive ranges of ſtone, which appear to have been formerly only looſe beds of ſand. This ſand has been partly pervaded by ſome ſubſtance which has united its particles firmly together: But where this ſubſtance has not penetrated, the maſs is ſtill looſe ſand, exactly ſimilar to that of which the ſtone is compoſed. Wherever theſe rocks are expoſed to the air, the ſand, which wants that cementing ſubſtance, becomes dry, or is waſhed away by the rains, leaving the ſolid rock curiouſly honeycombed, and reſembling an irregular and romantic piece of carved work. Theſe rocks are moſt remarkable where they have been undermined; ſhewing clearly that the cementing ſubſtance came from above, penetrating the ſand to different depths in different places.

Not only beds of ſand have been converted into ſtone, but likewiſe thoſe of clay and various ſorts of earth. Many ſuch ſtrata of clay, approaching to ſtone, are to be met with: And, in ſome places, very extenſive ones of the nature of limeſtone. Beſides, ſea-ſhells are found lodged in a great variety of kinds, of ſtone, which muſt have been ſand, clay, mud, or ſome ſoft ſubſtance, when the ſhells were there depoſited. Some very ingenious philoſophical gentlemen are of opinion, that theſe apparent remains of ſhells were never real ſhells, but original productions of nature, in ſtone, in imitation of animal ſhells. Beſides the arguments againſt this hypotheſis which will occur to every one who examines ſuch petrifactions, there is one which to me appears perfectly concluſive—Pieces of theſe petrified ſhells, lightly calcined, have preciſely the ſame taſte with freſh ſhells heated: And, pieces of bone and horn, lodged in ſtone, and ſo completely petrified as to ſtrike fire plentifully with ſteel, will nevertheleſs, if moiſtened and rubbed together, emit the ſame ſtrong ſmell, as the raſpings of freſh horn and bone.

The foregoing remarks having been chiefly confined to the ſtate of Pennſylania and its neighbourhood, that extent of country to which they are applicable, and the principles they tend to eſtabliſh, muſt be limited by future obſervations.

Sketch of the Life of the late NATHANIEL GREENE, *Major General of the Forces of the United States of America.*

(Continued from our laſt, and now concluded.)

AFTER he had recruited his forces with all the friends to the revolution that he could aſſemble, he ſent a conſiderable detachment, under General Morgan, to the weſtern extremities of the ſtate, to protect the well diſpoſed inhabitants from the ravages of the tories. This force, which was the firſt that had for a conſiderable time appeared there,

there, on the ſide of the Americans, inſpired the friends of liberty with new courage, ſo that numbers of them crowded to the ſtandard of general Morgan, who at length became ſo formidable, that lord Cornwallis thought proper to ſend colonel Tarleton to diſlodge him from the ſtation he had taken. This officer was at the head of a thouſand regular troops, and had two field-pieces. He came up on the 17th of Jan. 1781, at a place called Cowpens, with general Morgan, whoſe force was much inferior, and was compoſed of two-thirds militia, and one-third continentals. An engagement was the immediate conſequence.

The brevity of this ſketch will not permit us to go into a detail of the diſpoſitions made on either ſide. Let it ſuffice to ſay, that the brave Morgan gained a complete victory over an officer, the rapidity and ſucceſs of whoſe attacks, until that time, might have entitled him to make uſe of the declaration of Cæſar, "*veni, vidi, vici.*" Upwards of five hundred of the Britiſh laid down their arms, and were made priſoners—a very conſiderable number was killed. Eight hundred ſtands of arms, two field-pieces, and thirty-five baggage-waggons, fell to the victors, who had only twelve killed, and ſixty wounded.

This brilliant ſucceſs quite diſconcerted the plan of operations formed by lord Cornwallis. Having entertained no idea of any enemy to oppoſe in South-Carolina, the conqueſt of which he deemed complete, he had made every preparation for carrying his arms to the northward, to gather the laurels which he imagined awaited him. He now found himſelf obliged to poſtpone this deſign. He marched with rapidity after general Morgan, in hopes not only to recover the priſoners, but to revenge Tarleton's loſſes. The Americans, by a rapidity of movements, and the interference of Providence *, eluded his efforts, and general Greene effected a junction of the two diviſions of his little army, on the 7th of February. Still was he ſo far inferior to lord Cornwallis, that he was obliged to retreat northward, and notwithſtanding the vigilance and activity of his enemy, he brought his men in ſafety into Virginia.

In this ſtate he received ſome reinforcements, and had the promiſe of more—on which he returned again into North-Carolina, where, on their arrival, he hoped to be able to act on the offenſive. He encamped in the vicinity of lord Cornwallis's army. By a variety of the beſt concerted manœuvres, he ſo judiciouſly ſupported the arrangement of his troops, by the ſecrecy and promptitude of his motions, that during three weeks while the enemy remained

* The Britiſh urged the purſuit with ſo much rapidity, that they came to the ford of the Catawba on the evening of the ſame day on which the Americans had croſſed it. Before the next day, a heavy fall of rain rendered it impaſſable. Had it riſen a few hours earlier, the Americans would have had no chance of eſcape, and their priſoners would have been retaken by the enemy. Some time after, the ſame providential interference took place in paſſing the Yadkin. A ſudden and rapid riſe, after the Americans had croſſed, prevented lord Cornwallis from getting over. Vide Ramſay, Vol. 2, page 206, 208.

mained near him, he prevented them from taking any advantage of their ſuperiority, and even cut off all opportunity of their receiving ſuccours from the royaliſts.

About the beginning of March, he effected a junction with a continental regiment, and two conſiderable bodies of Virginia and Carolina militia. He then determined on attacking the Britiſh commander without loſs of time, "being perſuaded," as he declared in his ſubſequent deſpatches, "that if he was "ſucceſsful, it would prove ruinous "to the enemy—and, if otherwiſe, "that it would be but a partial "evil to him." On the 14th he arrived at Guilford Court-houſe, the Britiſh then lying at twelve miles diſtance.

His army conſiſted of about four thouſand five hundred men, of whom near two-thirds were North-Carolina and Virginia militia. The Britiſh were about two thouſand four hundred, all regular troops, and the greater part inured to toil and ſervice in their long expedition under lord Cornwallis, who, on the morning of the 15th, being apprized of general Greene's intentions, marched to meet him. The latter diſpoſed his army in three lines; the militia of North-Carolina were in front—the ſecond line was compoſed of thoſe of Virginia, and the third, which was the flower of the army, was formed of continental troops, near fifteen hundred in number. They were flanked on both ſides by cavalry and riflemen, and were poſted on a riſing ground, a mile and an half from Guilford Court-houſe.

The engagement commenced at half an hour after one o'clock by a briſk cannonade. After which the Britiſh advanced in three columns, and attacked the firſt line, compoſed, as has been obſerved, of North-Carolina militia. Theſe, who, probably, had never been in action before, were panic ſtruck at the approach of the enemy, and many of them ran away without firing a gun, or being fired upon, and even before the Britiſh had come nearer than 140 yards to them. Part of them, however, fired, but they then followed the example of their comrades. Their officers made every poſſible effort to rally them—but neither the advantages of their poſition, nor any other conſideration, could induce them to maintain their ground. This ſhameful cowardice, had a great effect upon the iſſue of the battle. The next line, however, behaved much better. They fought with great bravery; and after they were thrown into diſorder, rallied, returned to the charge, and kept up a heavy fire for a long time, but were at length broken, and driven on the third line, when the engagement became general, very ſevere, and very bloody. At length ſuperiority of diſcipline carried the day from ſuperiority of numbers. The conflict endured an hour and a half, and was terminated by general Greene's ordering a retreat, when he perceived, the enemy were on the point of encircling his troops.

This was a hard-fought action. Lord Cornwallis ſtated his loſſes in killed, wounded, and miſſing, at 532, among whom were ſeveral officers of conſiderable rank. To thoſe who are uſed to conſider the thouſands killed in the plains of Germany, very frequently without producing any viſible conſequence on the fate of a war, the number here mentioned muſt appear inſignificant. But this battle was, nevertheleſs, deciſive in its conſequences.

Lord

Lord Cornwallis was, three days after, obliged to make a retrograde motion, and to return to Wilmington, ſituated two hundred miles from the place of action. He was even under the neceſſity of abandoning a conſiderable number of thoſe who were moſt dangerouſly wounded.

The loſs of the Americans was about four hundred killed and wounded. However this was not ſo ſeverely felt as the deſertion of a conſiderable number of militia, who fled homewards, and came no more near the army.

Some time after this engagement, general Greene determined to return to South-Carolina, to endeavour to expel the Britiſh from that ſtate. His firſt object was to attempt the reduction of Cambden, where lord Rawdon was poſted, with about nine hundred men. The ſtrength of this place, which was covered on the ſouth and eaſt ſides by a river and a creek, and to the weſtward and northward by ſix redoubts, rendered it impracticable to carry it by ſtorm, with the ſmall army general Greene had, conſiſting of about ſeven hundred continentals. He therefore encamped at about a mile from the town, in order to prevent ſupplies from being brought in, and to take advantage of ſuch favourable circumſtances as might occur.

Lord Rawdon's ſituation was extremely delicate. Colonel Watſon, whom he had ſome time before detached for the protection of the eaſtern frontiers, and to whom he had, on intelligence of general Greene's intentions, ſent orders to return to Cambden, was ſo effectually watched by general Marian, that it was impoſſible for him to obey. His lordſhip's ſupplies were, moreover, very precarious:—and ſhould general Greene's reinforcements arrive, he might be ſo cloſely inveſted, as to be at length obliged to ſurrender. In this dilemma, the beſt expedient that ſuggeſted itſelf, was a bold attack, for which purpoſe he armed his muſicians and drummers, and every perſon capable of carrying a muſquet. He ſallied out on the twenty-fifth of April, and attacked general Greene in his camp. The defence was obſtinate, and for ſome part of the engagement, the advantage appeared to be in favour of America.—Lieutenant-colonel Waſhington, who commanded the cavalry, had at one time not leſs than two hundred Britiſh priſoners. However, by the miſconduct of one of the American regiments, victory was ſnatched from general Greene, who was compelled to retreat. He loſt in the action about two hundred killed, wounded, and priſoners.—Rawdon loſt two hundred and fifty-eight.

There was a great ſimilarity between the conſequences of the affair at Guildford, and thoſe of this action. In the former, lord Cornwallis was ſucceſsful——but was obliged to retreat two hundred miles from the ſcene of action, and for a time abandon the grand object of penetrating to the northward. In the latter, lord Rawdon had the honour of the field, but was ſhortly after reduced to the neceſſity of abandoning his poſt, and leaving behind him a number of ſick and wounded.

The evacuation of Cambden, with the vigilance of general Greene, and the ſeveral officers he employed, gave a new face to affairs in South-Carolina, where the Britiſh aſcendency declined more rapidly than it had

had been eſtabliſhed. The numerous forts garriſoned by the enemy, fell, one after the other, into the hands of the Americans. Orangeburgh, Motte, Watſon, Georgetown, Granby, and all the others, fort Ninety-ſix excepted, were ſurrendered, and a very conſiderable number of priſoners of war, with military ſtores and artillery, were found in them.

On the 22d of May, general Greene ſat down before Ninety-ſix, with the main part, of his little army. The ſiege was carried on for a conſiderable time with great ſpirit; and the place was defended with equal bravery. At length the works were ſo far reduced, that a ſurrender muſt have been made in a few days, when a reinforcement of three regiments from Europe arrived at Charleſton, and enabled lord Rawdon to proceed to relieve this important poſt. The ſuperiority of the enemy's force reduced general Greene to the alternative of abandoning the ſiege altogether, or, previous to their arrival, of attempting the fort by ſtorm. The latter was more agreeable to his enterpriſing ſpirit, and an attack was made on the morning of the 19th of June. He was repulſed with the loſs of 150 men. He raiſed the ſiege, and retreated over the Saluda.

Dr. Ramſay, to whom we are indebted for moſt of the facts herein contained, ſpeaking of the ſtate of affairs about this period, ſays:—

"Truly diſtreſſing was the ſituation "of the American army.—When, "in the graſp of victory, to be "obliged to expoſe themſelves to a "hazardous aſſault, and afterwards "to abandon the ſiege.—When "they were nearly maſters of the "whole country, to be compelled "to retreat to its extremity.——

"After ſubduing the greateſt part "of the force ſent againſt them, to "be under the neceſſity of encoun-"tering ſtill greater reinforcements, "when their remote ſituation pre-"cluded them from the hope of re-"ceiving a ſingle recruit. In this "gloomy ſituation, there were not "wanting perſons, who adviſed ge-"neral Greene to leave the ſtate, "and retire with his remaining "forces to Virginia. To argu-"ments and ſuggeſtions of this "kind, he nobly replied—"I will "recover the country, or die in the "attempt." This diſtinguiſhed offi-"cer, whoſe genius was moſt vi-"gorous in thoſe extremities when "feeble minds abandon themſelves "to deſpair, adopted the only re-"ſource now left him, of avoiding "an engagement until the Britiſh "force ſhould be divided."

Some ſkirmiſhes of no great moment, took place between detached parties of both armies in July and Auguſt. September the 9th, general Greene having aſſembled about 2000 men, proceeded to attack the Britiſh, who, under the command of colonel Stewart, were poſted at Eutaw Springs. The American force was drawn up in two lines; the firſt compoſed of Carolina militia, was commanded by generals Marian and Pickens, and colonel de Malmedy. The ſecond, which conſiſted of continental troops from North-Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, was commanded by general Sumner, lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and colonel Williams.—Lieutenant-colonel Lee, with his legion, covered the right flank; and lieutenant-colonel Henderſon, with the ſtate troops, covered the left. A corps de reſerve was formed of the cavalry, under lieutenant-colonel Waſhington, and the Delaware troops

troops under captain Kirkwood. As the Americans came forward to the attack, they fell in with ſome advanced parties of the enemy, at about two or three miles a-head of the main body. Theſe being cloſely purſued, were driven back—and the action ſoon became general. The militia were at length forced to give way, but were bravely ſupported by the ſecond line. In the hotteſt part of the engagement, general Greene ordered the Maryland and Virginia continentals to charge with trailed arms. This decided the fate of the day. "Nothing," ſays Dr. Ramſay, "could ſurpaſs the intrepidity "of both officers and men on this "occaſion. They ruſhed on, in "good order, through a heavy can-"nonade, and a ſhower of muſ-"quetry, with ſuch unſhaken re-"ſolution, that they bore down all "before them." The Britiſh were broken, cloſely purſued, and upwards of five hundred of them were taken priſoners. They however made a freſh ſtand in a favourable poſition in impenetrable ſhrubs, and a picquetted garden. Lieutenant-colonel Waſhington, after having made every effort to diſlodge them, was wounded and taken priſoner. Four ſix pounders were brought forward to play upon them, but they fell into their hands; and the endeavours to drive them from their ſtation, being found impracticable, the Americans retired, leaving a ſtrong picquet on the field of battle. Their loſs was about five hundred men; that of the Britiſh upwards of eleven hundred.

General Greene was honoured by Congreſs with a Britiſh ſtandard, and a gold medal, emblematical of the engagement and ſucceſs, "for "his wife, deciſive, and magnani-"mous conduct, in the action at "Eutaw Springs, in which, with "a force inferior in number to that "of the enemy, he obtained a moſt "ſignal victory." *

In the evening of the ſucceeding day, colonel Stewart abandoned his poſt, and retreated towards Charleſton, leaving behind upwards of ſeventy of his wounded, and a thouſand ſtands of arms. He was purſued a conſiderable diſtance in vain.

The battle of Eutaw produced moſt ſignal conſequences in favour of America. The Britiſh, who had for ſuch a length of time lorded it abſolutely in South-Carolina, were, ſhortly after that event, obliged to confine themſelves in Charleſton, whence they never ventured, but to make predatory excurſions, with bodies of cavalry, which in general met with a very warm and very unwelcome reception.

During the relaxation that followed, a dangerous plot was formed by ſome turbulent and mutinous perſons in the army, to deliver up their brave general to the Britiſh. This treaſonable deſign owed its riſe to the hardſhips, wants, and calamities of the ſoldiers, who were ill paid, ill clothed, and ill fed. The conſpirators did not exceed twelve in number, and a providential diſcovery diſappointed the project.

The ſurrender of lord Cornwallis, whoſe enterpriſing ſpirit had been by the Britiſh miniſtry expected to repair the loſſes and wipe away the diſgrace that had been incurred through the inactivity and indolence of former generals, having convinced them of the impracticability of ſubjugating America, they diſcontinued offenſive operations in every

* Journals of Congreſs, October 9, 1781.

quarter.

quarter. From the beginning of the year 1782, it was currently reported that Charleſton was to be ſpeedily evacuated—it was officially announced the ſeventh of Auguſt—but did not take place until the ſeventeenth of December.

The happy period at length arrived, when by the virtue and bravery of her ſons, aided by the bounty of Heaven, America compelled her invaders to recognize her independence. Then her armies quitted the tented fields, and retired to cultivate the arts of peace and happineſs. Amongſt the reſt, general Greene reviſited his native country, where he proved himſelf as valuable a citizen as the Carolinas had witneſſed him a gallant officer. Diſſenſions and jealouſies had extended their deſtructive influence among the Rhode-Iſlanders, and their animoſity had ariſen to ſuch a degree, as to threaten the moſt ſerious ill conſequences: general Greene exerted himſelf to reſtore harmony and peace amongſt them once more, and was happily ſucceſsful *.

In October, 1785, he ſailed to Georgia, where he had a conſiderable eſtate, not far diſtant from Savannah. Here he paſſed away his time, occupied in his domeſtic concerns, until the hour of his mortality approached. Walking out one day in June laſt, we are told, he was overpowered by the extreme heat of the ſun, which brought on a diſorder that carried him off a few days after, on the 19th of the ſame month.

When the melancholy account of his death was arrived at Savannah, the people were ſtruck with the deepeſt ſorrow. All buſineſs was ſuſpended. The ſhops and ſtores throughout the town were ſhut—and the ſhipping in the harbour had their colours half maſted.

The body was brought to Savannah, and interred on the 20th. The funeral proceſſion was attended by the Cincinnati, militia, &c. &c. in the following order:—

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* Since the foregoing account was written, the following circumſtances have been communicated to the editor. They ought, in chronological order, to have had a place in the laſt Magazine: but the reader will, doubtleſs, be better pleaſed to ſee them here, than totally omitted:—

"At the battle of Brandywine, general Greene diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſupporting the right wing of the American army, when it gave way, and judiciouſly covering the whole, when routed and retreating in confuſion; and their ſafety from utter ruin was generally aſcribed to his ſkill and exertions, which were well ſeconded by the troops under his command.

"In the capacity of quarter-maſter general, he fully anſwered the expectations formed of his abilities; and enabled the American army to move with additional celerity and vigour.

"At the battle of Monmouth, the commander in chief, diſguſted with the behaviour of general Lee, depoſed him in the field of battle, and appointed general Greene to command the right wing, where he greatly contributed to retrieve the errors of his predeceſſor, and to the ſubſequent event of the day."

The

The Corps of Artillery,
The Light Infantry,
The Militia of Chatham County,
Clergymen and Phyſicians,
Band of Muſic;
The CORPSE and Pall Bearers,
Eſcorted on each ſide by a Company of Dragoons;
The principal Mourners,
The Members of the CINCINNATI, as Mourners,
The Speaker of the Aſſembly,
And other civil Officers of the State,
CITIZENS and STRANGERS.

About five o'clock the whole proceeded, the muſic playing the Dead March in Saul, and the artillery firing minute guns as it advanced. When the military reached the vault in which the body was to be entombed, they opened to the right and left, and, reſting on reverſed arms, let it paſs through. The funeral ſervice being performed, and the corpſe depoſited, thirteen diſcharges from the artillery, and three from the muſquetry, cloſed the ſcene. The whole was conducted with a ſolemnity ſuitable to the occaſion.

Immediately after the interment of the corpſe, the members of the Cincinnati retired to the Coffee-Houſe in Savannah, and came to the following reſolution:

"That as a token of the high reſpect and veneration in which this ſociety hold the memory of their late illuſtrious brother, major-general Greene, deceaſed, George Waſhington Greene, his eldeſt ſon, be admitted a member of this ſociety, to take his ſeat on his arriving at the age of eighteen years."

General Greene left behind him a wife and five children, the eldeſt of whom is about eleven years old.

On Tueſday, the 12th of Auguſt, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled came to the following reſolution:

"That a monument be erected to the memory of Nathaniel Greene, Eſq. at the ſeat of federal government, with the following inſcription:—

Sacred to the Memory of
NATHANIEL GREENE, Eſquire,
Who departed this Life,
on the nineteenth of June, M,DCC,LXXXVI;
late MAJOR-GENERAL
in the Service of the United States,
and
Commander of their Army
in the
Southern Department:
The United States in Congreſs aſſembled,
in Honour of his
Patriotiſm, Valour, and Ability,
have erected this Monument.

For

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The Deformed and Handſome Leg.

THERE are two ſorts of people in the world, who, with equal degrees of health and wealth, and the other comforts of life, become the one happy, and the other miſerable. This ariſes very much from the different views in which they conſider things, perſons, and events; and the effect of thoſe different views upon their own minds.

In whatever ſituation men can be placed, they may find conveniencies and inconveniencies: in whatever company, they may find perſons and converſations more or leſs pleaſing: at whatſoever table, they may meet with meats and drinks of better and worſe taſte, diſhes better and worſe dreſſed. In whatever climate, they will find good and bad weather: under whatever government, they may find good and bad laws, and good and bad adminiſtration of thoſe laws. In every poem, (or work of genius) they may ſee faults and beauties. In almoſt every face, and every perſon, they may diſcover fine features and defects, good and bad qualities.

Under theſe circumſtances, the two ſorts of people above-mentioned fix their attention, thoſe who are diſpoſed to be happy on the conveniencies of things, the pleaſant parts of converſation, the well-dreſſed diſhes, the goodneſs of the wines, the fine weather, &c. &c. and enjoy all with chearfulneſs. Thoſe who are to be unhappy, think and ſpeak only of the contraries. Hence they are continually diſcontented themſelves; and, by their remarks, ſour the pleaſures of ſociety, offend perſonally many people, and make themſelves every where diſagreeable. If this turn of mind was founded in nature, ſuch unhappy perſons would be the more to be pitied. But as the diſpoſition to criticiſe and be diſguſted, is, perhaps taken up originally by imitation, and is unawares grown into a habit, which, though at preſent ſtrong, may nevertheleſs be cured, when thoſe who have it, are convinced of its bad effects on their felicity, I hope this little admonition may be of ſervice to them,—and put them on changing a habit, which, though in the exerciſe it is chiefly an act of imagination, yet has ſerious conſequences in life, as it brings on real griefs and misfortunes. For as many are offended by, and nobody loves, this ſort of people, no one ſhews them more than the moſt common civility and reſpect, and ſcarcely that; and this frequently puts them out of humour, and draws them into diſputes and contentions. If they aim at obtaining ſome advantage in rank or fortune, nobody wiſhes them ſucceſs, or will ſtir a ſtep or ſpeak a word to favour their pretenſions. If they incur public cenſure or diſgrace, no one will defend or excuſe, and many join to aggravate their miſconduct, and render them completely odious. If theſe people will not change this bad habit, and condeſcend to be pleaſed, with what is pleaſing, without fretting themſelves and others about the contraries, it is good for others to avoid an acquaintance with them, which is always diſagreeable, and ſometimes very inconvenient, eſpecially when one finds himſelf entangled in their quarrels.

An

An old philoſophical friend of mine was grown, from experience, very cautious in this particular, and carefully avoided any intimacy with ſuch people. He had, like other philoſophers, a thermometer to ſhew him the heat of the weather, and a a barometer to mark when it was likely to prove good or bad: but there being no inſtrument invented to diſcover at firſt ſight, this unpleaſing diſpoſition, in a perſon, he for that purpoſe made uſe of his legs, one of which was remarkably handſome, the other by ſome accident crooked and deformed. If a ſtranger, at the firſt interview, regarded his ugly leg more than his handſome one, he doubted him. If he ſpoke of it and took no notice of the handſome leg, that was ſufficient to determine my philoſopher to have no further acquaintance with him. Every body has not this two-legged inſtrument,—but every one with a little attention may obſerve ſigns of that carping, fault-finding diſpoſition, and take the ſame reſolution of avoiding the acquaintance of thoſe infected with it. I therefore adviſe thoſe critical, querulous, diſcontented, unhappy people, that if they wiſh to be reſpected and beloved by others, and happy in themſelves, they ſhould *leave off looking at the ugly leg.*

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Critique on a Paſſage in Blackſtone.

AUTHORS of high reputation have always a conſiderable influence upon the opinions and principles of mankind. But, as men of the greateſt abilities and virtue, are not without thoſe errors and prejudices which are the common lot of human nature, it is of importance to the well-being of ſociety, that ſuch miſtakes ſhould be expoſed and rectified. To attempt this, indeed, is an invidious taſk: yet a man, poſſeſſed of a moderate ſhare of talents, may, without ſubjecting himſelf to the imputation of forwardneſs, animadvert upon the poſitions and reaſonings of the moſt eminent writer.

Without any further apology, therefore, I ſhall proceed to a ſhort critique upon a paſſage in the Commentaries of the celebrated Blackſtone; ſubmitting my remarks to the deciſion of a judicious public.

"It muſt be owned," ſays the author, treating of the ſeveral forms of civil government, "an *elective monarchy* ſeems to be moſt obvious, and beſt ſuited of any to the rational principles of government, and the freedom of human nature; and accordingly we find from hiſtory, that, in the infancy and firſt rudiments of almoſt every ſtate, the leader, chief magiſtrate, or prince, hath uſually been elective. And if the individuals who compoſe that ſtate, could always continue true to firſt principles, uninfluenced by paſſion or prejudice, unaſſailed by corruption, and unawed by violence, *elective* ſucceſſion were as much to be deſired in a kingdom, as in any other inferior communities."

Here the learned judge candidly admits the ſuperior excellence of an *elective* monarchy over an *hereditary* one—*were it not* for the control and wrong bias the electors are ſubject to, from paſſion or prejudice, corruption and violence. To the influence of theſe, mankind muſt,

in

in ſome meaſure, be liable, under every poſſible form of government. It ſhould, however, be our endeavour to eſtabliſh ſuch ſpecies of government as may appear likely, in its tendency, to produce theſe inconveniencies in the ſmalleſt degree.

That a great and dangerous portion of theſe political as well as moral evils, is the neceſſary conſequence of a *monarchy*, appears to be inconteſtible. There is a greater probability that the judgment of the people will err in their ſentiments of an individual who offers himſelf a candidate for the ſupreme power in the ſtate; and who, in order to accompliſh his purpoſe with the greater eaſe, will purſue one ſteady uniform line of conduct; than in their opinion of a number of men: —A ſingle perſon has a greater inducement to deceive his electors, in his endeavours to obtain the ſovereign authority; for all elective monarchies are during life; and, therefore, ſo ſoon as the monarch is ſeated on the throne, ambition, and the luſt of power, will, in all human probability, prompt him to make incroachments on the privileges and liberty of his ſubjects. His intereſt will then be conſidred as diſtinct from that of his people, as he will not have to reſume the ſtation of a ſubject. His views will then all tend to the increaſe of *his own* wealth and power; and, in proportion as he ſucceeds, will be the diminution of both among his people. He will ſtrive, alſo, to render hereditary in his family, that authority with which he was inveſted for his own life only.

It is otherwiſe in a true, unadulterated republic.—Here the candidates for the chief authority in the ſtate, not having ſuch powerful incitements to obtain it, will not exerciſe ſo much art, addreſs, or influence of any kind, to prove ſucceſsful; and who, when they do ſucceed, have an intereſt in exerciſing no more authority, legiſlative, executive, or judicial, than is neceſſary for, and conſiſtent with, the happineſs and ſecurity of the ſtate; —they themſelves being elected for ſhort and limited periods; at the expiration of which they return to, and mingle with, the great maſs of the people.

With regard to *corruption*, men will not be likely to practiſe it, to enable him to enjoy that power, which is to be of ſhort duration; and which, as has been already obſerved, is neceſſarily *limited* by the intereſt and well-being of the commonwealth.

The ſame reaſoning will apply, with reſpect to the exertion of *violence*.

A pure *democracy* cannot well exiſt, except in very ſmall communities: and an *ariſtocracy*, by an application of the ſame mode of reaſoning that has been uſed when ſpeaking of an elective monarchy, may be proved to be productive of ſimilar bad conſequences.

Judge Blackſtone has admitted, that an *elective monarchy* would be "beſt ſuited of any to the rational principles of government, and the freedom of human nature," if it were not productive of thoſe evils, he has mentioned; and, from what has been obſerved, it appears, that thoſe evils do not reſult from the circumſtance of that form of government being *elective*, but from its being a *monarchy*. Indeed, the learned judge ſeems to imply this, when he aſſerts, that, "*if* the individuals

who

who compose a state, could always continue true to first principles, uninfluenced by passion, or prejudice, unassailed by corruption, and unawed by violence, *elective succession were as much to be desired in a kingdom, as in other inferior communities.*"

It is therefore conceived, that the learned judge is mistaken in his inference; and that the premises fairly warrant this conclusion—— That, of the several species of government, a REPUBLIC, approaching as near as possible to the *democratical* form, is the best calculated to promote the happiness and liberty of the people; "being the best suited to the rational principles of government, and the most consistent with the freedom of human nature," by depriving mankind of a smaller portion of their natural rights than any other.

A Citizen of the United States.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The Art of procuring pleasant Dreams.

INSCRIBED to Miss ******.

Being written at her Request.

AS a great part of our life is spent in sleep, during which we have sometimes pleasing and sometimes painful dreams, it becomes of some consequence to obtain the one kind, and avoid the other; for, whether real or imaginary, pain is pain, and pleasure is pleasure. If we can sleep without dreaming, it is well that painful dreams are avoided. If, while we sleep, we can have any pleasing dreams, it is, as the French say, *tant gagné*, so much added to the pleasure of life.

To this end, it is, in the first place, necessary to be careful, in preserving health, by due exercise and great temperance; for, in sickness, the imagination is disturbed; and disagreeable, sometimes terrible ideas, are apt to present themselves. Exercise should *precede* meals, not *immediately follow* them; the first promotes, the latter, unless moderate, obstructs digestion. If, after exercise, we feed sparingly, the digestion will be easy and good, the body lightsome, the temper chearful, and all the animal functions performed agreeably. Sleep, when it follows, will be natural and undisturbed. While indolence, with full feeding, occasion night-mares, and horrors inexpressible, we fall from precipices, are assaulted by wild beasts, murderers, and demons, and we experience every variety of distress. Observe, however, that the quantities of food and exercise are relative things: those who move much may, and indeed ought to, eat more: those who use little exercise, should eat little. In general, mankind, since the improvement of cookery, eat about twice as much as nature requires.—Suppers are not bad, if we have not dined; but restless nights naturally follow hearty suppers, after full dinners. Indeed, as there is a difference in constitutions, some rest well after these meals; it costs them only a frightful dream, and an apoplexy, after

after which they sleep till doomsday. Nothing is more common in the newspapers than instances of people, who, after eating a hearty supper, are found dead abed in the morning.

Another means of preserving health, to be attended to, is the having a constant supply of fresh air in your bed-chamber. It has been a great mistake, the sleeping in rooms exactly closed, and in beds surrounded by curtains. No outward air that may come in to you, is so unwholesome as the unchanged air, often breathed, of a close chamber. As boiling water does not grow hotter by longer boiling, if the particles that receive greater heat can escape; so living bodies do not putrify, if the particles, as fast as they become putrid, can be thrown off. Nature expels them by the pores of the skin and lungs; and, in a free open air, they are carried off; but, in a close room, we receive them again and again, though they become more and more corrupt. A number of persons, crowded into a small room, thus spoil the air in a few minutes, and even render it mortal, as in the Black Hole at Calcutta. A single person is said to spoil only a gallon of air per minute, and therefore requires a longer time to spoil a chamber-full; but it is done, however, in proportion, and many putrid disorders hence have their origin. It is recorded of Methusalem, who, being the longest liver, may be supposed to have best preserved his health, that he slept always in the open air; for, when he had lived 500 years, an angel said to him, "Arise, Methusalem, and "build thee an house, for thou "shalt live yet 500 years longer." But Methusalem answered and said, "If I am to live but 500 years "longer, it is not worth while to "build me an house—I will sleep "in the air as I have been used to "do." Physicians, after having for ages contended that the sick should not be indulged with fresh air, have at length discovered, that it may do them good. It is therefore to be hoped, they may, in time, discover likewise, that it is not hurtful to those who are in health; and that we may then be cured of the *aerophobia* that at present distresses weak minds, and makes them choose to be stifled and poisoned, rather than leave open the window of a bedchamber, or put down the glass of a coach.

Confined air, when saturated with perspirable matter, * will not receive more; and that matter must remain in our bodies, and occasion diseases; but it gives some previous notice of its being about to be hurtful, by producing certain uneasinesses, slight indeed, at first, such as, with regard to the lungs, is a trifling sensation, and to the pores of the skin, a kind of restlessness, which is difficult to describe, and few that feel it know the cause of it. But we may recollect, that sometimes on waking in the night, we have, if warmly covered, found it difficult to get asleep again. We turn often without finding repose in any position. This *fidgettiness*, to use a vulgar expression, for

* What physicians call the perspirable matter, is that vapour which passes off from our bodies, from the lungs, and through the pores of the skin. The quantity of this is said to be five-eighths of what we eat and drink.

want of a better, is occasioned wholly by an uneasiness in the skin, owing to the retention of the perspirable matter,—the bedclothes, having received their quantity, and being saturated, refusing to take any more to become sensible of this, by an experiment, let a person keep his position in the bed, but throw off the bedclothes, and suffer fresh air to approach the part uncovered of his body; he will then feel that part suddenly refreshed; for the air will immediately relieve the skin, by receiving, licking up, and carrying off the load of perspirable matter that incommoded it. For every portion of cool air that approaches the warm skin, in receiving its part of that vapour, receives therewith, a degree of heat, that rarefies and renders it lighter, when it will be pushed away, with its burden, by cooler, and, therefore, heavier fresh air; which, for a moment, supplies its place; and, then, being likewise charged, and warmed, gives way to a succeeding quantity: this is the order of nature, to prevent animals being infected with their own perspiration. He will now be sensible of the difference between the part exposed to the air, and that which, remaining sunk in the bed, denies the air access: for this part now manifests its uneasiness more distinctly by the comparison; and the seat of the uneasiness is more plainly perceived, than when the whole surface of the body was affected by it.

Here, then, is one great and general cause of unpleasing dreams: For, when the body is uneasy, the mind will be disturbed by it; and disagreeable ideas of various kinds will, in sleep, be the natural consequences. The remedies, preventive and curative, follow:

1. By eating moderately, (as before advised for health's sake) less perspirable matter is produced in a given time; hence the bedclothes receive it longer before they are saturated; and we may, therefore, sleep longer, before we are made uneasy by their refusing to receive any more.

2. By using thinner and more porous bedclothes, which will suffer the perspirable matter more easily to pass through them, we are less incommoded, such being longer tolerable.

3. When you are waked by this uneasiness, and find you cannot easily sleep again, get out of bed, beat up and turn your pillow, shake the bedclothes well, with at least twenty shakes, then throw the bed open, and leave it to cool; in the mean while, continuing undrest, walk about your chamber, till your skin has had time to discharge its load, which it will do sooner, as the air may be drier and colder. When you begin to feel the cold air unpleasant, then return to your bed; you will soon fall asleep, and your sleep will be sweet and pleasant. All the scenes presented to your fancy will be of the pleasing kind—I am often as agreeably entertained with them, as by the scenery of an opera. If you happen to be too indolent to get out of bed, you may, instead of it, lift up your bedclothes with one arm and leg, so as to draw in a good deal of fresh air, and, by letting them fall, force it out again. This repeated twenty times, will so well clear them of the perspirable matter they have imbibed, as to permit your sleeping well for some time afterwards. But this latter method is not equal to the former.

Those

Thoſe who do not love trouble, and can afford to have two beds, will find great luxury, in riſing when they wake in a hot bed, and and going into the cool one. Such ſhifting of beds would alſo be of great ſervice to perſons ill of a fever, as it refreſhes, and frequently procures ſleep. A very large bed, that will admit a removal, ſo diſtant from the firſt ſituation, as to be cool and ſweet, may, in a degree, anſwer the ſame end.

One or two obſervations more will conclude this little piece. Care muſt be taken, when you lie down, to diſpoſe your pillow ſo as to ſuit your manner of placing your head, and to be perfectly eaſy: then place your limbs ſo as not to bear inconveniently hard upon one another, as, for inſtance the joints of your ankles: for, though a bad poſition may at firſt give but little pain, and be hardly noticed, yet a continuance will render it leſs tolerable, and the uneaſineſs may come on while you are aſleep, and diſturb your imagination.

Theſe are the rules of the art; but though they will generally prove effectual in producing the end intended, there is a caſe, in which the moſt punctual obſervance of them all will be totally fruitleſs. I need not mention the caſe to you, my dear friend; but my account of the art would be imperfect without it. The caſe is, when the perſon who deſires to have pleaſant dreams, has not taken care to preſerve what is neceſſary above all things,

A GOOD CONSCIENCE.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Remarks on "THE HAPPINESS OF AMERICA," *a Poem.*

A LOVE of liberty, a ſpirit of enterprize, fortitude in difficulties, and a military turn of mind, are conſpicuous traits in the American character. Thoſe diſpoſitions, if properly directed, will tend to the aggrandizement and proſperity of our infant republican empire.

America ſtands high, alſo, in literary reputation: and ſo great is the ſpirit which now prevails in the United States, for the promotion of uſeful learning, and advancement of ſcience, that, aided by the native genius of our people, we may reaſonably expect to arrive at the higheſt degree of eminence, in theſe reſpects. Nor have we cauſe to draw leſs favourable expectations, from the ſpecimens that have been already exhibited, of the natural taſte and propenſity of our countrymen for the liberal and polite arts.

Among the patriots, ſtateſmen, heroes, philoſophers, and artiſts of this country, we find names that would do honour to any age or nation.—What a glorious conſtellation is formed by an aſſemblage of thoſe worthies, whom America has the honour of enrolling among her ſons!

Amidſt the favourite purſuits of our countrymen, the muſes have had their votaries;—nor have thoſe coy maids been unſucceſsfully courted. Their genius ſeems much delighted with our ſylvan ſcenes. The face of nature, throughout the United States, exhibits the *ſublime and beautiful*, in the moſt exalted degree. In almoſt every part of this country,

country, we are furrounded with objects calculated to infpire the moft elevated conceptions of the imagination. Our mountains, vallies, plains, and rivers, are formed upon a great fcale; the extent of the country itfelf is great; and the whole is rendered magnificently beautiful, by the creating hand of the Almighty Architect! And, if we contemplate the eminently dignified part that has been recently acted on the vaft national ftage; with the fcenes of magnanimity, wifdom, and patriotic virtue, which our gallant countrymen have exhibited thereon; we muft allow, that nothing can afford more noble themes for our native bards.

Among the literary productions of American genius, "a poem on the happinefs of America, addreffed to the citizens of the United States," by Col. Humphreys, claims a fuperior ftation. The beauties of this piece do great honour to the author, and difcover that he poffeffes a truly patriotic foul, as well as a mind animated with genuine poetic fire.

As this elegant piece, by fome unaccountable circumftance, has not yet made its appearance in the fhops of our bookfellers, we beg leave to prefent the public with a few quotations from it; reminding them, at the fame time, of the imperfect idea of its merit, that mutilated parts of the piece muft be fuppofed to convey.

As it is probable, that a new edition of this poem, will fpeedily be publifhed in Philadelphia, the public will then have the gratification of reading it entire.

O happy people, ye to whom is giv'n
A land enrich'd with fweeteft dews of Heav'n!
Ye, who poffefs Columbia's virgin prime,
In harvefts bleft of ev'ry foil and clime!
Ye happy mortals, whom propitious fate
Referv'd for actors on a ftage fo great!
Sons, worthy fires of venerable name;
Heirs of their virtue and immortal fame:
Heirs of their rights, ftill better underftood,
Declar'd in thunder, and confirm'd in blood!
Ye chofen race, your happinefs I fing,
With all the joys the cherub peace can bring:
When your tall fleets fhall lift their ftarry pride,
And fail triumphant o'er the bill'wy tide.

The fong begins where all our blifs began—
What time th' Almighty check'd the wrath of man;
Diftill'd in bleeding wounds the balm of peace,
And bade the rage of mortal difcord ceafe.
Then foes, grown friends, from toils of flaughter breath'd,
Then war-worn troops their blood-ftain'd weapons fheath'd.
Then our great chief to Vernon's fhades withdrew,
And thus to parting hofts pronounc'd adieu.—

"Farewel to public care, to public life;
Now peace invites me from the deathful ftrife.

And,

And, oh, my country, may'ft thou ne'er forget
Thy bands victorious, and thy honeft debt!
If aught, which proves to me thy freedom dear,
Gives me a claim to fpeak, thy fons fhall hear—
On them I call—Compatriots dear and brave,
Deep in your breafts thefe warning truths engrave,
To guard your facred rights—be juft! be wife!
Thence flow your bleffings, there your glory lies.
Beware the feuds whence civil war proceeds;
Fly mean fufpicions; fpurn inglorious deeds;
Shun fell corruption's peftilential breath,
To ftates the caufe and harbinger of death;
Fly diffipation, in whofe vortex whirl'd,
Sink the proud nations of the elder world:
Avoid the hidden fnares that pleafure fpreads,
To feize and chain you in her filken threads;
Let not the luft of gold nor pow'r enthral;
Nor lift to wild ambition's frantic call:
Stop, ftop your ears 'gainft difcord's curft alarms,
Which roufing, drive a mad'ning world to arms;
But learn from other's woes fweet peace to prize;
To know your blifs, and where your treafure lies;
Within the compafs of your little farms,
Lodg'd in your breafts, or folded in your arms;
Bleft in your clime, beyond all nations bleft,
Whom oceans guard, and boundlefs wilds invefl.

"Nor yet neglect the native force which grows,
Your fhield from infult, and your wall from foes;
But early train your youths by mimic fights,
To ftand the guardians of their country's rights.

"By honour rul'd, with honefty your guide,
Be that your bulwark, and be this your pride—
Increafe the fed'ral ties, fupport the laws,
Guard public faith, revere religion's caufe.
Thus rife to greatnefs—by experience find,
Who live the beft, are greateft of mankind.
And ye, my faithful friends (for thus I name
My fellow-lab'rers in the field of fame)
Ye, who for freedom nobly fhed your blood,
Dyed ev'ry plain, and purpled ev'ry flood,
Where havoc heap'd of arms and men the wreck,
From Georgia's ftreams to walls of proud Quebec.
To thefe ftern toils the peaceful fcene fucceeds—
The eyes of nations watch your future deeds.
Go act as citizens, in life's retreat,
Your parts as well, and make your fame compleat;

'Tis

'Tis ours, for ever, from this hour to part—
Accept th' effufions of a grateful heart!
Where'er you go, may milder fates purfue;
Receive my warmeft thanks; my laft adieu."

The hero fpoke—an awful paufe enfued;
Each eye was red, each face with tears bedew'd;
As if the pulfe of life fufpended ftood,
An unknown horror chill'd the curdling blood:
Their arms were lock'd—their cheeks irriguous met,
By thy foft trickling dews, Affection! wet—
Words paft all utt'rance mock'd the idle tongue,
While petrified in final gaze they clung.

The bands retiring, fought their ancient farms,
With laurels crown'd—receiv'd with open arms—
Now citizens, they form no fep'rate clafs,
But fpread, commixing, thro' the gen'ral mafs:
Congenial metals thus by chymic flame,
Diffolve, affimilate, and grow the fame.

Swords turn'd to fhares, and war to rural toil,
The men who fav'd, now cultivate the foil.
In no heroic age fince time began,
Appear'd fo great the majefty of man.

Hail agriculture! by whofe parent aid,
The deep foundations of our ftates are laid—
The feeds of greatnefs by thy hand are fown,
Thefe fhall mature with thee, and time alone—
But ftill conduct us on thy fober plan,
Great fource of wealth, and earlieft friend of man!

Where lives the nation fraught with fuch refource,
Such vaft materials for a naval force?
Where grow fo rife the iron, mafts, and fpars,
The hemp, the timber, and the daring tars?
Where gallant youths, inur'd to heat and cold,
Thro' ev'ry zone more hardy, ftrong, and bold?
Let other climes of other produce boaft,
Let gold, let diamonds grow on India's coaft.
Let flaming funs from arid plains exhale
The fpicy odours of Arabia's gale;
Let fragrant fhrubs that bloom in regions calm,
Perfumes expiring bleed ambrofial balm;
Let olive's flourifh in Hefperia's foil,
Ananas ripen in each tropic ifle;

Let

Let Gallia gladden in her cluſt'ring vines,
Let Spain exult in her Peruvian mines ;
Let plains of Barb'ry boaſt the gen'rous ſteed,
Far-fam'd for beauty, ſtrength, and matchleſs ſpeed ;
But men, Columbia, be thy fairer growth,
Men of firm nerves who ſpurn at fear and ſloth ;
Men of high courage like their ſires of old,
In labour patient as in danger bold !
Then wake, Columbia ! daughter of the ſkies,
Awake to glory, and to greatneſs riſe !
Ariſe and ſpread thy virgin charms abroad,
Thou laſt, thou faireſt offspring of a god !
Extend thy view where future bleſſings lie,
And ope new proſpects for th' enraptur'd eye !
See a new æra on this globe begun,
And circling years in brighter orbits run !
See the fair dawn of univerſal peace,
When hell-born diſcord through the world ſhall ceaſe !
Commence the taſk aſſign'd by Heav'n's decree,
From pirate rage to vindicate the ſea !

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The following Eulogium on the Marriage State was drawn up by a bachelor, at the requeſt of an amiable lady, who had reflected the higheſt honour not only upon that, but alſo on every other walk of life in which ſhe had been engaged.—If the ſentiments it contains, be ſuch as you think ought to be encouraged in this young country, pleaſe to inſert them in your miſcellany, which will oblige

One of its Well-Wiſhers.

Panegyric on the Marriage State.

" O time roll on thy ſluggiſh wheels, and haſte the day
" When joys like theſe ſhall decorate my way :
" O ſoon convince the fair, in bloom of life,
" The happieſt female, is the happieſt wife :
" And ev'ry youth, that virtuous love alone :
" Can form another's happineſs, or fix his own."

IF I have not more ſpeedily performed the promiſe I made the elegant Matilda, to write a panegyric on the marriage ſtate, it muſt be, attributed to the extreme aukwardneſs we are ſubjected to, when treating of unexperienced pleaſures, the imagination being, in this caſe, the only ſubſtitute, and its empire ſo extenſive as only to leave language in perpetual purſuit of its bounds—But to proceed—What object, in all nature, can be ſo beautiful, as that of two young perſons, of amiable lives

lives and tempers, uniting before the altar * in vows of mutual conſtancy and love, and afterwards proceeding through all the viciſſitudes and accidents of life, aſſuaging every evil, and increaſing every good, by the moſt unaffected tenderneſs? That ever it happens otherwiſe—that this chearful union ever becomes a ſource of bitterneſs and woe—and what was formed to ſoothe, is made to aggravate every calamity of human life, muſt ſurely be regretted by the humane, who cannot but wiſh that the cauſes which impel ſuch direful effects were removed—Be it, however, conſiſtently with the deſign of this eſſay, my purpoſe not to dwell on the frailties or imperfections of our natures, or the diſappointments which theſe may produce, but on the enjoyments of life—as they delight to ſtrew the path of the happily married.—

And firſt, on the ſplendid roll, muſt be the poſſeſſion of deſcendants, to perpetuate our names—to enjoy our fortunes—to participate in the rewards of our virtue and induſtry—to derive to us, as the laſt glimmerings of life depart, a new exiſtence, perhaps more valued than the old, in their accompliſhments, which, doubtleſs, to cultivate, muſt give exquiſite delight to parents of amiable tempers, whoſe examples and precepts, being uniformly employed on the ſide of virtue, will give the juſteſt grounds to them to expect a ſuitable harveſt of this invaluable bleſſing from their deſcendants.—What a field does this open of rational entertainment, for an humane and benevolent mind!

" To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
" To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
" To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
" The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

What ſhall we ſay, too, of that tenderneſs of affection, of that entire confidence ſubſiſting between the happily married:

" Thought meeting thought, and will preventing will."

If it be true, that our pleaſures are chiefly of a comparative or reflected kind—How ſupreme muſt be theirs, who continually reflect on each other, the portraitures of happineſs—whoſe amuſements—

" Tho' varied ſtill—are ſtill the ſame—in infinite progreſſion."

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* It is to be lamented that people in this country appear ſo fond of having this ſolemnity performed any where but before the altar—any private houſe is fixed upon for the ceremonial, and ſome of the moſt important rites of religion adminiſtered therein, as if the church exiſted but in name—In proceſs of time great inconveniencies muſt reſult from this practice. It is hoped the example of the venerable ſociety of friends will, among other perſuaſions, check this faſhion: the ſolemnity of their marriage rites, have a powerful influence on their manners as a people: and as it is impoſſible for us to enter on any engagement, more ſerious or ſacred, than that of marriage, thoſe houſes ſhould be uſed for the purpoſe that have been dedicated and appropriated to the performance of ordinances, univerſally allowed to be of divine inſtitution.

How

How tranquil is the ſtate of that boſom, which has, as it were, a door perpetually open to the reception of joy, or departure of pain, by uninterrupted confidence in, and ſympathy with, the object of its affection! I know of no part of the ſingle, or bachelor's eſtate, more irkſome than the privation we feel by it, of any friendly breaſt in which to pour our delights, or from whence to extract an antidote for whatever may chance to give us pain —The mind of a good man, I believe, to be rather communicative than torpid:—If ſo, how often may a youth, of even the beſt principles, expoſe himſelf to very diſagreeable ſenſations, from ſentiments inadvertently dropped, or a confidence improperly repoſed?—What, but ſilence, can be recommended to them; ſince, in breaking it, ſo much danger is incurred, among thoſe little intereſted in our welfare? A good heart, it is true, need not fear the expoſition of its amiable contents:—But, alas, is it always a ſecurity for us, that we mean well, when our expreſſions are liable to be miſconſtrued by ſuch as appear to lie in wait only to pervert them to ſome ungenerous purpoſe?

The charms, then, of ſocial life, and the ſweets of domeſtic converſation, are no ſmall incitements to the marriage ſtate.—What more agreeable than the converſation of an intelligent, amiable, and intereſting friend? But who more intelligent than a well-educated female? What more amiable than gentleneſs and ſenſibility itſelf? Or what friend more intereſting than ſuch a one as we have ſelected from the whole world, to be our ſteady companion, in every viciſſitude of ſeaſons or of life?

"Give me ſome companion," ſays Sterne, "in my journey, be it only, "to remark to, how our ſhadows "lengthen as the ſun goes down; "to whom I may ſay, how freſh is "the face of nature! How ſweet "the flowers of the field! How "delicious are theſe fruits!"

If either of the parties be verſed in muſic, what a tide of innocent delight muſt it prove,—to ſoothe in adverſity,—to humanize in proſperity,—to compoſe in noiſe,—and to command ſerenity in every ſituation?—If books have any charms for them—(and muſt they not be taſteleſs, if they have not—if the immortal veſtiges of poets, of hiſtorians, of moraliſts, and divines the glory of the human race, have no delights for them)—well might the poet of nature place them in company like this:

"An elegant ſufficiency, content,
"Retirement, rural quiet, friendſhip, books,
"Eaſe, and alternate labour, uſeful life,
"Progreſſive virtue, and *approving Heav'n.*"

What a tranſition is it from what Shakeſpeare wrote—to what a Handel played!—From the melodious verſification of Addiſon or Pope—to ſuch notes as *Azore!** How charming a relaxation from the neceſſary avocations of buſineſs!—"Of buſineſs do you ſay?"—Yes; for I number this too, among the pleaſures of the happily married.—

* An elegant French ſong, from the opera of Selim and Azore.

Let the lady find agreeable employment at home, in the domestic œconomy of her houshold,—but let the gentleman be pursuing, by unremitted and honest industry, new comforts for her—for his children and for himself,—let, too, the commonwealth have a place in his thoughts; it surely will, in his occupations, if they be of any meritorious kind—for these will all ornament his country, whose glory, whose prosperity and fame, he should ever consider as essential to his own; remembering, that on these *it* depends; and that this is the smallest tribute he can pay, for the comforts he enjoys, from its soil, its protection, and its laws.

Is there not some pleasure too, in reflecting, that the blessings of the marriage state are more secure and permanent than most others, which fall within the compass of human life?—it is the haven of a sea of gallantries, of turbulence, and fears: Other friendships are seen to fade, to languish, and to die, by removal of abode, by variance of interest, by injuries, or even by mistakes: But this is coequal with life—the present existence has been called a state of trial, and of preparation for a better—Marriage is the perfection of it—here our education is completed—all the sympathies and affections of the citizen, the parent, and the friend, have their fullest spheres assigned them; and, doubtless, that pair, who, in this engagement, are truly happy and irreproachable, must have so qualified themselves by a thousand instances of mutual affection and forbearance, for an improved state of manners and society—that they may be pronounced to have reached the pinnacle of human felicity, from whence to Heaven, the transition will be neither difficult nor strange; for that is the *home* to which the best improvements of social life are only framed to conduct us.

"Evening comes at last, serene and mild,
"When after the long vernal day of life,
"Enamour'd more, as more remembrance swells
"With many a proof of recollected love;
"Together down they sink in social sleep;
"Together freed, their gentle spirits fly
"To scenes where love and bliss immortal reign."

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

My Friend,

INSTRUCTION is certainly most interesting when conveyed with an indubitable clearness: and however remote from a false opinion of orthodoxy, this sentiment may be, *that many places in the English translation of the* SACRED VOLUME, *labour under a want of method and perspicuity*—yet, I am persuaded, that many passages, which are abstruse in the translation, might be more happily and justly expressed. Can an impartial reader peruse the 11th verse of the 3d chapter of Ecclesiastes in its present arrangement, without admitting it to be capable

pable of a further explanation? "He hath made every thing beautiful in his time: alſo he hath "ſet the world in their hearts, ſo "that no man can find out the "work that God maketh from the "beginning to the end." The Hebrew does not ſuppoſe that knowledge was given to create confuſion in the mind of man. את־הכל עשה יפה בעתו גם את העולם נתן בלבם מבלי אשר לא ימצא האדם את המעשה אשר עשה האלהים מראש ועד סוף: I ſhall endeavour to ſubjoin a true verſion, which is:—"He hath made "every thing beautiful in its time, "and even the *knowledge of the* "univerſe hath he placed in the "hearts *of men*, without which "man could never comprehend the "works which God hath done "from beginning to end."—Here the paſſage is rendered more intelligible by a ſmall attention to the two words מבלי אשר, which cannot be ſo properly rendered into Engliſh by the words *ſo that*, as by thoſe adopted above, viz. *without which*."

Z.

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

My Friend,

UPON reviſing the paſſage of Samſon and the foxes, in Judges, I confeſs I cannot altogether underſtand it. Various commentators have given their opinion on the ſubject, to wit—the compilers of our preſent verſion, which although ſome miſtakes have eſcaped their obſervation, is not without great merit—Stackhouſe, Purver, Taylor, and a number of others, whoſe advancement in literature I always admired—frequently been enraptured with—and ſometimes envied. The opinion of all, whoſe authority is in eſtimation, and whoſe explanation I have, as yet, ſeen, coincide with each other, though not with my own ſentiments—It has been aſſerted by ſome of the foregoing commentators, that Samſon, being a judge, could, very eaſily, have taken three hundred *foxes*, and *thoes*, or jackalls, with which laſt, particularly Judea and Philiſtia abounded; but is not this explanation ſtill deficient? The paſſage follows, and ſome thoughts which occurred in conſequence of an attention thereto. *Judges*, XV. 4. וילך שמשון וילכד שלש־מאות שועלים ויקח לפדים ויפן זנב אל־זנב וישם לפיד אחד בין שני הזנבות בתוך: "And "Samſon went and took 300 "*handfulls or ſheaves* of corn, and "took firebrands, and placed them "end to end, and put one fire-"brand in the midſt between two "ends."*

Hebrew

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* To the remarks of our learned and ingenious correſpondent on this paſſage of ſcripture, we here annex the following critique on the ſame ſubject, extracted from the Univerſal Magazine, for October, 1785.

"When Samſon, exaſperated againſt the Philiſtines, had determined to deſtroy their corn, he obſerved, that they had put together all their ſheaves, and made three hundred ſhocks. He therefore formed a plan to burn

Hebrew words have particular roots from which they are derived, and however they may be varied by declenſion, affixed propoſitions, or annexed pronouns, or by whatever other mode the letters may be added, they ſtill have a near affinity in ſignification with the root from which they are derived.—שעל or שועל is the root by which the handfulls

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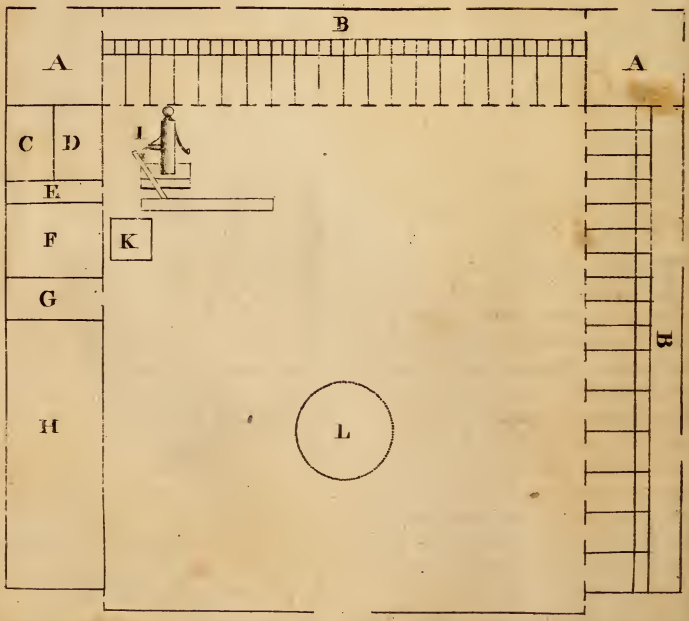
burn them; and the enterpriſe did not depend ſo much upon his great ſtrength, as upon his courage, prudence and expedition. Theſe three hundred ſhocks could not be ſet on fire one after another, without loſs of time, and danger of diſcovery. On this account, he judged it neceſſary to lay two ſheaves at length upon the ground, to make a communication between every two ſhocks. He then put ſome combuſtible matter between the two ſheaves, ſuch as flax, hemp, &c. which he could eaſily carry with him into the fields: and having effected this, he finally ſet fire to the combuſtible matter. The fire, aided probably by a dry ſeaſon, and fanned by the wind, ſpread from ſheaf to ſheaf, and ſhock to ſhock, and running over the neighbouring fields, conſumed the ſtanding corn, the vineyards, and the olives.

"Hence it appears very evident, that Samſon, who was a warrior, and not a ſportſman, did not undergo the fatigue of hunting foxes, but directly attacked the harveſt of his enemies. He did not unkennel three hundred beaſts, but only found ſo many ſhocks of corn. He did not tie three hundred tails, but only joined ſo many ſheaves together. Interpreters have been miſled by the cuſtom of the ancient Jews, who always affected the hieroglyphical or myſtical ſenſe in words of an equivocal ſignification. In this ſtory they inſinuated to the reader, that Samſon had deceived his enemies, who, by tampering with his wife, had before been too cunning for him. This gave occaſion to ſaying, "Samſon purſued the foxes;" that is to ſay, he revenged himſelf with great damage on the Philiſtines. They concealed this thought under the ambiguity of the word שועלים inſtead of שעלים which properly ſignifies *ſheaves*. For words muſt be explained according to the ſubject, ſcope, and ſeries of the diſcourſe. It is obſervable, too, that the word זנב which we tranſlate *tail*, ſignifies through the whole tenor of the Jewiſh law, the extreme part of any thing whatever. For example, if a garden had five trees, by the law of the Jews, the fifth and laſt is always called זנב. In like manner, the laſt ſheaf of a whole ſhock was called זנב the *tail*, by a figure very agreeable to the Jewiſh language.

"It is no wonder, therefore, that interpreters have not hit upon the real matter of fact, when they did not apprehend the deſign of the ancient Jews. They fatigue themſelves in chaſing the poor foxes, and bringing them by droves to Samſon. But all the while they are at a loſs to know when and how he ſurpriſed them, and where he kept and maintained them till opportunity ſerved: in a word, how he could enchant ſo many ſavage beaſts, and make them follow him to the place appointed; with other difficulties in the hiſtory too obvious to need enumeration. In reality, they have undergone more drudgery and fatigue to provide Samſon

Engraved for the Columbian Magazine



The Plan of a Farm-yard

sculp

handfulls of grain which are gleaned, are properly expressed, and גנב is either an end of any thing, or the tail of a beast; but what affinity foxes can have with handfull is a mystery to me.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Philadelphia, Sept.* 28, 1786.

*The enclosed essay on the design of a farm-yard, and method of conducting the same, was presented to the Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture, by Colonel George Morgan, of Princeton; for which they adjudged to him a gold medal * (the first premium granted by the society) as an evidence of the sense they entertained of the merit of his essay. But a well-ordered farm-yard, being the foundation of all good husbandry,—the society, wishing to see it carried to the highest degree of improvement, are desirous of receiving such farther information relating to it, as the experience of others, or the probable theories of ingenious men can suggest: and therefore have thought it expedient to continue the prize proposed on this very interesting subject.*

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary.*

An ESSAY, exhibiting a plan for a FARM-YARD, and method of conducting the same: For the purpose of affording the best shelter for cattle, and procuring the greatest quantity of manure——By GEORGE MORGAN, ESQUIRE, of *Princeton, New-Jersey.*

To the PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY for promoting AGRICULTURE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE profits of a farm so much depend on the perfection of a barn-yard system, that no other business ought to interrupt the husbandman's attention to it. As I have adopted one, which I find advantageous, I presume to contend for the premium you have offered, "for the best design of a farm yard, and method of conduct-

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Samson with foxes, than he himself would have suffered, had he attempted to surprise them in a hundred distant coverts.

"To conclude, there was no need to maintain such a troop of wild beasts, since the prudent captain, without such an impracticable method, was able, as we have seen above, to reduce to ashes the harvest of the Philistines, with no other assistance than his own hands, and a small quantity of combustible matter. Let the foxes then be for ever condemned to their kennels, with all the rubbish of those commentators, who do not sufficiently attend to the ancient customs of the Jews."

* For the device of this medal, see the annexed plate, in which it is given, with Colonel Morgan's plan of a farm-yard.

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ing it, suitable to this climate, and the circumstances of common farmers." But, though ambitious to obtain the honour,—I wish to lose it, by a much more perfect system being produced to the society.

Without any further preface, I here present you with a plan of the requisite buildings.

The parts A A may be occupied by young cattle, house-lambs, straw, turnips, or otherwise as convenience shall direct. B B, in the northern and eastern buildings, are the apartments for sheep. C, fattening hog-sty. D, store hog-sty. E, a passage. F may be divided into several sties for breeding sows. G, store for waggon and cart geers. H, room for housing waggons, carts, and farming utensils. I, pump and watering trough. K, hog-wash cistern. L, pond.

These buildings are to consist of two barns, parrallel to each other, 100 feet apart, fronting east and west, 20 feet wide, and extending north and south 100 feet in length; and of a third, of the same dimensions connecting the two former, at their north ends. Together, they form three sides of a square, with an area of 100 feet for a yard, open only on the south side; and there I have run a board fence 10 feet high, and made a great gate about midway of it:—All the doors and gates are under good fastenings.

Here I keep not only my cattle, but my hogs, geese, &c. from November until June, or till the grass in my pastures be well grown, having sunk a well in the yard, and placed a pump in it, for watering them conveniently.—I calculate, that the additional quantity of manure obtained by not letting my cattle go out to water, and the labour saved, by watering them in the barn-yard, are equal to the interest of the whole sum expended in the buildings.

The ground story of the western buildings, is six feet high, above the foundation wall, which rises about one foot above the floor, and is thus divided: 56 feet of the south end make one apartment for my waggons, carts, and farming utensils: the remaining 44 feet, in several divisions, may be appropriated for breeding sows, and for store and fatting hogs; or may be formed into stalls for cattle, like those in the north building.—Back of this west building, is a piece of land, to which I give my sucking pigs, and stock of young hogs, free access, through passages made of a certain size, for that purpose.—The upper story of the western building, is ten feet high, and contains a threshing floor in the middle, large enough for four men to work on at the same time, with great room at each end, to mow grain or hay.

The ground story of my north-building, is eight feet high, including the foundation wall of two feet; but seven feet might be sufficient. It is divided lengthways, by a manger three feet wide, and one foot deep, running the whole length of the building. The division next to the barn-yard is ten feet deep, and the back division seven feet deep. The last is appropriated for sheep, during the extreme cold nights in winter, and storms in the day time.—The sheep feed with the cattle, out of a great manger, which I have boarded on that side four feet high, leaving room for them, between the boards, to put their heads through.—The front division, of ten feet deep, is subdivided into twenty stalls, five

feet

feet wide for cattle, with board partitions, four feet high; which gives cows sufficient room to turn. —Every stall has a fixed iron chain *, by way of a halter, to prevent the cattle from turning round and dunging in their mangers. Each manger has a proper division for short-feed, swill, turnips, or potatoes.

The floor of my mangers is laid upon stone pillars, raised twelve or fifteen inches above the ground. The board which forms the side of the manger, next to the sheep, is but three or four inches broad, or high, above the bottom of the manger. The great breadth of the manger prevents the sheep suffering any annoyance from the cattle.

Although it is not necessary to feed store sheep with the same good hay that is given to milch cows, horses, and fatting cattle; yet the farmer who can do it, will find his advantage in it. But it must not be understood, that I shut up my store sheep to feed constantly with my cattle. This convenience is particularly intended for breeding ewes and fatting wethers, especially the latter; but my other sheep are thus housed only in stormy weather, and nights extremely cold. In common weather they feed out of cribs, in their fold-yard, and range over a field appropriated to their use; which is necessary; unless you can give them turnips in the yard.

The second story of the north building is ten feet high, and designed only for hay.

My east building is a barn of the usual construction, such as I found it on my plantation: but, according to my plan, I would have it of the same dimensions as the other buildings, and divided like the northern one, by a similar manger running the whole length of it: the division next the barn-yard to be ten feet deep, for horses and cattle; and the back division seven feet deep, for a passage, and for fatting sheep.—The stalls for horses, should be double; that is, to hold two horses, for which eight feet four inches are sufficient. Then the east building will contain ten stalls for cattle, and six for horses; and the same barn room † in the second story, as the west building.

I find,

* This chain is fixed by a staple to the front sill of the manger, and consists of two parts: one has 16 links, and is two feet long, measuring from the staple: the other, containing 26 links, measures about 39 inches, and serves as a collar. This collar-chain has, at one end, a ring about one inch in diameter; and, at the other end, a key, 3 or 4 inches long, having a hole, at its middle, by which it is joined to, and freely plays in the last link. The first chain, which, by one end, is fixed to the manger, is, by the other, linked into a middle link of the collar-chain; which thus forms two arms; which, being thrown round the neck of the beast, and the key thrust through the ring, and placed at a bar across it, make a very secure fastening.—The collar-chain for a horse is like that just described; but the chain linked to its middle must be 3 feet long, and may be fixed to a standard, mortised into the sill of the manger, and the joist above.

† By barn-room, I mean room to mow hay, grain, and straw; a separate bin, under lock and key, for wheat, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat

I find, by experience, five feet to be the most convenient breadth for my cattle stalls, in common; but stalls six feet wide, are narrow enough for large oxen. The stalls of eight feet four inches wide, for horses, will admit a single horse to turn conveniently; and in cases of necessity, each will be large enough to admit two horses to feed and lie down.—Cows, and oxen not broken to the draught require sufficient room to turn, in going out of a stall: horses also, should have room to turn, but may be backed out. Every stall communicates with the barn-yard, by a well-hung door or gate to each.

In the back sides of buildings, constructed on this plan, there may be such doors and windows, as each situation may require. Such passages may be convenient in mowing hay and grain, and for airing both, when housed, before they are fully dried. Yet, hitherto, I have not found either doors or windows necessary, in the back sides of my own buildings; except in the lower stories of my north and east buildings; in each of which I have made two doors, for the convenience of my sheep, and to enable me to feed my cattle, without going in among their feet or dung. The hay being thrown down from the mow, through trap-doors, left for that purpose, into the passage, (or sheep division) at the heads of the cattle, it can thence be distributed to their mangers, with very little trouble. I find, that after the hay is thrown down, I can fodder thirty head of cattle, eight horses, and one hundred sheep, in thirty minutes. I often do it myself with ease; and I have no idea of a more expeditious method, or one attended with less labour.—You may leave as many trap-doors as you please, either open or under a bolt—three to each building may be most convenient. They may be as wide as the joists are apart, and three or four feet long. My sheep being housed only in the night, (except in stormy weather) are no inconvenience in foddering

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wheat and Indian corn; a chaff-bin, and a threshing-floor. I am in the practice of stacking my grain abroad, in stacks of from 1000 to 1500 sheaves, and hauling in one stack at a time. This gives me great barn-room, for hay. Hence, cattle and horses, in the eastern building, are to be supplied with forage, in the same manner as in the northern building. If the quantity, first stored, should be insufficient, a stack or two may be hauled in from the yard, as wanted.

The collar-beams, or girders, over my barn-room, are 25 feet apart, (they ought to have been but 15 or 20), and, consequently, there is more than sufficient room, including the pitch of the roof, for flails to work.

I prefer threshing-floors, in the second story, because, 1st. They give great and useful room below: 2dly, The threshers can work with the doors open, without fear of interruption, from geese, hogs, sheep, or cattle: 3dly, the grain is more secure from stragglers: 4thly, The straw and chaff can be fed out with more convenience: And, 5thly, because it has that elasticity, by means of which, it has been found by Lord Kaims, that a third part more may be threshed, than on an earthen or other floor, which has no elasticity.

my

my cattle in the manner here described.

I mean to dig and wall a cistern, for hog-wash, near to the sty, to hold five or six thousand gallons of swill, and to preserve it for breeding sows, &c. after my clover pasture fails; for, during the season of it, I cut this grass, and feed them with it, in cribs made like horse-racks; and I find a considerable saving of expence and labour in doing it.—Such a cistern as that now mentioned, is recommended by several writers on the farm-yard.

In my barn-yard, I have a number [say twelve] of moveable cribs, made like double horse-racks, which I keep constantly filled with fresh straw, for my own cattle, and those I take in to winter. The waste from these, as they are daily removed from place to place, litters the barn-yard: and, as it is impossible to thresh straw perfectly clean, from the grain, may store-hogs and poultry gain sufficient food, during the season of threshing.

In the south front of my north building, I shall fix my pigeon boxes; because I think it an advantageous situation.

There remains to be added, a well-constructed granary, which I mean to build when I am able.

It is now time to give an account of my method of conducting the manufacture [if I may so call it] of my manure.

My farm-yard, as already mentioned, in an area of one hundred feet square. The manure ought, every year, to be carted out by the middle of June, and ploughed in a fallow crop. This being done, my plan is, to apply what strength I can to carting, into my farm-yard, all the rich earths I can procure from head-lands, scouring of ditches, highways, and river mud; likewise mud, (or what I suppose to be marle) from my low meadows; so as to spread them throughout the yard and in all my cattle stalls, if possible, from six to twelve inches deep. On this layer, I spread as large a quantity of straw, as I have to spare or can buy, at one dollar and a half per ton. Thirty hogs, constantly yarded, will mix this very well; and thirty horned cattle, folded every night throughout the summer, will add considerably to it. My dry cattle, and those I take in to winter, improve it very much; and the manure and litter, from the stalled cattle and horse-stables, being barrowed and spread throughout the yard will augment it greatly. During the whole time, care is to be taken to litter the whole yard with straw, &c. as well as possible; and to keep the cattle as dry as may be.

Whatever other manures can be procured throughout the season, from my vicinity to the town, I cart into my barn-yard, and spread them as equally as I can; always observing to give them a covering of dung and straw:—But I have to lament, that I cannot procure fifty loads a year, by purchase.

As all good farmers keep their cattle up, until some time in May, the compost, thus acquired, cannot well be heaped before this month: However, I have done it in March. —The earlier it is done, the better. But it must be piled so high, as that the cattle cannot mount on the heaps; and care taken to mix the rich earths, mud, and marle well, with the dung and litter. And if, after the first heaps remain a fortnight, or a month, they can be turned over, or two heaps be thrown

into one, to occaſion a new fermentation, the dung will be improved. When dung and litter are thrown into heaps, without earth, they not only heat, but burn; and, thereby, ſuffer great injury in quality and quantity. After the heat has ſubſided, the fermentation is over. If, when heaping your dung, lime can be procured, that is the time to add it, in as large a quantity as you can command: but my ſituation is too remote from lime-ſtone to have this benefit.

By the time the whole is thus heaped, that firſt done will have undergone the proper degree of fermentation, for carting out upon your Indian corn, potatoe, and turnip grounds; which I ſuppoſe to have been ploughed twice or thrice. My aim is to ſpread and plough-in forty loads, of twenty buſhels each, per acre; and, with the ſtock mentioned above, I can manure, at this rate from fifteen to twenty acres, (according to the proportion of rich earths I cart in) every year. My calculation is, about two hundred loads of marle, or rich earth, as a foundation for my barn-yard.—I wiſh I could make it double that quantiy. Gentlemen who have viewed my heap of dung, and my barn-yard, may form a judgment, whether the quantity I mention is exaggerated.

The objections made to my method, by common farmers, are the expence and trouble of it: Yet, they allow every load of my manure, without lime to be worth half a dollar, on the ſpot; whereas, it does not coſt me one-third of that ſum.

The attentive farmer need not be told, to dig and wall a receptacle for the juices of his barn-yard; and to pump them over his dung-heaps, or carry them on to his graſs. He will recollect and practiſe every means of benefiting his manure.—The beſt manner of conſtructing ſuch a receptacle, is particularly deſcribed, and recommended by the agricultural ſociety, at Mancheſter. As I have not yet built one myſelf, I beg leave to refer to their directions.

I cut no ſtubble; becauſe I am in the practice of cradling my grain, and cutting the ſtraw very low. The ſtubble I plough-in immediately, for buck-wheat, or for a baſtard [or late] crop of turnips, or rye, which furniſh ſpring feed for my ſheep.

Every foot, in length, of the buildings deſcribed, coſt me about twenty ſhillings: but this is a dear place for ſuch kind of work.——The frame is of ſawed pine ſcantling, weatherboarded, and thatched.

My farm conſiſts of two hundred acres; twenty-four whereof are coarſe meadow; ſixty woodland; and one hundred and ſixteen arable land; one half a ſtrong clay, the other half a good loam:—but it has been under very bad management for many years —From fifteen to twenty acres of clover ſowed every year.

I have been aſked, whether a large building would not be better and cheaper? Experience, and attention to the matter, tell me not:—It is cheapneſs I have conſulted.

To

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

If the following juvenile Performance be adapted for your Miſcellany, the inſertion of it will oblige

A FRIEND.

The former, preſent and future Proſpects of AMERICA.

An Oration delivered at a Public Commencement, in the Univerſity of Philadelphia, May 7, 1784.

"Per varios caſus—per tot diſcrimina rerum,
"Tendimus in Latium." VIRGIL.

A PLAIN, baſhful academic, can have but little chance of appearing to much advantage, on an occaſion like the preſent. Such an exhibition comes on one too ſuddenly, juſt after going through a train of abſtract ſtudies; which, though they may ſtrengthen the mental powers, and prepare them to expand in future uſefulneſs, tend not immediately to give or complete exterior accompliſhments. However, the candid and diſcerning will make allowance. Preſuming, therefore, on your condeſcenſion and goodneſs, I venture on ground almoſt untried: and if a wiſh to pleaſe could, but for once, effect its purpoſe, in any tolerable meaſure, I ſhould account myſelf extremely fortunate.

Perhaps my chance might be more favourable, if I could accommodate my ſubject to the ſeaſon; combining therewith the bloom and beauty of the latter; and withal the happy ſituation of our country, now confirmed in peace, and riſing into glory.

See how the horrors of winter have at laſt given way to the enchanting mildneſs and gaiety of ſpring!—of ſpring, to be ſucceeded quickly by the ſplendor of the radiant ſummer; an emblem, not far fetched, of what, as a people, we have been; are now; and expect eventually to be made perfect in. May I then be permitted to ſuggeſt a few obſervations on the former ſituation, and the opening proſpects of the land we live in?—A theme moſt pregnant with delight, and inexhauſtible; which yields particular ſatisfaction to the patriot and philoſopher; to the patriot, who enjoys his country's proſperity:—and to the philoſopher, who takes pleaſure in the extenſion of literature, and the improvement of mankind.

When we take a retroſpective view of the diſcovery and ſettlement of America, a gloomy ſadneſs ſeems to envelope our imagination, and melancholy is ſtamped on every recollection.—Forced from the place of their nativity, by the mercileſs hand of perſecution, our anceſtors were obliged to ſmile on the horrors of the ocean; and all they could expect, after undergoing its perils, was, to reach at beſt but a ſavage ſhore.—Cruelty, and a baſe barbarity, were the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of its inhabitants. But Providence, the conſtant guardian of the unfortunate, protected, defended, and proſpered thoſe innocent, but miſerable emigrants. Soon were the ſhores of this new world covered with ſtately and populous cities, and its interior parts crowded with inhabitants.—Since that firſt

important

important period, you can recollect the fortune and history of our native country.—She has been happy enough to preserve her liberty; and she has experienceed misfortune enough to prove her virtue.

Long before the settlement of America the glories of Asia were irretrievably sunk into desolation and ruin—There the stately palaces, where "majesty sat enthroned like some terrestrial deity," are no longer superbly elegant, but bear the gloomy marks of departed dignity. —There the magnificent temples, which seemed to insult Heaven with their height, are now scarcely visible even to the prying eye of the most curious antiquarian.—Europe, too, was, at this time, hastening, with giant strides, to overtake her neighbour Asia, in the like ruinous paths of luxury and oppression: —and, sad truth! she had nearly effected it.—But to see so considerable a part of our world entirely fallen, as it were, from a political existence, before an asylum was pointed out for its remaining inhabitants, by the generous hand of Providence, was not to be expected. Therefore, at this critical period, we find the wonders of this new world suddenly disclosing themselves.—A continent, almost boundless, and luxuriantly fertile, invited the persecuted of the earth to her open bosom, there to be safe from the despot's rod of wrath, and undisturbed by the cruel efforts of tyranny.—The portals of freedom's temple expanded wide, and gave a kindly reception to the flocking thousands!

The situation of our country is peculiarly happy and agreeable—the purity and serenity of our atmosphere—the moderation of the seasons, all lend an assisting hand to the exertions of the industrious and diligent:—It is, as it were, the granary of the world, unwasting and exhaustless. Every returning spring prepares for us her unbounded store; and we receive the bounteous endowment from autumn's hand:—we are accommodated equally to the scope of our wishes; and favoured even beyond the conception of fancy:—the brightest colours are insufficient for the portraiture of our blissful situation; and were we perfectly acquainted with our advantages, we should, if possible, be too happy.—Nature has been profuse of her blessings.—May the Omnipotent be as propitious!—May he kindly protect us from every misfortune—from venality and vice—effeminacy and luxury—those percursors of political destruction:—thus shall our happiness be as unbounded as creation, and as durable as time.

Circumstanced as we at present are, it would be unpardonable, and it is impossible, but that we should daily increase and improve in arts, manufactures, and literature.——A new country, partly uninhabited, and unexplored, presents the fairest opportunity to the industrious and enterprising, of making most useful and curious discoveries—of serving mankind, and enriching themselves.—Ye votaries of philosophy! —Ye sons of laudable enquiry and investigation! Come forth, and follow, with alacrity, where emulation and glory guide you:—trace, with unwearied steps, the uncultivated wilderness of the west: —Search, with eager eye, into all her curiosities, and you will be assuredly successful.—Nature, there, untasted and unexplored, will, perhaps, disclose to the enraptured view, the ruby sparkling in its bed:

—She

—She may there uncover her richeſt veins of ſapphire, and expoſe the diamond glittering in its native rock.—Pleaſing anticipations of our future fortune!—But theſe are not our only advantages. Countries, and eſpecially republics, in our preſent circumſtances, have been the birth-places of eloquence, philoſophy, and all the ſciences.—It was not Athens enſlaved and conquered—but ſtill free and triumphant, that reared a Demoſthenes to defeat Philip by the thunder of his eloquence, and ſave the endangered ſtate.—It was not Rome, inebriated by luxury, and oppreſſed by Cæſar, that exhibited the genius of freedom in Cicero; who, by the irreſiſtible force of his oratory, preſerved the expiring flame of liberty—Nor can the preſent tyranny of Britain boaſt of a Chatham, whoſe invincible eloquence, like the lightning of Heaven, ſpread confuſion and diſmay among the enemies of his country.

Since, then, there is ſuch a natural connection between freedom and eloquence,—and ſince we have been fortunate enough to preſerve and ſecure the former, it becomes us to ſeek the latter with an unabating ardour.—But, for this purpoſe, other branches of literature, nay, all the arts and ſciences, are to be advanced and cultivated—And, thus, by a wiſe intermixture of the *utile dulce*, we ſhall acquire a greater perfection in each part,—and unite pleaſure and improvement in the ſame happy path——Imagination ſhall aſſiſt, cheer, and exhilarate the more ſolid judgment and reaſon; while the delightful ſtudy of poetry, and eloquence, ſhall "interſperſe with verdure and flowers the duſky deſerts of barren philoſophy."

Methinks I hear philoſophy and literature, with all their bleſſed train, felicitating themſelves with the proſpect of their having once more found a peaceful reſidence in the new world—and congratulating each other on the agreeable idea of flouriſhing and improving here for many ages, yet concealed in the womb of time.—May we not pleaſe ourſelves with the expectation of ſeeing, even in our day, a Helicon and a Parnaſſus, in ſome of the ſunny hills of the weſt,—whence ſtreams will iſſue that will gladden and refreſh the fountains of poeſy:—May we not yet ſee our rivers as ſuperior to the babbling brooks of the old continent in fame as in ſize, when neither the Roman Tiber, nor the Britiſh Thames, ſhall ſurpaſs the gentle Schuylkill, or the more majeſtic Delaware?—We ſhall have poets that will eternize in ſong, their native groves and rivers—poets that will equal the daring ſublimity of Homer, the correct majeſty of Virgil, or the nice delicacy of Horace—and, to come down to more modern times, the *evangelical ſtrains* of Milton.

With ſuch a wide, extended, and pleaſing proſpect before us, let not the inglorious love of eaſe and indolence, or, what is far more dangerous, the ſyren charms of pleaſure—let them not, I ſay, ſo far get the aſcendency over us, as to reſtrain a laudable ambition; or check the noble, patriotic deſire of ſerving mankind and ourſelves.—Let us nerve our breaſts with fortitude, and ſpurn from us, with diſdain, thoſe airy viſions of unreal happineſs, which pleaſe, but never ſatisfy; which we may ſee at a diſtance, but can never enjoy—and which entice us to purſue them,—but ſhrink at the touch.—Neither allured

allured by pleaſure, nor impeded by indolence, may we be able to aſcend with ardour and ſteadineſs, the difficult path of virtue; and, at laſt, arrive, triumphant and joyous, at the ſhrine of fame, in the temple of honor.

But, while we indulge theſe pleaſing reflections, let us not be deceived—there is never a riſing or meridian, without a ſetting ſun.—We, it is true, have happily paſſed the dangerous period of infancy;—we are riſing into youth and manhood, with encouraging proſpects. But let us remember, we ſhall fall—(propitious Heaven! grant it may be with dignity)—into the decline and infirmities of old age.—A ſudden, unexpected autumn *may*, *poſſibly*, wither our prime—"the lillies and roſes of ſpring, *may* droop and die"—but, *'tis certain*, that a chilling winter will, finally, cloſe the ſcene.—Yet, let us not, by anticipating our fall, diminiſh the ſplendor of our dawning and noon-day glory—rather let grateful hope attend us in every ſtage of life—let, her diſarm the rough hand of care, exalt our preſent pleaſure, and beguile all future proſpects of unhappineſs.—Then ſhall we glide peaceably and honorably down the ſtream of time—charmed with the ſtudy of nature, and ſearching with a lover's eye, into her moſt diſtant myſteries.

"Delightful hours! O thus for ever flow;
"Led by fair fancy round the varied year:
"So ſhall our breaſts with native raptures glow,
"Nor feel one pang from folly, pride, or fear.
"Firm be our breaſts to nature and to truth;
"Nor vainly wander from their dictates ſage—
"So joy ſhall triumph on the brows of youth—
"So hope ſhall ſmooth the dreary paths of age."

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Natural Hiſtory of the Locuſt of North-America.

THE locuſt of North-America, which natural philoſophers who have treated on zoology, rank with the cricket and graſs hopper, as one genus of inſects belonging to the order of Hemiptera, has moſt of the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of the graſshopper, though its legs do not appear formed for leaping, as I believe the inſect ſeldom removes without uſing its wings.—The characters of the Cicada, or American Locuſt, are theſe: "The "beak is inflected; the antennæ "are ſetaceous; the four wings are "membranaceous, and deflected, "and have much the appearance of "the wings of ſome of the fly kind; "the thorax is compreſſed and angu-"lated, and the feet, in moſt of the "ſpecies, are of the jumping kind."—Vide Ency. Brit. Tit. Cicada.—See alſo Linnæus, Syſtem of nature, 8vo. page 704—ſame title.

This remarkable inſect, though but trivial attention has been given to its hiſtory, appears as an extraordinary phænomenon in the works of creation. Its periodical viſits—its long abſence—the numbers which riſe

riſe from the earth, where they have, perhaps, undergone various transformations, whilſt they have lain, entombed, for the ſpace of 15, 16, or even 17 years, (for they are not always regular in their viſits) certainly deſerve ſome enquiry.

We know not the progreſs of the American Locuſt, through its ſeveral changes during its long confinement in the earth. I have no doubt but it often alters its appearance, and though theſe changes remain, as yet, amongſt the arcana of nature, yet ſome intereſting obſervations may reſult from a purſuit of the enquiry, as far as their laſt appearance, which was in the year 1782, will admit of.

Towards the latter end of May, under ſuch trees as had been planted, previous to their former viſit, the ground was perforated; ſo as, in ſome degree to reſemble a honey-comb; and from theſe perforations, iſſued an army of theſe inſects; which, if they had been endued with the voraciouſneſs of the Locuſts of the eaſt, muſt have ſpread devaſtation and terror throughout the country they fixed upon for a viſit.—But happily the Cicada or Locuſt, in this ſtate is not more injurious than the ſportive ſummer graſshopper.

The appearance of the Locuſt, when firſt eſcaping from its earthy manſion, is a large amber-coloured grub-worm, about one inch and half in length, and about an inch in circumference; the feet are more ſtrongly formed than theſe of the graſshopper, and conſiderably ſhorter;—the inſect ſeldom leaping, as has been before obſerved;—in the outer covering, *or grub caſe, if the term may be admitted*, near the back of the neck, begins an opening, which continues down the body, nearly half the length of the inſect: through this opening the Locuſt protrudes itſelf, and appears, at firſt, a white coloured moth, nearly reſembling a ſilk worm, in its moth ſtate, though much larger. The wings, in this tender ſtate of the inſect are wonderfully folded, in cloſe rolls near their baſis, ſo exquiſitely compact, that it required ſeveral careful obſervations to comprehend the poſſibility of the wings being formed with the inſect, as it really appeared an almoſt inſtantaneous creation, when they were expanded which was performed by the Locuſt ſhaking itſelf with a conſiderable force.—The time when they iſſue from the ground, is about an hour or two after ſun-ſet; ſoon after which they begin their exertions to free themſelves from the grub caſe, which the ſtronger ones effect in an hour or two.—They remain on the branches of the trees, which they have attained, (before this laſt metamorphoſis) until morning, when they are of an high amber colour—have acquired their ſtrength, and are able to contend with ſome of their enemies. The weaker ones, and thoſe who do not leave the earth till morning, do not ſo eaſily effect their transformation, and often prove a delicious prey to the larger and even the ſmaller birds.

While in the grub-worm ſtate, there is a fiſſure in the back of the ſkin, ſufficiently large to admit the Locuſt to paſs therefrom, which, notwithſtanding, is not done without great exertions, as has been before noticed. Although I have ſlightly related their coming, from the grub caſe (for it cannot be, with propriety, termed a chryſalis, as life and motion is ſtrong in the inſect, even when it is about aſſum-

ing

ing its new form)—Yet, even this metamorphoſis, though ſtrictly true, has, notwithſtanding, the appearance of a fable of the ancients.—And when we conſider that every particular limb, every part of the body, however delicately and tenderly formed,—and really ſome of them, at this time, are almoſt inconceivably thin and tender—when we attend to each of theſe, that they are encloſed in a ſeparate caſe, and that theſe tender parts muſt be neceſſarily extricated from their ſheaths, before the inſect can enjoy uninterrupted freedom, we certainly feel our aſtoniſhment encreaſe, in obſerving, that thoſe ſo elegantly formed members, eſcape uninjured from even the extremities of their covering.—When this eſcape is effected, the inſect leaves the place where its covering is, and reſts at a very ſhort diſtance from it, where it remains until the moiſture is evaporated from its body. It is in this ſituation, that our admiration is in a very lively manner excited by the ſudden manner of unfolding its wings; which, as has already been remarked, are folded up in ſo narrow a compaſs, that the inſect appears to have none—Although after our ſurpriſe from the firſt object of our obſervation has ſubſided, we plainly diſcover a large protuberance at the inſertion of the wings, —yet theſe folds are arranged in the moſt nice and delicate manner; ſo that an inattentive obſerver would imagine the inſect was entirely deſtitute of them.—Yet a ſecond, and a third ſubject, repays us, even in this inſtance, for our cloſe enquiry. The wings, as well as the inſects, when firſt protruded from the grub caſe, are very moiſt and tender; though by degrees they dry, and become more firm and rigid. But ſhould any accident prevent the Cicada from a free expanſion of its wings, for a conſiderable time after the grub caſe is forſaken; the poor inſect is doomed to remain either in a ſtate of total or partial debility;—for ſhould it be ſo weak as to be unable to expand its wings thoroughly, while the moiſture and pliancy remain, as ſoon as they become dry and rigid, they are fixed in that particular or total want of expanſion; and, in this helpleſs ſtate, the Cicada is a certain prey even to the long-applauded induſtrious emmet.

The locuſt-grub, riſing from the ground, is nearly the colour of the Locuſt when it has attained its full perfection, though not altogether as dark; its ſtrength is very great, nearly equalling that of the Scarabæus Carnifex——(or the Beetle which forms the balls from ordure) —But as it is about to leave the caſe, it becomes weaker.

At the time of their laſt appearance, an apple-tree was approved of for the theatre of my enquiry; and though it muſt have been very ſmall at the time of their former viſit, yet, having carefully collected the grubs which came up under its branches, the firſt evening I numbered 500, which I removed; the ſecond evening 600 more had made their appearance, and the third evening upwards of 400. Several ſtragglers remained, who were neglected, as the numbers were already ſufficiently great to claim my whole attention, and to inſpire a reverential admiration of the power of creation, and its ſupreme director.

Two or three days after their aſſuming the moth ſtate, the air reſounded with their notes, which were re-echoed either on the wing, or on the branches of the trees indiſcriminately.

diſcriminately. Theſe notes, expreſſive as thoſe of the feathered ſongſters, proved a call to courtſhip. The power of ſong, which ſomewhat reſembled the noiſe of a ſtocking-loom, was confined to the male—which it was eaſy to diſcover was produced by inflating air into his body, and expreſſing it through two ſmall apertures, placed a little below the baſe of his wings;—theſe holes lead from a muſical table, on each ſide of which are five or ſix thin bars, connected by exquiſitely fine membranes; which, during the time of ſong, maintain a continual vibration. Like the graſshopper, the Locuſt very ſeldom ſports its ſocial call without a reſponſe from almoſt all the males within hearing; and frequently when the courtſhip has obtained his mate's approbation, an intruder, allured by the concert, which is eaſily diſtinguiſhed, challenges the hero to combat, and the fight is often long and deſperate—as the victory always confers an intereſting reward *.

When geſtation is fully accompliſhed, which is generally two or three days after they have aſſumed the flying ſtate, the female prepares to depoſit her burden; and although her body does not appear greatly diſtended, yet ſhe generally lays about 140 eggs.—The egg is of a white colour, and about a line in length, and one-third of a line in diameter. Nature has wonderfully provided her with an inſtrument in her tail, ſomewhat reſembling a two-edged ſword, which, like the graſshopper, ſhe can ſheath and unſheath at pleaſure: with this ſhe perforates the tender twigs of ſuch trees as will afford a convenient nidus for the eggs, and depoſits them by 14 or 15, under the bark, in the form of the letter V; and ſometimes ſhe pierces through a twig one-fourth of an inch thick.—After ſhe has carefully depoſited her eggs in the ſmaller branches, a ſudden blaſt of wind frequently lops the branch ſhe has choſen for their reſidence.

It is thus that the parent provides for a ſucceſſion of the ſpecies, in which employment ſhe is generally buſied until about the tenth day of her moth ſtate, ſeldom if ever feeding an any thing but the early dew: For, as they fly in ſuch numbers, (and always careleſsly, without a leader, as is uſual with the eaſtern Locuſt) were they to feed on plants the damage muſt certainly be obſervable: and as they live in the moth ſtate twelve or thirteen days, it is probable they have a portion of the dew of Heaven for their ſuſtenance. Then they dry up as the ſilk-worm moth,—the male becoming ſuperannuated two or three days before the female.

Having purſued the Locuſt thro' its ſeveral moth ſtages, the numerous offſpring it has depoſited in the ſlender twigs of trees, have ſtill ſome claim to an inveſtigation.——The eggs are of a cylindrical form, rounded at the ends, and are of ſuch a conſiſtence, that they require a hard preſſure between the fingers to cruſh them. The ſubſtance within, as in moſt other ſmall eggs, is a white, tranſparent, and viſcous fluid. In

* Mas et femina Cicada in coitu [æquè ac Grylli ſpecies] adeo firmiter uniti, ut ſine corporum mutilatione ſeparari nullo modo poſſint; et in hoc ſtatu per horas multas remanent, donec fœcundationis opus perfectum ſit. Per lucos firmiter ſic uniti ſæpe volitant, et complures ſimul in conſpectu appparent.

about the space of fourteen days, from the time of their first being left by the parent, the egg produces a whitish insect, somewhat larger than the silk-worm, when fresh hatched, which leaves the branch where the nest was, and, dropping on the ground, either enters into the hole through which the old Locust issued, or turns the earth aside afresh, and entombs itself there, to undergo the metamorphosis of its ancestors.

In digging wells, cellars, &c. in America, insects of very different appearances have been discovered, some twenty feet deep, which have been supposed to be of this species —others have been discovered nearer the surface, of which no doubt remains but that they are the grub of the Locust—and early in the spring, previous to their assuming the moth state, the plough share often furnishes the blackbird, which follows the ploughman, with a rich repast of them; which, by his clamour and fluttering, he endeavours to express his obligations for.

PHILO-NATURÆ.

Solutions of the Mathematical Questions proposed in the Magazine for September.—By R. P.—B. W. and J. C—y of the university: also by W. W. of the Friends Academy.

Solution of Question I.

LET the radius $=1$, $a=$the arc of the latitude left, $m=$its meridional parts, $x=$the arc of the latitude come to, $z=$its meridional parts, $b=$the distance, $d=$the difference of longitude, $y=$the departure. Then $a-x=$the difference of latitude, and $m-z=$the meridional difference of latitude. And, by Mercator's sailing, as $a-x : m-z :: y : d$ hence $ad-dx=my-zy$; also (by Eucild, P. 47. B. 1) $bb=\overline{a-x}^2+yy$; and by Halley's series for the meridional parts $Z=x+\frac{1}{6}x^3+\frac{1}{24}x^5+\frac{61}{5040}x^7$, &c. *ad infinitum;* whence by substituting into the first equation the value of y found in the second, and also z in the third, we have $ad-dx=m\sqrt{bb-\overline{a-x}^2}-\sqrt{bb-\overline{a-x}^2}\times\overline{x+\frac{1}{6}x^5+\frac{1}{24}x^0+\frac{61}{5040}x^7}$, &c. *ad infinitum;* hence by reduction, reversion of series, &c. x will be found $=$, 68662; then $3438x=2360$ the other latitude in minutes, that is $39^\circ\ 20'$; from whence the course will be found to be S. $51^\circ\ 5'$ W.

Otherwise:

Assume the other latitude, such that the difference of latitude shall be less than the given distance: Then by Mercator's sailing, as the meridional difference of latitude, is to the proper difference of latitude; so is the difference of longitude to the departure: Also with this departure and the given distance, find the course and difference of latitude; with which difference of latitude, and the latitude left, you have the latitude in.

But observe, if the latitude found should differ considerably from that supposed, the operation is to be repeated, using the latitude last found instead of the supposed latitude, until a latitude shall result, nearly agreeing with that used in the computation, which will be the other latitude.

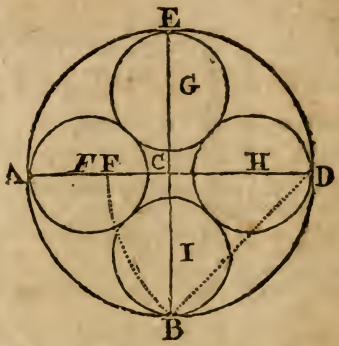
This question is also solved by middle latitude sailing; by supposing the other latitude as directed in the foregoing method, and finding the departure;

departure; by saying, as radius is to the difference of longitude, so is co-sine of the middle latitude, to the departure; the rest of the work is exactly the same as before; and the operation is also to be repeated if need be.

Solution of Question II.

Because sound travels at the rate of 1142 feet in a second, therefore the number of seconds in 32° 45″, being multiplied by 1142, and divided by 6120, the feet in a nautical mile, gives 366.672, the distance of London from Dublin: Then we have both latitudes and distance given, to find the course and difference of longitude: Hence the course from London to Dublin will be N. 72° 42′ 49″ W. or W.N.W.½W. nearly; and the difference of longitude 9° 35′ 11″.

Solution of Question III.



Let the circle A B D E represent the given large bottom; which divide into four equal parts by the two diameters AD and EB; lay the length of DB from D to F: Then the distance from the center C to F is the radius of each of the four equal circles; which being set off from the points A, B, D, and E, will find *F*, I, H, and G, the centres of the circles required.

From the construction it appears, that the radius of each of the small circles, is the excess of the chord of a quadrant in the large circle above the radius; which is easily demonstrated.

Solution of Question IV.

Let x=the number of guineas, and y=the number of half-joes; then $35x+60y=2000$, the number of shillings in £.100; hence $7x+12y=400$, from whence the least value of $y=3$, and the correspondent value of $x=52$, and by adding 7 to the value of y, and subtracting 12 from that of x, we have the five following answers:

Guineas	52	40	28	16	4
Half-joes	3	10	17	24	31

Solution of Philaster's Poetical Question.

As 1 : 2 : : radius : tang. 63° 26′, the sun's altitude. Then we have the three sides of a spheric triangle, viz. the zenith distance, 26° 34′; the co-latitude 50° 3′; and the complement of the sun's declination for the given day and meridian, 71° 57′, to find the angle at the pole, or hour from XII. Facit 17° 35′, or 1*h.* 9*m.* 40*s.* i. e. 50*m.* 20*s.* past X. A. M. or 9*m.* 40*s.* past I. P. M.

THE

THE COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

On reading the ODES of COLLINS.

HAIL bard ſublime!
Foremoſt unrivall'd in the roll of time;
Deſcend, and o'er thy warm admirer's head,
One kindred ray of thy bright genius ſhed.
Ah me! how vain the bold preſumptuous thought!
Can common fingers ſweep the heav'nly lyre?
Will vulgar hands aſpire,
To weave the *magic web (a)* which Fancy only taught
Her darling ſon to frame, and wonder'd as he wrought.
Oft has my raptur'd boſom beat,
With energetic glowing heat,
As Collins ſtruck the trembling chord,
And wayward paſſions own'd their lord,
When *Pity (b)* breathes her tender lay,
The ſoul of ſoftneſs feels her ſway;
Enamour'd of the name I grow,
And loſe myſelf in fancied woe.
But, hark! what ſounds around me roll,
And harrow up the frighted ſoul?
Sounds that would chill a ſaint to hear;
"I ſee—I ſee—'tis frantic *Fear:*" *(c)*
Danger attends the hideous ſprite,
In guiſe—the hardieſt ſoul to fright,
Dreſt in his moſt tremendous form,
And riding on the roaring ſtorm:
Ah! fiend avaunt, and leave the cell,
Where ſweet *Simplicity (d)* ſhall dwell,
With *Mercy, (e)* mild, celeſtial maid;
And *Liberty (f)* in ſmiles array'd:
And more—to charm th' enraptur'd ſwain,
See *Peace (g)* completes the lovely train.
But now the notes ſublimely riſe,
And float along th' etherial ſkies,
With bolder aim:—The muſes ſpring
To hear the mighty maſter ſing,
The ſtrains with glorious ardor ſwell,
The *Paſſions (h)* tune the choral ſhell;
No rival here the bard will own,
See nervous Pindar quits his throne,
E'en Dryden's ſelf is forced to yield,
And ſhare the vaſt unbounded field.
While ſympathy can e'er impart
One Soft ſenſation to the heart—
While love or friendſhip claim the pow'r
To ſoothe the tender varied hour,
So long ſhall *Eve's (i)* ecſtatic charms,
Court the ſad lover to her arms:
Nor ſhall the *Druid's (k)* wood-notes fear
To call the pearly ſtealing tear.
But ſtop thy hand—thy praiſes hold—
Nor try to gild her refined gold.

T. J.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The following lines were written on a viſit to Mrs. Brodeau's Boarding-School for young Ladies, in this city.

HOW ſweet the the taſk to teach the infant heart
The love of virtue and the charms of art!
To touch the ſoul with muſic's heav'nly ſtrain
And ev'ry paſſion bend to reaſon's reign!
To make the landſcape on the canvas riſe,
And virtue's annals place in beauty's eyes;
T' inſtruct the fair in literature to ſhine,
And with new graces deck the finiſh'd line;
Far diſtant lands in g'ography to view,
And ſcience in each flow'ry road purſue.
What joy, to think, where late the ſavage ſtray'd,
Or lay inglorious in his native ſhade,

(a) See ode on the poetical character.
(b) Ode to pity.
(c) Ode to fear.
(d) Ode to ſimplicity.
(e) Ode to mercy.
(f) Ode to liberty.
(g) Ode to peace.
(h) Ode on the paſſions.
(i) Ode to evening.
(k) Ode on the death of James Thompſon.

Now

Now e'en the infant strikes the polish'd lyre,
And youth and beauty ev'ry grace acquire!
Hence as they part—remoter climes improve,
And rude retreats become the muse's grove:
Wide and more wide the influence prevails,
The desart pierces and the mountain scales;
'Till all around the lamp of knowledge glows,
And all the forest blossoms like the rose.

These are thy cares, Brodeau! thy studies these:
O may they long thy gen'rous bosom please,
Till time unfolds the blessings of thy reign,
And arts and manners to their summit gain;
'Till wisdom's queen shall thee her fav'rite own,
And place thy name with Genlis or Chapone;—
Accomplish'd fair, whose lessons yet impart,
Whate'er can grace the head or mend the heart. *Philadelphia, Oct. 20.*

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*An Elegy * on the burning of Fairfield in Connecticut, written on the spot.*

By Colonel HUMPHREYS, 1779.

YE smoaking ruins, mark of hostile ire,
Ye ashes warm, which drink the tears that flow,
Ye desolated plains my voice inspire,
And give soft music to the song of woe!
How pleasant, Fairfield! on th' enraptur'd sight,
Rose thy tall spires, and op'd thy social halls!
How oft my bosom beat with pure delight,
At yonder spot, where stand the darken'd walls!
But there the voice of mirth resounds no more,
A silent sadness through the streets prevails—
The distant main alone is heard to roar,
And hollow chimnies hum with sullen gales:
Save where scorch'd elms th' untimely foliage shed,
Which rustling, hovers round the faded green:—
Save where at twilight mourners frequent tread,
'Mid recent graves o'er desolation's scene.
How chang'd the blissful prospect, when compar'd
These glooms funereal, with thy former bloom;
Thy hospitable rights when Tryon shar'd,
Long ere he seal'd thy melancholy doom.
That impious wretch, with coward voice decreed
Defenceless domes, and hallow'd fanes to dust;—
Beheld, with sneering smile, the wounded bleed,
And spurr'd his bands to rapine, blood, and lust.
Vain was the widow's, vain the orphan's cry,
To touch his feelings, or to soothe his rage—
Vain the fair drop that roll'd from beauty's eye,—
Vain the dumb grief of supplicating age.
Could Tryon hope to quench the patriot flame,
Or make his deeds survive in glory's page?
Could Britons seek of savages thy fame,
Or deem it conquest thus the war to wage?
Yes, Britons! scorn the councils of the skies,
Extend wide havoc—spurn th' insulted foes!—
Th' insulted foes to tenfold vengeance rise,
Resistance growing as the danger grows.
Red in their wounds, and pointing to the plain,
The visionary shapes before me stand—
The thunder bursts, the battle burns again,
And kindling fires encircle all the strand.
Long dusky wreaths of smoak, reluctant driv'n,
In black'ning volumes o'er the landscape bend—
Here the broad splendor blazes high to heav'n,
There umber'd streams in purple pomp ascend.

---

* This piece has been in print already—but never correctly until now.

In

In fiery eddies round the tott'ring walls,
Emitting sparks the lighter fragments fly;
With frightful crash the burning mansions falls,
The work of years in glowing embers lie.
Tryon! behold thy sanguine flames aspire,
Clouds ting'd with dies intolerably bright!
Behold, well pleas'd, the village wrapt in fire;
Let one wide ruin glut thy ravish'd sight!
Ere fades the grateful scene, indulge thine eye—
See age and sickness, tremulously slow,
Creep from the flames—see babes in torture die—
And mother's swoon in agonies of woe.
Go, gaze, enraptur'd with the virgin's tear,
The infant's terror, and the captive's pain:
Where no bold bands can meet thy curst career,
Mix fire with blood on each unguarded plain!
These be thy triumphs! this thy boasted fame.
Daughters of Mem'ry, raise the deathless songs!
Repeat thro' endless years his hated name,
Embalm his crimes, and teach the world our wrongs!

The dying Christian's Soliloquy.

IMITATION OF MARCUS AURELIUS.

WHY shrinks my weak nature? ah! what can it mean?
Why flutters my heart, which, till now, was serene?
Why ling'ring and trembling, when glory's so near?—
Or whence this enchantment that fetters me here?
Thou world of allusions, for ever adieu!
Your phantoms unhallow'd, recede from my view:
New worlds and new wonders my passions invite;
And glories ineffable dawn on my sight!
Hail! visions celestial; and THOU, divine source
Of life, hope and glory! if e'er, in my course,
Thy grace hath reliev'd and exalted my heart,
Now let me in peace, and in triumph depart.
'Tis done—Lo, they come! bright celestials descend;
Saints, angels, and seraphs, their symphonies lend:
The spheres are all vocal—the raptures draw near;
Immortal vibrations, resound in my ear.
Cease, cease, then fond nature! Oh! cease thy vain strife,
And let me now languish and die into life:
Blest pow'rs! receive me,—I mount on your wing—
Oh! grave, where's thy vict'ry? Oh! death, where's thy sting?

Epitaph on a Young Lady, late of this City.

BENEATH this stone now undistinguish'd lie
Youth's rosy bloom and beauty's sparkling eye;
Features which stoics might have taught to love,
Join'd to the artless manners of the dove:
No fairer nymphs those verdant walks hath trod;
None more engaging rests beneath the sod;
None with more charms in modest robe array'd,
Pleas'd without pomp or shone without parade,
Learn, gentle fair, beside this lowly tomb,
Not youth, but virtue, wears perpetual bloom:
One now this marble veils from human eyes,
But t'other glories in its native skies.
Merit, alone, can now endear the maid,
Or crown with honours B*********'s sweet shade. S.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.

To Philaster.

WAS it, Philaster, day or night?
By sun, by moon, or candle light?
When, in the state-house yard, you found
Your shadow, measur'd on the ground,
Was half your height? The year, too, fix,
(Perhaps you meant not eighty-six)
And when your question is correct,
A proper answer then expect.

PHILELIOS.

Solution

Solution of the Poetical Question in our last;

BY THE QUERIST.

SUPPOSE your city fair at rest,
In forty north, five hours west*,
Your height and shade sun's alt. will fix,
At sixty-three and twenty-six †
His declination, eighteen two,‡
From tables trite, will rise to view.
Three spheric sides then complement,
Which seventeen twenty ‖ will present.
These turn'd to time from noon, each way,
Give one-nine-twenty § th' hour of day.

PHILASTER.

* These numbers are generally taken to give the situation of Philadelphia.
† 63d. 26m. Sun's altitude.
‡ 18d. 2m. Sun's declination.
‖ 17d. 20m. hour-angle from noon.
§ That is, the required time of observation, was on May the 11th, 1786, at 9m. 20s. before 11 in the morning, or after 1 in the afternoon.

INTELLIGENCE.

ALGIERS, June 19.

THE two American negociators have not met with success here: the dey said he could not listen to any amicable alliance with the American congress till he had settled the matter with the Porte; but he told them that they might ransom their 19 countrymen for 28,000 piastres; but this sum was so large that one of the negociators is gone back for fresh instructions in the affair.

London, June 1. The new lottery will yield to government no less than 188,000*l.* a year; every shilling of which will be distributed among the American loyalists.

July 21. The spirit of volunteering has by no means subsided in Ireland; and there are among the leading men in that country, several of great estates, who take great pains to keep it alive.

By letters from New-York we are informed, that the town and country in the vicinity of St. John's, are almost deserted by the new inhabitants, the refugees, of whom, near 3000, have lately packed off; some from a distaste to the government and country, and some through necessity. The high-handed arbitrary measures of their rulers, it seems, are intolerable; and their wilderness lands do not afford a sufficiency of bread, to prevent the hungry from starving.

August 5. The account of the suppression of the Christian religion in China, is confirmed by letters received in Paris.

The states of Holland, at their meeting, on the 27th of last month, came to a resolution, that the commandancy of the Hague should not be restored to the stadtholder.

The fullest instructions have been sent to the admiralty-office, to the naval commanders on all stations, at home and abroad, to permit no vessels, whatsoever, to traffic in any port of the British dominions, without producing the proper register and passports. The ports of America and the West Indies are particularly mentioned in these instructions.

Aug. 8. the emperor has enacted, that in future the legal interest of money, throughout his dominions, shall not be higher than three per cent.

Accounts from America relate, that Mr. Pleasants, a quaker, of James River, Virginia, has lately given freedom to his negroes, who, as property, at a low valuation, are estimated at three thousand pounds.

August 11. A few days ago, Mr. Adams, the American minister here, waited upon the secretary of state, and informed him, that congress were exceedingly offended, that the forts on the back parts of Canada were not restored, according to the tenor of the treaty; and that, if the whole terms of it were not literally fulfilled, congress were resolved to make reprisals on the trade of this country, in North America, and in the West Indies.

August 12. It is said to be a fact, that a strong party in America, are for commencing hostilities against this country; and are with difficulty restrained by some persons of powerful influence, and greater moderation. Should, however, such an event take place, we are informed, that ministry have received the strongest assurances, that France will observe the strictest neutrality.

August

Auguſt 17. An imperial mandate is to be ſhorty publiſhed at Cremona, whereby, for five years to come, all religious orders are forbid to admit any one to the veiture. This mandate ſeems to pave the way for the ſuppreſſion of ſeveral convents, in which they wiſh not to increaſe the number of members, who would be entitled hereafter to annuities for life.

Dublin, July 26. The 23d inſtant, upwards of one thouſand of thoſe infatuated people called Right Boys, aſſembled at the chapel of Caſtlemain, and after turning out the women, ſwore every man in the chapel, not to give more tithes this year than certain ſums by them reſolved upon. They otherwiſe behaved very peaceably.

Auguſt 17. By letters received yeſterday in town, we learn, that a number of White Boys have riſen in the King's County, ſome of whom entered the town of Birr, where they were proceeding to their accuſtomed outrages, when the volunteers aſſembled to oppoſe them: Report ſays, a conflict enſued, in which a number of the inſurgents were wounded, and nine of them taken priſoners.

We are confidently informed, that a member of the firſt conſequence in our houſe of commons, is determined to bring in a bill at an early period of the next ſeſſions, for laying a tax of two ſhillings in the pound on the eſtates of all abſentees; which, if paſſed into a law, will produce the ſum annually of 140,000*l.*

The Grand Canal is finiſhed to Monaſtereven. Two hundred boats ply on it every day.

Every corner of the kingdom ſeems ſpiritedly emulous for the promotion of Sunday ſchools. This eſtabliſhment will, in a few years, be found productive not only of awful reverence to the Deity, but forming a chain that will bind all religions in the amiable bonds of philanthropic affection:—Proteſtants and Roman Catholics, educated together, will be familiariſed into love;—prejudices and dark ſuſpicions will ceaſe to hold the film to reaſon's eye, and all be cemented in one common cauſe—their country's good!

It was on Sundy currently reported, that an expreſs had juſt arrived from Kilkenny, giving an account that an engagement had happened in that county on Friday evening, between the king's army and the inſurgents, in which a lieutenant of the light horſe was killed.

A commercial treaty is upon the tapis at Madrid, between the New States and the court of Spain. Some advantages in point of commerce are offered on the part of the Americans; in return for which, the Spaniards are to protect them againſt the pirates in the Mediterranean Sea.

Pittſburgh Sept. 30. The commiſſioners appointed for the purpoſe, have completed the line of the weſtern boundary of Pennſylvania by aſtronomical obſervations.—It extends near one mile and a half into Lake Erie.

Some days ago, near the mouth of Buffalo-creek, ſeveral of the family of Mr. Drago were murdered, and the remainder taken priſoners by the Indians Jacob Schoyler's family, near the ſame place, were killed or taken, not any eſcaped: alſo John Ice and William Ice, are miſſing, and a number of others are ſuppoſed to be murdered. The ſavages are ſuppoſed to be Delawares or Wyandots.

Charleſton, (s. c.) *Sept.* 30. Government have received information, that Mr. Borrel has completed his contract of coinage for this ſtate, in Switzerland, and may be ſoon expected here by the way of London. The ſtipulation was for thirty thouſand pounds in ſilver and copper, to be exchanged for the paper medium.

Boſton, Sept. 30. A letter from a gentleman at Exeter, dated the 24th inſtant, ſays, "The rioters who were made priſoners, have been examined—ſome of them appeared extremely humble and aſhamed—they were led into the miſchief by artful and deſigning men who have kept themſelves out of the way.—The greater part are releaſed, and ſent home; but ſix of the moſt culpable are in priſon, and are to be brought before the ſuperior court tomorrow."

Oct. 9. Colonel Stone, major Cochran captain Cochran, lieutenant Robinſon, captain M'Kean, lieutenant M'Clary, captain Dow, lieutenant Clough, and enſign Cotton, officers of the New-Hampſhire militia, are to be tried by a court martial on the twenty firſt of next month, for aiding, abetting, and aſſiſting the inſurgents lately aſſembled at Exeter.

Richmond, Oct. 4. Accounts from Montgomery county (the latter end of Auguſt) mention many cruel depredations of the Indians on the frontiers, with a confirmation of the murder of captain James Moore and family, at Abb's Valley, Blueſtone Creek. A ſmall party went in purſuit

ſuit of them, taking two Indians priſoners. From their relation, many of them were hoſtile, and greatly incenſed, owing to encroachments made on them by a few Whites.—A ſtrong body of militia was arming.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 7.

A letter from London, of the 29th of July, received by a gentleman in Norfolk, ſays, "An act has paſſed the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, to diſcontinue the diſcounts heretofore allowed on the payment of the bonded duties on tobacco, and to fix the duties to be laid in future at 14*d.* 79-80ths per lb. which we are of opinion will prove beneficial to the trade."

Tueſday commenced the drawing of the lottery for lands laid out by this ſtate and given as a donation to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania line, in the federal army, in due proportions to each. What adds to the dignity of this bounty is, that Pennſylvania hath excuſed theſe lands from payment of taxes ſo long as thoſe deſerving men live, or ſo long as they hold them: ſo that the worthy veteran may there ſit down and reap the well-earned fruits of his labour.

We learn from Kentucke, that 1500 men, regularly drafted from the different ſettlements and townſhips of that diſtrict, have actually marched on an expedition againſt the Wabaſh Indians. They are to rendezvous at the Falls of Ohio, and to be commanded by that diſtinguiſhed warrior and partiſan, general Clark of Virginia, whom the Indians dread, and ſtile the Big Knife.

October 14. About the laſt of September, two men declared on oath, before a magiſtrate, at Pittſburgh, that they came from the Shawaneſe town, and that juſt before they left it, a party of that tribe came in with fourteen ſcalps, among which were thoſe of Mrs. Moore and daughter of Virginia; that 700 Savages performed the war dance, and ſaid they would firſt fall on the continental ſurveyors, and then pay a viſit to the ſettlement of Wheeland, about 100 miles below Pittſburgh. In conſequence of this information, captain Hutchins ordered the ſurveyors into their camp, judging it not prudent to perſiſt in running the territorial lines until a general conſultation ſhould take place. The inhabitants alſo removed from the banks of the river, below Pittſburgh, on Grave and Fiſh Creeks. This intelligence was corroborated by a faithful Indian from the Shawaneſe town, to colonel Harmar, at the garriſon at the mouth of the Miami.

October 18. A letter from an officer at the Rapids of Ohio, dated Auguſt 25, ſays, "On the tenth of next month general Clarke marches into the Indian country with a powerful army: he intends to lay their towns in aſhes, deſtroy their corn, kill and ſcalp as many as he may conquer. This ſcourge they juſtly deſerve, for immediately after, and at the time of the treaty held at the Miami, they killed and plundered the inhabitants.—The ſettlers at Kentucke have loſt upwards of five hundred horſes during the ſummer.—Should this expedition be crowned with ſucceſs, it will give peace to our frontiers for this year at leaſt, and put a total ſtop to treaties hereafter, which it ſeems have anſwered no other purpoſe than that of ſpending public money, and ſerving the private purpoſes of a few deſigning men."

October 21. A letter, dated Gajahaga river, September 16, 1786, ſays, "The Shawaneſe ſeem inclined for war—they lately burnt two white women, and two white men, priſoners, alive, having firſt cut off their legs."

A letter from captain Gregory, of the ſhip Compte d'Artois, dated 30th of September, ſays, "In lat. 26, long. 9, from the meridian of London, I was very near being taken by a Barbary corſair of eight or ten guns. She came within three miles diſtance of me, and nothing ſaved me but the appearance the ſhip made with a tier of 22 wooden guns."

On Monday laſt, the Lancaſter battalion was reviewed by colonel Mentges, inſpector general of the militia of this commonwealth. It was compoſed of near ſix hundred men, including a company of light infantry, all commanded by major Hubley.

October 25. The battalion of militia, commanded by colonel Mathew Jones, and which is compoſed of the freemen of Philadelphia and Montgomery counties, was, on Friday laſt, reviewed by the inſpector-general. The two troops of light dragoons, with their horſes well trained and uniformly capariſoned, commanded by captain Hopkins and lieutenant Jones, belonging to the abovementioned counties, joined and acted on the wings of the battallion in its ſeveral poſitions, and cloſed the evolutions by firing their piſtols and charging each other in ſham fight.

October 28. Some important dispatches received by Congress from colonel Harmar, stating the hostile designs of the Indians, have been published by order of that honourable body. The most material intelligence therein contained, is as follows: "That the Shawanese, Mingoes, Delawares, Pittawatimies, Socks, and Cherokees, are concerned in killing and plundering the people of the back country.

"That the greatest part of those tribes who treated with the Americans, are inclined for war; that the British agents and traders are doing every thing in their power to stimulate them to it; that the Wabash Indians are inimical, as in fact are all the tribes who have any connection with the British.

"That the Indians are made to believe the Americans are their greatest enemies; are unjustly depriving them of their lands; and are a weak and contemptible nation, who may be insulted with impunity; that on the 22d of July, a large party of Savages appeared in the vicinity of Post St. Vincent, with an intention of attacking it; that on a parley being demanded by the principal French inhabitants, the Indians informed them it was not the French, their fathers whom they wished to strike, but the Americans, their enemies, who were under the protection of the French; adding, if they would deliver the Americans into their hands, they would immediately retire without doing any damage to the French inhabitants; but if they did not, they would attack the whole, without discrimination; that they were prevented from their purpose by the French, who made them presents on the occasion; that their enmity still remains; that the Shawanese sent messengers to the Pewtawatimes, Chipeways, and Tahwas; that they returned, and brought with them one hundred and sixty warriors; that more were expected daily; that two hundred were on the Glaze river, on their way to the Shawanese towns, where the whole were to assemble to take up the hatchet against the long knife; that they have come to a determination to divide their force, a part against Fort Harmar; a part to the Wheeling, and some to the Miami. That the Shawanese have invited the Delawares and Wyandotts to join them, but they will not.

"That it is expected there will assemble one thousand warriors at the Shawanese towns from the Pewtawatimes, Chipeways, Cherokees, Mingoes, Thawa, and Twightwies; that a party of twenty Cherokees, Mingoes, and Shawanese returned from the waters of the Big-kanhawa with four prisoners and ten scalps; that they killed the four prisoners, who were girls after they brought them to the towns; that the Indians are determined to kill the first man who attempts to survey in their country.'

In consequence of the foregoing alarming information, Congress on the 20th instant, resolved, That the number of one thousand three hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and privates be raised for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged; and that they, together with the troops now in service, be formed into a legionary corps, to consist of 2040 non-commissioned officers and privates. That the additional troops be raised by the following states, in the following proportions, to wit:

N. Hampshire, 260		
Massachusetts, 660	Infantry and artillery,	1220
Rhode-Island, 120		
Connecticut, 180		
Virginia and Maryland, each 60 cavalry, making		120
		1340

That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raised by this resolve, be the same as established by the act of Congress, of the 12th of April, 1785.

That the said troops shall be subject to the existing articles of war, or such as may hereafter be formed by Congress, or a committee of the states.

MARRIAGES.

In New-York. The hon. —— Kean, member of Congress for South-Carolina, to Miss Susan Livingston, daughter of Peter Van Burgh Livingston, Esq.

In Trenton. A. D. Woodruff, esq. to Miss Grace Lowrey, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Alexandria.

In Baltimore. Capt. Thomas Skinner, to Miss Betsey Crockett.

DEATHS.

In New-York. Mr. N. Lord, and Mr. S. V. Antwerp, both in consequence of being bitten by mad dogs. Mrs. Mary Arden, wife of Mr. Thomas Arden.

In Richmond, Peter V. B. Livingston, jun. esq. of New-York. George Harmar, esq.—At Savannah, in Georgia, Mr. Joseph Sykes.—In Baltimore, William Fell, esq.—Mr. John Keiso—John Boyce, esq. *(drowned)*—In Philadelphia, Mrs. West, wife of Mr. Thomas West—Mrs. Elizabeth Syng, Æt. 73.

Questions proposed for Solution. V. By B. W.

A sharper having got into a liquor cellar, drew out of a rum puncheon, containing 124 gallons, the full of a large keg, which he carried off, first filling up the puncheon with water, lest the theft should be discovered before he had an opportunity of carrying off more; having disposed of his first booty, he returns and takes out of the same puncheon the full of his keg. filling it up with water as before; and thus he goes on for three times successively; but in his fourth attempt, he is detected, and it is found that the liquor in the puncheon, after its being thus three times adulterated, or mixed with water, is 50 per cent. worse than at first; that is, there is as much water as rum in the puncheon. I desire to know how many gallons the keg held, which the sharper made use of to carry off the liquor?

VI. *By the same.*

The commissioners employed to run the line between Pennsylvania and New-York, which by law should keep exactly in latitude 42° 00′ N. had a view from the top of a hill, of 30 English miles directly west, (the variation being allowed for). This line of 30 miles being run, it was found by observation, that the west end of it was something to the southward of the east end. Now the question is, to know how many feet was the west end of this line from the parallel of latitude, whereon it was to run, with an easy rule for finding the same? N. B. This question is of the utmost importance to the Congress surveyors, and those employed in running the lines between the different states.

VII. *By R. P.*

Required an easy expeditious rule for finding the interest of any sum of money, for any number of days, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Description of the prize medal given by the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture, an engraving of which is contained in this magazine, at page 77.

The figures are two; viz. Industry driving a yoke of oxen, drawing a plough, which he guides with both his hands: Plenty, following, crowned with the new constellation, and carrying in her arms a sheaf of wheat: over the figures, the sun in meridian splendour: on the exergue, this motto: *Venerate the plough.*

The following pieces are intended for insertion in our next number.

Essay on real and imaginary evils.

Description of the bones found near the Ohio.

Verses to Amanda—A Simile—Imitation of Marshal's 34th Epigram, B. III. &c. &c.

Philaster has solved the four mathematical questions in our Magazine for September. His answer to the first is,—"Course S. 50° 58′ west," which differs 7 minutes from the answer we have inserted.

We cannot conceive "The Lock and Key" to be calculated for a Magazine.

An ingenious correspondent, under the signature of "A sea commander," has solved Philaster's question. His favour should have appeared in the present Magazine, had we received it earlier.

CONTENTS.

METEOROLOGI

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles, NNW. 86.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of Farenheit mean degree D.	1/10	o	de Reaumur degrés moyens D.	1/10	o	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	1/10	PREV W
1	38	9		3			29	10	2	N
2	44	3		5	5		30	2		S
3	53	3		9	5		29	11	1	S
4	46			6	3		29	10		W
5	50	8		8	4		29	8	8	W
6	46	2		6	5		29	11	4	id
7	56	6		11			29	9	5	c
8	53	3		9	5		29	9	8	id
9	49			7	5		29	9		E
10	55			10	3		29	4	9	
11	44	3		5	5		29	8	9	W
12	42			4	5		29	9	9	vari ind.
13	41			4			29	11	6	W
14	39	8		3	5		29	10	5	W
15	51			8	5		29	8	6	W
16	44	9		5	7		30	2		W
17	41			4			29	10	6	
18	34	2		1			29	10	9	N
19	25	2	o	3		o	29	10	5	N
20	36	7		2			29	6	6	W
21	34	2		1			29	11	1	id
22	30		o	1		o	29	10	5	ca
23	27	5	o	2		o	29	8	3	W
24	25		o	3	2	o	29	11		N
25	34	2		1			30			W N
26	27	5	o	2		o	30	1	6	E N
27	41			4			29	8	3	S
28	22	2	o	4	4	o	29	10	6	N roſt.
29	14	2	o	6	9	o	29	11		N ſt.
30	50				8		29	7		vari

RESULT.

29, greateſt D. of cold. 9 o	le 29 D. du plus gr. froid. 10 3 o	the 16, greateſt elevation. 30 2 1
7th, greateſt D. of heat. 70 2	le 7, plus G.D. de chaud. 17	the 10th, leaſt elevation. 29 4 8
Variation, 61 2	Variation, 27 3	Variation, 9 3
Temperature 40 5	Temperature 3 6	mean elevation. 29 6 8

W

ulture.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles, NNW. of PHILADELPHIA, 40° 9′ N. Month of NOVEMBER, 1786.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	1/16	o	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR degrés moyens D.	1/16	o	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	1/16	PREVAILING WIND	DAYS of aur-borea	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest.	WATER of RAIN or SNOW. in.	pts.	1/16	WEATHER.
1	38	9		3			29	10	2	NNE				1		2		4	Small snow, after fair.
2	44	3		5	5		30	2		SSW									Very fair.
3	53	3		9	5		29	11	1	SW		1				5		6	Rain, after fair.
4	46			6	3		29	10		WNW									Fair.
5	50	8		8	4		29	8	8	WNW									Fair.
6	46	2		6	5		29	11	4	idem									White froſt and fair.
7	56	6		11			29	9	5	calm									Fair and clouds.
8	53	3		9	5		29	9	8	idem									Idem.
9	49			7	5		29	9		ESE		1				4		2	Cloudy, and rain.
10	55			10	3		29	4	9	W		1				1		4	Idem.
11	44	3		5	5		29	8	9	WSW		1				1			Fair, clear, and rain.
12	42			4	5		29	9	9	variable		1				1		14	White froſt, cloudy, rain, briſk wind.
13	41			4			29	11	6	WNW									Fair, ſun.
14	39	8		3	5		29	10	5	WSW									Cloudy, damp.
15	51			8	5		29	8	6	WNW									Idem, and briſk wind.
16	44	9		5	7		30	2		WNW									Fair.
17	41			4			29	10	6	W									Cloudy, damp.
18	34	2		1			29	10	9	NW									Froſt, cloudy.
19	25	2	o	3		o	29	10	5	NE				1		4		5	Snow, froſt.
20	36	7		2			29	6	6	WNW		1				3			Rain.
21	34	2		1			29	11	1	idem									Froſt, fair, clear.
22	30		o	1		o	29	10	5	calm				1		2		4	Snow, froſt.
23	27	5	o	2		o	29	8	3	WNW									Fair, froſt.
24	25		o	3	2	o	29	11		NW									Very fair, froſt, clear.
25	34	2		1			30			WNW									Idem, after cloudy.
26	27	5	o	2		o	30	1	6	ENE									Idem.
27	41			4			29	8	3	SW									Cloudy.
28	22	2	o	4	4	o	29	10	6	N									Fair, clear, briſk N. wind, froſt.
29	14	2	o	6	9	o	29	11		N									Fair, ſun, briſk N. wind, froſt.
30	50				8		29	7		variable									Froſt, cloudy, after fair.
RESULT.	29, greateſt D. of cold. 9 o			le 29 D. du plus gr. froid. 10 3 o			the 16, greateſt elevation. 30 2 1												
	7th, greateſt D. of heat. 70 2			le 7, plus G.D. de chaud. 17			the 10th, leaſt elevation. 29 4 8			WNW		6		3		2	1	7	Inconſtant, cold, and wet. Diſagreeable weather for agriculture. Very early winter.
	Variation, 61 2			Variation, 27 3			Variation, 9 3												
	Temperature 40 5			Temperature 3 6			mean elevation. 29 6 8												


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f
a
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b
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THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1786.

Description of BONES, &c. *found near the* RIVER OHIO.

EXPLORING the paths of nature, and tracing her thro' her numerous meanders, is certainly an occupation suited to intellectual beings, who cannot more gratefully acknowledge the blessing than by employing their faculties in contemplating the power and goodness of the Divine Giver, as exhibited in his works; nor has he only adapted, in a considerable degree, the mind of man to the task, but has likewise added a stimulus, by making many of our worldly enjoyments depend on an acquaintance with her; but were all other advantages wanting, there is one which would render the favour invaluable. Abstracted from the doctrine of revelation, which is as yet but partially believed by the world, the book of nature is the only record from which the existence, power, &c. of the Great Former and Governor of the universe can be deduced: contemplating the endless pages of this book, not only ultimately raises our ideas to the Deity, but likewise has this superiority over all earthly enjoyments, that it never cloys; being, to us, boundless, and affording infinite variety.

The portion of the globe we inhabit, which was a few centuries since, in a manner a new creation to the eastern world, will doubtless supply naturalists with variety of curious and interesting objects, and afford an ample field for speculation and experiments, though little thereof has yet appeared; owing, I apprehend, to the following causes.—Not much more than the eastern border of the country has yet been inhabited by a civilized people; a border, probably, consisting in great part, of new lands, formed by alterations, in which few of the fossil productions of nature can be expected; nor have the other parts had fair play for exhibiting their curiosities, as little more than the surface has been examined, and that by persons attentive only to present subsistence, and future

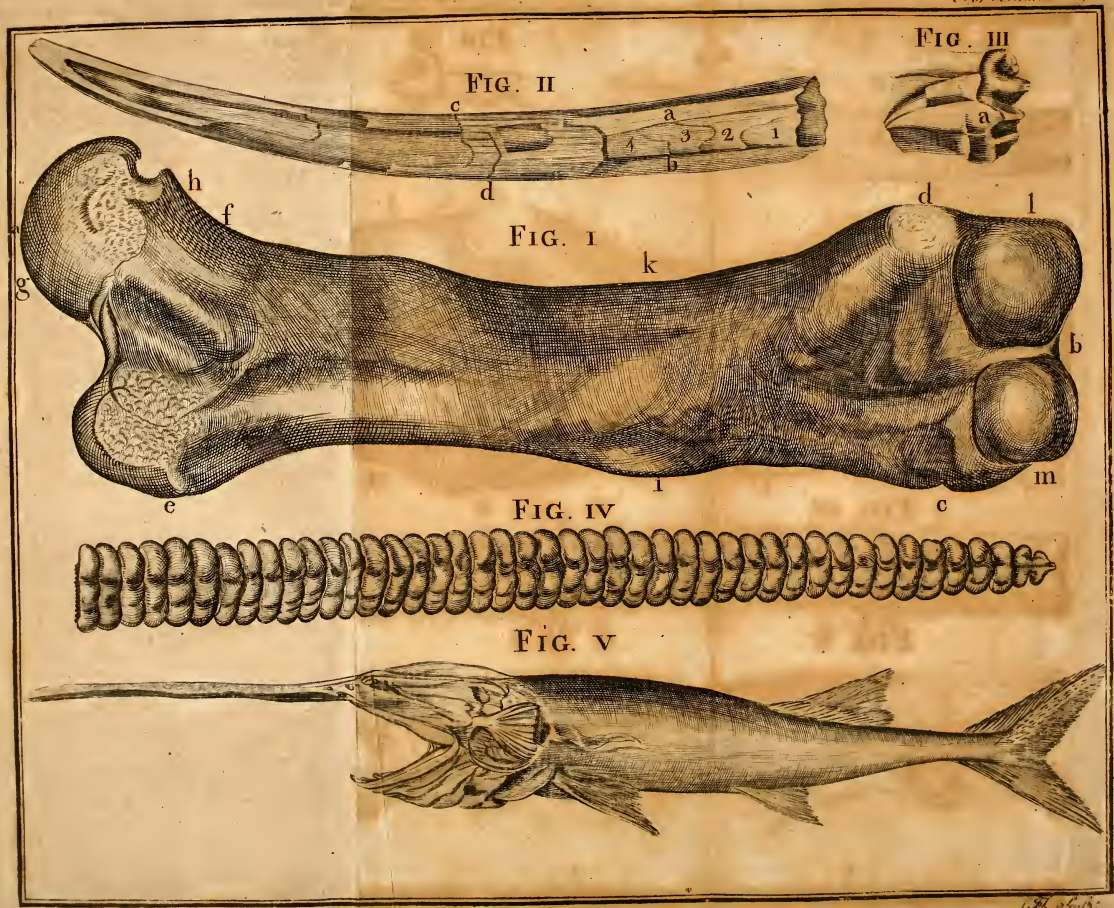
FIG. II
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FIG. III
a
FIG. I
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k
d
l
b
m
e
i
c
FIG. IV
FIG. V

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provision for themselves and families, who, if chance laid any thing not conducive thereto, in their way, though ever so deserving of philosophic attention, passed it by unnoticed, as not affording any assistance to the principal objects; but the case has, for several years past, been beneficially altering, as easier circumstances have enabled some to make considerable advances towards inviting science to take up her residence among us. Nor can we doubt her compliance, if not wanting to ourselves; the means of acquiring knowledge daily improving, as well by the increase of people, which obliges many to resort to the countries from whence numerous subjects of admiration and contemplation may be expected, as by an increase of wealth flowing from an extensive commerce, which affords not only means of promoting liberal education, and of applying the abilities thereby acquired to the cultivation of science, but will likewise encourage and enable those favourites of nature, whom she has endowed with mental faculties sufficient to become their own instructors, and dispense with the assistance of preceptors to a more intense application.

Certainly the principal objects of our several literary societies for diffusing knowledge, are to foster and nourish the tender plants of science and natural knowledge in America, the fulfilling of which must not only promote the welfare of our country, but also redound to the honour of those who generously give their attention thereto. I have often enjoyed, by anticipation, the pleasure of contemplating the benefits that may be derived from their attention and labours; but a recent instance of inattention makes me apprehensive, the full completion thereof is more distant than I expected, and has given me room to think that military and political considerations have not yet quitted that place in our minds necessity lately obliged them to occupy; but the cause being at an end, I hope the consequences will soon subside.

Though from causes already mentioned, America has not yet fully opened her treasure of natural curiosities, neither has she been entirely deficient; and the banks of the Ohio have exhibited specimens of petrifactions, that have been thought worthy a place in some of the most famous museums in Europe, and occasioned a diversity of sentiments among philosophers; for though universal consent allows their origin to the animal kingdom, yet it is a controverted point to what species thereof; many circumstances have given room to deduce them from elephants, and other cogent arguments to support the contrary opinion. Dr. Hunter has embraced the latter and countenanced it by evidences exhibited in the fifth number of the 58th vol. of the Philosophical Transactions: if certainty can ever be obtained in this case, I apprehend it can be had only from a critical examination of various specimens, and these of different parts. An opportunity of assisting in this has lately offered by an officer returned last summer from the western frontiers of this state, bringing a thigh bone, part of a jaw, with the grinders, and part of a tusk, all which have been, for several months, exposed to public view in the library of this city, which opportunity I expected would have been embraced by some well qualified person to have favoured the world with a description of, and remarks

remarks on them; and I hoped ſuch a piece would have been produced by ſome perſon better qualified; but am hitherto diſappointed, and the removal of them into another, and leſs public room, making me apprehenſive they would be forgotten or neglected, I have undertaken the taſk, though ſorry it has fallen to my lot, as nothing more than a ſimple deſcription can be expected, which might have been rendered more valuable by obſervations ſuggeſted by ſuperior knowledge. Convinced that the eye can conſiderably aſſiſt the underſtanding, and remove doubts that may ariſe from words and typographical errors in figures, I requeſted Colonel De Brahm, to favour me with a drawing of them; and to render it as ſerviceable as poſſible, to do it from accurate meaſures, with which requeſt he very readily and obligingly complied, and has laid them down by a ſcale of two inches to a foot, ſo that the repreſentations are one-ſixth of the ſize of the originals.

The length of the thigh bone from (a) to (b), Fig. I.* is 3 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth at (c d) 11 inches, at (e f) one foot, and at (i k) $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but the diameter at right angles with this, but 4 inches; the ſide that appears here is much compreſſed, the other more prominent, the diameter of the head (g h) 7 inches, and its circumference $20\frac{1}{6}$, the neck that unites it to the femur is ſhort and much of the ſame thickneſs as the head; the tranſverſe diameter of the condyle (l) 5 inches, and longitudinal $5\frac{1}{4}$, thoſe of the condyle (m) $4\frac{1}{8}$ and $4\frac{5}{8}$, the weight of the whole 79 pounds; colour, a jet black, except in ſome places where the ſurface is damaged, which appear of a cinerous or light earth colour, with numerous ſmall black ſpots.

Fig. II. Part of a tuſk, length 2 feet 11 inches, greateſt diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The tooth, of which this is a part, was probably not much larger, as may be conjectured from the diameter of its thickeſt part, otherwiſe the whole muſt have been of an unuſual length. The ſpecimen under examination, has been much injured, but, I imagine, will be thought more valuable to a naturaliſt than in its perfect ſtate, as its internal parts are thereby conſpicuous, and its texture obvious. The whole conſiſts of a number of conical cups, a little curved and inſerted one into another, the internal ones 1, 2, 3, and 4, are very diſtinguiſhable from each other and from thoſe which form the outward caſe, which is likewiſe compoſed of a ſeries of cups to be diſtinguiſhed by ſeparations in a few places that appear like regular longitudinal cracks; the traverſe crack (c d) renders the upper part ſeparable from the lower, and expoſes to view ſix inches of a cup inſerted in the upper but adhering to the lower part, by its conical figure; the ſurface of the outer caſe appears fluted, the channels about half an inch broad, but not a line deep, and appear as if again fluted by a number of minute channels barely perceptible; in ſome places the enamel, well poliſhed, ſtill remains. At firſt view, I conceived this extraordinary texture, ſo different from the apparent one of ivory, was an additional argument in favour of Dr. Hunter's opinion; to remove all doubts as far as poſſible, I went to an ivory turner's, and, with a glaſs that magnified conſiderably, examined ſeveral pieces of ivory, cut tranſverſely, but could not perceive the leaſt trace of ſepa-

* See Plate prefixed.

ration.

ration, such as might be expected from cups inserted one within another, till I saw some pieces thrown aside as useless, in which circular cracks, running regularly parrallel to the circumference, appeared to the naked eye: these separations, the turner told me, were owing to the teeth having lain long soaking in water and exposed to the weather, which certainly must have been the case with the fossil tusk; consequently the matter appeared as dubious as before.

Fig. III. A grinder, separated from the jaw, in which I did not perceive any thing remarkable; except the covering of that part which was out of the socket, that appeared to me as an incrustation of sparry matter, from its grain. But Col. de Brahm, and others, were of opinion, it was only the ivory petrified; which is likely, as none of it spread over the fangs, which probably would have been the case had it been an incrustation. Its surface is very black; the inside white in some places, but dirty in others, as appears where a piece is broken off at (a); its thickness about two lines.

Major Craig, the gentleman who brought these fossils from the Ohio, says, there were others, of the same kind, much larger; and that he has seen thigh-bones full eight inches longer than that he brought.

Before I quit this subject, I beg leave to transcribe a passage in Dr. Hunter's paper, and make a remark thereon.

"If this animal was indeed carnivorous, which I believe cannot be doubted, though we may as philosophers regret it; as men, we cannot but thank Heaven that its whole generation is probably extinct."

This sentence, I apprehend, conveys an idea injurious to the Deity: who, at the creation, wanted neither foresight to discover how detrimental so powerful an enemy must prove to the human, as well as animal race, or benevolence to prevent the evil, without requiring or depending on experience. I believe our globe, and every part and particle thereof, came out of the hand of its Creator as perfect as he intended it should be, and will continue in exactly the same state (as to its inhabitants at least,) till its final dissolution. Particular species of animals may become extinct in some places, as wolves in the British Islands, but I cannot see any reason to suppose any, the minutest animalcule, even inferior to those discoverable by the microscope, has been, or ever will be, annihilated, before this heaven and earth are done away. I conceive, that wherever any species fails in a country it formerly inhabited, and that human agency, in the destruction thereof, is not apparent, we may attribute it to some unfavourable alteration in the climate, and scarcity of their accustomed food.

It may appear surprising, that those animal relicks in Siberia and America, are not found scattered over the face of the country, but deposited in particular places; but, I believe, this may be accounted for from the state in which they are found. We cannot doubt that bones, as well as other parts of animal bodies, are liable to decay, but, from their firmer texture, require more time; therefore we may reasonably conjecture, millions of such bones as those under consideration, have submitted to this general law, and that those now found would have suffered the same fate, had not

not they fallen in places endued with petrifying qualities; which, by changing their osseous into a lapideous nature, has enabled them to resist the dissolvent: another difficulty remains, which is, to account for the number collected in one place; to which I shall offer the following solution, as far as relates to America. It is well known, that all the wild cattle of this country, such as deers, buffaloes, &c. are fond of salt, and frequently resort to where that mineral abounds, from which circumstances they are called *salt-licks;* these are often found in marshy ground, in which many beasts are at certain seasons swamped, and several unable to extricate themselves; and, in a succession of years, or possibly ages, so many of the animals, which produced the bones now found petrified, may have perished in this manner; but those bones not decaying, may have accumulated to their present number. This conjecture seems countenanced by the name given to the place where those bones are found, and the nature of the surrounding ground; the first is *Big bone Lick;* the second a bottom surrounded with hills that have numerous springs, which, at some seasons, render the lower grounds very swampy.

Philadelphia, 1786.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A short Description of the Crotalus Horridus, *or* Rattle Snake, *with an Engraving of a curious Rattle, full length, carefully copied from Nature.*—See the annexed Plate, Figure IV.

"THE Crotalus Horridus, or "Rattle Snake, in zoolo-"gy, a genus belonging to the or-"der of *Amphibia, Serpentes.* The "characters of it are these: The "belly is furnished with scuta, and "the tail has both scuta and scales; "but the principal characteristic of "this genus is the rattle at the end "of its tail."—See Encycl. Brit. title Crotalus Horridus.

The rattle, which is of a brown colour, consists of several articulated undulatory fibulæ, which are hollow, and of a horny substance, together composing a number of membranaceous cells. Each fibula, or button, as it appears to the eye when joined with the rest, is of an eliptical form, with the conjugate or shortest diameter flattened, so as to be about two lines in diameter one way; and when taken the way which composes the thickness of the rattle, it is about four lines: the transverse diameter of each fibula is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, as appears by the plate. When I say that the fibula, as it appears to the eye, is a flattened ellipsis, I do not consider the form of that part of each which is contained in the succeeding ones, of which the ellipsis before-mentioned is the basis. When a single fibula is separated from the others, and examined apart, it is of an oval pyramidal figure; but that part of the pyramidal fibula which has been sheathed in the succeeding ones, (for they all taper to the end of the tail) is not so large where it joins its base, or that part which always appears, by two lines diameter. These membranaceous cells are articulated within one another in such a manner that the point of the first from the insertion at the tail, reaches as far as the basis of the protuberant ring (or fibula) of the third, and so on. This articulation is so

wonderfully

wonderfully ſupported by the projection of the flat part of the fibula, over a protuberance in the pyramid, that it gives a freedom of motion to the whole rattle; ſo that the parts of the cells which are incloſed within the outward rings, by ſtriking againſt their ſides, cauſe that rattling noiſe which is heard when the ſnake ſhakes its tail.

The common number of fibulæ ſeldom exceeds 14 or 15 in a rattle—but the one given is certainly a very great curioſity, even to a perſon who has ſeen a great number of this genus of ſnakes:—the fibulæ are 44 in number.—The ſnake from which this rattle was taken, was not, as might be expected, of a ſize proportionate to the prodigious length of its rattle, but rather a middling ſized ſnake—It was killed ſome time in the ſummer of this year, near Fort Allen.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Further Obſervations on the Cicada Septemdecim, *or Locuſt of North America.*

PHILO-NATURÆ, though he has minutely entered into the inveſtigation of the Hiſtory of the Cicada Septemdecim, has omitted ſome circumſtances, which to me appear deſerving of a place in your uſeful miſcellany.

The wings of this wonderful inſect ſtill remain as a ſubject of enquiry. When the inſect relieves itſelf from the outer covering or grub-worm caſe (for I approve Philo-Naturæ's term) the wings are of the hue of rich milk. In this ſtate, the filaments, which add ſtrength to them, are of the ſame white colour, and the tranſparency which they afterwards attain, appears, at this juncture, to be very unlikely ever to be acquired. But as ſoon as the moiſture dries up from off the wings of the inſect, theſe filaments become more firm, and have a dark brown colour, which approaches a black, as the locuſt becomes ſtronger.

The filaments of the wings are ſpread by nature in a lively and diverſified manner; in ſome the ſtrongeſt ones, which are near the baſe, reſemble the letter W—in others they diſplay a form which muſt intereſt the dulleſt fancy.

The more inattentive and ſuperſtitious among mankind, have terrified themſelves with ſtrange forebodings from the ſport of nature in the wings of this inſect, and many are fully convinced that the curſes of war are denounced from the wing of a locuſt, or that from this ſource peace is proclaimed with certainty. Some years, it is true, the letter W may be clearly diſtinguiſhed by a fancy not remarkable for its activity. But I much doubt whether ever the happy letter P has ſpread itſelf on this ſtrange canopy of peace. Be that as it may, the common people can by no means be perſuaded to baniſh the idea that they prognoſticate peace or war.

Whenever the inſects appear in prodigious numbers, which, as Philo-Naturæ obſerves, is the caſe every 15, 16, or 17 years, the lower claſs are filled with apprehenſions of war, famine, and diſtreſs; and, as if there were not real evils ſufficient to employ their timid fancies, the purpoſely-forged ſentiments of Philoſophers, ſuited to their own narrow

narrow ideas, are hackneyed round with uncommon diligence.

At the time of the astonishing flight of the Cicada, which appeared in 1782, previous to the late glorious peace, when the enjoyment of our civil and religious liberties was happily confirmed, the stronger filaments of the wing resembled the letter W, as before noticed. Yet the timid apprehensions of weak minds will still continue exerted in supporting a theory, as groundless as it is trivial.

Philo-Naturæ has not noticed that some of this same genus appear annually; these, I suppose, are merely *Lusus Naturæ*, and, as they appear out of the common course, they have some small distinctions in colour, but no characteristics which differ from the genus to which I have no doubt but they belong.

Those of the Cicada Septemdecim, which annually appear, are of a greyish cast; the dark-brown or amber colour which the others have, appearing in these mottled with a dirty white.

I presume the reason so few of them appear annually, is, that as Nature in general is consistent in the various modes of producing living creatures, these insects being, as I imagine, merely *lusus naturæ*, are produced from the worms which have fallen from the trees, and which early pass through the several changes which Philo-Naturæ supposes they undergo: and some appear in the locust or flying state the first year, some the second, third, &c. and so on to the fourteenth, and even fifteenth year—but this is merely hypothesis.—Certain it is, that few are introduced among us annually; and I believe the few which do appear, seldom meet with their mates. I have attentively remarked them for several successive years, and have never succeeded in my endeavours to take a female, though I have, in one day, taken two or three males.

The plains of North America, as also its forests, teem with animal, as well as vegetable life. The vegetable kingdom has been, in some degree, explored, and I sincerely wish its votaries may pursue their interesting inquiries. I could also enjoy the descriptive pen of the zoologist, and hope this branch will frequently bud, blossom, and bear its delightful fruit.

A GLEANER.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A curious Non-descript Fish. See the annexed Plate, Figure V.

THIS fish is termed, by those who caught it, a Paddle-fish. It is a spinous fish, both of the prickly finned and soft kind; it has two thoracic and two abdominal fins. The jugular fins are webbed, and appear to be capable of great expansion or close contraction. It has a swallow tail; on the upper ridge of the tail there are very strong spines or prickles; the fins, except the jugular, are of the soft kind. It is 49 inches long in its present dried state. The mouth is very large, and the paddle very much resembles the blade of an oar. From the center of the paddle there is a strong bone which loses itself at the end in smaller ramifications; the remainder is cartilaginous. It was taken in the Alleghany River, near Fort Pitt, in the year 1785: one of the same kind was caught there about twenty years ago.

To

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Sometimes relax myſelf from a grave and dry ſtudy, by reading a page or two in a medical book.—In a viſit to a gentleman of the profeſſion of phyſic, a few days ago, I picked up a work written by the celebrated Dr. Cullen, in which he has arranged diſeaſes under diſtinct claſſes—orders—genera and ſpecies. My eye was caught with the word HYDROPHOBIA which our ingenious author ſubdivides into two different ſpecies. The meaning of the word, my medical friend informed me, was "a dread of water" —and that the name of the diſeaſe is taken from the moſt predominant ſymptom which occurs in patients that are bitten by mad animals. Without detracting from the merit of Dr. Cullen, I cannot help thinking, that the genus of the diſeaſe which he has named Hydrophobia, ſhould rather have been PHOBIA, and that the number and names of the ſpecies ſhould have been taken from the names of the objects of fear or averſion. Impreſſed with this idea I returned home, and committed to paper the following new ſpecies of PHOBIA, which, if they ſhould not be deemed worthy of a place in a ſyſtem of noſology, I hope will find an humble corner in your Magazine.

I ſhall begin, by defining PHOBIA in the preſent inſtance, to be a fear of an imaginary evil, or an undue fear of a real one.

The *firſt* ſpecies of Phobia that I ſhall name, is the CAT PHOBIA. It will be unneceſſary to mention inſtances of the prevalence of this diſtemper. I know ſeveral gentlemen of unqueſtionable courage, who have retreated a thouſand times from the ſight of a cat; and who have even diſcovered ſigns of fear and terror upon being confined in a room with a cat that was out of ſight.

2. The RAT PHOBIA is a more common diſeaſe than the firſt ſpecies that has been mentioned: It is peculiar, in ſome meaſure to the female ſex. I know ſeveral ladies who never fail to diſcover their terror by ſcreaming at the ſight of a rat; and who cannot even ſleep within the noiſe of that animal.

3. The INSECT PHOBIA. This diſeaſe is peculiar to the female ſex. A ſpider—a flea—or a muſqueto, alighting upon a lady's neck, has often produced an hyſterical fit. To compenſate for this defect in the conſtitutions of certain ladies, nature has kindly endowed them with the higheſt degree of courage, with reſpect to the great object of religious fear. They dare "provoke even Omnipotence to arms," by irreverently taking his name in vain in common converſation. Hence our ears are often grated by thoſe ladies, with the exclamations of "good God,!"—"God preſerve "me!"—"O Lord!" &c. &c. upon the moſt trifling occaſions. Dr. Young ſeems to have had this ſpecies of Inſect Phobia in his eye, when he cries out,

"Say, O! my muſe—ſay whence ſuch boldneſs ſprings,—
"Such daring courage—in ſuch timorous things?
"Start from a feather—from an *inſect* fly—
"A match for nothing—but, the Deity!"

4. The

4. The Odor Phobia is a very frequent diſeaſe with all claſſes of people. There are few men or women to whom ſmells of ſome kind are not diſagreeable. Old cheeſe has often produced paleneſs and tremor in a full fed gueſt. There are odors from certain flowers that produce the ſame effects: hence it is not altogether a figure to ſay, that there are perſons who "die of a roſe, in aromatic pain."

5. The Dirt Phobia. This diſeaſe is peculiar to certain ladies, eſpecially to ſuch as are of low Dutch extraction. They make every body miſerable around them with their exceſſive cleanlineſs: the whole of their lives is one continued warfare with dirt—their rooms reſound at all hours with the noiſe of ſcrubbing bruſhes, and their entries are obſtructed three times a week, with tubs and buckets. I have heard of women, afflicted with this diſeaſe, who ſat conſtantly in their kitchens, leſt they ſhould dirty their parlours. I once ſaw one of thoſe women in New-Jerſey, fall down upon her knees, with a houſe cloth in her hand, and wipe away ſuch of the liquid parts of the food as fell upon the floor from a company of gentlemen, that dined in her houſe; muttering, at the ſame time, the moſt terrible complaints, in low Dutch, of the beaſtly manners of her gueſts. I have heard of a woman in the ſame ſtate, who never received a viſit from any perſon who did not leave their ſhoes at her door in muddy weather. She always had a pair of ſlippers placed at the door, for her viſitors to put on, till their ſhoes were cleaned by a ſervant.

6. The Rum Phobia is a very *rare* diſtemper. I have known only five inſtances of it in the courſe of my life. The ſmell of rum, and of ſpirituous liquors of all kinds, produced upon theſe perſons, ſickneſs and diſtreſs. If it were poſſible to communicate this diſtemper as we do the ſmall-pox, by inoculation, I would recommend to the faculty immediately to infect with it *

7. The Water Phobia. This ſpecies includes not the dread of ſwallowing, but of *croſſing* water. I have known ſome people who ſweat with terror in croſſing an ordinary ferry. Peter the Great of Muſcovy laboured under this diſeaſe in early life. I ſhall probably mention the remedy that cured him in a future letter. As a variety of this ſpecies of Water Phobia, may be conſidered that averſion from drinking water, which we ſometimes obſerve in ſome men, without being accompanied with a ſimilar diſlike to artificial liquors. I recollect once to have heard of a phyſician in this city, who told a gentleman that was afflicted with a dropſy, juſt before he tapped him, that he expected to draw off not leſs than three gallons of water from him—"Of *wine* you "mean, doctor, ſaid he; for I have "not drank that quantity of *water* "theſe twenty years."

8. The Solo Phobia; by which I mean the dread of ſolitude. This diſtemper is peculiar to perſons of vacant minds, and guilty conſciences. Such people cannot bear to be alone, eſpecially if the horror of ſickneſs is added to the pain of attempting to *think*, or to the terror of *thinking*.

9. The Power Phobia. This diſtemper belongs to certain demagogues. It has been epidemic lately in Maſſachuſetts Bay. Perſons afflicted with it, conſider power as an evil—they abhor even the ſight of

an officer of government. All those people, who object to the enlargement of the powers of Congress, are afflicted with this malady.

10. The WANT PHOBIA. This disease is confined chiefly to old people. It is not the father of Tristram Shandy alone that wipes the sweat from his face, and examines both sides of his coin every time he pays it away. There are few old men who part with money without feeling some of the symptoms of an intermitting fever. This distemper has arisen to such a height, as to furnish the most entertaining and ludicrous scenes in plays and novels. I have heard of an old gentleman in London, who had above £.20,000 in the funds, who sold a valuable library a year or two before he died; and gave as a reason for it, that he was afraid he should not have enough to bury him without making that addition to his fortune.

11. The DOCTOR PHOBIA. This distemper is often complicated with other diseases. It arises in some instances, from the dread of taking physic, or of submitting to the remedies of bleeding and blistering. In some instances I have known it occasioned by a desire sick people feel of deceiving themselves, by being kept in ignorance of the danger of their disorders. It might be supposed, that "the dread of a long bill" was one cause of the Doctor Phobia; but this excites terror in the minds of but few people: for whoever thinks of paying a doctor, while he can use his money to advantage in another way?—It is remarkable this Doctor Phobia always goes of as soon as a patient is sensible of his danger. The doctor, then, becomes an object of respect and attachment, instead of horror.

12. The THUNDER PHOBIA. This species is common to all ages, and of both sexes: I have seen it produce the most distressing appearances and emotions upon many people. I know a man, whom the sight of a black cloud in the morning, in the season of thundergusts, never fails to make melancholy during the whole of the ensuing day.

13. The CHURCH PHOBIA. This disease has become epidemic in the city of Philadelphia, since the late war: hence we find half the city flying in chariots, phaetons, chairs, and even stage-waggons, as well as on horse back, from the churches, every Sunday in summer, as soon as they are opened for divine worship. In the winter, when it is more difficult to escape the horror of looking into an open church, we observe our citizens drowning their fear of the church, in plentiful entertainments. A short story will shew the prevalence of this distemper in Philadelphia. The Sunday after the inhabitants of Charleston arrived here, during the late war, they assembled to worship God in one of our churches. A young lady, (one of the company) was surprised at seeing no faces but such as had been familiar to her in her own state, in the church, but very kindly ascribed it to the politeness of the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia, who had that day given up their seats to accommodate the Carolina strangers.

14. The GHOST PHOBIA. This distemper is most common among servants and children. It manifests itself chiefly in passing by grave-yards, and old empty houses. I have heard of a few instances of grown people, and of men of cultivated understandings, who have been afflicted with this species of Phobia. Physicians, who

who have ſacrificed the lives of their patients through careleſſneſs, raſhneſs, or ignorance;—as alſo witneſſes who have convicted by their evidence—judges, who have condemned by their influence—and kings and governors who have executed by their power, innocent perſons, through prejudice or reſentment, are all deeply affected with the Ghoſt Phobia. Generals of armies, and military butchers, who make war only to gratify ambition or avarice, are likewiſe ſubject to paroxyſms of this diſorder. The late king of Pruſſia, upon a certain occaſion, abuſed his guards moſt intemperately, for conducting him from a review through a grave-yard. The reflection on the number of men whom his power and ſword had conſigned to the manſions of death produced in his majeſty, this Ghoſt Phobia in all its horrors.

15. The Death Phobia. The fear of death is natural to man—but there are degrees of it which conſtitute a *diſeaſe*. It prevails chiefly among the rich—the luxurious—and the profane. A man of pleaſure in the city of New-York, uſed frequently to ſay in his convivial moments, that "this world would be a moſt delightful place to live in, if it were not for that curſed thing called death—it comes in and ſpoils all" The late king of Pruſſia always concealed his occaſional indiſpoſitions from his ſubjects, leſt he ſhould be led after them to connect the idea of his ſickneſs with that of his death. I have heard of a man, who poſſeſſed this death Phobia in ſo high a degree, that he never would ſee his friends when they were ſick—avoided ſeeing funerals—and, upon one occaſion, threatened to kick a ſexton of the church out of his houſe, for inviting him to the burial of one of his neighbours.—It is remarkable, that even old age, with all its infirmities, will not ſubdue this diſeaſe in ſome people. The late Dr. Johnſon diſcovered the moſt unphiloſophical as well as unchriſtian fear of dying, in the 73d year of his age: and the late Dr. Potterfield, after living 84 years, went from Edinburgh to Padua in Italy, in order, by exerciſe and a change of climate, to protract the hour of his diſſolution.

Thus, Sir, have I given a liſt of the principal ſpecies of Phobia. If it ſhould be well received by your readers, I may perhaps ſend you, upon ſome future occaſion, an account of the remedies proper for each of them. In the meanwhile, I am your humble ſervant, ——.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A ſhort diſſertation on Eclipſes, by B. Workman *of the Univerſity of Philadelphia.*

FROM the earlieſt ages of the world, the ſcience of aſtronomy has deſervedly claimed the ſuperior attention and admiration of mankind.—A copious field is opened by the labours and perſeverance of the penetrating aſtronomer; and by his enquiries we are inſtructed and delighted. The purſuit yields us inexpreſſible pleaſure; and its bounds cannot be overpaſſed, as the objects originate from an inexhauſtible ſource. The ſublimity of this ſcience, its excellence, and its utility, muſt intereſt the human mind in the cultivation of ſo important a ſubject;

ſubject; and the more cloſely it is purſued, the more lively do the ſublime ideas it inculcates, animate the enquirer.

When we are perſuaded that this earth which we inhabit, is at ſo great a diſtance from the ſun, that, if viewed from thence, it would appear but as a mere point, notwithſtanding its circumference is known to be 25,020 Engliſh miles, the intereſting train of ideas which overwhelm us in torrents, only allow us to exclaim,

"Theſe are thy glorious works, Parent of good!
"Almighty, thine univerſal frame!
"Thus wond'rous fair! THYSELF how wond'rous then!
"To us inviſible, or dimly ſeen,
"In theſe thy lower works; yet theſe declare
"Thy goodneſs beyond thought—and power ſupreme."

As we purſue the enquiry, and diſcover that the ſun's diſtance, which is at leaſt ninety-ſeven millions of miles, is really exceeded by the diſtance of the neareſt fixed ſtar from our earth a million times the ſun's diſtance from us, the magnitude of the diſcovery almoſt ſurpaſſes our comprehenſion.

The ſcience of aſtronomy readily introduces a conviction that the frame of the univerſe is not confined to, nor does it depend upon, the order, motion, and revolutions of only one ſun and its attendant worlds; but that an inconceivable number of ſuns, worlds, and ſyſtems, are diſperſed through boundleſs ſpace. Was it decreed by him who formed the glorious frame of the heavens, that our ſun, with the planets which revolve around Him (including our globe) ſhould be annihilated, their loſs would be conſidered, by an eye that could take in the whole, as trivial, in compariſon, as the loſs of a grain of ſand from the ſea ſhore.

What intereſting emotions does this reflection excite in our minds! in how ſolemn and awful a manner ſhould our adorations be directed towards the ſupreme, infinite, and incomprehenſible author of nature! From his hands hath he poured numberleſs myriads of ſuns, with all their worlds revolving round them, in motions immenſely rapid, yet calm, regular, and uniformly exact, each invariably keeping its path in the order preſcribed by the eternal Fiat.

The foregoing curſory remarks on this exhauſtleſs ſource of human enquiry appear neceſſary, in order to introduce in this diſſertation, a ſhort and familiar explanation of the nature and cauſes of the eclipſes of the ſun and moon, thoſe two great luminaries, which are given as bleſſings to our earth.

No part of aſtronomy is involved in ſuch difficulty as the doctrine of eclipſes (eſpecially when the calculation of the eclipſe of the ſun is limited and determined to a certain latitude and longitude) on account of the tedious computation of the moon's parallax, upon which principle the calculation of ſolar eclipſes depend.

This branch is the moſt delicate and valuable part of aſtronomy: and ſo rare is it to be found amongſt men, that not one out of 20,000 has attained it. "It is the very "crown and higheſt pitch of ſci-"ence (ſays Leadbetter) and may "juſtly challenge to itſelf the ſove-"reignty and precedency of all "human

"human learning whatſoever." It is not only ſpeculative, and thereby deſerving the attention of thoſe who merely deſire to amuſe themſelves for a ſhort period of leiſure; but it is contemplative for the ingenious, and alſo predictive, as it points out to us what eclipſe is to come, as well as what has already paſt.

Had not the laws of nature been in ſome degree unfolded by aſtronomy, where could we obtain the information that there will be an eclipſe of the moon in October 1800, or I might have ſaid, 18000 (ſuppoſing the world to continue ſo long)? Shall we turn over the hiſtoric page? Or ſhall we conſult the ſubtle politician? Will the votaries of healing inform us? Can the logician reſolve the queſtion? Theſe have their own peculiar provinces, and therefore this ſubject is referred for the aſtronomer alone.

A ſolar eclipſe, that is, an eclipſe of the ſun, is cauſed by the interpoſition of the moon between the ſun and earth, whereby ſome particular tract of the earth is deprived of the ſun's light during the eclipſe, at which time other places of the world have the full light of the ſun. An eclipſe of the moon is produced from the earth coming between the ſun and the moon; the moon in that caſe falling into the earth's ſhadow, and having no light of her own, ſuffers a real eclipſe by the earth's intercepting the ſun's rays, and thereby depriving her of his light. In eclipſes of the ſun, the moon, by reaſon of her motion from weſt to eaſt round the earth, firſt enters on the weſt limb of the ſun, ſo that in ſolar eclipſes, the beginning is always on the weſt ſide of the ſun, and the ending on the eaſt ſide. The contrary muſt happen in eclipſes of the moon; for, her motion round the earth (as was ſaid before) being from weſt to eaſt, the eaſt part of her body muſt neceſſarily firſt enter the earth's ſhadow, and therefore her eclipſe always begins on the eaſt ſide and ends on the weſt. The ſun very ſeldom ſuffers a total eclipſe, but the moon frequently does. An eclipſe of the moon appears the ſame, as to quantity and duration, to every part of the world where it can be ſeen — An eclipſe of the ſun is not attended with the like circumſtances, being at the ſame moment of time leſs in one place than in another. A ſolar eclipſe may in one place be total, and, at the ſame time, in another part of the earth there will be no eclipſe at all. This is cauſed by the moon's vicinity to the earth, whereby to ſome of the inhabitants ſhe will appear to be projected directly on the body of the ſun, to others ſhe will appear on the eaſt ſide, and to ſome others on the weſt ſide at the ſame inſtant of time, &c. An inſtance of which we ſhall have June 15, 1787, when the ſun will be totally eclipſed in the region of the north frigid zone: At the diſtance of 5° from the pole, 200 miles in diameter of the earth's ſurface will then be involved in total darkneſs. In all the northern parts of Europe there will be more or leſs of the ſun eclipſed, according as the place is ſituated in regard to its diſtance from the centre of the moon's ſhadow. The exact time in Philadelphia will be at 50 minutes paſt 10 in the morning.—— In America it will be viſible to the northward of Quebec, but not to the ſouthward, although the ſun will then be many degrees above our horizon. The ſun being immenſely larger than the earth or moon, it neceſſarily follows that their

their ſhadows are cones, which continually taper until they end in a point. The length of the earth's ſhadow is at a mean 859,200 miles; ſometimes it exceeds this computation; at other ſeaſons it is not ſo great. The ſhadow of the moon at a mean is 240,000 miles; this alſo varies as the earth's ſhadow does. The moon's diſtance from the earth is ſometimes juſt equal to the length of her ſhadow, in which caſe ſhould there happen to be a ſolar eclipſe, the vertex of the ſhadow would reach exactly to the earth; but in other caſes, wherein her diſtance is more or leſs than her ſhadow, it may either not reach the earth, or may extend beyond it. There are therefore certain eclipſes of the ſun, wherein no part of the earth's ſurface is abſolutely dark, becauſe the moon's ſhadow terminates in a point before it comes to the earth: In ſome caſes, only one ſpot will be dark; but in ſome others (as in the caſe mentioned) 200 miles in diameter may be involved in total darkneſs.

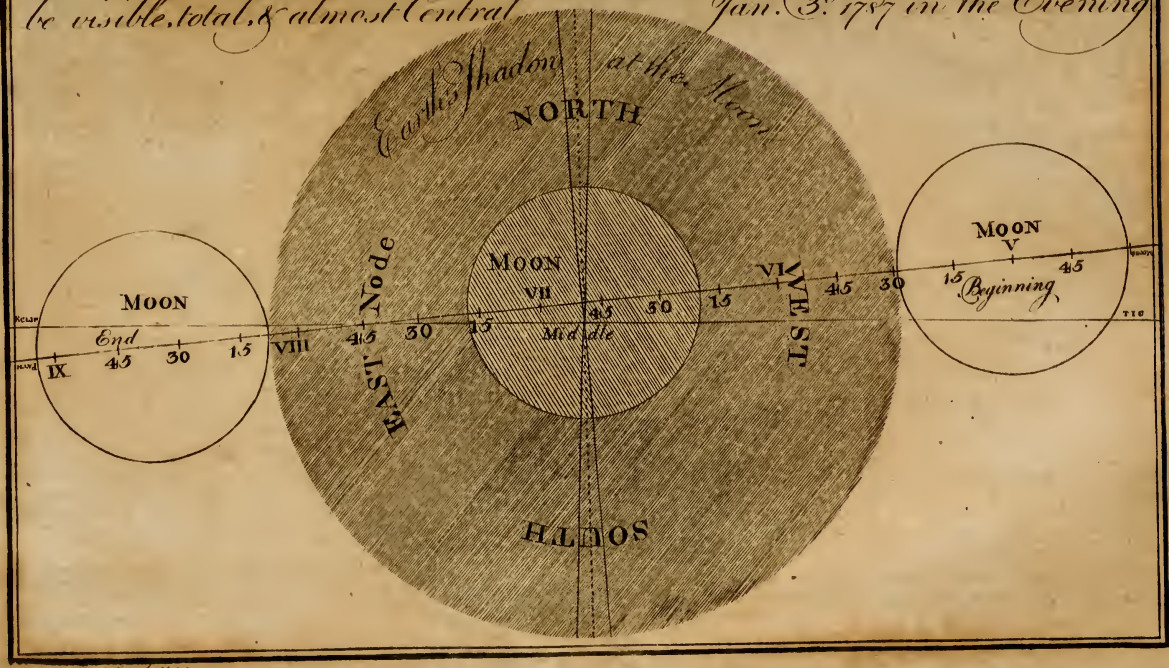
When the dark ſhadow terminates before it reaches the earth, a beautiful luminous ring or *annulus* will appear round the edge of the moon, to thoſe who are under the point of its ſhadow. This is called an annular eclipſe. At other times, when the ſhadow extends to the earth, or beyond it, the ſun will be totally obſcured to thoſe in the centre of the ſhadow, though this effect may ſcarce remain an inſtant, or but for a very ſhort ſpace of time, according to the magnitude of the ſhadow at the earth.—The baſe of the earth's ſhadow being at the earth, its length is 8000 miles, viz. the ſame as the earth's real diameter; but at the mean diſtance of the moon, it is only 5890 miles in diameter. Now the moon's diameter is 2192 miles, therefore the moon can be almoſt three times contained in the earth's ſhadow; and hence it appears, that the moon may paſs through the earth's ſhadow at a conſiderable diſtance from its centre, and yet be totally eclipſed, being ſo much exceeded in magnitude by the earth. In the great and total eclipſe of the moon, which will happen on the 3d of January, 1787, of which the annexed plate is an exact repreſentation, the moon's centre paſſes within 200 miles of the center of the ſhadow, ſo that ſhe will continue to be totally eclipſed for one hour and thirty-nine minutes.

N. B. The reaſon that we can ſee the moon in total eclipſes, is, that the rays of light which paſs through the atmoſphere of the earth, are refracted or bent out of their ſtrait courſe, and ſome of them falling upon the moon's orb, make her appear viſible.

	Boſton.	N York	Philad.	Charl.	Barba.	Lond.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Beg. of the Eclip.	5 18	5 4	5 0	4 38	6 0	10 0	3d P. M.
Do. of total Dark.	6 16	6 2	5 58	5 36	6 58	10 58	
Mid. of the Eclip.	7 5½	6 51½	6 47½	6 25½	7 47	11 47½	
End of total Dark.	7 55	7 41	7 37	7 15	8 37	0 37	4th A. M.
End.	8 53	8 39	8 35	8 13	9 35	1 35	

Total Duration, 3h. 35m.

A true Representation of the Eclipse of the Moon which will be visible, total, & almost Central Jan. 3d. 1787 in the Evening



Dr. Columb. Eng.

An Account of the progreſs of the Population, Agriculture, Manners, and Government in Pennſylvania, *in a letter from a citizen of Pennſylvania, to his friend in England.*

SIR,

WHATEVER tends to unfold *facts* in the hiſtory of the human ſpecies, muſt be intereſting to a curious enquirer.—The manner of ſettling a new country, exhibits a view of the human mind ſo foreign to the views of it which have been taken for many centuries in Europe, that I flatter myſelf the following account of the progreſs of population, agriculture, manners, and government in Pennſylvania will be acceptable to you. I have choſen to confine myſelf in the preſent letter to Pennſylvania only, that all the information I ſhall give you may be derived from my own knowledge and obſervations.

The *firſt* ſettler in the woods is generally a man who has outlived his credit or fortune in the cultivated parts of the ſtate. His time for migrating is in the month of April. His firſt object is to build a ſmall cabbin of rough logs for himſelf and family. The floor of this cabbin is of earth, the roof is of ſplit logs—the light is received through the door, and, in ſome inſtances, thro' a ſmall window made of greaſed paper. A coarſer building adjoining this cabbin affords a ſhelter to a cow, and pair of poor horſes. The labour of erecting theſe buildings is ſucceeded by killing the trees on a few acres of ground near his cabbin; this is done by cutting a circle round the trees, two or three feet from the ground. The ground around theſe trees is then ploughed and Indian-corn planted in it. The ſeaſon for planting this grain is about the 20th of May—It grows generally on new ground with but little cultivation, and yields in the month of October following, from 40 to 50 buſhels per acre. After ter the firſt of September it affords a good deal of nouriſhment to his family, in its green or unripe ſtate, in the form of what is called *roaſting ears*. His family is fed during the ſummer by a ſmall quantity of grain which he carries with him, and by fiſh and game. His cows and horſes feed upon wild graſs, or the ſucculent twigs of the woods. For the firſt year he endures a great deal of diſtreſs from hunger—cold and a variety of accidental cauſes, but he ſeldom complains or ſinks under them. As he lives in the neighbourhood of Indians, he ſoon acquires a ſtrong tincture of their manners. His exertions, while they continue, are violent; but they are ſucceeded by long intervals of reſt. His pleaſures conſiſt chiefly in fiſhing and hunting. He loves ſpirituous liquors, and he eats, drinks and ſleeps in dirt and rags in his little cabbin. In his intercourſe with the world, he manifeſts all the arts which characteriſe the Indians of our country. In this ſituation he paſſes two or three years. In proportion as population increaſes around him, he becomes uneaſy and diſſatisfied. Formerly his cattle ranged at large, but now his neighbours call upon him to confine them within fences, to prevent their treſpaſſing upon their fields of grain. Formerly he fed his family with wild animals, but theſe which fly from the face of man, now ceaſe to afford him an eaſy ſubſiſtence, and he is compelled

to

to raiſe domeſtic animals for the ſupport of his family. Above all, he revolts againſt the operation of laws. He cannot bear to ſurrender up a ſingle natural right for all the benefits of government—and therefore he abandons his little ſettlement, and ſeeks a retreat in the woods, where he again ſubmits to all the toils which have been mentioned. There are inſtances of many men who have broken ground on bare creation, not leſs than four different times in this way, in different and more advanced parts of the ſtate. It has been remarked, that the flight of this claſs of people is always increaſed by the preaching of the goſpel. This will not ſurpriſe us when we conſider how oppoſite its precepts are to their licentious manner of living. If our firſt ſettler was the owner of the ſpot of land which he began to cultivate, he ſells it at a conſiderable profit to his ſucceſſor; but if (as is oftener the caſe) he was a tenant to ſome rich landholder, he abandons it in debt; however, the ſmall improvements he leaves behind him, generally make it an object of immediate demand to a *ſecond* ſpecies of ſettler.

This ſpecies of ſettler is generally a man of ſome property—he pays one-third or one-fourth part in caſh for his plantation, which conſiſts of three or four hundred acres, and the reſt in gales or inſtalments, as it is called here; that is, a certain ſum yearly, without intereſt, till the whole is paid. The firſt object of this ſettler is to build an addition to his cabbin; this is done with hewed logs: and as ſaw-mills generally follow ſettlements, his floors are made of boards; his roof is made of what are called clapboards, which are a kind of coarſe ſhingles, ſplit out of ſhort oak logs. This houſe is divided by two floors, on each of which are two rooms: under the whole is a cellar walled with ſtone. The cabbin ſerves as a kitchen to this houſe. His next object is to clear a little meadow ground, and plant an orchard of two or three hundred apple-trees. His ſtable is likewiſe enlarged; and, in the courſe of a year or two, he builds a large log barn, the roof of which is commonly thatched with rye ſtraw: he moreover increaſes the quantity of his arable land; and, inſtead of cultivating Indian corn alone, he raiſes a quantity of wheat and rye: the latter is cultivated chiefly for the purpoſe of being diſtilled into whiſkey. This ſpecies of ſettler by no means extracts all from the earth, which it is able and willing to give. His fields yield but a ſcanty increaſe, owing to the ground not being ſufficiently ploughed. The hopes of the year are often blaſted by his cattle breaking through his half made fences, and deſtroying his grain. His horſes perform but half the labour that might be expected from them, if they were better fed; and his cattle often die in the ſpring from the want of proviſion, and the delay of graſs. His houſe, as well as his farm, bear many marks of a weak tone of mind. His windows are unglazed, or, if they have had glaſs in them, the ruins of it are ſupplied with old hats or pillows. This ſpecies of ſettler is ſeldom a good member of civil or religious ſociety: with a large portion of an hereditary mechanical kind of religion, he neglects to contribute ſufficiently towards building a church, or maintaining a regular adminiſtration of the ordinances of the goſpel: he is equally indiſpoſed to ſupport civil government: with high ideas of liberty,

liberty; he refuſes to bear his proportion of the debt contracted by its eſtabliſhment in our country: he delights chiefly in company—ſometimes drinks ſpirituous liquors to exceſs—will ſpend a day or two in every week, in attending political meetings; and, thus, he contracts debts, which (if they do not give him a place in the ſheriff's docket) compel him to ſell his plantation, generally in the courſe of a few years, to the *third* and laſt ſpecies of ſettler.

This ſpecies of ſettler is commonly a man of property and good character—ſometimes he is the ſon of a wealthy farmer in one of the interior and ancient counties of the ſtate. His firſt object is to convert every ſpot of ground, over which he is able to draw water, into meadow: where this cannot be done, he ſelects the moſt fertile ſpot on the farm, and devotes it by manure to that purpoſe. His next object is to build a barn, which he prefers of ſtone. This building is, in ſome inſtances, 100 feet in front, and 40 in depth: it is made very compact, ſo as to ſhut out the cold in winter; for our farmers find that their horſes and cattle, when kept warm, do not require near as much food, as when they are expoſed to the cold. He uſes œconomy, likewiſe, in the conſumption of his wood. Hence he keeps himſelf warm in winter, by means of ſtoves, which ſave an immenſe deal of labour to himſelf and his horſes, in cutting and hawling wood in cold and wet weather. His fences are every where repaired, ſo as to ſecure his grain from his own and his neighbour's cattle. But further, he increaſes the number of the articles of his cultivation, and, inſtead of raiſing corn, wheat, and rye alone, he raiſes oats, buckwheat, (the fagopyrum of Linnæus) and ſpelts. Near his houſe, he allots an acre or two of ground for a garden, in which he raiſes a large quantity of cabbage and potatoes. His newly cleared fields afford him every year a large increaſe of turnips. Over the ſpring which ſupplies him with water, he builds a milk-houſe: he likewiſe adds to the number, and improves the quality of his fruit-trees:—his ſons work by his ſide all the year, and his wife and daughters forſake the dairy and the ſpinning wheel to ſhare with him in the toils of harveſt. The laſt object of his induſtry is to build a dwelling-houſe. This buſineſs is ſometimes effected in the courſe of his life, but is oftener bequeathed to his ſon, or the inheritor of his plantation: and hence we have a common ſaying among our beſt farmers, "that a ſon ſhould always begin where his father left off;" that is, he ſhould begin his improvements, by building a commodious dwelling-houſe, ſuited to the improvements and value of the plantation. This dwelling-houſe is generally built of ſtone—it is large, convenient, and filled with uſeful and ſubſtantial furniture. It ſometimes adjoins the houſe of the ſecond ſettler, but is frequently placed at a little diſtance from it. The horſes and cattle of this ſpecies of ſettler, bear marks in their ſtrength, fat, and fruitfulneſs—of their being plentifully fed and carefully kept. His table abounds with a variety of the beſt proviſions—his very kitchen flows with milk and honey—beer, cider, and wine are the uſual drinks of his family: the greateſt part of the clothing of his family is manufactured by his wife and daughters: In proportion as he increaſes in wealth, he values the protection of laws: hence he punctually pays his

his taxes towards the ſupport of government. Schools and churches likewiſe, as the means of promoting order and happineſs in ſociety, derive a due ſupport from him; for benevolence and public ſpirit, as to theſe objects, are the natural offſpring of affluence and independence. Of this claſs of ſettlers are two-thirds of the farmers of Pennſylvania: Theſe are the men to whom Pennſylvania owes her ancient fame and conſequence. If they poſſeſs leſs refinement than their ſouthern neighbours, who cultivate their lands with ſlaves, they poſſeſs more republican virtue. It was from the farms cultivated by theſe men, that the American and French armies were fed chiefly with bread during the late revolution: and it was from the produce of theſe farms, that thoſe millions of dollars were obtained from the Havanna after the year 1780, which laid the foundation of the bank of North America, and which fed and cloth-ed the American army, till the glorious peace of Paris.—This is a ſhort account of the happineſs of a Pennſylvania farmer—To this happineſs our ſtate invites men of every religion and country. We do not pretend to offer emigrants the pleaſures of Arcadia—It is enough if affluence, independence, and happineſs are enſured to patience, induſtry, and labour. The moderate price of land,* the credit which ariſes from prudence, and the ſafety from our courts of law, of every ſpecies of property, render the bleſſings which I have deſcribed, objects within the reach of every man.

From a review of the three different ſpecies of ſettlers, it appears, that there are certain regular ſtages which mark the progreſs from the ſavage to civilized life. The firſt ſettler is nearly related to an Indian in his mnners—In the ſecond, the Indian manners are more diluted: It is in the third ſpecies of ſettlers only, that we behold civilization completed—It is to the third ſpe-

* The unoccupied lands are ſold by the ſtate for about ſix guineas, incluſive of all charges, per hundred acres. But as moſt of the lands that are ſettled, are procured from perſons who had purchaſed them from the ſtate, they are ſold to the firſt ſettler for a much higher price. The quality of the ſoil—its vicinity to mills, court-houſes, places of worſhip, and navigable water——the diſtance of land carriage to the ſea-ports of Philadelphia or Baltimore, and the nature of the roads—all influence the price of land to the firſt ſettler. The quantity of cleared land, and the nature of the improvements, added to all the above circumſtances, influence the price of farms to the ſecond and third ſettlers. Hence the price of land to the firſt ſettler is from a quarter of a guinea to two guineas per acre; and the price of farms is from one guinea to ten guineas per acre, to the ſecond and third ſettlers, according as the land is varied by the before-mentioned circumſtances. When the firſt ſettler is unable to purchaſe, he often takes a tract of land for ſeven years on a leaſe, and contracts, inſtead of paying a rent in caſh, to clear 50 acres of land, to build a log cabbin, and a barn, and to plant an orchard on it. The tract, after the expiration of this leaſe, ſells or rents for a conſiderable profit.

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cies of ſettlers only, that it is proper to apply the term of *farmers*. While we record the vices of the firſt and ſecond ſettlers, it is but juſt to mention their virtues likewiſe.—Their mutal wants produce mutual dependence; hence they are kind and friendly to each other—their ſolitary ſituation makes viſiters agreeable to them; hence they are hoſpitable to ſtrangers: Their want of money, (for they raiſe but little more than is neceſſary to ſupport their families) has made it neceſſary for them to aſſociate for the purpoſes of building houſes, cutting their grain, and the like:—This they do in turns for each other, without any other pay than the pleaſures which uſually attend a country frolic. Perhaps, what I have called virtues, are rather *qualities*, ariſing from neceſſity, and the peculiar ſtate of ſociety in which theſe people live. Virtue ſhould, in all caſes, be the offſpring of principle.

I do not pretend to ſay, that this mode of ſettling farms in Pennſylvania is univerſal—I have known ſome inſtances where the firſt ſettler has performed the improvements of the ſecond, and yielded to the third. I have known a few inſtances likewiſe, of men of enterpriſing ſpirits, who have ſettled in the wilderneſs, and who, in the courſe of a ſingle life, have advanced through all the intermediate ſtages of improvement that I have mentioned, and produced all thoſe conveniences which have been aſcribed to the third ſpecies of ſettlers; thereby reſembling, in their exploits, not only the pioneers and light infantry, but the main body of an army. There are inſtances, likewiſe, where the firſt ſettlement has been improved by the ſame family in hereditary ſucceſſion, till it has reached the third ſtage of cultivation. There are many ſpacious ſtone houſes, and highly cultivated farms in the neighbouring counties of the city of Philadelphia, which are poſſeſſed by the grandſons and great-grandſons of men who accompanied William Penn acroſs the ocean, and who laid the foundation of the preſent improvements of their poſterity, in ſuch cabbins as have been deſcribed.

I dare ſay this paſſion for migration which I have deſcribed, will appear ſtrange to the European. To ſee men turn their backs upon the houſes in which they drew their firſt breath—upon the church in which they were dedicated to God—upon the graves of their anceſtors—upon the friends and companions of their youth—and upon all the pleaſures of cultivated ſociety, and expoſing themſelves to all the hardſhips and accidents of ſubduing the earth, and thereby eſtabliſhing ſettlements in a wilderneſs, muſt ſtrike a philoſopher on your ſide the water, as a picture of human nature that runs counter to the uſual habits and principles of action in man. But this paſſion, ſtrange and new as it appears, is wiſely calculated for the extenſion of population in America; and this it does, not only by promoting the increaſe of the human ſpecies in new ſettlements, but in the old ſettlements likewiſe. While the degrees of induſtry and knowledge in agriculture, in our country, are proportioned to farms of from 75 to 300 acres, there will be a languor in population, as ſoon as farmers multiply beyond the number of farms of the above dimenſions. To remove this languor, which is kept up alike by the increaſe of the price, and the diviſion of farms, a migration of part of the community becomes abſolutely neceſſary. And

as this part of the community often conſiſts of the idle and extravagant, who eat without working, their removal, by increaſing the facility of ſubſiſtence to the frugal and induſtrious who remain behind, naturally increaſes the number of people, juſt as the cutting off the ſuckers of an appletree increaſes the ſize of the tree, and the quantity of fruit.

I have only to add upon this ſubject, that the migrants from Pennſylvania always travel to the ſouthward. The ſoil and climate of the weſtern parts of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, afford a more eaſy ſupport to lazy farmers, than the ſtubborn but durable ſoil of Pennſylvania. *Here* our ground requires deep and repeated ploughing to render it fruitful; *there* ſcratching the ground once or twice affords tolerable crops. In Pennſylvania, the length and coldneſs of the winter make it neceſſary for the farmers to beſtow a large ſhare of their labour in providing for, and feeding their cattle; but in the ſouthern ſtates, cattle find paſture during the greateſt part of the winter, in the fields or woods. For theſe reaſons, the greateſt part of the weſtern counties of the ſtates that have been mentioned, are ſettled by original inhabitants of Pennſylvania. During the late war, the militia of Orange-county, in North-Carolina, were enrolled, and their number amounted to 3,500, *every* man of whom had migrated from Pennſylvania. From this you will ſee, that our ſtate is the great outport of the United States for Europeans; and that, after performing the office of a ſieve, by detaining all thoſe people who poſſeſs the ſtamina of induſtry and virtue, it allows a paſſage to the reſt, to thoſe ſtates which are accommodated to their habits of indolence and vice.

I ſhall conclude this letter by remarking, that in the mode of extending population and agriculture, which I have deſcribed, we behold a new ſpecies of war. The *third* ſettler may be viewed as a conqueror. The weapons with which he atchieves his conqueſts, are the implements of huſbandry; and the virtues which direct them, are induſtry and œconomy. Idleneſs, extravagance, and ignorance fly before him. Happy would it be for mankind, if the kings of Europe would adopt this mode of extending their territories; it would ſoon put an end to the dreadful connection, which has exiſted in every age, between war and poverty, and between conqueſt and deſolation.

With great reſpect,
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient
humble ſervant,
**** ****.

MORAL REFLECTIONS.

"WHEN we conſider how very few there are for whoſe character and conduct we have what can be called a real eſteem, we ſhall never be ſurpriſed at the few who have a real eſteem for us."

* * *

"WE are all ready to ſet our face againſt ſlanderers: Yet few indeed are they who do not indulge in ſlander."

* * *

"IN human life, there is not, perhaps, a more ſtriking, nor, indeed, a more general abſurdity than a man railing at thoſe vices in others, of which he is himſelf guilty."

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For

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

An Account of the Effects of the general Thaw, *in March,* 1784, *upon the River Susquehannah, and the adjacent Country.*

THE winter of 1783-4 was uncommonly cold, insomuch that the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer stood several days at 10 degrees below 0. The snows were frequent; and, in many places, from two to three feet deep, during the greatest part of the winter. All the rivers in Pennsylvania were frozen, so as to bear waggons and sleds with immense weights. In the month of January a thaw came on suddenly, which opened our rivers, so as to set the ice a driving, to use the phrase of the country. In the course of one night, during the thaw, the wind shifted suddenly to the north-west, and the weather became intensely cold. The ice, which had floated the day before, was suddenly obstructed; and in the river Susquehannah, the obstructions were formed in those places where the water was most shallow, or where it had been accustomed to fall. This river is several hundred miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile and an half in breadth; and winds thro' a hilly, and in many places a fertile and highly cultivated country. It has as yet a most difficult communication with our bays and the sea, occasioned by the number and height of the falls which occur near the mouth of the river. The ice in many places, especially where there were falls, formed a kind of dam, of a most stupendous height. About the middle of March our weather moderated, and a thaw became general. The effects of it were remarkable in all our rivers; but in none so much so as in the river which I have mentioned. I shall therefore endeavour in a few words to describe them. Unfortunately the dams of ice did not give way all at once, nor those which lay nearest to the mouth of the river, first. While the upper dams were set afloat by the warm weather, the lower ones, which were the largest, and of course the ice was most impacted in them, remained fixed. In consequence of this, the river rose in a few hours, in many places, above 30 feet; rolling upon its surface large lumps of ice, from 10 to 40 cubic feet in size. The effects of this sudden inundation were terrible. Whole farms were laid under water. Barns—stables—horses—cattle—fences—mills of every kind, and in one instance, a large stone house, 40 by 30 feet, were carried down the stream. Large trees were torn up by the roots—several small islands covered with woods, were swept away, and not a vestige of them was left behind. On the barns which preserved their shape, in some instances, for many miles were to be seen living fowls; and, in one dwelling, a candle was seen to burn for some time, after it was swept from its foundation. Where the shore was level, the lumps of ice, and the ruins of houses and farms, were thrown a quarter of a mile from the ordinary height of the river. In some instances, farms were ruined by the mould being swept from them by the cakes of ice, or by depositions of sand; while others were enriched by large depositions of mud. The damage, upon the whole, done to the state of Pennsylvania by this fresh, was very great. In most

places

places it happened in the day-time, or the consequences must have been fatal to many thousands.

I know of but one use that can be derived from recording the history of this inundation. In case of similar obstructions of rivers, from causes such as have been described, the terrible effects of their being set in motion by means of a general thaw, may in part be obviated, by removing such things out of the course of the water and ice, as are within our power; particularly cattle, hay, grain, fences, and farming utensils of all kinds.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Some Thoughts on real and imaginary Evils.

SELF-tormenting is so general, as to have raised a doubt among many, whether mankind do not suffer more from imaginary ills, than real? The question is very important, as a full resolution of it points out the means of lessening the misery of human life. To do this, it is necessary, first to determine the nature of imaginary evils—It is very wrong to suppose good and evil seated merely in external objects, independent of our senses, and to distinguish those by the appellation of real, in opposition to others which are regarded as existing only in our opinion, fancy, affections, and feelings of whatever kind; because good and evil signify pain and pleasure, and cannot exist without some feeling being, but are so only with respect to the senses of that being. The sweetness of sugar does not consist entirely in its own form and texture, but in the correspondence of this with the structure of our palates. Certain figures and colours please, because adapted to our eyes: In like manner, science and virtue are agreeable to our intellectual and moral faculties. If this was not the case, every species of good and ill would affect all beings, and in the same degree; whereas the highest enjoyments of one class, are often insipid or nauseous to another. The salutary and grateful food of some animals, is present poison to others; the sentimental delights of a man of refined taste, are not conceived by his lower fellow-creatures. Individuals of the same species are very unequally affected by the same objects, and often the same person at different times. Some men have no ear for music, or no eye for many species of beauty; others no taste for mathematics, or no admiration for the grand and heroic virtues. Every person knows how much he differs from himself, in health and sickness, leisure and business, good and ill humour. Imaginary evils may then be defined to be such as are created by our own fancy, without any real foundation. A full enquiry into the nature of these, and the proper remedies, would be ample matter for a philosophical treatise. My narrow limits admit only a sketch of the outlines. As in a sound constitution the passions are not merely sources of pain; we ought not therefore to endeavour entirely to suppress them. Such as appear so, are either in their effects instrumental to our happiness, or so interwoven with the pleasing affections and active principles, as to impair them if too much weakened. Anger, for instance, prompts to self defence, animates our zeal for injured

injured worth, friends, and a good cauſe, inſpires fortitude, and gives new ardour to ambition :—In fact, noble and vigorous minds ſeldom want a proper degree of ſpirit, and perſons too eaſy and gentle, are often, with the beſt diſpoſitions, deficient to themſelves, their friends, to God and their country.—Fear, often averts the ill we apprehend; in a proper degree, it is then nearly allied to prudence. The fool-hardy is a deſpicable and dangerous character—a rational being cannot help reflecting on his preſent miſery, nor regretting the happineſs loſt :—A boſom incapable of ſorrow can feel no raptures, and phlegmatic tempers are by no means the happieſt; this diſpoſition for grief is alſo very beneficial.—The reflecting mind repreſents its feelings in an eventual ſituation, recoils, with horror, from it, and exerts every means of an eſcape. The pang of ſympathy gives an energy to every office of humanity: A certain mixture of ſadneſs adds a peculiar ſweetneſs to love, friendſhip, and all the tender affections; which, even in raptures of joy, are attended with the heaving ſigh, and the ſtarting tear. The action of heroic virtues lies in ſcenes of diſtreſs—they wear deep mourning, and appear in majeſty of woe; and are, conſequently, moſt admired by ſuch minds, as, with a noble fortitude have a caſt of tender ſolemnity :—For the preſervation of the body, a ſenſibility of pain is ſpread over all its parts, which quickly takes the alarm at the approach of ills: The neceſſary appetites are alſo uneaſy until moderately gratified; as hunger and thirſt, deſire of reſt and ſleep, &c. but this very uneaſineſs heightens the gratifications.—In many caſes, the moſt important parts of the body, internal and external, have the quickeſt and keeneſt ſenſibility of a diſorder, to prompt us the more to remove it.—A moat in the eye leaves us no reſt—the ſmalleſt degree of a tooth-ach is very painful; medicines which, in their nature, are poiſons, are generally nauſeous to the palate; pleuriſies, and the like diſtempers, that attack the ſeat of life, are agonizing. If theſe ſalutary warnings were leſs urgent, they would often be neglected in the lap of eaſe, the hurry of buſineſs, and the keen purſuit of wealth and pleaſure—as it is, they often are, when unaſſiſted by reaſon;—children get their limbs frozen in their frolics on the ice; miſers pine with want, among their immenſe ſtores; and the mad voluptuary ruſhes into loathſome tormenting, incurable diſeaſes.

But all the ſenſes and affections, which are the immediate ſubjects of pain, however uſeful or neceſſary they may be in a certain degree, muſt be reſtrained; when indulged, they imbitter human life; as we evidently ſee, by too many examples. A moroſe, choleric mind is vexed with every trifle, and even when no accidents ruffle it, becomes as it were, choaked with its own gall, and muſt vent it on ſome innocent object. Timorous prudence fills the heart with anxiety, and, by habit, degenerates into a deſpondent puſillanimity, which always forebodes the worſt;—for the ideas of evil naturally lay hold of the mind, and it is dangerous to view it with too ſcrupulous attention.—How many excellent female characters diſtreſs themſelves and their deareſt connections by a ſtrange timidity—they feel a preſentiment of the death of a child, from the ſligheſt ailment; and have no reſt while their

their huſbands are on a journey, leſt a tree ſhould cruſh them, the horſes ſhould ſtart, and a hundred very improbable accidents happen. Many wealthy perſons have loſt their reaſon from an improper apprehenſion of want—and what numbers are, every day, robbed, cheated, plundered, in their own imagination!—the coward dies a thouſand times; and every agonizing death an affrighted fancy can create:—Pleuriſies, fevers, dropſy, gout, flux, &c. kill him in their turn—he is gibetted, ſhipwrecked, beheaded, drowned, burned, ſtarved, devoured by a ſhark, or bit by a mad dog. Sadneſs, whether conſtitutional or acquired, ſhould be prudently checked. Not to be happy when we can, is folly; nay, a crime againſt our great benefactor; to brood over ſorrows however real, and to increaſe their bitterneſs, is weakneſs. Let us conſider that every indulgence of grief impairs the natural chearfulneſs of the ſoul, and dread that greateſt of evils, *a broken heart*, which cannot be healed by any medicine, nor the balm of friendſhip—by no enjoyments in this life, nor the bliſsful hope of Heaven.

A delicacy of conſtitution, that ſinks under fatigue, melts in the cheering ray, ſhivers with the refreſhing breeze, and is quickly diſordered by trivial external and internal accidents, is a ſevere misfortune, eſpecially in ſome perſonal and local circumſtances. Every means ſhould then be deviſed to harden the body, and fortify every ſenſe againſt the attacks of pain. Much may certainly be done. Poor children go barefoot, and half naked in the dead of winter, yet grow hardy as a pine knot; whereas the darlings of the rich are too often reared in ſuch effeminacy, as if they were to ſpend their lives in the nurſery. Eminent phyſicians have diſcovered excellent expedients for ſtrengthening the inward parts, and blunting the ſenſibility of pain—A future day may behold improvements, that at preſent appear impoſſible, if the great maſters of the healing art direct their inquiries to this object, which is the greater, as to prevent ill is much better than to leſſen or even remove it. Bodily pains are indeed real, and ſo are the pangs of the mind; both are imaginary (that is, without a natural neceſſity) ſo far as we can leſſen our ſenſibility of them.

(To be continued.)

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for September, you publiſhed the Prizes propoſed on the 5th of April, 1785, by the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture. I now ſend you four additional prizes, propoſed by the Society, on the 14th of February, 1786.—It is neceſſary to inform the Public, that the Society have agreed to continue all the Prizes propoſed in 1785; allowing the claims for ſuch of them as ſhould have been preſented by the 20th of December, 1785, to be delivered by the 20th of December, 1786.

I alſo incloſe Mr. J. B. Bordley's account of his and Mr. Singleton's Experiments, deſigned to aſcertain from what quantities of Seed, and at what diſtances ſown, Wheat grows beſt.

THESE Papers you will be pleaſed to publiſh as ſoon as ſhall be convenient. I am, &c. T. PICKERING, *Secretary.*

Philad. Nov. 9, 1786.

PRIZES

PRIZES proposed by the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, the 14th of February, 1786.

1st. THE society believing that very important advantages would be derived from the general use of oxen, instead of horses, in husbandry and other services; and being desirous of facilitating their introduction into all these states: persuaded also that the comparative value of oxen and cows must very much depend on the quality of their sires and dams; and, that by a careful attention to the subject, an improved breed may be obtained: they propose a gold medal for the best essay, founded in experience, on the breeding, feeding, and management of cattle, for the purpose of rendering them most profitable for the dairy, and for beef; and most docile and useful for draught; and for the next best, a silver medal. To be produced by the first of January 1787.——N. B. Among other things, the essay should notice the different breeds of cattle and their comparative qualities.

2d. It is a generally received opinion, that horses in a team travel much faster than oxen;—yet some European writers on husbandry, mention many instances, in which it appeared not only that oxen would plough as much ground as an equal number of horses; but travel also as fast with a loaded carriage; particularly when, instead of yokes and bows, they are geared in horse-harness, with such variations as were necessary to adapt it to their different shape. To ascertain the powers of oxen, in these particulars, and the expence of maintaining them, the society deem matters of very great moment; and are therefore induced to offer a gold medal for the best set of experiments undertaken with that view:—And, for the next best, a silver medal.—In relating these experiments, it will be proper to describe the age and size of the oxen, their plight, the kinds and quantities of their food, the times, manner, and expence of shoeing them, in travelling; the kinds of carriages used, and weights of their loads; the seasons of the year, and the length and quality of the roads:—And in ploughing, the size and fashion of the plough, the quality of the soil, the depth of the furrows, and the quantities ploughed—and, in every operation, the time expended, and number and sorts of hands employed in performing it; with any other circumstances which may more fully elucidate the subject. These experiments will enable the essayist to determine what will be the best form and construction of yokes and bows—and what of ox-harness, to enable oxen, with the best carriage of their bodies and heads, the most ease, and quickest step to draw the heaviest loads; a description of each of which sorts of gears, explained on mechanical principles, must be subjoined to the accounts of experiments: To be produced by the first day of January, 1787.

3d. For the best method, within the power of common farmers, of recovering old gullied fields to a hearty state, and such uniformity or evenness of surface, as will again render them fit for tillage; or, where the gullies are so deep and numerous as to render such recovery impracticable, for the best method of improving them, by planting trees or otherwise, so as to yield the

the improver a reasonable profit for his expences therein, founded in experience, a gold medal; and, for the next best, a silver medal: To be produced by the first of January, 1790.

4th. For the greatest quantity, not less than 500lb of cheese, made on one farm in any of these states, equal in dryness, richness and flavour, to the Cheshire cheese usually imported from England, and which shall be produced to the society by the first of January, 1788, a gold medal; and for the next greatest quantity, not less than 250lb of like quantity, a silver medal. Besides which the society engage to pay for the cheese so produced, at the rate of ten per cent. more than the then current wholesale price at Philadelphia, of Cheshire cheese of the same quality.

Mr. BORDLEY'*s Account of his own and Mr.* SINGLETON'*s Experiments, designed to ascertain, with what Quantity of Seed sown, and at what Distances, Wheat grows best.*

EXPERIMENTS prove, that wheat sown every way equidistant, yields the greatest crops; and, that a number of grains dropped close together, forming clusters, are better than only one or two grains to each cluster: But what is the best distance and number of grains to be dropped together, for forming clusters, are not quite so well ascertained. In Europe it has been proved by experiments, that the crop is increased in proportion to the number of grains sown for each cluster, as far as 15 grains. Mr. Singleton's experiment below, proves the like as far as 13 grains; further he did not try it: I proved it as far as 9 grains, the extent of my trials.

In England, seed wheat set at 4 inches distance, every way, with one grain for each cluster, proved better than broad cast, yet much inferior to what was set at greater distances, with more grains to a cluster. Experiments made in Maryland, taught me to prefer clusters at 6 inches by 6 inches apart, with 6 to 8 or 9 grains (more grains were not tried by me.) Mr. Singleton's experiment confirms these points. I should also prefer placing the grains of each cluster close together. Dropped into holes made with a dibble, they were touched by each other; yet these produced equal to what were set near to the extremity of circles of three inches diameter, the centres of the circles being 8 inches by 8 inches apart; when those dropped into the dibbled holes were only 6 inches by 6 inches apart, all being set at the same time, in ground adjoining and allotted for each method.

Next to a high and perfect cultivation of ground the quantity of seed and method of sowing it, are the most important for producing fine crops of wheat. Every one has his manner (a thoughtless habit in some) of sowing, and proportion of seed; and every one thinks he prepares his ground sufficiently, if not better than his neighbour: But a real, true, and proper proportion, is no where practised in this country. What is the best method of sowing is too generally neglected to be enquired into; and scarcely any seek the knowledge of it thro' experiment

periment—the only faithful instructor. It is wished that farmers would try, in small comparative experiments, various proportions of seed and methods of sowing, in small pieces of ground, ploughed some shallow, some deep, and twice, thrice, to four, five, and six times ploughed.

Mr. Singleton set seed wheat, on the 31st of August, 1785, in clusters, 9 inches by 9 inches apart; and adjoining to it, at 6 inches by 6 inches, in a soil good and proper for wheat, a clay loam. Turkies destroyed some clusters, and many heads; whence there was great irregularity in the produce of heads, &c. yet it appears in this, as in the European, and my experiments made in Maryland, that produce, generally, is in proportion to the nearness of the clusters, as low as 6 inches by 6 inches; and to the number of grains dropped for each cluster, as high as thirteen grains. Such part of Mr. Singleton's table of his experiment as is applicable to what I have said, follows:

	CLUSTERS Seeded	Growing	Grains to each Cluster	Heads produced.	
Distance of Clusters, 9 inches by 9 inches.	6	6	1	104	Heads.
	6	5	2	102	Average, 128.
	6	6	3	134	
	6	5	4	117	
	6	6	5	161	
	6	6	6	94	Average, 145.
	6	6	7	173	
	6	6	8	162	
	6	5	9	152	
	6	6	10	161	Average, 181.
	6	6	11	190	
	6	6	12	167	
	6	6	13	207	
	78	75	—	1924	Equal to 2,000,000 heads an acre.
Distance of Clusters, 6 inches by 6 inches.	9	6	1	44	Heads.
	9	8	2	90	Average, 103.
	9	7	3	136	
	9	7	4	79	
	9	8	3	109	Average, 119.
	9	7	6	90	
	9	9	7	138	
	9	8	8	96	
	9	9	9	153	Average, 160.
	9	9	10	200	
	9	8	11	166	
	9	8	12	127	
	9	8	13	145	
	117	102	—	1573	Equal to 2,687,000 heads an acre.

The

The deficiency in heads, of ſome of the cluſters, 6 inches by 6 inches, is remarkable; and is in ſuch order as to convince us it muſt be owing to ſome accident:—They were the moſt expoſed to the turkies, &c.

An acre ſown 9 inches by 9 inches, contains, 77,000 cluſters; but if ſown 6 inches by 6 inches, it would contain 174,000 cluſters. If then, the growth of the plants is not leſſened by their being too cloſe, the produce, in the latter caſe, muſt far exceed that of the former; and although the branching ſhould not be ſo great, yet the crop muſt be greater; as appears from the above inſtance; where the produce of (heads equally full of grain (is above a fourth more from the cluſter of 6 by 6 inches, than from thoſe of 9 by 9 inches, notwithſtanding their being reduced by poultry ſo much more than the cluſters of 9 by 9 inches.

Auguſt 15, 1786. J. BEALE BORDLEY.

To the Society of Agriculture, at Philadelphia.

The Contemplant. An Eaſtern Tale.

MAAN Benzaid, Soldan of Egypt, commonly ſtiled Abubeker, the Faithful Witneſs, as reſembling him, had ſpent many tranquil and happy days in the boſom of pleaſure and contentment. Every morning did he anoint his head with the oil of gladneſs, when his only ſon Kitchtab, in favour of whom he had amaſſed great treaſures, and extended his conqueſts, was wounded, amidſt the ardours of the chaſe, by an arrow ſhot from an unknown hand, and inſtantly expired.

Maan Benzaid delivered himſelf up to all the gloomy horrors of the deepeſt heart-felt grief; he refuſed to enter again his palace, and retired into a grot, the darkeſt and moſt diſmal he could find in a neighbouring mountain. There he rolled about on the duſt, rent his garments, tore away the hairs of his venerable beard, and would not taſte of the cup of conſolation from the hands of patience. He did not permit his domeſtics to aproach him, and heard nothing but the lugubrious cries of nocturnal birds fluttering about his dark cavern. "Can God be called a Beneficent Being, ſaid Maan Benzaid to himſelf without ceaſing, he who takes pleaſure in wounding the ſoul by unexpected blows; he, who deſtroys his creatures by remedileſs misfortunes? Ye impoſtor Imans, ſpeak to us no more of the goodneſs and juſtice of a Providence that directs all events, and loves mankind. He, whom ye pretend to reign in the heavens, is ſo far from protecting the wretched children of men, that he rather ſeeks amuſement in blaſting the ſweeteſt and gayeſt flowers in the garden of Hope; and, as a pitileſs giant, in levelling with the duſt the ſtrongeſt towers of happineſs, with the iron club of his wrath. If that Being had the goodneſs his prieſts ſing the eulogies of, he would undoubtedly be prevailed on to baniſh thoſe evils which make this world a priſon of anguiſh, and a valley of vanity and misfortune.—I cannot, will not longer remain in it."—He then ſtretched out, with rage, his hand,

hand, which despair had armed with a poignard, and was ready to pierce his heart, when suddenly his cave flashed with lightnings—A being of a beauty and stature more than human, clothed with a robe of celestial azure, crowned with amaranths, and waving a palm tree branch he held in his right hand, stopped short the trembling and astonished Soldan's arm, and addressed him, saying with a majestic smile, "Follow me to the top of this mountain."

When they arrived there, "I am Gabriel, the angel of peace, said this respectable conductor to him; turn thy eyes towards the valley." Maan Benzaid saw a desert barren isle, overspread with burning sands: In the midst of it he perceived a meagre, pale, and ghastly figure. It was a merchant, who was perishing of hunger, and was making dismal lamentations by not finding herb, grain, or spring of water in that desert; he was also imploring the protection of heaven against the tygers, which were ready to devour him. He held in his hands a casket of jewels, which he threw on the sand as useless to him, and with great difficulty crawled along towards an eminence to which he every evening repaired, to espy and give signals to the first ship chance might direct to the island. "Ye masters of the heavens, said Maan Benzaid, do not permit that distressed and forlorn wretch to be devoured by wild beasts!"—"Keep thy tongue silent," said the angel, "and observe."—He looked about him, and saw a ship putting in at this desert island. The joy of the merchant, almost ready to expire for want of food, was not to be expressed, when the captain offered to carry him to his country, if he would give him some reward. The merchant offered him the half of his jewels. and the captain, having accepted it, held council with his people to seize upon the rest, and abandon him to his deplorable fate; they did so, accordingly, and the unfortunate merchant in vain strove to move them to pity, by his supplications and by his tears.

"O Heaven! Wilt thou permit so atrocious an injustice," cried Maan Benzaid! "Take notice," said the angel; "behold that ship, into which thou didst wish that wretch had been received, dashed in pieces by a rock on which it has just now struck; do not you hear the lamentable cries of the seamen! Leave the world to be governed by the Great and Wise Dispenser that has created it! Soon will He relieve that famished man by the provisions that will float a-shore to him; He impresses awe on the wild beast before him, and He will deliver him out of that horrrid desert by means known only to himself. His heart having been influenced and engrossed by avarice, he was not only the most contemptible, but the most unhappy of men. He imagined that there was in riches some transcendent charm, by the help of which he should gratify all his desires, and should never have any thing to fear. This day he has not only began to despise, but even to have riches in horror, by scattering his jewels on the sand, he has been sensible of their inutility, and the behaviour of the seamen has shewn him how pernicious they may be; he is now conscious to himself that they are good or bad, useful or hurtful, according to the temper of the possessor. Happy the man, who has learned wisdom in the school of adversity!

verſity! Now turn thy eyes on that ſide, and thou wilt ſee a ſight far more affecting to thee than that to which thou haſt been a witneſs."

At the ſame inſtant the Soldan ſaw a magnificent palace, adorned with the jaſper ſtatues of his anceſtors; its ivory doors, turning on hinges of Golconda gold, preſented to view a throne of diamonds, environed by the rajas of fifty nations, and by ambaſſadors clad in robes of all ſorts of colours. On this throne ſat Kitchtab, the ſon of Maan Benzaid, whoſe death he ſo bitterly bewailed; and by his ſide was a princeſs, more beautiful than a Houri, one of the delectable nymphs of Paradiſe.

"Oh! beneficent Allah! 'tis my ſon," cried the Soldan;" "ah! let me take him into my arms, and bring him cloſe to my heart!" The angel anſwered him: "Thou canſt not embrace a being that has no ſubſtance; this is merely a viſion; I only ſhew thee what might have been the deſtiny of thy ſon, if he had lived longer."—"And why," cried Maan Benzaid, "was he not permitted to live longer? Why have I not the ſatisfaction to ſee him enjoy ſo much happineſs and power?" "Wait a moment," replied the inhabitant of the fifth heaven. Maan Benzaid, continuing to look attentively, perceived that the face of his ſon, on which he was accuſtomed to ſee an agreeable ſmile, and the ſprightly colours of health, ſometimes indicated the perturbations of rage, and ſometimes the intoxications of drunkenneſs he had indulged; he ſaw likewiſe painted on it, diſdain, terror, and all the wretched ſymptoms of a debauched life; his hands were imbrued in blood; his heart ſeemed rent with the violence of rage; the palace, where before ſparkled all the pomp of the eaſt, was all of a ſudden changed into a dark dungeon: His ſon lay extended on the ground, bound, ſhackled, fettered, and his eyes plucked out: Soon after he ſaw the favourite ſultaneſs, whoſe beauty he had ſo much admired, preſent Kitchtab with a poiſoned cup, which ſhe forced him to drink, and he ſaw her directly after married with his ſucceſſor to the throne.

"Happy," ſaid the angel of peace, "is he, whom Providence has delivered from a criminal ſtate by the angel of death, and from whom Providence has taken a power that would have brought upon him the extremity of wretchedneſs!"

"Enough, cried Maan Benzaid, I adore the impenetrable deſigns of the Almighty Power! From what dreadful evils has not my ſon been preſerved by that death for which I have ſhed ſo many tears! It is a death of innocence and peace which has left on the earth his memory as a bleſſing, and has conſigned his ſoul over to an immortality of happineſs in heaven."

"Throw away the dagger," ſaid the celeſtial meſſenger to him, "with which thou didſt intend to ſmite thyſelf; change thy complaints into a reſpectful ſilence, and thy doubts into profound admiration; can a mortal, without confuſion, and without giddineſs, look into the immenſe abyſs of eternity? Can a mind that ſees only at an infinitely ſhort diſtance, deſcry the whole chain of events? Can the canals thou haſt cauſed to be dug, for receiving the annual inundations of the Nile, contain the waters of the ocean? Remember, that perfect happineſs cannot be given to a creature: Perfect happineſs is the attribute of a great being, which can

can be no more communicated than infinite power and eternity."

After thus ſpeaking, the angel expanded his wings and flew towards the Empyreum. Maan Benzaid returned to his palace, and found in the angel's words the principles of true happineſs.

Perrin and Lucetta, or Rural Probity.

PERRIN was born in Britany, in a village near Vitré. When he came into the world, Poverty received him into her cold embrace; he loſt his father and mother before he could pronounce their names; he owed his ſubſiſtence to public charity; he learned to read and write; this was the utmoſt extent of his education. At the age of fifteen he hired himſelf to a farmer; he was entruſted with the care of a flock. Lucetta, a young girl of the neighbourhood, at the ſame time tended her father's ſheep. She led them to paſtures, where ſhe often met Perrin, who paid her all the little ſervices and aſſiduities that were poſſible at his age and in his ſituation. Their cuſtom of being together, their quiet occupations, their goodneſs of heart, their officious attention to each other, produced a mutual attachment: They were fond of each other's company; they waited with impatience for the hour at which they uſually met in the meadow; they quitted it with regret; becauſe, when they were to leave it, they were to ſeparate. Their young hearts were ſuſceptible; they already felt the paſſion of love, though they were ignorant of its nature and its tendency. Five years glided away in innocent amuſements; their ſentiments grew more animated and ardent; they never met now without the warmeſt emotions, which were heightened by the artleſs expreſſions of their love. Lucetta frequently checked Perrin's paſſion, not without regretting the conſtraint to which ſhe was ſubjected by her conſcious and ingenuous modeſty; Perrin ſighed, and imitated her cautious behaviour. They both wiſhed to be united by wedlock, and communicated to each other their mutual deſire. Marriage is the final object of rural love. Seducement is not known in the innocent village; the coquette and the man of intrigue are characters not to be met with there. Perrin intended to aſk Lucetta of her father; he communicated his intention to his miſtreſs, who bluſhed at the propoſal, yet frankly acknowledged that it gave her a very ſenſible pleaſure. She did not, however, chooſe to be preſent at the interview betwixt him and her father; ſhe told her lover that ſhe was to go to the neighbouring town the next day; ſhe deſired him to avail himſelf of her abſence, and to acquaint her in the evening of his ſucceſs.

The young man, at the appointed time flew to Lucetta's father. He opened his mind to him without reſerve. Studied perſuaſion and art are not the talents of ruſtic orators. He frankly told him that he loved Lucetta.—You love my daughter, anſwered the old man abruptly!—You would marry her!—Are you in earneſt, Perrin?—How do you propoſe to live? Have you clothes to give her? Have you a roof to cover her? Have you food to ſupport her? You are a ſervant; you have nothing. Lucetta is not rich enough to maintain herſelf and you. Perrin, you are not in a condition to keep a wife and family. I have hands, replied Perrin; I have health and ſtrength; a man who loves his wife never wants employment; and what induſtry would I not exert to maintain Lucetta! Hitherto I have gained five crowns every year. I have ſaved twenty; they will defray the expences of the wedding. I will work more diligently; my ſavings will augment; I ſhall be able to take a little farm; the richeſt inhabitants of our village have begun as poorly as I ſhall ſet off in life, why may I not ſucceed as well as they? Very true, Perrin; you are young; you may wait yet for ſome time; when I find you a rich man, my daughter is yours; but till then, make me no more abſurd and romantic propoſals.

Perrin could obtain no other anſwer; he ran to meet Lucetta; he ſoon found her; he was deeply affected with his diſap-

disappointment; she read on his face the tidings he was going to announce. My father then has refused you!—Ah Lucetta, how unhappy I am to have been born poor! But I have not lost all hope; my situation may change: Your husband would have spared no pains to procure you a comfortable subsistence; will not your lover do as much to have the happiness of one day possessing you? We shall yet be united; I will not quit the delightful prospect. I conjure you to keep your heart for me; remember you have pledged it to me.—Should your father propose a match for you—Lucetta!—That is the only misfortune I can fear: Your compliance would terminate my life.—And could I, Perrin, marry any one but you? No? if I am not your wife, I will be the wife of no other man upon earth.

They held this conversation on the road to Vitré. Night advancing, obliged them to quicken their pace. The evening was dark. Perrin's foot hits against something in the road, and he falls, He searches for what occasioned his fall; he finds it; 'tis a heavy bag; he takes it up; and, curious to know what it contains, he goes with Lucetta into a field where a fire, which the peasants had lighted, in the day-time, was yet burning. By the light of this fire he opens the bag, aud finds gold in it.—What do I see? cried Lucerta. Ah! Perrin, you are become rich!—Is it possible, replied Perrin, that it is now in my power to possess you? Can Heaven have been so propitious to our love as to bestow upon me what will procure your father's consent to our marriage and make us happy! This idea infuses joy into their souls. They view the gold with eagerness, almost distrustful of their eyes; sometimes they quit the shining object, and look upon each other with tenderness and transport.—Their first surprise being abated, they count the sum, it amounts to twelve thousand livres. They are enchanted with their immense treasure.—Ah, Lucetta, cries Perrin, your father can no longer oppose my happiness.—Lucetta cannot find words to answer him; but her eyes are animated and eloquent; she presses her lover's hand with rapture. Perrin is now certain that his bliss will soon be ratified: He embraces his mistress with ardour and ecstasy? He is absorbed in the idea of his approaching felicity. Amiable Lucetta, cries he, how dear is this fortune to me; for I shall share it with you!

They tie up their treasure, and proceed towards Lucetta's father's; for they were determined to shew it immediately to the old man. They were now near his house, when on a sudden Perrin stopped.—By this gold, says he, we must expect to be happy; but is it ours? It undoubtedly belongs to a traveller: The fair of Vitré is just ended. Some merchant has probably lost it in his return home; at this very moment, whilst we are giving up ourselves to joy, he, perhaps, is a prey to despair.—Your reflection is terrible, answered Lucetta; the unhappy man, without doubt is in the utmost distress; can we enjoy what belongs to him? You make me tremble.—We were carrying this money to your father, replied Perrin; through its influence, he would unquestionably have consented to make us happy: But could we have been happy in usurping the property of another? Let us go to the rector of our parish: he has always shewn me great humanity; he recommended me to the master whom I serve; I should take no material step without consulting him.

The rector was at home. Perrin gave him the bag which he had found. He owned that he at first looked upon it as a gift from Heaven: He acquainted him with his love of Lucetta, and with the obstacle which his poverty had proved to their union. The good man was all attention to the story; he gave them looks of paternal affection; their behaviour awoke the sensibility of his soul; he saw the ardour of a mutual passion glisten in their eyes; he admired their passion; but he more admired their probity. He applauded their generous conduct. Perrin, said he, cherish these sentiments as long as you live. The consciousness of them will make you happy; and they will draw down from Providence a blessing on your endeavours. We shall find the owner of this money;

money; he will recompenſe your integrity; to his reward I will add a part of the money I have ſaved; Lucetta ſhall be yours; I will take upon me to obtain her father's conſent; you are worthy of each other. If the money which you have depoſited with me, is not reclaimed, it belongs to the poor; you are poor; in reſtoring it to you, I ſhall think that I act in obedience to Providence, who, by your finding it, and lodging it with me, has already marked you out as an object of his favour.

The two lovers retired, ſatisfied with having done their duty, and enlivened with the hope of being yet united. The bag was proclaimed in the rector's pariſh; advertiſements of it were poſted up at Vitré, and all the neighbouring villages. It was claimed by many avaricious and ſelfiſh perſons; but none of them gave an accurate account of the ſum, the ſpecie, and the bag which contained it.

In the mean time the rector did not forget that he had promiſed to eſpouſe Perrin's intereſt. He took a little farm for him; he bought him cattle, and implements of huſbandry, and, two months after, he married him to Lucetta. The hearts of the fortunate couple, who had now arrived at the ſummit of their wiſhes, daily overflowed with gratitude to Heaven, and to the rector. Perrin was induſtrious—Lucetta was attentive to her domeſtic affairs. They paid their landlord with the moſt rigid punctuality; they lived moderately on their profits, and were happy.

Two years expired, and the money was not reclaimed by the owner. The rector thought it ſuperfluous to wait any longer; he took it to the virtuous pair whom he had united. My children, ſaid he, enjoy the bounty of Providence without abuſing it: Theſe twelve thouſand livres are dead with me; employ them to your honeſt advantage. If you ſhould diſcover the lawful owner of them, you ought undoubtedly to reſtore them to him: Diſpoſe of them in ſuch a way, that, though you change their ſubſtance, you may retain their value. Perrin followed his advice; he reſolved to purchaſe the farm which he rented. It was to be ſold; it was eſtimated at more than twelve thouſand livres: But for ready money Perrin hoped to buy it for that ſum. The gold which he found he only looked upon as a depoſit; it could not, he thought, be better ſecured: And the rightful poſſeſſor, if ever he ſhould meet with him, could not be a loſer.

The rector approved the project, and the purchaſe was ſoon made. As Perrin was now proprietor of the land which he had farmed, he beſtowed more pains in the cultivation of it. His fields, kept in better order, and more improved, yielded a larger produce; he lived in that eaſe and abundance which he had been ambitious to obtain for Lucetta. Two children ſucceſſively bleſſed their union; they rejoiced to ſee themſelves renewed in thoſe tender pledges of their love. Perrin, in returning from the field, was uſually met by his wife, who preſented his children to him; he embraced them with tranſport, and then claſped Lucetta in his arms. The children were eagerly officious about their father: one wiped the ſweat from his face; the other attempted to eaſe him of the ſpade. He ſmiled at his feeble efforts; he careſſed him again, and thanked Heaven for having given him an affectionate wife, and children who reſembled him.

Some years after, the old rector died. Perrin and Lucetta lamented his death; their minds dwelt afreſh on what they owed to his humanity; the reflection made them contemplate their own ſituation. We, too, ſhall die, ſaid they, and we ſhall leave our farm to our children. It is not our property. If he to whom it belongs ſhould return, he would be deprived of it for ever; we ſhall take the right of another with us to the grave. This idea they could not ſupport. Delicate in their integrity, they could not be happy while their conſciences charged them with the leaſt appearance of fraud. They immediately had a declaration drawn, and ſigned by the principal inhabitants of the village, which ſet forth the tenure by which they held their farm. They lodged the declaration in the hands of the new rector. This precaution, which they

they thought neceſſary to enforce a reſtitution that juſtice might exact of their children, ſet their minds at eaſe.

Perrin had now been ſettled ten years in this farm. One day, after a forenoon's hard labour, as he was going home to dinner, he ſaw two men overturned in a chaiſe on the high road, at a ſmall diſtance from his houſe. He ran to their aſſiſtance; he offered them his draught horſes to convey their baggage; he begged of them to go with him, and accept ſuch refreſhment as his humble roof afforded. The travellers were not hurt by their fall. This is a very unlucky place to me, ſaid one of them, I cannot paſs it without ſome misfortune. A great miſchance befel me here about twelve years ago: I was returning from the fair of Vitré, and near this ſpot I loſt twelve thouſand livres in gold. But did you neglect, ſaid Perrin, who heard him with attention, to make proper enquiries for your money? It was not in my power, replied the ſtranger, to take the uſual ways to recover it. I was juſt going to make a voyage to the Eaſt Indies; the veſſel in which I was to ſail, would not have waited for me; all the expedients I could have fallen upon, to regain my money, would undoubtedly have been fruitleſs; and the delay which they would have occaſion ed, would have been more prejudicial to me than the loſs of it.

This diſcourſe made Perrin's heart leap for joy: he repeated his invitation with more earneſtneſs; he entreated the gentlemen to accept of the aſylum which he offered them; he aſſured them that his houſe was the neareſt and moſt commodious habitation of the place: They complied with his requeſt: he went of the firſt, to ſhew them the way: He ſoon met his wife, who, acording to cuſtom, came to meet him. He deſired her to haſten home, and prepare a dinner for his gueſts. On their arrival at his houſe, he brought them a refreſhment, and renewed the converſation on the loſs of the twelve thouſand livres. By the ſequel of the traveller's diſcourſe, he was convinced that he was the man to whom he owed a reſtitution. He went to the new rector, informed him of what he had learned, and begged he would do him the favour to dine with him. He accepted his invitation, and accompanied him; admiring, as he went, the joy of the peaſant on a diſcovery which would be his ruin.

Dinner is ſerved up—the travellers are charmed with the hoſpitality of Perrin—they admire his domeſtic œconemy—the benevolence of his heart—the frankneſs of his behaviour—the engaging and ingenuous manner of Lucetta—her aſſiduities, and her kindneſs—they careſs the children. After dinner Perrin ſhews them his houſe, his garden, and his cattle; he informs them of the ſituation, the fertility, and the produce of his fields, all this, added he to the traveller, on whoſe account he was ſo particular, belongs to you. The money which you loſt, fell into my hands; when I found that it was not likely to be reclaimed, I bought this farm with it, which I always intended to give up to him who ſhould convince me that he had a right to it.—I now reſign it to you; if I had died without finding you, the rector has a deed which confirms you r property.

The ſtranger was for ſome moments loſt in amazement—He read the writing which th erector had put into his hand. He looked earneſtly on Perrin—on Lucetta, and their children. Where am I, at length exclaimed he! and what have I heard! What an uncommon manner of proceeding! What virtue, what nobleneſs of ſoul, and in what a ſtation of life do I find them! Have you nothing to depend upon this farm? added he?—No; but, if you do not ſell it, you will need a farmer, and I hope you will give me the preference. Your probity deſerves a different recompence. It is now twelve years ſince I loſt the ſum which you found: In that time God has bleſſed my commerce—it has been greatly extended—it has proſpered—it is long ſince I ceaſed to feel the effects of my loſs. Your reſtitution now would not make me richer. You merit this little fortune: Providence has made you a preſent of it: I could not take it from you without offending

fending my Creator. Keep it; it belongs to yon; or, if I muſt have a right to it, I give it you. You might have kept it; I ſhould never have reclaimed it: What man would have acted like you!

He immediately tore the deed which the rector had given him. The world, ſaid he, ſhould be acquainted with your generous action. A deed to ratify my reſignation in your favour, your right to the farm, and that of your children, is not neceſſary; However, it ſhall be executed, to perpetuate the remembrance of your diſintereſtedneſs and honour.

Perrin and Lucette fell at the feet of the traveller. He raiſed and embraced them. A notary was ſent for; he engroſſed the deed: he had never drawn one of ſuch noble contents. Perrin ſhed tears of gratitude and joy. My children, ſaid he, kiſs the hand of your benefactor. Lucette, by the generoſity of this worthy man, the farm is now become our own; henceforth we may enjoy it without anxiety, and without remorſe.

Perrin and Lucette, in their vacant hours, often paid encomiums to the memory of the old rector, the guardian of their innocence, and the firſt promoter of their happineſs. While they dwelt on the pleaſing ſubject, they felt the beſt emotions of human nature; tears of gratitude and affection ſtarted from their eyes. His precepts had made an indelible impreſſion upon their minds, and, by their conſtant obſervance of them, they hoped to rejoin him in a better world.

The DISCOVERY.

CAPTAIN Ingoldſby was a ſoldier of fortune; the younger ſon of a younger branch of a great and reſpectable family: but his ſword was his patrimony; and having entered early into the profeſſion of arms for a maintenance, he purſued it with that enthuſiaſtic ſpirit of honour, which is dictated by the conſiderations of family pride, the hope of fame, the dread of diſgrace, and the moſt ardent love of glory, and of ones country.

He married, too, like a ſoldier: intereſt made no part of his compoſition. He ſaw and admired his Emma; he formed an acquaintance with her; and found her mind the counterpart of her perſon: young, handſome, and gallant, he met with no difficulty in inſpiring mutual regard, or in obtaining the conſent of her father, a venerable, reſpectable, unbeneficed clergyman.

Happineſs is neither confined to fortune or condition: the amiable couple loved, and love ſupplied all deficiencies. Love reſtrained the gaiety of Mr. Ingoldſby's diſpoſition; and taught his amiable partner the prudence neceſſary to regulate expences, which were to be bounded by the pay of a lieutenant of foot.

Nor did the increaſe of their family, (for heaven bleſſed them with a female infant within the firſt year after their marriage) add to their difficulties; it ſerved only to augment the attention of the father, and the circumſpection of the mother; and they rejoiced in the participation of their ſcanty poſſeſſions, to the offſpring of love, the pledge of the tendereſt affection.

In the care and superintendance of their darling daughter, did their years roll on in peaceable and humble content. If they heaved a sigh, it was for their Miranda's future welfare; if they breathed a wish, it was to see her placed in a situation which might guard her against the attacks of poverty, and the designs of iniquity: from the former, they were aware, beauty and accomplishments would prove no shield; and they trembled, when they reflected, that they might prove the most powerful incitements to the latter.

The sweets of life are not to be enjoyed without its accompanying embitterments. These disquietudes were augmented by a circumstance as unexpected as it was alarming: they were in a moment destined to be torn from each other's arms; or to purchase a continuance of the joys they had experienced in sixteen years society, by incurring an expence they were unable to support, and risquing dangers and difficulties, which female delicacy is little calculated to encounter. The regiment in which Mr. Ingoldsby served, received orders to embark for America, in transports already prepared for their reception.

On the communication of this intelligence, so subversive of their little plans of economy and felicity, Mrs. Ingoldsby earnestly intreated, that she and her daughter might be the companions of his voyage; she enumerated, in the most lively and affectionate terms, all the advantages that might be derived from keeping their little family together; and she displayed, in all the eloquence of feeling grief, the horrors that must await her and her daughter at the moment of their separation. No arguments were necessary to convince him that what she wished must be right; he folded his Emma and Miranda to his bosom; and whilst he wept over the distresses to which all he held dear might be exposed, a smile of approbation burst through the manly cloud, and he exulted in such a wife, and such a daughter. All the difficulties which the narrowness of their finances suggested, were obviated by a thousand arrangements, the ingenious devices of love; and the command of a company, which was conferred on Mr. Ingoldsby before the embarkation, left them no other anxiety than what concerned a future provision for their Miranda.

Few events, differing enough from the common occurrences of life to be worth recording, happened either in the course of their voyage, or on their arrival at Boston; except that the assiduities of a young officer of another regiment, who accompanied them in the same transport, seemed to have made some impression on the heart of the gentle Miranda; who listened to tales of love sanctioned by the approbation of her parents, and sighed out her own confession in strains of artless and irresistible harmony.

Mr. Monson was formed on the model which Captain Ingoldsby had in idea fixed on for the husband of his Miranda. His manners were as mild as his soul was brave; he carried command in one hand, and affection in the other; and his orders were obeyed with that mingled fear and love, with which inferiors in every station look up to those who neither exert their powers in tyranny, nor suffer them to fall into contempt by imprudent and ill-timed indulgence. To the qualifications of a soldier he added those which most highly adorned private life: he was lively, yet steady; generous, without profusion; and, if his expences ever exceeded the strictest limits of prudence, the excess might be attributed to some acts of benevolence, to which his heart and his purse were always equally open. Nor was his income limited; for he was the only son of a gentleman of fortune, who had indulged his propensity to arms at the expence of the most acute and agonizing sensations; and who, with a parental affection as laudable as it is uncommon, subjected him to no restrictions but in the choice of a wife, and in this grand object of the happiness of his life, had only enjoined him to consider birth, education, and virtue, as the most valuable possessions she could bestow on him.

But both Captain Ingoldsby and Mr. Monson were too regardful of decency and propriety to hasten an event of so much importance, till the father of the young gentleman had been acquainted with the attachment: and letters from Mr. Ingoldsby and the lover, were prepared to be dispatched by the first ships which should sail for Europe; and the young soldier conquered his impatience, by the suggestions of conscious dignity and rectitude in this discharge of his filial duty.

But, alas! these precautions were soon rendered fruitless, by events which dissolved the bands of affection; rent asunder the ties of mutual love; darkened the fairest prospects of future happiness; and involved in volved in a gloom, apparently everlasting, connubial joys, present and promised.

On that day, which will ever be marked with horror in the remembrances of those who feel for their country; and which will never revolve without renewing the most acute anguish in the bosoms of those whose fathers, husbands, brothers, or relatives, suffered in the dreadful conflict—on that day, when the attack on Bunker's Hill occasioned a carnage,

a carnage, which thinned the British ranks, and laid her heroes in the dust—Captain Ingoldsby and Mr. Monson stood foremost in the bloody contest: Accident had placed them in the same brigade, and they fought and fell together; the body of the young officer being carried off by the Americans, and the mortally wounded captain conveyed to the habitation of his wretched wife and daughter.

To attempt a description of such a scene, would require a pen inspired by Pity herself: let those who wish to paint it, figure to themselves a brave officer, unstained by a single act in life, which he could possibly recollect with regret, expiring of wounds received in the service of his country; and, with all the dignity of virtue, administering consolation to the objects of his latest affection! Let them represent the wife sinking under the load of accumulated woe, on the bosom of the dying possessor of her heart, and calling back his fleeting spirit to guard her against giving way to the impulses of grief, and the impressions of despair! Let them pourtray youth, beauty, and virtue, stabbed with a double blow; and bereft, in one moment, of a father unequalled in affection, of a lover unrivalled in fidelity, exclaiming by turns for each, and with all the frenzy of inarticulate rage, arraigning the justice of Heaven, and the villainy of man! And if they desire to revel in all the luxuries of woe! Let them attend to the heart-piercing shriek, which announced the departure of the brave, the regretted Ingoldsby.

We shall not follow the unfortunate mourners through the various progressions of grief, from keen and piercing anguish, to silent and corroding melancholy: In the last state they embarked for England, after having received every attention which the governor and garrison could offer, as a tribute to the memory of the deceased, and to the virtues and excellencies of the survivors.

On their arrival in England, their case being made known to their gracious and benevolent sovereign, they were soon relieved by his bounty from the apprehensions of indigence; and, on a pension granted to the mother, and continued to the daughter in case of her death, they retired to a village very remote from the metropolis, and rendered desirable to them by its being the residence of a maiden sister of Captain Ingoldsby, who possessed a considerable portion of the virtues of her brother, and an affection for her niece, which could only be exceeded by that of her mother.

As the fortunes of this lady, though large enough to gratify her wishes, were limited, she and the widow agreed to join their narrow incomes; and as Miranda was their mutual care, so it was the earnest wish of the aunt, that she might be accommodated at their mutual expence; and they entered on their little plan with the most affectionate intentions of rendering it as agreeable and comfortable to each other, as the nature of a situation, in which they each felt, though in different degrees, the pangs of softened but unabated grief, would admit.

But as no retirement will conceal the charms of beauty, nor any circle, however confined, prevent the fame of accomplishments from spreading beyond its limit—Mr. Maxwell, a neighbouring gentleman of fortune and character, was soon captivated with the reports of Miranda's excellencies; and as he was a widower, not much past the prime of life; and had yet an inclination again to wear the silken chains of matrimony, he determined to visit the fair; and if he found her worthy of his heart, to offer his hand; an offer, which he doubted not would be accepted, as his person was far from being disagreeable, his manners polished and elegant, his character unexceptionable, and his fortune very far above any expectations which orphan indigence could form.

To a man of Mr. Maxwell's consequence, few excuses were necessary for a liberty, which, however improper among people of equal fortunes, custom has unworthily commissioned the possessors of wealth to take with those whose situations in life are less eminently favored by the smiles of the blind and undistinguishing goddess.

But Mr. Maxwell was not of a disposition to avail himself of this unmerited superiority; he languished for a proper introduction, and suffered all the pains of impatience, till accident threw in his way the gratification of his wishes. The house which the ladies inhabited was advertised for sale; and, under pretence of an intention to purchase, he obtained permission, in consequence of a proper request, to inspect it on a particular day, which at his instance had been named by the fair tenants.

On that day Mr. Maxwell hastened to the village; and in the earliest moment that had been mentioned, he alighted at Mrs. Ingoldsby's door, not without the most flattering expectations that the politeness of the ladies would prove instrumental to the attainment of the only object he had in view.

Nor were his hopes disappointed. After he had viewed the house and gardens with the air of an intended purchaser, the refreshment of tea was proposed to him, and being accepted without hesitation, he was introduced

troduced to the fair, the amiable, the still mourning Miranda.

Prepared by the universal voice to admire, love was the immediate consequence of a visit, which he requested leave to repeat in terms with which civility could not refuse to comply; and a very few days confirmed Mr. Maxwell the ardent and the professed lover of Miranda.

But her heart was still engaged, nor could she abandon even an hopeless passion; she wished to indulge her regrets through life and was averse to every proposition which tended to turn the edge of her melancholy, and most to those which offered a new object for her affections.

Yet the character, the fortune, the unobjectionable person of Mr. Maxwell, were urged to her by her only friends, with such energy, but mildness of persuasion, that enforced by the declarations of her admirer, that he hoped not to inspire her with love, but to engage her friendship; and an opinion, that in accepting the haud of a man advanced in years, she offered less violence to her former engagement, than if she yielded to the solicitations of a young and pleasing lover—she was prevailed on to promise Mr. Maxwell the accomplishment of his wishes; and a day, at no very considerable distance was named for the completion of his happiness.

The necessary preparations now engaged the attention of Mr. Maxwell, and the two matron ladies; whilst Miranda, like a sacrifice adorned with garlands for the altar, passively yielded to the assiduities of her friends, and suffered the ornaments of her person, and the intended provisions of settlement to be adjusted, without interfering in the management, or participating in the result.

But, a very few mornings before the appointed day, when the intended nuptials were to take place, as Miranda was at breakfast with her mother and aunt, a servant put into her hands a letter, which being known by the superscription to be from Mr. Maxwell, she immediately delivered it to Mrs. Ingoldsby, who, to the utter astonishment of both her auditors, read aloud the contents of it, as follow:

MADAM,

THAT your heart is not at all interested in the intended event, you have, with that candour which renders your character the object of universal admiration, frequently acknowledged to me; you will not therefore even wish to receive an apology for my releasing you from an unsuitable engagement: But as my heart still holds you dear, and your virtues and beauties will ever possess my mind with unalterable regard, so I think it my duty to explain to you the motives by which I am influenced; in a conduct which, however censurable it may appear in the public eye, will, I am persuaded, find a full justification in your goodness of heart, and in the sensibility of your worthy relations.

My long-lost son! my son, whom I had for years resigned to Heaven, is restored to me—and Providence, which has bestowed on me this consummate happiness, will not permit me to add to it a wish which concerns myself.

But I have another explanation to make, in which I am to bespeak your forgiveness for an imposition, which, however innocent with respect to myself, I must confess to have been rather improper with regard to you. My real name is not Maxwell, which I assumed upon the supposed death of my son, when I retired from my usual place of residence, in a distant part of the kingdom, to avoid the importunities of some worthless and disagreeable relations; and this secret I entrusted to only one friend in the metropolis, from whom my son procured directions to his concealed and almost forgotten father.

It is at the particular instance of this son, that I take the liberty to enclose an order on my banker for three thousand pounds, which I entreat you to accept as a small tribute of my gratitude, for your intended goodness to him, who, till he has the honour to disclose to you in person his real name, begs leave to subscribe himself,

Madam, Your most devoted,

Obliged, and obedient servant,

J. MAXWELL.

P. S. Let me entreat you to suffer me to introduce my son to you in the course of our morning's ride.

Before the three ladies could recover from the surprise which this extraordinary epistle had occasioned, the arrival of Mr. Maxwell and another gentleman was announced, and, as the former entered the room, he presented his son to Miranda; who, having uttered the words, 'My Monson!' fell motionless into the arms of his father.

The conclusion of the story is obvious. He who held the welfare of his son in higher estimation than his own happiness, could have no objection to a match which Heaven itself had ordained; and where worth, honour, beauty, virtue, and fortune, are united, happiness must be the sure, the constant attendant.

Solution

Solutions to Questions proposed last month.—By B. W. and R. P.

Solution of Question V.

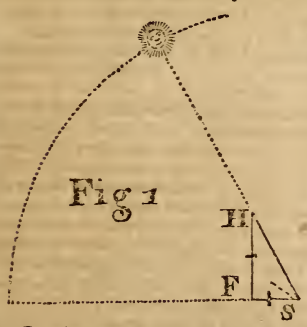
LET 124 $= a$, $x =$ the gallons which the keg contained; then $a - x =$ the first remainder; and as, $a : a - x :: a - x : \frac{\overline{a-x}^2}{a} =$ the second remainder also as, $a : a - x :: \frac{\overline{a-x}^2}{a} : \frac{\overline{a-x}^3}{a^2} =$ the third remainder; whence $\frac{\overline{a-x}^3}{a^2} = \frac{1}{2}a$ by the question, which equation being solved, gives $x = a \times 1 - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}} = 25$ gallons $4\frac{5}{8}$ pints.

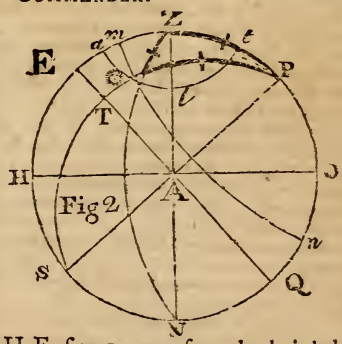
*** *The length of the solution of the* VI*th Question, obliges us to defer it until our next.*

Solution of Question. VII.

RULE. Multiply the sum in pounds by $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the number of days, and cut off two figures to the right, which are half farthings, the rest of the figures are shillings, then for every pound in this sum deduct $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ and you have the interest. Where note, that this rule supposes the year to consist of 365 days 6 hours, and is consequently truer than any table of interest yet published; and on account of its expedition it should be preferred to any rules or tables that we know of.

Solution of Philaster's Question, Columbian Magazine, page 44, by A SEA COMMANDER.





In the annexed projections: let H F, fig. 1. represent the heighth of a man, F S his shadow—then the angle at S will be the sun's altitude, which by plain trigonometry will be found $= 63° 26'$.

In fig. 2. let ZP be the complement of the latitude, P ☉ the complement of the declination, and Z ☉ the complement of altitude, then will the angle Z P ☉ be = ET the time from noon, which, by oblique spherical trigonometry, will be found $= 17\ 18'$ or 1h. 9′ 12″ in the afternoon—and 10h. 50′ 48″ before noon, the time required.

The

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD

A POETICAL EPISTLE, *addressed by a* LADY *of New Jersey, to her* NIECE, *upon her Marriage, i this City,*

WELL! my lov'd niece, I hear the bustle's o'er,
The wedding cake and visits are no more;
The gay ones buzzing round some other bride,
While you with grave ones grace the fire's side.
Now with your usual sweetne s deign to hear,
What from a heart most friendly flows sincere:
Nor do I fear a supercilious smile—
To pay with gay contempt the muse's toil.
For be assur'd, I never will presume,
Superior sense or judgment to assume;
But barely that which long experience brings,
To men and women, those capricious things.
Nor do I once forget how very sage
Th' advice of aunts has been in ev'ry age:
On matrimonial themes they all debate—
Wiseacre's too who never try'd the state.
And 'twould, I own, appear as truly vain
For me, but to suppose I could attain
New light, upon a subject worn out quite;
And which both aunts and authors deem so trite.
But all the nuptial virtues in the class
Of spirit meek, and prudence, I shall pass;
Good nature—sense—of these you've ample store,
And œconomics you have learnt before.
But there are lurking evils that do prove
Under the name of trifles—death to love.
And from these trifles, all the jarring springs,
And trust me, child, the're formidable things.
First then—with rev'rence treat in ev'ry place,
The chosen patron of your future days;
For when you shew him but the least neglect,
Yourself you rifle of your due respect.
But never let your fondness for him rise,
In words or actions to the prying eyes
Of witnesses—who claim a right to sneer
At all the honey'd words, "my life,—my love, —my dear."
Nor from your husband should you e'er require
Those epithets, which little minds admire—
Such short restraints will constantly maintain
That pow'r which fondness strives to reach in vain
And give new joy to the returning hour,
When sweet retirement bars the op'ning door.
Nor do, nor say, before the man you love,
What in its nature must offensive prove:
However closely drawn the mystic ties,
Yet men have always microscopic eyes;
And easily advert to former time,
When nice reserve made females all divine.
"Would she to Damon or Alexis say,
"A thing so rude? and am I less than they?"

Whene'er your husband means to stay at home
Whate'er th' occasion—don't consent to roam;
For home's a solitary place to one
Who loves his wife and finds her always gone.
At least consult the temper of his mind,
If vex'd abroad, he finds himself inclin'd
From public business to relax awhile;
How pleasing then the solace of a smile.
A soft companion to relieve his care,
His joy to heighten, or his grief to share?
Unbend his thoughts and from the world re tire,
Within his sacred home and round his chearfu fire;
Nor let him know you've made a sacrifice,
He'll find it out himself: and then he'll prize
Your kind endeavours to promote his ease,
And make the study of your life to please.
Another rule you'll find of equal weight,
When jars subside, never recriminate;
And when the cloud is breaking from his brow
Repeat not *what* he said, nor *when*, nor *how*.
If he's tenacious, gently give him way,
And tho' 'tis night, if he should say, 'tis day.
Dispute it not, but pass it with a smile;
He'll recollect himself, and pay your toil,
And shew he views it in a proper light;
And no confusion seek to do your right:
Just in his humour meet him; no debate,
And let it be your pleasure to forget.
His friends with kindness always entertain,
And tho' by chance he brings them, ne'er com plain;
Whare'er's provided for himself and you,
With neatness serv'd, will surely please them too.
Nor e'er restrict him, when he would invite
His friends in form, to spend a day or night:
Some ladies think the trouble is so great,
That all such motions cause a high debate;
And madam pouts and says, I would not m
How much to company you were inclin'd,
If I had things to entertain genteel;
And could but make my table look as well,
As Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. can do;
I'd be as fond of company as you.
And oft a richer service bribes the feast,
Than suits his purse, and makes himself a jest:
And tho' the good man gains his point at last,
It damps convivial mirth, and poisons the repast.
But you, my dear, if you would wish to shine,
Must always say, *your* friends are also *mine*:
The house is your's, and I will do the best,
To give a cheerful welcome to each guest.
Nor are those maxims difficult to cope
When stimulated by so fair a hope,

To

ch the sumrit of domestic bliss;
rown each day with ever smiling peace.
v if these lines one caution should contain,
n that end, my labour's not in vain;
e assur'd, my dear, while life endures
every tender sentiment, I'm yours,

E M I L I A.

To A M E L I A.

OM love and friendship's fond desires, again
y Amelia, to the distant plain.
! that plain no more a charm can boast,
ire its honours, and its verdure lost.
bending groves the northern blasts resound,
lle each varied beauty of the ground.
oves forgot, the feather'd songsters fly
k some happier clime and milder sky:
dark brow'd storms in dreadful pomp
appear,
'ring winter shuts the tardy year.
pes and wishes wave the hasty wing;
y to antedate returning spring.
arce enjoy'd its gentle, pleasing reign,
circling seasons close the year again.
thus, my friend, 'tis thus thro' life we go,
ng bliss and still possessing woe.
ns our wishes to their period haste,
nn'd the present, and disprov'd the past.
the savage, who, all wild, untaught,
not the mental misery of thought;
most wish to triumph in the course;
blest glory in corporeal force;
'ly mounting Fame's ensanguin'd car
s the terrors of successful war;
h that thro' th' admiring tribes around,
me and actions, transient meed, resound,
wets to transmit his well-earn'd praise,
ng heroes of succeeding days;
ited that one pang alike shall close
d of his triumph and his woes;
'mid present joys he does not bear
ful prescience of a future care:
g sweet refinement not to know,
ich our pleasures sublimated flow.
nability! what charms are thine,
smiling sadness, sorrow, all divine!
l to thy praise, no more I give the strain
v prolific of imagin'd pain.
of friendship, joy-dispensing pow'r,
e what blessings cheer the adverse hour!
e the spring does balmy sweets exhale,
ngs of gladness swell the vernal gale;
e light-wing'd pleasures frolic round,
blooming flow'rets variegate the ground;
, without the joys which you afford,
bounteous autumn crown the loaded board
ft'ning even sullen winter's reign,
giv'st the solace of our ev'ry pain.

Trust me, Amelia, were I doom'd to dwell
The tenant of some lone, sequester'd cell;
No gentle friend, to whom I might impart
The woes and pleasures of a social heart;
Some beauteous tree or blooming flow'ret near,
Should sway my passions, and divide my care.
By this I'd pass each slow-retiring day;
Joy in its rise, and sigh in its decay;
And when dark clouds the face of heav'n deform,
For this I'd tremble at the threat'ning storm.

The Lover's Complaint.

ONE morning by the early dawn.
I lonely pensive stray'd,
Beside a gentle murmuring stream,
That edg'd a fragrant mead:—
A red-breast on a neighbouring bough,
Devoid of anxious care,
Warbling a soft and am'rous lay
To please his fav'rite fair.
Attentive to his strain she sat
Hard by within his view,
And now and then she strok'd her breast,
To give a brighter hue.
He saw, delighted, what she did,
And rais'd his love-wrought song,
For her alone he wish'd to bless,
Of all the feather'd throng.
Sing on, sweet warbler, sing, I said,
You've got a grateful task,
Whilst you can please the fair you love,
You need no more to ask.
I could be happy, too, and sing,
Was she I lov'd but near,
But, ah! I have no heart for that—
Since she's not by to hear.
Sometimes I fancy her with me,
And, thoughtless, raise an air:
Then stop, when round about I look,
And find she is not there.
But when she comes, we'll walk this way,
And take the fav'rite tree,
You on the topmost bough with yours,
And mine beneath with me.
We'll strive the tend'rest strains who'll raise,
And happiest make his love,
Echo shall judge between our lays
And tell from yonder grove.

An INDIAN ECLOGUE.

Scene, the BANKS of the OHIO.

Time, MORNING.

SCARCE had the morn her orient course begun,
Or early breezes fann'd the rising sun,
When Mingo on Ohio's margin stood,
And told his sorrows to the gliding flood;—
" With love of glory would the chiefs inflame
" My breast; and lead me to the field of fame:

'In vain with glee, they shew their scalps and scars,
"The glorious trophies of their former wars,
"On me their praises and reproofs are lost,
"No flame but love, but scorching love, I boast,
"The nimble Lawrah does my breast inspire,
"Wakes every sense, and sets me all on fire:
"Enraptur'd while I view her yellow neck,
"As soft as bear-grease, and as beaver sleek,
"From her grey eyes the living lightnings rush,
"Like the fresh dew-drops glitt'ring thro' a bush.
"But vain my songs re-echo through the shade,
"Nor vows. nor tears, can move the haughty maid.
"E'en late I met her fainting in the track,
"Her child and blanket dangling at her back;
"Scarce mov'd her feet beneath the heavy load,
"And drops of sweat bedew'd the groaning road.
"Yet other nymphs with fruitless ardor burn,
"And feel a passion I can ne'er return.
"In vain with gifts of fish, Agolla strove
"To shake my constancy and win my love.
"Her rough advances like a skunk I shun,
"And from her face with eager footsteps run;
"But vain my songs re-echo thro' the grove,
"Nor vows, nor tears, the haughty maid can move:
"Then cease these fruitless plaints, I'll take my spear,
"And thro' the forest chace the shaggy bear;
"The bounding buck shall own my oft try'd art,
"And feel this arrow rankling in his heart.

Burlington. A*******.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE minuteness of the observations made by your correspondent, Philo-Naturæ, on the *coitus*, the *travail*, and the *delivery* of the *locust*, to some of which, I presume, he acted as *accoucheur*, induces me to request a place in your Magazine for the following lines, imitated from a humourous piece of satire lately published in London. I would not wish to hurt the feelings of your correspondent, the merit of whose Essay I readily acknowledge. However, these lines will probably excite an innocent laugh, in which he will have no objection to join.

"—— So great a Nat'ralist was he,
"That to a frog he'd midwife be;
"Could even couch a dew-snails eye;
"Could shoe a gnat, or shave a fly;
"Could cut musquetoe's feet for corns,
"Could pare their nails or sharp their horns;
"He'd trim ephemeræ for fight,
"And set their heels and crests aright.

ZOILUS.

Address to the Owner of a Singing-Bird

THE tuneful strains that glad thy hear
From whence, Horatio, do they flo
Thy warbler's song, unknown to art,
But breathes his little soul of woe.
His life of pleasure but a day,
That transient day how soon it flies!
Regard, my friend, his plaintive lay,
Restore him to his native skies.
'Ere while a tenant of the grove,
And blithest of the feather'd train,
He gave to freedom, joy and love,
The artless tributary strain.
Indignant see him spurn the cage,
With feeble wings it's wires assail,
And now despair succeed to rage,
And sorrow pour the mournful tale:
"Oh you, whose fond parental care,
"First bade my grateful song arise,
"First taught me how to wing the air,
"And range abroad the boundless skies.
"My grief for you, ah! who can tell?
"Who now each duteous right performs i
"And when you bid the world farewe
"With leaves shall shroud your lifeless fo
"But oh! still deeper than the rest
"For thee, dear partner of my love,
"Do anxious cares assail my breast:
"Ah! whither, whither dost thou rove?
"What clime, what distant region hea
"Thy tender song of sorrows flow?
"Who now thy pensive moments chear
"And soothes or shares thy ev'ry woe?
"For thee I tun'd the tuneful lay;
"Then tuneful lays farewel to you,
"To all that's charming, all that's gay,
"And thou dear flatt'rer, Hope, adieu!"

To AMANDA.

WHEN first I saw thee graceful mo
With ev'ry winning beauty bless
Each look, each smile, awakened love,
And hope, and fear, by turns possess'd.
Cytherea, pleas'd, beheld the scene,
And gave thy cheeks the blushing rose,
The graces join'd a heav'nly mien,
But Virtue's worth superior flows.
A mind adorn'd with ev'ry charm,
Where sense, improv'd by goodness, reign
Such merits fix, as well as warm,
Affording happiness in chains.
Each fair one has the power to snare,
By various methods (as we're told)
"Some captive with a single hair,"
But thou with chains more sure than gold.

J.

M.

tial's 34th Epigram, Book III. *imitated.*

To Miss M. WHITE.

Y lovely maid, I've often thought,
Whether thy name be just or not;
osom is as cold as snow,
i we for matchless white may show.
hen thy beauteous face is seen,
anettes thou'rt the charming queen.
e our doubts, let it be known,
rather art inclin'd to *brown.*

J. B.

The BALLOON.

'HEN Homer's * mouse heroic, left the strand,
l, boldly plunging, lost his native land;
n'rous soul his country's wonder mov'd,
ge they wonder'd, envy'd and approv'd.
s bright example oft before his eyes,
rave Pilatre † dares attempt the skies;
pathless regions urge his casual way,
worlds explore—from thence the old survey.
nine! who gay on Ida's summit rove,
ay and wanton round the throne of Jove,
nd one moment from th' Olympic hill,
e my bosom and direct my quill.
r, far hence, ye dry pedantic rules,
corn of genius—dull resource of fools.
w swiftly bounding thro' the yielding air,
t shouts of triumph rose the rapid car,
some strong bird by force superior bound,
rone on earth, and panting beats the ground,
d some kind hand unloose the galling strings,
the low dust, with conscious joy he springs,
mounts exulting on triumphant wings.
t wall, what barrier can the force withstand,
an's presumptuous sacrilegious hand?
since from earth's remotest caves he bore
glittering diamond and the golden ore,
since, rough Boreas check'd his rudest frost,
Neptune now his matchless car has lost;
iscontented with this ample sphere,
middle field of ocean and of air.
ho knows in time, but proud and restless man
form some project and invent some plan
' Ætna's horrid womb with ease to go,
re liquid flames and fires eternal glow?

§ Ariel long strove, with pensive thoughts oppreſt,
For sacred passions laboured in his breast;
With grief and rage he saw aspiring man
Invade his realm, and thus the chief began:
"Ye various sylphs who flit thro' ambient air,
"Who guard your monarch, or attend the fair;
"These fears give o'er—your sev'ral tasks pursue,
"This dreadful monster, Ariel will subdue,
"Be his the danger, his the glory too."—
Thus spoke the chief, and bow'd his rev'rend head,
His subjects heard him, and his voice obey'd;
Repeated plaudits from the croud arise,
Float on the gale, and die amid the skies.

Now slowly rising on th' obsequious wind
Mov'd the fam'd car, nor left a track behind:
Then to the globe flits Ariel, tho' unseen
By the brave master of the vast machine.
A dreadful flambeau from its case he drew,
(The sad event th' aeronaut then knew)
The fatal weapon was a blazing spoke,
Which from the wheels of Sol's bright car he broke.
Stay---stay thy hand, O Ariel, spare the car;
We yield thee all the honours of the air.
Can such strong passions set thy breast on flame,
And dost thou envy brave Pilatre's name?
All---all is vain, by pow'rful vengeance mov'd,
Ariel regards not how Rosiere was lov'd.
The fatal torch applied, not even thy pray'r,
O wretched aeronaut! can save thy car---
Descend humanity, and spread thy veil;
For sympathy must deeply feel the tale.

But erring man, to truth for ever blind,
To casual causes these effects assign'd:
"Yet trust the muse, she saw it thro' the skies,
"Tho' mark'd by none but quick poetic eyes."
And hence let distant future ages know
What dire effects from mad ambition flow,
Learn hence to curb each wild presumptuous dream,
Each foolish project, each aerial scheme;
To keep their veins within their proper sphere,
Nor cars, nor castles launch into the air.

1786.

A SIMILE.

THE longest age is but a winter's day,
Some break their fast, and then depart away:
Others stay dinner, and depart full fed:
The longest age but sups, and goes to bed.

* Vide Homer's Betrachomyomachia.

† Monsr. Pilatre de Rosiere, who, with another gentleman, mounted in a balloon, near Bou-, in France; when they had ascended to a vast height, the balloon took fire, and they fell were dashed to pieces.

‡ The genius of the air.

INTELLIGENCE.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BERLIN, *August* 19.

THE king of Prussia, having at intervals fallen into a kind of lethargy for the two preceding days, expired on the 17th of this month, at three o'clock in the morning, in the 75th year of his age, having reigned 46 years, 2 months, and 17 days.

Some hours after, this event was publicly announced to the garrison of Berlin by the governor (the gates being shut) who at the same time caused the oaths of allegiance to his present majesty to be tendered to the different regiments.

The funeral pomp is to take place at Potsdam, on the first of September, with the same ceremonies that were performed at the death of his late majesty's father.

London, Sept. 11. We learn from Amsterdam, that a meeting was held there, composed of eighty magistrates of the cities and states of the Seven United Provinces. The domestic affairs of the republic have been the important subject of their deliberations. These truly patriotic regents have drawn up a contract of association, which may be justly called, "The act of patriotic confederation." The fathers of the people have bound themselves publicly and solemnly, to endeavour, at the expence of their fortune, if that should become necessary, to obtain the redress of the abuses that have crept into the constitution, to the prejudice of civil liberty. They even pledge their lives in the pursuit of it, if that becomes necessary. The foundation of this salutary reform rests upon four principal points: First, the destruction of an aristocracy; secondly, to establish checks to a licentious democracy; thirdly, the maintenance and protection of the stadtholdership, but according to the principles of the constitution; fourthly, the supremacy of the reformed religion, at present the reigning religion of the state, which has a right by this title to enjoy all the privileges annexed to it: Nevertheless, without encroaching upon the natural privileges of citizens, professing a different religion.

A letter from Paris, dated August 18, says, "The confederacy, lately formed in Holland against the prince stadtholder, may very possibly disturb the tranquillity of Europe, by the part which the other powers will in the end, take in this intestin sion, which, under pretence of re-estab the constitution of the United Provi its true basis, may change the form and substitute democracy for aristo Prussia and England have too much in maintaining the stadtholdership, come to the assistance of their relati ally; on the other hand, those w themselves the patriotic party are hig tolled."

The annual circulating meeting people called Quakers, for the Seven V Counties, was held the 10th inst Gloucester. The number of these pe friends assembled, was very great, an demeanour is such as tends to promot gard to decency and good order, am ranks of people, who have a continu striking instance of these virtues, and happy influence, in the conduct and a ance of this very large and resp society.

September 16. A letter from Amst dated September 4, says, "Our yeste letters from Elburgh, contain the most ing intelligence. The inhabitants, a as those of Hattern, are preparing vig ly to oppose the oppressive scheme state of Guelderland, to whom they ha clared, by their deputies, that as they stood it to be the former's intention t troops against the respective towns were determined to repel force by and preserve their freedom unshaken at the peril of their lives and property testing before God and the world, all that hath been, or may hereafter tertaken against them, and making the answerable for all the blood that m spilled on the occasion.

"The above two towns are only eight miles distance from each other. troops marching against Elburgh, hav large pieces of ordnance, and make preparation for a siege. On the other several reinforcements of men, ammun and stores, have been safely conveyed burgh by the burgesses and armed foci this city. Thus far yesterday's post dread every instant to hear of some disagreeable event."

The death of the late king of Prussi brought the state of Holland to an ala

crisis; the republican party are now openly arising in opposition to the stadtholder's authority, so that a civil war is no longer to be averted!

Some letters were received in town yesterday from Cadiz, which mention the very sudden and unexpected order which had arrived only two days before Madrid, for the fitting out seven men of war, two of which, La San Isidore, and El Castillane, are of the line. Part of this force is intended for South America, and the remainder for the Philippine Islands, for the protection of which the Spaniards are become exceedingly jealous.

One mode of traffic adopted by some adventurers in this country, is to ship off a freight for America. The ship and cargo, on her arrival, are immediately converted into American property, and sent on to the East Indies, where her lading is bartered for India goods, which supply the American markets, to the detriment of this country.

Petersburgh, (Virg.) Nov. 3. A letter from a delegate in the assembly to a gentleman in this town, dated Richmond, November 1, says, "To the glory of this commonwealth, a vote has passed this day in the house of delegates, upon two petitions, presented to us, for the emission of paper money to this effect, viz. That the emission of paper money is unjust, impolitic, and destructive of that virtue which is the basis of republican government.—Eighty-four in favour of this resolution, and seventeen against it."

Richmond, Nov. 8. A letter from Kentucky, dated October 8, says, "From the wilderness we have an account of a most melancholy disaster that happened between Laurel-river and Racoon-creek, on the 3d instant; about 25 Chickamoga Indians rushed on a camp of travellers, killed 16 persons on the spot, and wounded several more, who are not yet heard of; took 5 young women prisoners, and carried away all the horses, cattle, and most of the dry goods; fifty men well armed from this district are in pursuit of the Indians.

"General Clarke, with the troops, arrived safe at Post St. Vincent, was reinforced with 53 Americans and 150 French inhabitants of that place; he took about 60 of the Piankeshaw tribe prisoners, who were at that post—hath detached col. Legreau with 250 men to cut off the Indians in a village adjacent—left a garrison in the town: and hath marched with 600 men towards the Wia town on the Wabash.

November 9 A report is now current, that general Clarke had gone on an expedition against the Indians, who, having intimation of his design, removed their corn and other property, together with their women and squaws to some of the Chippewa towns; but that colonel Logan was dispatched to destroy their stores, while General Clarke was to attack the Indians in the front: In both these enterprizes our arms were successful. Colonel Logan burnt their towns and above 4000 bushels of corn, and took some prisoners, and general Clarke routed the party which he attacked, after a short engagement, making great slaughter amongst them, and capturing 60 prisoners.

New-York, November 6. Saturday morning the Roman Catholic church in this city was privately consecrated to the service of the Almighty God, by the reverend Mr. Nugent, rector of said church; when further progress is made in the building, it will will then be dedicated with the usual solemnities. There were present at the consecration, his excellency Don Gardoqui, and his son, his excellency's secretary, and several other gentlemen of distinction.

November 7. The following deposition has been published by order of Congress.

Westmoreland County, ss.

The deposition of George Brickell, of the county aforesaid, taken the 13th of September, 1786, Deposeth and saith, that he left Ottaway River, about fifty miles below the Lower Sandusky, the 6th of this instant September; that there were 1700 Indian warriors assembled at the Shawanese towns, and that their number in a short time would be 2000; that their intention was to strike first the Wheeling settlement and lower down the Ohio; that all the nations were joined and held a treaty on the 5th at Lower Sandusky, which began early in the morning and lasted till after dark; that they had lately brought into the Shawanese towns thirteen or fourteen scalps and four prisoners, two of which were women, whom the Indians burned before their faces: The men were to share the same fate in a few days: That the women's names were Moore, one the wife of a captain Moore, the other her daughter: That Samuel Bealer, who had this summer removed to the Indian Country from Wheeling Settlement, and his family, were all killed: That a Captain Caldwell read his papers among the Indians, particularly land-warrants, as he told this deponent: That this deponent believes from these and other circumstances, and from the information given him by every person in that country, the whole of the Indian Nations are determined to strike in the Fall when they get their corn secured, excepting the Cornplanter, who has refused to join them as yet: That there has been a reinforcement of troops at Detroit, this Fall, in three vessels, but does not know the number:

ber: That one Williams, a half-blooded Indian, told this deponent and the others with him, that if the Indians knew they were informed of what was going on they would be killed before they got home. And further this deponent saith not.

(Signed) GEORGE BRICKELL.
Sworn and subscribed before
GEORGE WALLACE.

Elizabeth-Town, Nov. 1. It must give every lover of this country pleasure to be informed, that the nail manufactory is brought to such perfection throughout the United States of America, as to stop the importation of that article; and there remains not a doubt but this and many other branches of manufacture, if countenanced by government, would soon rival the British.

Albany, Nov. 2. We have it from good authority that the governor of Canada has forbidden the Canadian and Nova-Scotia refugees, who have had lands granted them by this state on Lake Champlain, settling at Point O'Tair on said Lake; as it is a British garrison, which he alleges he has orders not to evacuate or surrender.

November 9. A gentleman who arrived in town on Monday last from Canada, informs us, that on the 22d of October arrived at Quebec, his excellency lord Dorchester, (formerly Sir Guy Carleton) governor-general of all his Britannic majesty's possessions in North America. The British newspapers say he has full powers to treat with the Congress of the United States touching the surrender of the frontier posts, which ought to have been given up so long ago.

Those posts are yet held by the British, in the most daring violation of the treaty of peace, to the great detriment of this state's commerce, and to the eternal disgrace of the United States.

By means of the forts which the British hold to the westward, they are enabled to assist the Indians with their counsel and otherwise, in the depredations which they have already commenced on the frontiers of Virginia.

Hartford, Nov. 6. By a gentleman of undoubted veracity from the county of Hampshire, we are informed, that Mr. Shaise, who commanded the late mob at Springfield, has enlisted 1700 men, who have engaged to protect him, should government attempt to do him justice; and that he had the impudence to write, the week past, to the selectmen of Springfield, ordering them to see that their militia hold themselves in readiness to march at a minute's warning, to join his party; and that each man must be properly armed, and carry sixty rounds of cartridges. "If these things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?"

Providence, (R. I.) Nov. 9. The following proceedings were had by the society of the Cincinnati of this state, at their meeting in this town, on Thursday last, viz.

"This society, taking into their most serious consideration the situation of the United States, are convinced, that the present disturbances in the several parts of the federal government, and the depredations of the Savages upon their frontiers, are excited by the joint exertions of daring emissaries and disaffected citizens:

"That the jealousies existing in the states tend to the subversion of their most essential liberties, and are dangerous to the national compact;—therefore the virtue, the firmness, and the activity of every class of people, are necessary to meet the impending evils:

"Wherefore it was resolved *nem. con.*

"1st. That we have ventured our lives and fortunes to obtain sovereignty and independence—we pledge ourselves, in the most sacred manner, to defend and support them against foreign invasions and internal enemies.

"That therefore we will render our best services, whenever ths cause of our country shall require them, consistently with those great principles which first inspired our general order."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 1.

The honorable Arthur St. Clair, Charles Pettit, William Irwin, Samuel Meredith, and William Bingham, esquires, were yesterday elected delegates in Congress for this state for the ensuing year.

A letter from an officer at Fort M'Intosh, dated September 29, *says:*

"Our tawny brethren are like to be very troublesome; they have killed several people lately; the last a boy, about twelve miles below Wheelen, on the Virginia side of the Ohio; they took another boy and four horses, but being pursued by the inhabitants four of them mounted the horses and swam the river, the remaining three, with the boy got into a canoe, when the pursuers came to the banks of the river and fortunately killed the three Indians and retook the boy, whom the Indians had wounded in the arm. All the settlers on the south side of the Ohio below Wheelen, a distance of forty miles, have fled to that place, and stockaded themselves. The people opposite to us are much alarmed and talk of withdrawing to the more settled parts of the country. It is really distressing to think how these poor people have suffered, and are likely to suffer, unless the Savages are brought to peaceable terms, to accomplish which, Congress must adopt vigorous and proper measures, and trust no longer to treaties with such people."

Novembe

November 6. List of the members of the present general assembly of this state."

Those in *Italics* were not in the last assembly

CITY OF PHILAD.
William Will,
Robert Morris,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
George Clymer,
Jacob Hiltzheimer.

CO. PHILAD.
Thomas Mifflin,
Isaac Gray,
William Robinson,
John Salter,
George Logan.

BUCKS.
Samuel Foulke,
Gerardus Wynkoop,
John Chapman.
Valentine Upp.

CHESTER.
James Moore,
Richard Willing,
Robert Ralston,
Samuel Evans,
Richard Thomas,
Townsend Whelen.

LANCASTER.
Samuel Atlee,*
Alexander Lowrey,
Adam Hubley,
Emanuel Carpenter,
Joseph Work,
George Ross.

YORK.
David M'Conaughty,
Michael Schmy er,
David M'Clellan,
Joseph Lilly,
Henry Tyson,
Adam Eichelberger,

CUMBERLAND.
Robert Whitehill,
Thomas Bale,
Thomas Kennedy,
David Mitchell.

BERKS.
Joseph Heister,
Philip Kreemer,
Gabriel Heister,
David Davis,
Daniel Clymer.

NORTHAMPTON.
Peter Trexler,
Thomas Mawhorter,
Robert Brown.
Peter Burkhalter.

BEDFORD,
John Piper,
John Cannon,

* * * * * * *

NORTHUMBERLAND.
Frederick Antis,
Samuel Dale.

WESTMORELAND.
William Finlay,
James Barr,
Hugh Brackenridge.

WASHINGTON.
Alexander Wright,
John M'Dowell,
John Flanagan,
James Allison.

FAYETTE.
Theophilus Philips,
John Gilchrist.

FRANKLIN.
Abraham Smith,
James M'Calmont.

MONTGOMERY.
Charles Moore,
Samuel Wheeler,
James Hockley,
Jacob Riffe.

DAUPHIN.
Robert Clark,
Jacob Miley.
John Carson.

* *Since dead.*

November 8. On Saturday last his excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected president, and the honourable Charles Biddle, Esq. was re-chosen vice-president of the supreme executive council.

A letter from a gentleman in Lisbon to his friend in Alexandria, dated August 21, says, "Several American ships have lately arrived here from America, within a few days past, without receiving any damage from the Algerines. Indeed no Algerine cruiser has been seen on this coast this year, owing to the Portuguese men of war and frigates being very vigilant in their cruises off the coast; consequently I apprehend no danger."

November 11. On Monday, the 6th inst. five Light Infantry companies, a detachment of artillery, and the light dragoons of the county, assembled on the Commons of this city, took up a line of march, proceeded to a field on the Germantown road, performed several evolutions and firings, returned to the Commons in the evening, (making a detour or circuitous march of near nine miles), expended the residue of their ammunition, prepared for the purpose, and thus concluded the parade exercise for the season. Col. Mentges, inspector-general was honoured with the command on the occasion.

November 22. On Friday, the 17th instant, arrived in town from the western circuit over the mountains, the chief justice and judge Rush, having held courts of oyer and terminer and nisi prius in the counties of Franklin, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, and Bedford. The same judges have, in the course of the last year, held courts in every county beyond the Susquehannah, and travelled near a thousand miles; and it will doubtless please the friends of virtue and humanity to hear, that in their progress through so great a part of the state, not a single person has been capitally convicted before them.

Last Saturday arrived in this city from London, Phineas Bond, Esq. his Britannic majesty's consul for the states of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and commissary for commercial affairs within the dominions of the United States.

This day the two following resolves were agreed to by this state, on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons.

"Whereas it is the duty of the freemen of this commonwealth, to apportion the public burdens as equally as possible—and to lessen the expences of assessing and collecting the taxes, as far as is consistent with the interest of the state:

"Therefore, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and lay before this House a plan for the more equal assessment and collection of the public taxes.

"And for the enabling the committee to obtain the necessary information, for their government,

"Resolved, That the commissioners of the respective counties be, and they are hereby directed to furnish the said committee, with all such information as they may find it necessary to apply to them for, touching the assessment and collection of taxes within their respective counties."

Nov. 29. A letter from a gentleman in Danville (Kentucky) to his correspondent in Richmond, dated October 27, says, "The troops under the command of General Clarke

Clarke returned the 15th inſtant, and I am informed the greateſt diſorder prevailed among them from the time they marched from Clarkeſville; ſome of the officers were arreſted and broke by a court martial on their march to Poſt St. Vincent's, which occaſioned an uneaſineſs among the ſoldiers, but was made eaſy in ſome meaſure by the General's re-inſtating them again to their former commands: Thus they arrived at Poſt St. Vincents, where they made priſoners, 42 Indians, who were with the French and Americans at that place, in a friendly manner; they were kept in confinement but a ſhort time before they were ſet at liberty; and enlifted 300 men from the Poſt with him, and appointed officers to command them, to keep garriſon at Poſt St. Vincents for one year; this buſineſs detained them ten days. In this time the ſoldiers began to be very uneaſy, and wiſhed to return home; however the General prevailed with them to march from that place towards the principal towns on the Wabaſh River, aſſuring them, the buſineſs which they came on could be effected in a few days, On the third day's march towards the towns, about 200 of the men were very clamorous, and in the afternoon refuſed to march any further: On the firſt information the General received of it, he ordered a halt, and in the moſt preſsing manner, begged them only to march with him three days more; in which time, he had reaſon to believe, the Indians would either be received in a hoſtile manner, or they would make application for peace: No argument the General could make uſe of had any effect with them: The General thought it moſt adviſeable to collect his officers in council when it was agreed upon to return, and they accordingly ſet off. The General himſelf ſtaid at Poſt St. Vincents, with a view of holding a treaty with the Indians, provided they were inclined for it.

"Colonel Logan marched from the Mouth of Limeſtone about the 1ſt inſtant, with 800 men, (600 of whom were on horſeback) againſt the Shawaneſe towns on the Head of the Miami, and had it not been for a deſerter that got in and informed the Indians of their approach, in all probability the whole army would have been in their towns before they had known any thing of their coming. It appears that before the deſerter had got in, moſt of the warriors had gone out in order to meet General Clarke, not knowing of any other party marching againſt them; ſo that by the time Colonel Logan appeared in ſight, moſt of the Indians had left the towns They made priſoners 32 women and children, and killed 11 men, among them was their chief, King Melantha, who gave himſelf up without any reſiſtance, with his wife and children, and afterward was murdered by a Colonel M'Gary. They burnt 10 towns and villages and all their corn; brought off ſeveral horſes and a quantity of plunder. The ſquaws and children priſoners arrived here the 21ſt inſtant, where I expect they will continue until exchanged."

MARRIAGES.

In Wilmington. Rev. Dr. C. H. Wharton, to Miſs Polly Weems.

In New-York. Colonel John Pierce, to Miſs Nancy Bard.

In Baltimore. Mr. Cumberland Dugan, to Miſs Peggy Kelſo.

In Boſton. Rev. T. H. Chipman, to Miſs Jane Harden.

In Philadelphia, Mr. Iſaac Wharton, to Miſs Rawles—Mr. John Field to Miſs Deborah Williams—Mr. Jeſſe Waterman, to Miſs Phœbe Parvin—Mr. Thomas Morgan to Miſs Wall.

DEATHS.

In Philadelphia Mr. Charles Maſon, aſtronomer—Colonel Samuel J. Atlee, member of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate for Lancaſter county.

In Burlington. Miſs Ackey Butler.

In New-York. Mr. Cornelius Bradford

In Queen Anne's County, Maryland. Mr James Holliday.

In Charleſton, South Carolina. Dr. Ladd of a wound received in a duel—Mr. Joſeph Vincent Burd, printer.

In Richmond. Mrs. Betſey Randolph wife of Mr. Harriſon Randolph.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The morals of Cheſs—A dialogue of the dead—Particulars of the natural hiſtory of the Oſtrich—Letter from a gentleman at Bethlehem to his friend in this city—Mathematical queſtion by a ſea commander—and ſeveral other pieces, ſhall appear in our next.

Letter ſaid to be written by Mr. Voltaire Zumbollo—A long ſtory—Some remarks on a liberal education, from experience, by M. W. of Lewes—Character of Dr. Johnſon—Cecilius on the power of ſound, or the influence of melody over the human heart for the advancement of religion, &c. &c are under conſideration.

We have received the favour of our learned correſpondent Jek. We are deſirous, as far as in our power, to gratify every claſs of our readers: But etymological diſcuſſions in the learned languages, more eſpecially in the Hebrew, being neceſſarily ſuited to the taſte of a very ſmall number, we have been obliged to preſcribe bounds for them, which this piece exceeds. If the writer can reduce it to one page, and one and an half, it ſhall appear in due courſe.

METEOL

Made at SPRINGMILL, ; N 178[illegible].

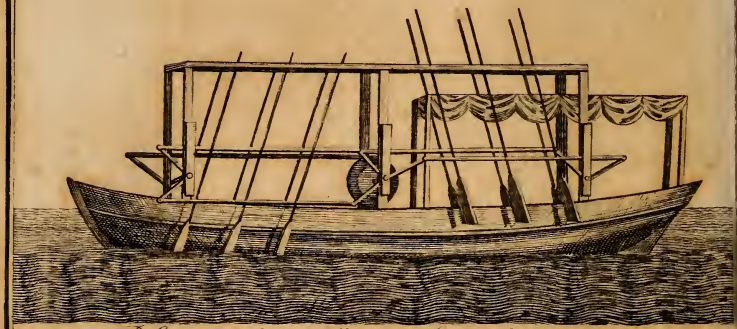
D. of the month	THERMOMETER. of Farenheit mean degree D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	o	de Reaumur degrés moy D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	pt	E R.
1	38	2		2	7		
2	38	8		3		1	
3	34				8		
4	26	2		2	7	1	
5	27	5		2			
6	14	3		7	8		
7	30				8	1	
8	32			0	0	1	
9	25	7		2	8		npest.
10	20	8		5		0	
11	16	3		6	8	0	
12	13			8	5	0	
13	29	5		1	2	0	
14	43			4	7		
15	26			2	6	0	
16	30	8			5	0	2
17	36	6		2			2
18	30	8			5	0	2
19	29	3		1	1	0	29
20	34	3		1			29
21	32			0	0	0	2
22	32			0	0	0	2
23	45	7		6			2
24	23	9		3	6	0	2
25	14	9		7	5	0	3
26	32	8			3		3
27	30	8			5	0	3
28	29	3		1	1	0	3
29	28	7		1	5	0	3
30	35	3		1	5		3
31	35	3		1	5		3 nd.

RESULT.						
	12th greatest D. of cold.		le 12. D. du plus gr. froid.		the.	
	3 below o		15 5	0	30	
	23d greatest D. of heat.		le 23. plus G. D. de chaud.		the t	
	54 5		10		28	wy.
	Variation		Variation		'a	
	57 5		25 5		5	
	Temperature		Temperature		med	
	29		1 4	0	21	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles NNW, of PHILADELPHIA, 40° 9′ N. Month of DECEMBER, 1786.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER. of Farenheit mean degree D.	1/10	°	de Reaumur degrés moyens D.	1/10	°	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	1/10	PREVAILING WIND	DAYS of aur-boreal	of rain.	of thunder	of snow	of tempest	WATER of RAIN and SNOW. in.	pts.	1/10	WEATHER.
1	38	2		2	7		29	7	8	SW									Fair and clear.
2	38	8		3			29	11	5	WSW									Very fair, clear,
3	34				8		30	1	8	W									Idem.
4	26	2		2	7	0	29	11	2	ENE				1	1		8	10	Snow and tempeſt.
5	27	5		2		0	29	8	1	W				1			7		Snow, briſk wind.
6	14	3		7	8	0	30			ſtill									Very fair, clear.
7	30				8	0	29	10	7	idem				1			7		Overcaſt, ſnow.
8	32			0	0	0	29	11		idem				1			14	14	Snow.
9	25	7		2	8	0	29	3	3	NE				1	1		8		Snow, briſk wind, tempeſt.
10	20	8		5		0	29	7	2	WNW									Overcaſt, briſk wind.
11	16	3		6	8	0	30	4	2	WNW									Very fair.
12	13			8	5	0	30	4	5	ſtill									Overcaſt.
13	29	5		1	2	0	29	11	6	E									Cloudy.
14	43			4	7		29	7	5	SW		1					1	3	Clouds and rain.
15	26			2	6	0	29	9	3	WSW									Fair.
16	30	8			5	0	29	10		N									Very fair.
17	36	6		2			29	8	8	WSW									Fair.
18	30	8			5	0	29	9	5	WSW									Fair.
19	29	3		1	1	0	29	8	9	inconſtant				1			6	14	Cloudy and ſnow.
20	34	3		1			29	9	8	NW				1			6		Fair, after ſnow.
21	32			0	0	0	29	11	7	SW									Fair.
22	32			0	0	0	29	11	1	NW									Fair.
23	45	7		6			29	7	2	ſtill		1					7	3	Cloudy and rain.
24	23	9		3	6	0	29	8	6	N									Fair, briſk wind.
25	14	9		7	5	0	30		9	idem									Fair, cold.
26	32	8			3		30	2	6	idem									Fair.
27	30	8			5	0	30	1	5	ſtill									Idem.
28	29	3		1	1	0	30		1	idem									Idem and humidity.
29	28	7		1	5	0	30	1	7	E									Fair.
30	35	3		1	5		30	2	4	E									Overcaſt, thick fog.
31	35	3		1	5		30	1	4	ſtill									Clear, thick fog, and ſund.
RESULT.	12th greateſt D. of cold. 3 below 0			le 12. D. du plus gr. froid. 15 5 0			the 12. greateſt elevation. 30 5												
	23d greateſt D. of heat. 54 5			le 23. plus G. D. de chaud. 10			the 9th leaſt elevation. 28 11 4			Inconſtant & ſtill		2		7	2	5	6	12	Fair, ſtill, cold and ſnowy.
	Variation 57 5			Variation 25 5			Variation 1 5 6												
	Temperature 29			Temperature 1 4 0			mean elevation 29 10 9												



Plan of Mr. Fitch's Steam Boat.

Annual Passage of the Herrings.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1786.

Obſervations on the annual Paſſage of Herrings, by Mr. JOHN GILPIN.

[*From the American Philoſophical Tranſactions.*]

AS this very uſeful part of the finny race has never been found in the freſh rivers, or waters of Europe, it remains a query amongſt the naturaliſts, where they go to ſpawn and perpetuate their ſpecies. I apprehend this query may be anſwered to the ſatisfaction of the curious, by an account of their annual progreſs, from which it will appear they are a fiſh of paſſage, and obſerve one regular annual route in the ſea, ſhifting their climate with the ſun, and that it is the ſame ſcoole which is found at different times about Britain and in America. This opinion is founded on obſervations made on ſeeing them caught at Whitehaven and in this country, from which I have not obſerved that there is any viſible difference in the fiſh in the different places, except that thoſe at Whitehaven are fatter and rounder than thoſe in America; but this difference is not ſo great as that between the ſpring and fall mackerel, and which I conceive might be accounted for from the time of the year, and manner in which they appear on each coaſt. For they are found on the other ſide the Atlantic, or rather in the North Sea, in the favourable month of June, about the iſland of Shetland, from whence they proceed down to the Orkneys, and then dividing, they ſurround the iſlands of Great-Britain and Ireland, and unite again off the Land's End in the Britiſh Channel, in September, from whence this grand united ſcoole ſteers ſouth-weſt, and is not found any more on that ſide or in the Atlantic, until the ſame time the enſuing year, but appear next, on the American coaſts. They arrive in Georgia and Carolina the latter end of January, and in Virginia in February; and coaſting from thence eaſtward to New England, they divide and go into all the bays, rivers, creeks, and even ſmall ſtreams of water, in amazing quantities, and continue ſpawning in the freſh water until the latter end of April, when the old fiſh return into the ſea, where they change their latitudes by a northward direction, and arrive at Newfoundland in May; after which we neither hear or ſee any thing more of them in America, until they return amongſt us in the enſuing ſpring, and bring with them a providential bleſſing to the poor. Their coming ſooner or later up our rivers, depends on the warmth or coolneſs of the ſeaſon: And it is further obſerved, that if a few warm days invite them up, and cool weather ſucceeds, it totally checks their paſſage until more warm weather returns. From all which circumſtances it appears probable there is a certain degree of warmth particularly agreeable to them, which they endeavour to enjoy by changing their latitude according to the diſtances of the ſun. Thus they are found in the Britiſh Channel in September, but leave it when the ſun is at too great a diſtance from them in the ſouthern hemiſphere, and puſh for a more agreeable climate; and when the weather in America becomes too warm in

May, (after having depoſited their eggs in ſhallow water, and ſecured their young fry from the fiſh of prey) ſteer the courſe which leads to the cooler northern ſeas, and by that prudent change of place perpetually enjoy the temperature of climate beſt adapted to their nature; which, from the table hereto annexed, ſhewing the places and times of their viſitation, and the calculation of the diſtance of the ſun at thoſe times from them, is that degree of warmth which is produced by the mean diſtance between 37 to 43 degrees; except whilſt they are ſpawning; during which they bear a greater degree of heat from the neceſſity of remaining in it a ſhort time to ſpawn; and alſo on the other extreme, when detained at too great a diſtance by the iſland of Great-Britain and its dependencies.

Here another query occurs, what becomes of the young fry, the produce of the ſpawn they left in the freſh waters of America? We know they do not follow the old ones the firſt ſeaſon, becauſe they are found in great ſcooles in all the American bays during the ſummer, and diſappear in the fall, from whence it may rationally be ſuppoſed, that from their natural propenſity to keep at a certain diſtance from the ſun, the ſeaſon leads them to a different courſe from the old ones, by which they meet their parentage about the latitude 23°N. and 70° W. longitude, and there tack about and follow the older ones; which, being larger and ſtronger than the younger, come firſt into our harbours, but are fewer in number than the leſſer, probably from having ſuffered great loſs and pillage, in their long route, from the fiſh of prey, and their greater enemies, the fiſhermen in the different parts of the world.

A Table ſhewing nearly about the place of the grand ſcoole of Herrings, and their mean diſtance from the ſun.

* Place and Time.		Latitude.	Longit.	Sun's declina.	The mean diſtance.
I.	January,	23	70	20S.	43
II.	February,	32	79	12	44
III.	March,	36	75	0	36
IV.	April,	39	72	10N.	29
V.	May,	49	50	19	30
VI.	June,	65	15	23	42
VII.	July,	58	0	21	37
VIII.	Auguſt,	52	0	14	38
IX.	September,	48	6	0	48
X.	October,	35	22	9	44
XI.	November,	22	40	18	40
XII.	December.	18	52	23	41

* See the annexed Plate.

Some Obſervations and Reaſons given for the Courſe of the Herrings, and the variation in their mean diſtance from the ſun, in different months of the year.

JANUARY. In this month the herrings are ſuppoſed to be returning from too warm a climate and the approaching ſun, from which they retreat faſt.

FEBRUARY. The time of ſpawning now drawing nigh, the herrings, in this month paſs through the gulph ſtream, and fall on the coaſt of America, in order to depoſit their ſpawn in freſh ſhoal water.

MARCH. Now being the beginning of the time of ſpawning, the largeſt and ſtrongeſt fiſh, which perhaps are the oldeſt, ruſh into the bays, inlets, and freſh water ſtreams.

APRIL. In this month the leſſer, weaker, and perhaps, younger fiſh, ruſh up even to the heads of ſmall ſtreams, as far as it is poſſible for them to get, and lay their ſpawn. Theſe are twice as numerous as the other.

MAY. Having been detained by the ſpawning ſeaſon, they are overtaken by the ſun, and nearer to it now than at any

ny other time; they therefore hasten out of the rivers in this month, and make great way towards the North Sea.

JUNE. Now having, by the rapid progress, pushed into a cold climate, on a chilly, icy coast, and the sun beginning to draw towards the south, they whirl round eastward.

JULY. The coldness of this sea, and the sun's declination towards the south, now inclines them that way, in which they fall on the Orkneys, and the scoole divides.

AUGUST. The grand scoole being divided, now surround the whole island of Great-Britain and Ireland, and are caught on every side.

SEPTEMBER. Having been detained the last month by their obstruction amongst the islands, and being harrassed by the fishermen, their mean distance is now the greatest; they collect into one body and hasten to the southward.

OCTOBER. Being now under great way, they lessen their mean distance, and by the course they steer, which perhaps is inclined more westward by the current of the trade wind, they pass the Atlantic.

NOVEMBER. Being now more in the trade, and having approached a warmer climate, their motion is supposed to incline more westward.

DECEMBER. The sun now beginning to return, they are supposed to incline more northward, to the place where we began; where they are supposed to meet their young fry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PLAYING at CHESS, is the most ancient and the most universal game known among men; for its original is beyond the memory of history, and it has, for numberless ages, been the amusement of all the civilized nations of Asia, the Persians, the Indians, and the Chinese. Europe has had it above 1000 years; the Spaniards have spread it over their part of America, and it begins lately to make its appearance in these northern states. It is so interesting in itself, as not to need the view of gain to induce engaging in it; and thence it is never played for money. Those, therefore, who have leisure for such diversions, cannot find one that is more *innocent*; and the following piece, written with a view to correct (among a few young friends) some little improprieties in the practice of it, shows at the same time, that it may, in its effects on the mind, be not merely *innocent*, but *advantageous*, to the vanquished as well as to the victor.

THE MORALS OF CHESS.

THE game of Chess is not merely an idle amusement. Several very valuable qualities of the mind, useful in the course of human life, are to be acquired or strengthened by it, so as to become habits, ready on all occasions. For life is a kind of chess, in which we have often points to gain, and competitors or adversaries to contend with, and in which there is a vast variety of good and ill events, that are, in some degree, the effects of prudence or the want of it. By playing at chess, then, we may learn:

1. *Foresight*, which looks a little into futurity, and considers the consequences that may attend an action: for it is continually occurring to the player, "If I move this piece, what will be the advantages of my new situation? What use can my adversary make of it to annoy me? What other moves can I make to support it, and to defend myself from his attacks?

2. *Circumspection*, which surveys the whole chess-board, or scene of action, the relations of the several pieces and situations, the dangers they are respectively exposed to, the several possibilities of their aiding each other; the probabilities that the adversary may make this or that move, and attack this or the other piece; and what different means can be used to avoid his stroke, or turn its consequences against him.

3. *Caution*, not to make our moves too hastily. This habit is best acquired by observing strictly the laws of the game, such as, *if you touch a piece, you must move it somewhere*; *if you set it down*,

down, you must let it stand. And it is therefore best that these rules should be observed, as the game thereby becomes more the image of human life, and particularly of war; in which, if you have incautiously put yourself into a bad and dangerous position, you cannot obtain your enemy's leave to withdraw your troops, and place them more securely; but you must abide all the consequences of your rashness.

And, *lastly*, we learn by chess the habit of *not being discouraged* by *present* bad appearances in the state of our affairs, the habit of *hoping for a favourable change*, and that of *persevering in the search of resources.* The game is so full of events, there is such a variety of turns in it, the fortune of it is so subject to sudden vicissitudes, and one so frequently, after long contemplation, discovers the means of extricating one's self from a supposed insurmountable difficulty, that one is encouraged to continue the contest to the last, in hopes of victory by our own skill, or, at least, of giving a *stale mate*, by the negligence of our adversary. And whoever considers, what in chess he often sees instances of, that particular pieces of success are apt to produce *presumption*, and its consequent, inattention, by which more is afterwards lost than was gained by the preceding advantage; while misfortunes produce more care and attention, by which the loss may be recovered, will learn not to be too much discouraged by the present success of his adversary, nor to despair of final good fortune, upon every little check he receives in the pursuit of it.

That we may, therefore, be induced more frequently to chuse this beneficial amusement, in preference to others which are not attended with the same advantages, every circumstance, that may increase the pleasure of it, should be regarded; and every action or word that is unfair, disrespectful, or that in any way may give uneasiness, should be avoided, as contrary to the immediate intention of both the players, which is to pass the time agreeably.

Therefore, *1st.* if it is agreed to play according to the strict rules, then those rules are to be exactly observed by both parties; and should not be insisted on for one side, while deviated from by the other: for this is not equitable.

2. If it is agreed not to observe the rules exactly, but one party demands indulgencies, he should then be as willing to allow them to the other.

3. No false move should ever be made to extricate yourself out of a difficulty, or to gain an advantage. There can be no pleasure in playing with a person once detected in such unfair practice.

4. If your adversary is long in playing, you ought not to hurry him, or express any uneasiness at his delay. You should not sing, nor whistle, nor look at your watch, nor take up a book to read, nor make a tapping with your feet on the floor, or with your fingers on the table, nor do any thing that may disturb his attention. For all these things displease. And they do not show your skill in playing, but your craftiness or your rudeness.

5. You ought not to endeavour to amuse and deceive your adversary, by pretending to have made bad moves, and saying you have now lost the game, in order to make him secure and careless, and inattentive to your schemes; for this is fraud, and deceit, not skill in the game.

6. You must not, when you have gained a victory, use any triumphing or insulting expression, nor show too much pleasure; but endeavour to console your adversary, and make him less dissatisfied with himself by every kind and civil expression, that may be used with truth, such as, You understand the game better than I, but you are a little inattentive; or, You play too fast; or, You had the best of the game but something happened to divert your thoughts, and that turned it in my favour.

7. If you are a spectator, while others play, observe the most perfect silence. For if you give advice, you offend both parties; him, against whom you give it, because it may cause the loss of his game; him, in whose favour you give it, because, though it be good, and he follows it, he loses the pleasure he might have had, if you had permitted him to think till it occurred to himself. Even after a move or moves, you must not, by replacing the pieces, shew how it might have

have been played better: for that displeases, and may occasion disputes or doubts about their true situation. All talking to the players, lessens or diverts their attention, and is therefore unpleasing; nor should you give the least hint to either party, by any kind of noise or motion.—If you do, you are unworthy to be a spectator.—If you have a mind to exercise or show your judgments, do it in playing your own game when you have an opportunity, not in criticising or meddling with, or counselling, the play of others.

Lastly. If the game is not to be played rigorously, according to the rules above mentioned, then moderate your desire of victory over your adversary, and be pleased with one over yourself. Snatch not eagerly at every advantage offered by his unskilfulness or inattention; but point out to him kindly that by such a move he places or leaves a piece in danger and unsupported; that by another he will put his king in a dangerous situation, &c. By this generous civility (so opposite to the unfairness above forbidden) you may indeed happen to lose the game to your opponent, but you will win what is better, his esteem, his respect, and his affection; together with the silent approbation and good will of impartial spectators.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

On the POWER of SOUND; or, the Influence of Melody over the Human Heart; calculated for the Advancement of Public Religion.

THERE is a certain depression at times dwelling upon the mind, which nothing in nature can explain; we seem quite absorbed in thought without even a cause for the occasion. Under such a lethargy of temper, how happy could we be to meet with redress; or, that a something would insensibly steal in upon the soul, and awaken her into activity. That sound has naturally a power over us, may be observed from children; their imagination is strongly affected with it, and according as the notes or tones of a person or instrument are varied, so they strike upon their particular fancies. The original invention of musical instruments is ascribed to Jubal, whose name is early recorded in the book of Genesis; and it seems to be a great instance of the Almighty's goodness and indulgence to mankind, that he instructed them so soon to find out so useful an art, in order that it might raise and refresh their spirits after the fatigues of the day, dispel all gloomy thoughts, and diffuse an agreeable calm over the soul; and that it might, at proper times, animate their devotion, and inspire them with the greater ardor and zeal in their worship of the Creator. The ancients, we find, had a particular regard for those who excelled in this science, they reckoned it amongst the accomplishments of their greatest heroes; and history informs us, that Epaminondas was almost as much esteemed for his skill in music, as his knowledge in military affairs. The Greeks relate, that Orpheus and Amphion, by its wonderful effects, drew after them the beasts of the forest; which story, according to the most consistent interpretation that has been given of it, signifies, that they subdued the savage dispositions of a barbarous people, who lived in caves in the woods and deserts; and, by representing to them, in their songs, the advantages of society, persuaded them to build cities, and form a community. It is certain, that there is no temper so fierce and brutish, but what music, if properly applied, can civilize and soften. It is admirably adapted to suppress our turbulent passions, and appease the tumults and disorders of the mind. We read that several ancient heroes and philosphers made use of their lyres for this purpose; so that, when they found themselves like to be carried away by any violent transport, beyond the bounds of reason, they tuned their instruments to proper notes, which caused their passions to subside by degrees, and at length left them in perfect tranquillity. But the most proper use that can be made of it is, to employ

employ it in acts of piety and devotion, as it has a natural tendency to heighten our affections and enlarge the ſoul. It raiſes noble ideas in the mind of the hearer, and fills it with great conceptions. It ſtrengthens devotion, and advances praiſe into rapture. It lengthens out every act of worſhip, and produces more laſting and permanent impreſſions in the mind, than thoſe which accompany any tranſient form of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of any religious worſhip. Even the very heathens ordained, that upon every ſolemn occaſion, the Gods ſhould be addreſſed in hymns, accompanied with muſic; and the eternal God himſelf, by the mouth of Moſes, commands the Iſraelites, "In the days of your gladneſs, and in your ſolemn days, and in the beginnings of your months, ye ſhall blow with the trumpets over your burnt offerings, and over the ſacrifices of your peace offerings, that they may be to you for a memorial before your God."

In all probability the 136th pſalm of David, in which he exhorts the people to give God thanks for his particular mercies towards them, was ſung in public, accompanied alſo with inſtrumental muſic; for we find at the concluſion of every verſe is the ſolemn chorus——*For his mercy endureth for ever!* And that this amounts to a certainty is evident, if we attend to the 148th and 150th Pſalms—Kings of the earth, and all people; princes and all judges of the world; young men and maidens, old men and children, praiſe the name of the Lord! Praiſe him in the firmament of his power; praiſe him in his noble act; praiſe him according to his excellent greatneſs; praiſe him in the ſound of the trumpet; praiſe him upon the lute and the harp; praiſe him in the cymbals and dances; praiſe him upon the ſtrings and the pipe; yea, let every thing that hath breath, praiſe the Lord! And what a glorious deſcription is there given by St. John the Divine, where he ſuppoſes the whole creation joining together in their ſeveral capacities, to give glory in this joint manner to their common Lord and Creator. Thus we find that pſalmody and ſacred inſtrumental muſic, in places of public worſhip, are of primitive uſage, and greatly tend to raiſe our ideas, and make us antipate the joys of Heaven. They enable us to look down with contempt upon all the little vanities of this world, and give us a notion of a much better. And if the ſoul of a man can be ſo wonderfully affected with thoſe ſtrains of muſic which human art is capable of producing, how much more will it be raiſed and elevated by thoſe, in which is exerted the whole power of harmony? All the ſoft engagements on earth, the tender ſympathies, and the moſt holy union that nature knows, are but faint ſimilitudes for the ſanctity and grandeur of thoſe divine enjoyments.—Hope and languiſhing expectation are no more, and all deſire is loſt in full and complete fruition.—Love reigns in eternal triumph; here it governs every heart, and dwells on every tongue———

They tune their golden harps to the great name
Of love, immortal love, their darling theme;
Ten thouſand echoes thro' the lightſome plains
Repeat the clear, the ſweet melodious ſtrains;
The fields rejoice, the fragrant groves around
Bloſſom afreſh at their enchanting ſound;
The heav'ns of heav'ns, from dazzling heights above,
Returns the name, and hails the power of love.

Indeed the power of ſound is ſo aſtoniſhingly great over the human heart, that I cannot forbear relating one or two inſtances more of its wonderful effects before I draw to a concluſion. When Alexander, termed the Great, was at a public feſtival, Timotheus unexpectedly ſtruck up a martial ſound.

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The hero was ſo tranſported with its influence, that he ſtarted in warlike fury, and called for his horſe and his arms! But by an inſtantaneous gentle note, the tumult of his mind was ſo ſuddenly quelled, that he ſat down quietly to the repaſt again. Thus remarks the hiſtorian, was the conqueror of the world conquered by ſound. So alſo, when Cæſar was reſolved to puniſh Ligarius, the eloquence of Cicero ſo overcame him, that, from being terrible, he was brought to tremble, and loſt all reſentment againſt the offender. If ſuch is the influence of melody over the moſt martial hearts, to you my juvenile readers, whoſe hearts are yet in harmony for every virtue, I would particularly recommend the divine accompliſhment of our ſubject. Youth is the ſeaſon of warm and generous emotions. The heart ſhould then, ſpontaneouſly, riſe into the admiration of what is great, glow with the love of what is fair and excellent, and melt at the diſcovery of tenderneſs and goodneſs. Where can any object be found, ſo proper to kindle thoſe affections, as the Father of the univerſe, and the Author of all felicity? Unmoved by veneration, can you contemplate that grandeur and majeſty, which his works every where diſplay? Untouched by gratitude, can you view that profuſion of good, which, in this pleaſing ſeaſon of life, his beneficent hand pours around you? Happy in the love and affection of thoſe with whom you are connected, look up to the Supreme Being, as the inſpirer of all friendſhip which has been ſhewn you by others; himſelf, your beſt and your firſt friend; formerly the ſupporter of your infancy, and the guide of your childhood; now the guardian of your youth, and the hope of your coming years. View religious praiſe, as a natural expreſſion of gratitude to him for all his goodneſs. Conſider it as the ſervice of the God of your fathers; of him, to whom your parents devoted you; of him, whom in former ages your anceſtors adored in praiſe; and by whom they are now rewarded and bleſſed in Heaven. Connected thus, with ſo many tender ſenſibilities of ſoul, let devotion be with you, not the cold and barren offſpring of ſpeculation, but the warm and vigorous dictates of the heart, ever melodious in the praiſe of its great Creator! David and Daniel, whoſe names are recorded in ſcripture, as illuſtrious examples for us to follow, thought it no diſparagement to their greatneſs to devote themſelves to the praiſe of their Maker. Seven times a day did the good old king tune his harp in heavenly praiſe; and thrice a day alſo did the prophetic Daniel lift up his voice to heaven. Unſhaken, therefore, by the allurements of the world—unmoved by the tongue of raillery and the ſhafts of ridicule, ſteadfaſtly perſevere in your chriſtian graces. In the beauty of holineſs, let us all unite our ſongs of praiſe to the eternal king of kings---FOR HIS MERCY ENDURETH FOR EVER!

CŒCILIUS.

Maryland, Nov. 19, 1786.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bethlehem, to his Friend in this City, dated Nov. 6, 1786.

I SHALL take this opportunity of mentioning a piece of natural hiſtory, with which I firſt became acquainted in my preſent tour, tho' I had often paſſed this way before; and the rather, becauſe we are ſo apt to overlook the curioſities of our own country. About three miles from the Wind-Gap, and on the N. W. ſide of the North Mountain, there is a beautiful little lake, near half a mile in length, and one-third as much in breadth; its area is ſuppoſed to be about fifty acres. The water is very clear and of great depth. It is almoſt entirely ſurrounded, by high ground, and the country adjacent is hilly. From the

the S. E. corner of the lake there iſſues a pretty ſtream of water, ſcarcely ſufficient at this ſeaſon to work an ordinary griſt-mill. No curious perſon travelling this way, ſhould neglect to viſit it.

Having mentioned the curioſities of our own country, I will add another, ſtill more worthy of our notice. It is the little village of Nazareth, in Northampton county. The golden age of the poets is ſuppoſed to be a poetical fiction only, and many believe the Paradiſe of our firſt parents to be no leſs fictitious. But if the man who has ſcarcely obſerved any thing in life but a diſguſting mixture of folly, vice and miſery, would ſpend only one week of September at Nazareth, he would be compelled to change ſome articles of his creed, and his mind would be furniſhed with ideas entirely new. Its high airy ſituation, the elegance of the houſes, the incomparably fine diſtant proſpects; the highly cultivated fields and meadows, orchards and gardens on every ſide, intermixed with tall and ſtately groves of timber. All theſe heightened, as at preſent, by a profuſion of thoſe choiceſt bleſſings of the material Heavens, *rain and ſunſhine*; and rendered infinitely more pleaſing by the neatneſs of the inhabitants, the innocent ſimplicity of their manners, and the eaſy cheerfulneſs of their contenances, would convince him that a terreſtrial paradiſe is poſſible,—nay, that Nazareth wants nothing but permanency to make it ſuch—nothing but that the rude blaſts of winter might never attack this happy village, nor the infirmities of old age its inhabitants.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The TRIFLER.

Unleſs to ſome peculiar end aſſign'd,
Study's the ſpecious *trifling* of the mind.——Young.

THOSE perſons, who value their time too highly to conſume it among the books, frequently wonder what can induce people, who have no profeſſional attainments in view, to impair their health, wear out their eyes, and deſert their friends, for the ſake of hanging over volumes whoſe contents are admitted to be of no uſe, ſince thoſe who read them ſeldom venture to converſe upon them.

This remark, tho' the learned generally treat it with contempt, is not altogether without reaſon. Society has a right to demand an account of every man's employments; and if a faithful regiſter were to be kept of all the hours ſpent to no purpoſe, in the ſpace of a year, perhaps a great proportion of them would be found to have paſſed away in libraries, or at the bookſellers', in deſultory amuſements and ineffectual preparations. The merit of every method of occupying the mind, muſt be weighed only by its relation to the benefit of mankind. He who collects facts and compiles materials, merely for his own ſolitary rumination, whatever ſtrength of genius he may poſſeſs, ſurely deſerves to be conſidered by the world as a *Trifler;* who, having conferred no benefit on ſociety, is entitled to receive none in return.

return. The next ſtage of eſtimation belongs to him, who is willing to communicate and deſirous to inſtruct, but whoſe abilities to do good are enfeebled by irregular ſtudies and imperfect acquiſitions. Among theſe the Trifler of this paper, confeſſes his eminence; and, having employed great part of a long life in various and unconnected literature, he is anxious to make atonement by endeavouring, though late, to leave to his country, ſome of thoſe monitory legacies, which his reading and experience will enable him to do.

The great impediment to the progreſs of a periodical writer, whoſe labours derive no importance from the difficulty or ſingularity of his ſubject, conſiſts in the unavoidable ſolicitude to engage attention by the diſcovery of new ſubjects, or the addition of freſh and unexpected embelliſhments in the manner of treating the old. Hence it follows, that as truth cannot be diverſified, the writer is led aſtray in purſuit of novelty, and the farther he deviates from the beaten tracks of common opinion, the wider he wanders from truth, and the more he is involved in error and perplexity. In this ſituation wit even becomes embarraſſed, and argument unmanageable; the endeavour to clear his path only ſerves to diſcover the accumulation of its obſtacles, and the only method of eſcaping the diſgrace of utter abſurdity; and preſerving the few readers, who ſtill have the patience to accompany him, is to return without delay to the boundaries of common ſenſe, and endeavour, as ſoon as poſſible, to think like other people.

This remark, however, is to be confined to moral topics; for, perhaps, the firſt employment of man, after the proviſion for his immediate wants and appetites had left him leiſure for ſpeculations, was to enquire into the elements of the moral duties. It was a ſubject of little obſcurity; for the general principles of it, as they muſt ſoon have been practiſed, muſt have been ſoon underſtood; and hence we may ſafely venture to aſſert, that it is many ages ſince any thing new could be ſaid upon moral ſubjects. I ſhould lament if I conceived myſelf able to point out any duty not already known, to promiſe any virtuous pleaſure which has not been repeatedly enjoyed.

But what cannot be effected by the ſeductions of novelty, may be compaſſed by the induſtry of repetition. The precepts which have exiſted in ſubſtance ſince the earlieſt hiſtory of man, whoſe excellence derides the endeavour to improve them, and whoſe ſanction is built on the experience of their benefit, may perhaps be preſented to the mind with ſucceſs by a cotemporary, tho' humble writer, whoſe vehicle procures him a peruſal; and the mind whoſe obduracy has repelled the firſt application, may gradually ſubmit to the ſucceſſive efforts of honeſt ſolicitude. The learned and the faſtidious may ſoon, indeed, become impatient of the tritenes of thought or the meanneſs of expreſſion of the Trifler, but a zealous writer will, without much difficulty, compound for the admiſſion of his doctrines at the expence of their dreſs; and if one wandering mind is recalled to virtue by any of the future papers under this title, the critics are welcome to all the reſt.

Germantown, Dec. 1, 1786.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Letter to an Old Bachelor.

I WISH, my dear friend, to gratify the inclination I feel, to let you know how often you are present in my thoughts; and, therefore, I cannot lose this favourable opportunity of writing to you, tho' an *interesting* subject does not just now occur.——Hold!—Are you not an *Old Bachelor?*——Ay!—This shall be my present theme; and, if I should rally you, "impute it to a well-meant zeal for the COMMONWEALTH."

The United States of America possess a great extent of territory—How are these extensive regions to be peopled? An ingenious countryman of ours, in his observations concerning the increase of mankind, &c. remarks, that "it is not necessary to bring in foreigners to fill up any occasional vacancy in a country; for such vacancy (says he) *if the laws are good*, will soon be filled by natural generation." Indeed, if some of the laws of ancient Greece or Rome were in force in America, this might be the case: but, while so many among us remain in a state of celibacy all their lives, and others to the age of thirty, forty, or fifty years, some centuries may be required, in my opinion, to populate our country. What do you think of the Roman laws, on such occasions?—So sensible were these great people, how much the glory and prosperity of their state depended on marriage; that it was usual for the Censors to assess heavy impositions on old bachelors. They were debarred many privileges that married men enjoyed. In all elections and appointments to offices, the preference was given to such as had most children: And by their famous law, called *Jus trium liberorum*, the father of only three children was a respectable candidate. Had it been my fate to be born in Rome, before her glory and liberties were lost, I should certainly have been a *great man*,—as providence has blessed me with twice three children, I might have attained to no less a dignity than that of a Consul or a Dictator, in that renowned republic:—But God help you, had you been there!—No honours, no offices, no preferments were given to men in your condition—And, indeed, if my memory serves me, I have somewhere read an humble proposal to one of our own legislatures, that a law be passed—"to disqualify all unmarried persons from holding any post of honor, trust, or profit: but that they should be obliged to serve the offices of constables and scavengers; and to keep nightly watch and ward about the houses of married people, that their nights may pass without disturbance or molestation—That it should likewise be enacted, that whenever a single man who has arrived to the age of one third of a *century* or upwards (except such as shall have performed their tour of duty as constable or scavenger) shall not within six months from and after passing such act, fix his choice on some woman to be his wife, and such his intent make known to her by *actual courtship*, and execute as speedily as may be; in that case, such single man shall pay such sum, not exceeding one hundred pounds *per annum*, for every year that he shall remain in that *unprofitable* condition,

dition, as shall be assessed by a jury *de medietate*, &c. consisting of six *discreet maidens* between the years of $33\frac{1}{3}$ and fifty, and as many spinsters between the years of $16\frac{2}{3}$ and twenty-five, all from the vicinage. Also, that the monies to be so assessed and levied, might be appropriated thus, to wit—one moiety thereof towards erecting and endowing a *foundling hospital;* and the residue to be distributed in premiums to those who are most *instrumental* in increasing the public stock of *people*, by producing a numerous *legitimate* offspring—Provided, always, nevertheless, &c."

Before this law takes place, I intreat you, my dear friend, to fix your choice upon some prudent fair; and end, at once, the heart-ach, and the thousand love-sick pangs of *celibacy*. Get out of the *contemptible* state of a single life as soon as you can; and introduce yourself into the *honorable* rank of married men—By this means you will become a respectable citizen, and an *useful member* of your country;——For, consider, that—

"Blest is the land, where every man can find,
"In life's gay prime, a damsel young and kind:
"Where boys and girls, with numberless increase,
"Assure succeeding times of glory, wealth and peace."

To be serious—I long to be introduced to your *wife;* and I hope you will let me have that pleasure, the first time I make you a visit: For be assured dear ————, that no man upon earth is, with more sincerity and truth, your affectionate friend, &c. than

MARITUS.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Some interesting Particulars in the Natural History of the OSTRICH.

THERE are scarcely any subjects of natural history which do not afford an interesting scope for the attention of naturalists.—Some early prejudices led me to suppose, the Ostrich had the same careless method of leaving her eggs, and the same disregard to her young, as the crocodile. In the book of Job we meet with the following observation. "From whence are the wings and feathers of the Ostrich? She leaveth her eggs in the earth, and warmeth them in the dust, and forgetteth that the foot may crush them, or that the wild beast may break them. She is hardened against her young ones as though they were not hers."—Dr. Sparman's voyage to the Cape of Good Hope having been put into my hands, I read his account of the Ostrich, which differed so materially from what I had ever before heard, that I presume, it may not be altogether displeasing, to introduce remarks from so interesting a work. "The male Ostrich differs from most of the larger kind of birds, as he has ever been observed to prefer one female, and with her sharing the toil of hatching and rearing the brood—however contrary to common opinion this may be, experience confirms it." As to the assertion, that the male assists in hatching the brood, the doctor

doctor says: "On December, 22, 1775, we observed a male Ostrich in the duty of incubation; the nest was in the middle of the plains; upon my approach the bird fled from the nest, which consisted of nothing but the bare ground, on which the eggs lay scattered and loose. We may infer from this, that the male and female sit upon them alternately, nor do they leave their eggs to be hatched by the sun, at least in this part of Africa.—This fact, which has hitherto been unknown to naturalists, the Hottentots themselves frequently assured me of.

"I do not pretend to determine the exact number of eggs laid by this bird; at this time we found eleven; they were all fresh, and probably were to have had several more laid to them. After this, two of my Hottentots scared another Ostrich away from its nest, out of which they took fourteen eggs and brought them to me, having left some behind which did not seem to them to be quite so fresh, so that perhaps, sixteen, eighteen or twenty eggs, are the highest amount laid by this bird.—It appears to me very difficult for the Ostrich to cover so many with its body.

Dr. Sparman observes, that one of the largest shells of the Ostrich's eggs, kept in the cabinet of the Royal Academy, weighed 11 oz. was 6½ inches in depth, and held 5¼ pints liquid measure.—The one I had the pleasure of examining, which is now in the possession of a lady near this city, is near 6 inches in depth, and shaped as a common egg, the shell is as thick as a neat China cup or saucer, and I should suppose, would have held almost 4 pints.

M. de Buffon computes, the weight of these eggs to be fifteen pounds, but as the cube of the common eggs will bear the same proportion to their weight as the cube of the other to its weight, and the common egg weighs 24 dwts. one of the largest Ostrich's eggs, say six inches long, will, by this rule, weigh but little more than 14 oz. which entirely refutes de Buffon's computation.

"Some of my more observing readers, says the doctor, may, perhaps wonder, how I am able to assure them, that it was a male Ostrich that I scared away from the nest. In all this part of Africa, it is looked upon as an indisputable fact, that the males carry white feathers in their tails and wings, while their backs and bellies are covered with black. The females, on the contrary, carry black feathers on their tails and wings, while those on their bodies are of an ash colour. This, likewise, agrees with the dissection of this bird in Europe (see Buffon). What serves farther to convince me that the cock Ostrich assists the hen in hatching the eggs, is, that in this nest, which I have just mentioned, there were several white feathers as well as a number of black ones, both of which would naturally fall into it while the birds were sitting—Nature, perhaps, has stimulated both sexes of the Ostrich mutually to assist each other in hatching their eggs, as the frame of their bodies is large, and they are furnished with many stomachs, and require more food even in proportion to their enormous size, than many others of the feathered race, and therefore, the female could not possibly bear the usual course of fasting during the whole time of sitting, nearly so well as the females of other birds.

"The Hottentots, who eat all sorts of flesh, eat likewise that of the

the Ostrich; but the Colonists use the eggs only; they are eatable in all the ways hen's eggs are made use of, tho' they are not equal to them, being of a coarser nature and thicker consistence, and at the same time more luscious.

"It appears probable, that the Ostriches in Africa, have no particular season for laying their eggs, but when one brood has left their parents side, the female Ostrich perhaps again takes to laying. The doctor took some Ostrich chicks on the 16th of December, at Kurekoiku, which were about one foot in height—and saw a brood of young ones in Roode-Zand, which seemed to be 18 or 19 in number, and near 2 feet high. The young of the Ostrich are covered with small grey feathers. With a plumage of this colour, even their necks and thighs are cloathed; parts which, in the full grown birds, are destined to be naked, while the rest of their bodies are adorned with feathers.—The most beautiful and curled of these, compose the tail of the Ostrich.

"I did not see the Ostrich feathers made any other use of, than to brush away the flies; for which purpose whisks were made of them of a considerable length as well as thickness, with which a slave or two were employed to drive away these troublesome visitants, while the family were at their meals.

"I do not remember ever to have heard it mentioned at the Cape that this bird contents itself with barely hiding its head when it finds it cannot make its escape. But how can a greater degree of consideration be expected from a bird in every other respect very stupid, and which is easily intimidated? I have frequently observed turkey poults hide only their heads and leave the rest of their bodies uncovered, so that they themselves were not able to see any thing, though all but their heads were exposed, when they were warned by their mother's cries of the hawk's approach.

"The skin of this creature is at the thickest but equal to goat's or calf's skin, so that the opinion of some writers, who assert that the Arabs use it for harnesses and shields, is a mistaken one.

"The cry of the Ostrich, according to the description I had given me of it in Africa, in some respects resembles the roaring of a lion, but is shorter; or, in other words, not drawn out to such a length. In this case, its cry must necessarily be hoarse and rough, as well as fill the breast of the hearer with anxiety and terror, and consequently the Prophet Micah, chap. 1, verse 8, has not unaptly compared it to the voice of a mourner; if in fact by the word יענה in this and other places of holy writ, the Ostrich is meant, and not a kind of owl.

"The young of this bird have no cry at all. On my return homewards I brought one (which was at least one foot and an half high) alive with me to the cape, all the way from Honing-klip, and during the whole time, viz. twenty-four days, we did not hear any noise from it. This was trampled to death by my horse, just before my departure from the Cape, otherwise it might have easily been brought to Europe. It was not nice in its victuals, but devoured its food greedily.

"I am of opinion that Ostriches might be trained so as to be useful in bearing considerable burthens, as they are easily tamed, and their strength is very great.

"Some

"Some Yeomen, at the Cape had brought Oſtriches up ſo tame, that, as they informed me, they went looſe to and from the farm, and were obliged to ſeek their own food; theſe were ſo voracious as to ſwallow chickens whole, and trample hens to death in order to tear them to pieces afterwards and eat them up. At a certain farm they were obliged to kill one of theſe Oſtriches, as he had taken to trampling ſheep to death."

The authors of the Encycl. Brit. inform us that the Oſtrich is 7 feet high from the top of the head to the ground, though from the back it is only four. See Struthio.

If the foregoing extracts give ſatisfaction to any of your readers, it will add to the pleaſure I had in making them.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10. Z.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF the following character of the late celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnſon, as ſketched by the famous Poeteſs Miſs Seward prior to his deceaſe, ſhould be deemed deſerving a place in your magazine, you are very welcome to it. I believe it has never as yet been in print.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant, C. H. W.

HE is a being, of all others I ever knew, the moſt heterogeneouſly conſtructed. At once the moſt *liberal* and the moſt *ungenerous*, the moſt *dark* and the moſt *enlightened;* the moſt *compaſſionate* and the moſt *mercileſs;* the moſt *friendly* and the leaſt *ſincere;* the beſt *humoured* and the moſt *acrimonious;* the moſt *ſoothing* and the moſt *abuſive* of mankind.—I know him well. He is a native of Litchfield—His parents extremely poor—My mother's father, a clergyman and an eminent ſchoolmaſter, gave him his education, and without the moſt diſtant idea of ever receiving a penny on his account, took pains with him as with the ſons of the wealthieſt gentlemen—He comes down for a month every two years, the gueſt of his daughter in law, an old friend of ours.—Dr. Johnſon may be called the moſt *liberal* of men, becauſe he has open handed bounty to all who need it, and has been known to divide his laſt guinea with the diſtreſſed, when all he poſſeſſed was earned from day to day by his writings—*Ungenerous*, becauſe he has no mercy upon reputation of any ſort, and ſickens with envy over literary fame, as his late work (viz, *lives of the Engliſh Poets*) ſufficiently evinces—The moſt *dark*, for his bigotry and ſuperſtition paſs credibility, they are malignant and violent—The moſt *enlightened*, ſince his prodigious genius and immenſe knowledge can throw luſtre even on the gloom of his own malignance—*compaſſionate*, becauſe he will weep for the unfortunate, provided their miſeries ariſe either from ſickneſs or poverty, and he will exert himſelf to relieve them—*mercileſs*, for that he exults over the anguiſh and diſtreſs of every perſon whoſe party, or

or religious principles have been different from his own—*Friendly*, becaufe he will kindly commiferate and ferve with activity thofe, who feek his good offices—The leaft *fincere*, becaufe he delights to fneer at and render contemptible thofe very people, whofe fociety he feeks, whom he careffes with tendernefs, and whofe intereft he promotes—*Soothing*, for no man's manners are more affectionate, as long as implicit affent is given to his declamations—*Abufive*, becaufe the moment the flightefl oppofition is made to his opinions, he exalts his voice into thunder, and "Don't talk nonfenfe," and " Sir, or madam, it is falfe," and, " If you think fo, you think like a fool," become the language he ufes, and with which he interlards his imperious dogmas; while, to the pliability of yielding fear and unlettered fimplicity, he is ever eafy, chearful, kind and indulgent—*Grateful*, becaufe he dedicates his time and exerts his good offices even to the moft ftupid people, from whom, or whofe family he has received kindnefs in the days of his youth. — *Ungrateful*, becaufe he would as foon expofe the failings of his moft liberal benefactor, as thofe of the moft indifferent perfon, magnify them into faults, and lavifh on them all the epithets of blockhead, fool and rafcal. I heard him pronounce Beattie's charming *Minftrel* "a dull, heavy, unintereftting fragment, whofe fecond book he could never prevail on himfelf to look into"—Mafon's *Englifh Garden* he calls " a very miferable piece of laboured infignificance." Mr. Hayley ftiles him " the noble Leviathan of criticifm, who lafhes the troubled waters into a fublime but mifchievous ftorm of turbulence and mud:" yet allows, " that with all his mighty powers he is a very odd fifh;" tho' he fays, " he reveres him as the Lord of his element, but that he is welcome to tear his poems as the lion tears the kid." From the publication of the lives of the poets, I date the downfall of juft poetic tafte in England. The fplendour of Johnfon's literary fame, and of his *ignis-fatuus* reafoning, co-operating with the natural envy of the ignorant, or rather half learned, will enlift a numerous army under his banners, overpowering by their numbers and by their clamour the generous few, who have jufter perceptions of excellence, and dare think for themfelves.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Thoughts on the prefent Situation of the Federal Government of the United States of America.

IN an age, when philofophical enquiries have univerfally pervaded the civilized world; and when human refearches have been directed to the attaintment of ufeful knowledge; the arts and fciences have arrived to a degree of improvement that juftly diftinguifhes the prefent century as the æra of refined genius and learning. Objects of fcience are, however, continually acquiring new lights; and the arts are ftill advancing towards the higheft perfection of which they are fufceptible: perfeverance in the inveftigation of the nature, properties,

ties, and the uſes of things, muſt neceſſarily lead to further attainments in knowledge.

The more intimately we are acquainted with the works of nature, the greater muſt be our admiration and reverence of the Creator and Governor of all. When we contemplate the perfection, order, fitneſs and beauty of the ſtupendous ſyſtem of the univerſe, we cannot ſufficiently love and adore HIM, by whoſe infinite goodneſs, wiſdom, and power *all* was produced, and the *whole* is governed!

Amidſt all the acquirements of human wiſdom, the ſcience, or at leaſt the art, of civil government, ſeems yet very imperfect. Politics are, certainly, a moſt important branch of knowledge, and merit the attention of every citizen of a free country.

Happineſs is the object univerſally purſued by mankind; and it is the point to which all our views are directed. True wiſdom contributes to our happineſs; and, therefore, it is our intereſt to ſeek it. In our ſearch after happineſs, we frequently miſtake both the object and the means of arriving at it: but, if we take wiſdom and virtue for our guides, we ſhall ſeldom go aſtray. Hence the knowledge of thoſe things that tend to render us happy, —and theſe neceſſarily direct to the practice of virtue—may juſtly be denominated wiſdom.

In a ſtate of civil ſociety, man muſt be conſidered as a member of a great, political family. He is connected with his fellow-citizens by ties of intereſt and benevolent attachment. His ſocial affections are extended beyond the narrow circle of his immediate relatives and friends, and comprehend the whole nation or community to which he belongs. The common ſafety and the common welfare are intimately connected with his own; and nothing can be unimportant to him, which concerns the proſperity of his country.

This it is, that conſtitutes what is termed *patriotiſm*, which is certainly one of the nobleſt principles implanted in our nature;—a principle, that excites and cheriſhes every generous ſentiment we poſſeſs; and that exalts and dignifies the character of man. Since, then, it is equally our intereſt and duty, to promote the honour and welfare of our country, we ſhould make every poſſible exertion to eſtabliſh and maintain both. The public good and our own are, with reſpect to their ultimate effects, cloſely united; for which reaſon it is incumbent on us, to ſacrifice our temporary, perſonal advantages, where they come into competition with the general proſperity and our permanent intereſts:—Much more ought we to ſpurn thoſe trifling gratifications, which tend to enervate our bodies, vitiate our morals, and diſſipate our ſubſtance; while, at the ſame time, they ſerve to debaſe the national character, and impoveriſh the country.

I have been drawn into theſe reflections, on contemplating the preſent ſituation of the United States. We have juſt taken our ſtation among the nations of the earth, as a free, ſovereign, and independent people. Our political exiſtence, in this character, commenced in a manner that reflected on us the greateſt glory; and the firſt dawnings of the American empire ſeemed to preſage its future greatneſs. We poſſeſſed every thing neceſſary to conſtitute a truly independent and happy people: nay, I will venture to aſſert, that no country

country ever enjoyed these requisites in so high a degree.

Such were our prospects—Yet, notwithstanding, we have, by our own misconduct, tarnished the rising glory of our country, and involved it in difficulties and distress. We have wantonly sported with the fair portion allotted to us by Heaven.—We have departed from those plain and simple manners, and that frugal mode of living, which are absolutely indispensable in the infant state of our country, and best suited to our republican form of government: and we have hitherto precluded ourselves from the means of calling forth the national strength and the resources of the empire, by harbouring the most absurd and extravagant jealousy of the great National Council. By with-holding from that body those powers, that are necessary to render the federal government efficient, and to unite the various interests of the several states, we render ourselves weak and defenceless. And by this means, each state is induced to arrogate to itself, individually, that portion of sovereignty, which it ought only to exercise, in conjunction with the others, as a part of one commonwealth, —the Empire of the United States.

But I shall dwell no longer on our errors and misconduct. Every man of common discernment is fully sensible of them.

I have already observed, that wisdom contributes to our happiness: but in nothing is this observation more fully verified, than with respect to the conduct of nations. But the science of government appears to require wisdom of a peculiar kind. Abstract reasoning and speculative opinions will never, of themselves, convey to the mind of a statesman just notions of civil government. He must possess a comprehensive knowledge of men and things; he must know how to combine the various interests of the state; and he must have the art of making lesser, and more transient benefits give way to the greater and more permanent. A thorough acquaintance with the strength, resources and genius of his own country, together with a competent knowledge of the finances and general interests of other nations, are, consequently, necessary qualifications for a statesman. The character will, however, be still incomplete, unless there be added to it integrity, and an ardent zeal for the public welfare.

Thus, if we reflect how many great and amiable qualities are required to administer faithfully the affairs of a nation, we are at no loss to comprehend, why the science of government is so difficult of attainment. And the same consideration will plainly evince the absurdity of that species of government, the administration of which is invested in a single person; as well as the superior excellence of that which combines the collected sense, wisdom, and virtue of the people.

All popular governments, deriving their power immediately from the people, are naturally subservient to liberty: but, as monarchies tend to oppression, republics, if not well administered, are apt to verge towards licentiousness. Here, then, is the evil against which we ought to guard—Let us take care, lest by grasping at too much, we lose all. We have, committed to us, a great and important charge—the government of that country, which we have made our own, and which it is our duty to transmit to our posterity, as the last asylum of liberty, and

and a place of retreat for perfecuted virtue. Let us act like men that deferve to be free.

It is not enough that we underftand civil policy, as a fcience; but, by a proper application of its principles to our own fituation and circumftances, we muft learn the art of governing well. We muft reduce our theory to practice. We muft lay afide thofe illiberal jealoufies which have tied up the hands of Congrefs: or we fhall difcover, when, perhaps, it may be too late, that exceffive jealoufy, entertained by a people of their rulers, is the fureft foundation of anarchy and ruin, or defpotifm and flavery.

We are, as yet, but young in the adminiftration of empire; but all human knowledge is progreffive, and we have gained a fufficient portion, by experience, to convince us, that our political difficulties have been principally occafioned by the want of powers in Congrefs, adequate to the government of the United States. Let thefe be granted; let us practife domeftic œconomy; let us promote learning, religion and virtue; and we fhall then become, what we are capable of being, a truly free, independent, and happy people.

PRO REPUBLICA.

Description *of Mr.* Fitch's Steam-Boat.

IT is to be propelled through the water by the force of fteam; the fteam-engine is to be fimilar to the late improved fteam-engines in Europe, thofe alterations excepted; the cylinder is to be horizontal, and the fteam to work with equal force at each end thereof.—The mode of forming a vacuum is believed to be entirely new; alfo of letting the water into it, and throwing it off againft the atmofphere, without any friction. The undertakers are alfo of opinion that their engine will work with an equal force to thofe late improved engines, it being a twelve-inch cylinder; they expect it will move with a clear force, after deducting the friction, of between eleven and twelve hundred pounds weight—which force is to be applied to the turning of an axle-tree on a wheel of 18 inches diameter. The pifton is to move about three feet; and each vibration of the pifton turns the axle-tree about two-thirds round. They propofe to make the pifton to ftrike thirty ftrokes in a minute, which will give the axle-tree about 40 revolutions. Each revolution of the axle-tree moves twelve oars five and a half feet; as fix oars come out of the water, fix more enter the water, which make a ftroke of about eleven feet each revolution. The oars work perpendicular, and make a ftroke fimilar to the paddle of a canoe. The cranks of the axle-tree act upon the oar about one-third of their length from their lower end, on which part of the oar, the whole force of the axle-tree is applied. The engine is placed in about the thirds of the boat, and both the action and re-action of the pifton operate to turn the axle-tree the fame way.

For

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A useful Discovery in Building.

THE following observations on, and directions for, the improvement of mortar, are selected from a late work of the ingenious [A] Dr. Higgins. The attention of some years, and a long course of experiments, ascertain, with great exactness, the quality, quantity and mode of mixing the materials for mortar, least subject to injury, and most durable. As we cannot follow the author through his train of experiments, this extract will be chiefly confined to the application of them, referring the more curious artists, or such gentlem n, as may have occasion to employ them, to the work itself, for the reasoning on which these advantages are grounded.

The expence that is saved, by lessening the quantity of lime in this improved method of making mortar, and the benefit the farming interest may derive from the probable reduced price, mark its utility.

Mortar is composed of lime, sand, and water; which we shall speak of in their order.

LIME: No pains should be spared in obtaining the finest; for this purpose Dr. Higgins has given the following directions: "Let lime be chosen which is [B] stone lime; which heats the most in slaking, and slakes the quickest when [C] duly watered, which is the freshest and closest kept, which dissolves in distilled vinegar with the least effervescence, and leaves the smallest residue insoluble, and in that residue the smallest quantity of clay, gypsum, or martial matter." The greatest [D] imperfection of lime arises from this last cause, and its inefficacy is in proportion as the quantity of gypsum or earthy matter is contained in it.

The

[A] The value of the improvement has drawn the attention of Messrs. Wyatts, (celebrated architects in England) and the success, with which they have used it, shews the author as meriting the exclusive privilege granted by the patent of Great Britain.

[B] As all the lime of America is burnt from stone, this distinction is unnecessary; but as stone differs much in its quality, attention must be paid to the chusing the closest texture, as less liable to injury from exposure to air.

[C] Lime should be slaked as soon, and with as little water, as possible, and immediately sifted thro' a sieve that will give passage only to particles LESS than one thirtieth part of an inch in diameter. What does not easily pass thro' the sieve, must be rejected as deficient in all the requisites of lime.

[D] This imperfection is owing to a long exposure of the lime before it is slaked, or made into mortar; it imbibes acidulous gas, and gives time to the gypseous particles to be reduced to powder, which, passing thro' the sieve, mixes with the lime, and renders it little better than whiting; in this impure state, a larger proportion of lime will be required; and it is plain, from Dr. Higgins's experiments, the more you increase the lime, the worse the mortar.

The SAND, for use, "should consist chiefly of hard, quartzose, flat-faced grains, with sharp angles, which is the freest, or may be most easily freed by [E] washing, from clay, salts, and calcareous, gypseous, or other grains, less hard and durable than quartz." In the washing, two sieves should be used; the one that will admit a particle through it not exceeding a sixteenth part of an inch in diameter; the other that does not exceed one thirtieth; and the sand which passes through the largest, and is retained in the smallest, is the sand required.

WATER is the last article—It must be [F] soft, and instead of mixing it, as in common, with the lime, "let all the water, to be used in the "making of the mortar, be [G] applied in wetting the sand;" so as not to increase the bulk. Two ends are thus answered; the air, possessing the interstitial spaces and injurious to mortar, is expelled; and a certain rule fixed for ascertaining the quantity of water, that cannot be mistaken.

The quantities of lime and sand are fixed with as much certainty: you add to thirteen parts of sand, two parts of lime; and as the sand is impregnated with a sufficiency of water, nothing more is required than beating the whole till well mixed, and using it immediately.

It must appear evident, the less the necessary proportion is exceeded of those bodies, that are diminished by evaporation, as water, or affected by air, as lime. the firmer will be the mortar; and vice versa.

Directions for making Stucco Plaister, &c.

"LET the sand be sifted in streaming clear water, thro' a sieve which shall give passage to all such grains as do not exceed one sixteenth of an inch in diameter; and let the stream of water and the sifting be so regulated, that all the sand which is much finer than glass-house sand, together with clay, and every other matter specifically lighter than sand, may be washed away with the stream, whilst the purer and coarser sand, which passes thro' the sieve, subsides in a convenient receptacle, and whilst the coarser rubbish and rubble remain on the sieve, to be rejected. To sort, into two parcels, the sand that subsides in the receptacle, let it be again washed, and thro' a sieve which is to give passage to such grains only as are less than one thirtieth of an inch in diameter; what remains in the sieve is the coarser; that which passes thro' and subsides in the water is the finer sand. The coarse and fine sand are to be dried separately."

The *Lime* is to be prepared in the same manner as for mortar, and "if

[E] The sand, taken from the Delaware, and used in Philadelphia, is so pure, as to require nothing but sifting.

[F] "When a choice can be made, rain-water is best: river-water holds the next place, land the next, and spring water the last; and waters, noted medicinally or otherwise for their saline contents, ought not to be used in mortar."

[G] "On a plank of hard wood, placed horizontally, spread the sand so that it may stand 6 inches high. with a flat surface, wet it with water, (lime-water is still better) and let any superfluous water, which the sand cannot retain, flow away off the plank."

"if it is not immediately uſed, it muſt be put into air-tight veſſels."

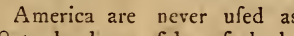
For the *Lime-water.* "Let your lime, choſen as for mortar, be put into a braſs wire ſieve, to the quantity of fourteen pounds, let the ſieve be finer than either of the foregoing for ſand; the finer, the better it will be: let the lime be ſlaked by plunging it in a butt filled with ſoft water, and raiſing it out quickly and ſuffering it to heat and fume, and by repeating this plunging and raiſing alternately and agitating the lime, until it be made to paſs thro' the ſieve into the water; and let the part that does not eaſily paſs thro' the ſieve, be rejected; as many ounces of lime muſt paſs thro' the ſieve, as there are quarts of water in the butt. The water muſt remain cloſe covered till it is clear, then draw it off, by cocks at different heights, as faſt and as low as the lime ſubſides.

BONE-ASH is a further ingredient in this cement, and "is to be prepared in the uſual manner, by grinding the whiteſt burned bones, and ſifting it very fine.

"The moſt eligible materials being thus prepared, take fifty-ſix pounds of coarſe, and forty-two of fine ſand; mix them, and place them on a plank as in Note [G]. To the wetted ſand add fourteen pounds of the purified lime, in ſucceſſive portions, mixing them and beating them up in the uſual manner, then add [H] fourteen pounds of bone-aſh, in ſucceſſive portions, mixing and beating all together. The quicker and more perfectly theſe materials are mixed and beaten together, and the ſooner the cement thus formed is uſed, the better. Particular care muſt be taken to wet the wall repeatedly on which this cement is uſed."

To make Artificial Stone.

"THIS cement, whether coarſe or fine grained, is applicable in forming artificial ſtone, by making alternate layers of the cement, and of flint, hard ſtone, or brick, in moulds of the figure of the intended ſtone, and by expoſing the maſſes ſo formed to the open air to harden."—*Thus far Dr. Higgins.*



For the Improvement of future Buildings.

THE cellars in America are generally ſubject to be damp and mouldy, and the air of them from being confined, diſagreeable and unhealthy; which is frequently diſperſed through the doors into the houſe. Theſe evils may be remedied at a ſmall expence, by having fire-places added in the cellars, (tho' never uſed as ſuch) on oppoſite ſides of the building, adjoining to the ſtacks of chimnies that are to be built, from whence there will be a free and conſtant circulation of air through the cellars; and was there a communication between each cellar, by means of an opening over or near the doors annexed the ceiling

[H] "Equal quantities of bone-aſh and lime, ſhould only be uſed where the work is to dry quickly, as it only prevents cracking; but when the ſeaſon, expoſure, and other circumſtances permit an attention ſolely to the true excellence and duration of the works, one part only of ſorted bone-aſh for every four parts of lime is to be uſed."—For this reaſon it is omitted in mortar.

ing three feet long and one foot deep, with parallel iron bars for ſecurity, there would be a freer circulation, to render the air in the cellars and through the whole houſe, more temperate and healthy.——The lower ſaſhes only of windows being uſually hung, it would be highly beneficial to have the upper ſaſhes hung alſo; that in caſe of much company, low confined rooms or noxious air, the upper ſaſh may be lowered from one to twelve or more inches, as occaſion may require, to let out the polluted air, which being lighteſt, always riſes, and is replaced by purer atmoſpherical air through the doors, windows, or crevices.——The higher rooms are built, the more healthy, as containing a greater portion of air; a gallon of which is rendered unfit for reſpiration every minute, by every perſon and by every lighted candle that is in the room.——Outhouſes, (when the ground will permit) ſhould be built to the eaſtward, or any other ſituation than the weſtern, as it excludes thoſe winds that are more prevailing, refreſhing and healthy.

For making a Room warm in Winter, and cold in Summer; and to prevent the Injury done to Furniture, Pictures, &c. by the Damps and Humidity from Walls: the following Method has been found to be efficacious, and of a ſmall Expence.

BY placing lathing at a ſmall diſtance from the wall, the room is leſs affected by the external air, whether hot, cold or wet: it the ſooner retains the impreſſion of heat from the fire in the winter; and, in ſummer, the room will be cooler by having the communication cut off between the wall and the lathing, more eſpecially from bricks, as they conduct and retain heat in a high degree.

Let a number of blocks be made of pitch pine, the ſize of the brick, (for ſtone they ſhould be larger) one end ſomething ſmaller than the other, let them be worked perpendicularly in the brick work from three to five feet diſtant, according to the height of the room, the ſmaller end next the room wedgeways; the ſame perpendicular arrangement continued round the room, at the diſtance from each other to anſwer the laths to be uſed. To thoſe blocks, let battens or ſcantling the height of the room be nailed, from one to two and a half inches thick, as thought proper; on which the laths are to be nailed, and on theſe laths you lay your ſtucco or plaiſter, (made as before deſcribed by Dr. Higgins) which may be plain or in pannels, and from which the cornice is to project, if wainſcotted Dado high, to be ſtuccoed only from thence to the ceiling. The room may be ſtuccoed plain or in pannels, which, if formed thus,  will have a good effect, and may be white-waſhed or painted plain, tho' the taſte in England has been, to paint the pannels one colour, and the ſtiles of another.

V———

Account

Account and Conditions of a Premium offered by the Amer. Phil. Society.

A *Lover of uſeful knowledge*, in London, having ſome time ago offered, as a donation, to *the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge*, the ſum of two hundred guineas, to be by them veſted in a ſecure and permanent fund, to the end that the intereſt ariſing therefrom ſhould be annually diſpoſed of in premiums, to be adjudged by the ſociety, to the author of the beſt diſcovery, or moſt uſeful invention, relating to *navigation*, *aſtronomy*, or *natural philoſophy* (mere natural hiſtory only excepted) and the ſociety having accepted of the above donation, hereby publiſh the *conditions*, preſcribed by the donor, and agreed to by the ſociety, upon which the ſaid annual premiums be awarded.

1. The candidate ſhall ſend his diſcovery, invention or improvement, addreſſed to the preſident or one of the vice preſidents of the ſociety,* free of poſtage or other charges; and ſhall diſtinguiſh his performance by ſome motto, device or other ſignature, at his pleaſure. Together with his diſcovery, invention or improvement, he ſhall alſo ſend a ſealed letter, containing the ſame real name and place of reſidence of the author.

2. Perſons of any nation, ſect or denomination whatever, ſhall be admitted as candidates for this premium.

3. No diſcovery, invention or improvement ſhall be entitled to this premium which hath been already publiſhed, or for which the author hath been publicly rewarded elſewhere.

4. The candidate ſhall communicate his diſcovery, invention or improvement either in the Engliſh, French, German or Latin language.

5. All ſuch communications ſhall be publicly read, or exhibited to the ſociety, at ſome ſtated meeting, not leſs than one month previous to the day of adjudication, and ſhall at all times be open to the inſpection of ſuch members as ſhall deſire it. But no member ſhall carry home with him the communication, deſcription or model, except the officer to whom it ſhall be intruſted; nor ſhall ſuch officer part with the ſame out of his cuſtody, without a ſpecial order of the ſociety for that purpoſe.

6. The ſociety having previouſly referred the ſeveral communications, from candidates for the premium, then depending, to the conſideration of the twelve counſellors, and other officers of the ſociety; and having received their report thereon, ſhall, at one of their ſtated meetings, in the month of December, annually, after the expiration of this current year (of the time and place, together with the particular occaſion of which meeting, due notice ſhall be previouſly given, by public advertiſement) proceed to the final adjudication of the ſaid premium: and after due conſideration had, a vote ſhall be firſt taken on this queſtion,

* At preſent, His Excellency Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, is preſident of the ſociety.

The Rev. Dr. JOHN EWING,
The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM WHITE,
And SAMUEL VAUGHAN, Eſquire, } Vice-Preſidents.

tion, viz. "whether any of the communications then under inspection be worthy of the proposed premium?" If this question shall be determined in the *negative*, the whole business shall be deferred till another year: but if in the *affirmative*, the society shall then proceed to determine by ballot, given by the members at large, the discovery, invention or improvement most useful and worthy; and that discovery, invention or improvement, which shall be found to have the greatest number of concurring votes in its favor shall be successful: and then, *and not till then*, the sealed letter, accompanying the crowned performance, shall be opened, and the name of the author announced as the person entitled to the said premium.

7. No member of the society who is a candidate for the premium then depending, or who hath not previously declared to the society, either by word or writing, that he has considered and weighed, according to the best of his judgment, the comparative merits of the several claims then under consideration, shall sit in judgment or give his vote in awarding the said premium.

8. A full account of the crowned subject shall be published by the society as soon as may be, after the adjudication, either in a separate publication, or in the next succeeding volume of their transactions, or in both.

9. The unsuccessful performances shall remain under consideration, and their authors be considered as candidates for the premium, for *five years*, next succeeding the time of their presentment, except such performances as their authors may, in the mean time, think fit to withdraw. And the society shall annually, publish an abstract of the titles, object or subject matter of the communications so under consideration; such only excepted as the society shall think not worthy of public notice.

10. The letters containing the names of authors whose performances shall be rejected, or which shall be found unsuccessful after a trial of five years, shall be burnt before the society, without breaking the seals.

11. In case there should be a failure in any year, of any communication worthy of the proposed premium, there will then be two premiums to be awarded in the next year. But no accumulation of premiums shall intitle the author to more than one premium for any one discovery, invention or improvement.

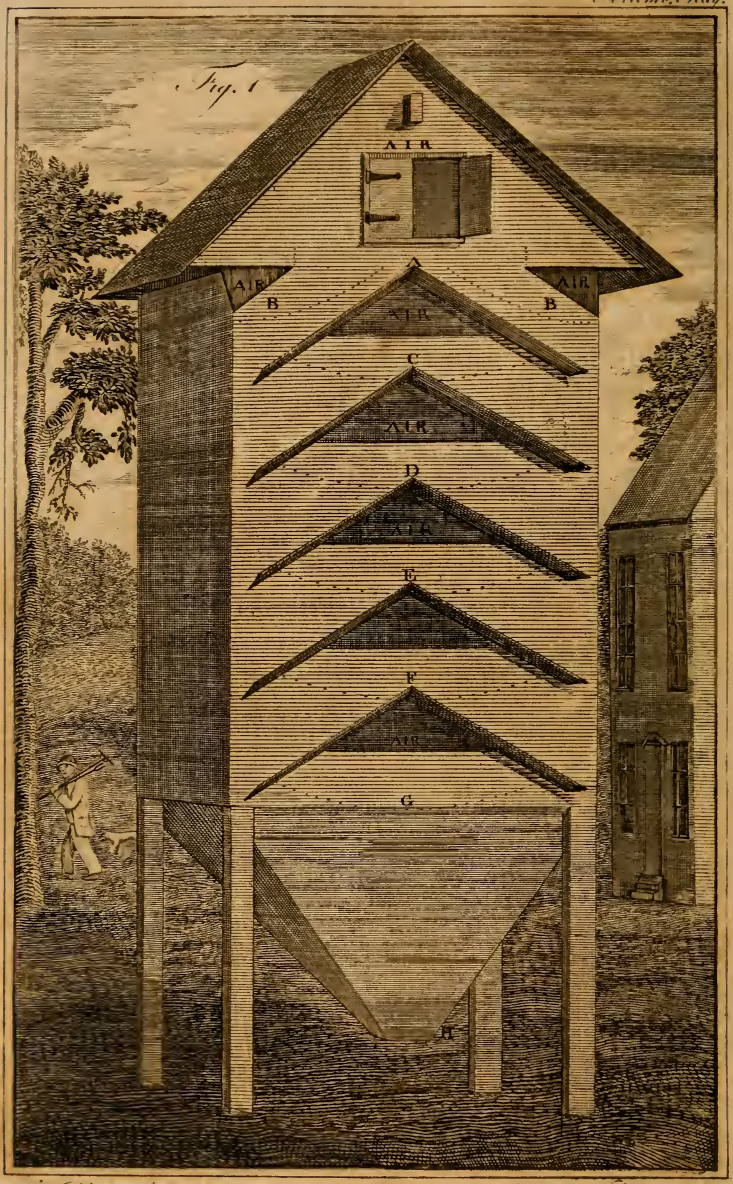
12. The premium shall consist of an oval plate of solid standard gold, of the value of ten guineas. On one side thereof shall be neatly engraved a short Latin motto, suited to the occasion, together with these words, *the premium of of London, established in the year* 1786. And on the other side of the plate shall be engraved these words, *Awarded by the A. P. S. to for his discovery of A. D. President.*

And the seal of the society shall be anexed to the said golden plate, by a ribbon passing through a small hole near the lower edge thereof.

Published by order of the society, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of November, 1786.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
SMUEL MAGAW,
JOHN FOULKE, } Sec.

To



Plan of a Granary.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Philad. Dec.* 3, 1786.

I inclose a Letter from Mr. Jonathan Williams, junr. which was laid before the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, with his Draught and Description of a Granary; a Model of which he has also presented to the Society. A Granary formed on so excellent a Plan, must merit the public Attention.

I am, &c. T. PICKERING, Secretary.

SIR, *Philad. October* 31, 1786.

THE inclosed draft of a Granary is taken by memory from a verbal description. Whether it be a new or an old invention, I am not able to say; nor am I sure that I have accurately represented it. I have had the model executed according to what I suppose to be the principle of it; and I beg leave to present it to the society as a testimony of my desire to add a mite in aid of its laudable views. This disposition will, I hope, be admitted as an excuse for troubling you, if the communication should turn out useless.

It will be readily seen by the draft and the model, that the object of the invention is to expose as many surfaces of grain as possible, to a free current of air, and to change those surfaces as often as may be necessary, without labour or expence, thereby preserving the grain from being heated, and consequently, damaged.

When the air is very moist, it may be improper to expose the grain to its action; there should therefore be shutters so placed, as to close all the appertures occasionally: This I thought too obvious to require description, and too minute to be added to the model.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully,
Sir,
Your and the society's
most obedient & devoted servant,
JON. WILLIAMS.

The President of the Agricultural Society.

Fig. 1. Shews a section of the granary, and the situation of the grain, when it is full, with the vacancies for the air to pass over the several surfaces at A, at b b, at c, at d, at e, at f, and at G.——The grain is to be put in at A, and it will descend into the hopper below, rising in the different stories till it is full.—H is a sliding shutter, on opening of which, the grain may be drawn out as wanted; on drawing out any quantity, the whole body will descend, and consequently every surface will be changed. The grain, in passing from story to story, being exposed to the currents of air, may, in some measure, be winnowed from the chaff remaining among it; and the elevation of the granary on posts, secures its contents from the attacks of every mischievous vermin.

Fig. 2. Shews the form of the interior roofs.——The model is made upon the scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to a foot, and it holds about 5 half pints. A cubic $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch is but $\frac{1}{110592}$ part of a cubic foot. A granary therefore, on a scale of feet, will contain 110592 times the quantity contained in the model; which will be found, by calculation, equal to 4320 bushels.

o the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE candid reception which the account of the different ſpecies of PHOBIA has met with from your readers, has induced me to direct my enquiries to another ſubject connected with medicine. By the aſſiſtance of Dr. Cullen's noſology which I borrowed from my medical friend, I perceive that madneſs is divided into two genera. The one is called mania, which our author defines to be "univerſal madneſs." The other is called melancholia, which the doctor defines to be "partial madneſs." This partial madneſs includes ſix ſpecies.—But in this number, the learned profeſſor is certainly too limited—for if falſe judgment or injudicious conduct upon any ſubject conſtitutes madneſs, I am perſuaded that that diſeaſe is the moſt frequent of any that occurs in the whole nomenclature of medicine.

To ſupply the defects of Dr. Cullen's noſology, I have ſet down a liſt of the different ſpecies of partial inſanity, which have occurred to me in the courſe of my obſervations upon mankind.—I ſhall deliver them in the language of our country, becauſe I wiſh to be underſtood by men of all claſſes, and by both ſexes, altho' it would be eaſy to clothe them in more technical and learned terms.

I ſhall define madneſs in the preſent inſtance to be *a want of perception, or an undue perception of truth—duty—or intereſt.*

I ſhall begin by naming ſome of thoſe ſpecies of madneſs which at preſent prevail in America.

1. The NEGRO MANIA. This diſeaſe, which formerly prevailed in the eaſtern and middle States, is now confined chiefly to North and South Carolina, and Georgia. The inhabitants of theſe States *miſtake* their intereſt and happineſs in ſuppoſing that their lands can be cultivated only by negro ſlaves. The author of nature never deſtined the natives of Africa to hard labour, and hence he has made that part of the globe to yield almoſt ſpontaneouſly all that is neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of man. There is no reaſon why rice and indigo may not be cultivated by white men as well as wheat and indian corn. It is true, if the owners of the ſoil in the Carolinas and Georgia, cultivated their lands with their own hands, they would not be able to roll in coaches, or to ſquander thouſands of pounds yearly in viſiting all the cities of Europe, but they would enjoy more health and happineſs in a competency acquired without violating the laws of nature and religion.

2. The LAND MANIA is a frequent diſeaſe in every part of America. It broke out with peculiar violence in moſt of the States immediately after the peace. Behold in yonder room a land-jobber exploring his water courſes upon his maps—counting his patents, and dividing them in his will among his children. Here he diſcovers immenſe tracts of meadow ground—there he finds a coalpit—in this ſpot he finds a mountain of iron-ore—on that conflux of rivers he anticipates a county town—or, perhaps, the capital of a State.—See! the progenitor of a race of nabobs riſe from his ſeat, and ſtrut with exultation acroſs his room;—But hark!

I hear

I hear a knocking at the door—who comes there?—It is a ſhoemaker with his bill—call again, ſays the jobber—I can't nor I won't, ſays the ſhoemaker—I have worn out two pair of ſhoes in dunning you for this trifle—ſee here Mr. ſays the land jobber—look at my titles, deeds and maps—here is property to the amount of £.100,000.—But what noiſe do I hear from the adjoining chamber?——It is the cries of his children, aſking for bread.—But who comes there with an officer of juſtice at his heels?—it is the ſheriff of the county.—Come with me, Sir, ſays the ſheriff:—with you, Sir? ſays the land-jobber—ſuddenly he diſappears from my ſight and is hurried to goal—the proper hoſpital for this ſpecies of madneſs.

3. The HORSE MANIA. This diſeaſe prevails chiefly in Virginia. A race—a carriage—or a riding horſe is often an object of greater attachment with perſons who are afflicted with this diſorder, than a wife or a miſtreſs. I once ſpent a long evening with a company of theſe maniacal gentlemen ſoon after I had read the Roman hiſtory, and unfortunately, from not being intereſted in their converſation, fell into a reverie.—A debate about the pedigree of a race horſe having been ſtarted, one of the diſputants appealed to me by miſtake, and ſaid, "ſay Tom—was not Jupiter the ſire of Emperor?" "Which of the Roman Emperors do you mean, Sir?" ſaid I—"poh, you fool," ſaid my companion, "I mean col. B——'s bay horſe, Emperor."

4. The LIBERTY MANIA. This diſeaſe ſhews itſelf in viſionary ideas of liberty and government. It occupies the time and talents ſo conſtantly, as to lead men to neglect their families for the ſake of taking care of the State. Such men expect liberty without law—government without power—ſovereignty without a head—and wars without expence. They conſider induſtry, and its uſual conſequence, wealth, as the only evils of a State, and aſcribe Roman attainments in virtue to thoſe men only, who, by conſuming an undue proportion of their time in writing, talking or debating upon politics, bequeath the maintenance of their families to their country.

5. The MONARCHICAL MANIA. All thoſe people, who believe that "a king can do no wrong," and who hold it to be criminal to depoſe tyrants, are affected with this mania. This diſeaſe prevails in many parts of England, and univerſally in France.—It was driven from America with the Royaliſts, by the ſucceſs of the late revolution.

6. The REPUBLICAN MANIA. Every man, who attempts to introduce a republican form of government, where the people are not prepared for it by *virtue* and *knowledge*, is as much a madman as St. Anthony was, when he preached the goſpel to fiſhes. We have a remarkable inſtance of this ſpecies of madneſs in a member of the Rump Parliament who objected to the word "king" of heaven, in an ordinance that was offered to the Houſe, and propoſed as an amendment, that inſtead of the "king," of heaven, the phraſe ſhould be, the "parliament of heaven."

7. The DONATION MANIA. All thoſe people who impoveriſh their families, by extravagant contributions to public undertakings, or who neglect their relations at their death, by bequeathing their eſtates to hoſpitals—colleges and churches,

are

are affected with this ſpecies of madneſs.

8. The MILITARY MANIA. This diſeaſe is at all times epidemic in France.—Young men are moſt afflicted with it; but we now and then meet with it in an old ſoldier, as in uncle Toby, in Triſtram Shandy. It is impoſſible to underſtand a converſation with theſe gentlemen without the help of a military dictionary.—Counterſcarps—moraſſes—foſſes—glacis—ramparts—redoubts—abbatis, &c. form the beginning, middle, and end of every ſentence. They remember nothing in hiſtory, but the detail of ſieges and battles, and they conſider men only as made to carry muſquets. The adventurers in the holy wars, before the reformation, were all infected with this ſpecies of military madneſs.

9. The DUELLING MANIA. There are ſome men, whoſe ideas of honour amount to madneſs, hence every attack upon their character, whether true or falſe, can be expiated only by a duel. The madneſs of this paſſion appears in this, that a good character ſtands in no need of a piſtol or ſword to defend it, nor can a bad character be ſupported by a whole park of artillery.

10. The HUNTING MANIA. A madman in England was ordered by his phyſician to uſe the cold bath. In returning one day from the bath, he ſtopped to converſe with a ſervant, who was following his maſter to the place appointed for a fox chace. The madman aſked the ſervant how much it coſt his maſter to maintain his horſes and hounds? The ſervant replied £.500 a year. And how much does he ſell his foxes for after he catches them?—"For nothing at all," ſaid the ſervant.—"For nothing?" ſaid the madman with aſtoniſhment—"I wiſh my phyſician could come acroſs him—he would ſoon order him to uſe the cold bath."

11. The GAMING MANIA. This diſorder is very common in Virginia. It ſeizes gentlemen in ſome inſtances before breakfaſt in the morning, and continues with only ſhort intervals for meals till 11 o'clock at night. It affects ſome people in the night as well as the day, and on Sundays as well as week days. Its operation is not confined to the fire-ſide: it appears on the public road—at courts—elections—and even at places of public worſhip. It is impoſſible for two gentlemen, afflicted with this madneſs, to meet on horſeback, without laying a wager upon the gaits, whether of running—pacing—or trotting of their reſpective horſes. This madneſs is of a deſtructive tendency, and often conducts perſons afflicted with it, to poverty—impriſonment—and an ignominous death.

12. The MACHINE MANIA. This ſpecies includes all thoſe maniacs, who have ruined themſelves by caſtle building, whether the objects of their ſchemes have been perpetual motion—or princely fortunes, to be raiſed by a ſudden exertion of the mechanical powers.

13. The ALCHEMICAL MANIA. The objects with the perſons afflicted with this diſorder are, the *art* of converting baſe metals into gold, and an *elixir*, the property of which ſhall be, to reſtore the duration of human life to its antediluvian extent. This ſpecies of madneſs has leſſened within theſe thirty years, owing to the diſcoveries which have been made in the principles of general ſcience, and particularly of chemiſtry. I once met with a man who charmed me with his

his profound and extenſive learning upon every topic, 'till alchemy became the ſubject of converſation; when he ſuddenly broke out in praiſe of an elixir, diſcovered, he ſaid, in India, which had preſerved a Jew alive, above 1800 years. This Jew, he ſaid, was preſent at the trial and crucifixion of the Saviour of the world. He was ſo confident of the truth of what he aſſerted, that he ſeemed offended at the cold manner in which I appeared to aſſent to his ſtory.

14. The VIRTUOSO MANIA. In this ſpecies of madneſs I include an extravagant fondneſs for the monſtrous and rare productions of nature and art. It is widely different from a well-regulated paſſion for the objects of natural hiſtory. Diſtorted ſhells——petrified toads——Indian pipes——expenſive coins, &c. &c. form the collections of this ſpecies of madmen. The Engliſh gentleman who gave one hundred guineas for the ſtopper of a vinegar cruet dug out of the Herculaneum, and the Engliſh Marquis who gave three hundred guineas for one of Queen Elizabeth's farthings, were deeply affected with this madneſs.

15. The RAMBLING MANIA. This ſpecies of madneſs includes all thoſe people who are perpetually changing their country—houſes—or occupations, and who are always praiſing the abſent, and abuſing the preſent good things of life. I have known ſeveral men afflicted with this diſeaſe, who have ſettled and unſettled themſelves in half the kingdoms of Europe, and in one third of the States of America. Theſe men are in general uſeleſs to their families, and to ſociety, and often end their days in dependence and poverty.

16. The ECCLESIASTICAL MANIA. This ſpecies of madneſs includes bigots of all denominations. The late Dr. Johnſon was a ſtriking example of epiſcopal madneſs. The miniſter of the church of Scotland, who daily drank at his table the "glorious memory of Jenny Geddes, who threw the ſtool at the biſhop," was likewiſe affected with it.

17. The NATIONAL MANIA. This diſeaſe is more common in Great-Britain than in any other country. The late Lord Chatham was affected with it. The very name of Bourbon quickened his pulſe with reſentment, and he fainted at the idea of American independence. The Antigallican Society in London, and the rage which ſtill ſubſiſts in England againſt America, are the offſpring of this madneſs.

18. The LOVE MANIA. All marriages, without a viſible, or probable means of ſubſiſtence, are founded in madneſs. All premature attachments between the ſexes which obſtruct the purſuits of buſineſs, are likewiſe the offſpring of the love mania. The expences of a family, like a bliſtering plaſter between the ſhoulders, never fail of curing this ſpecies of madneſs.

20. The PRIDE MANIA. Every man who values himſelf upon his birth—titles—or wealth, more than upon merit, is affected with this madneſs. It is a moſt loathſome diſorder. I have heard of a noſtrum which ſeldom fails of curing it, and that is, to treat it with contempt. Mordecai made Haman miſerable in the ſunſhine of a court, only by refuſing to pull off his hat to him.

19. The DRESS MANIA. Let not curioſity lead us to Bedlam or the cells of an hoſpital to ſee madmen or mad-women. Every place of public reſort—nay, every ſtreet in our city is filled with them.

A. B.

A. B. demands a court of enquiry to prove the insanity of his sister, in order to sequester her estate. What has she done? says the court. Why look at her hat—her craw—and her bishop!—Do they not proclaim her madness? Nor is this all—To lessen the inconveniences of those articles of dress, she has altered her carriage—raised the doors of her chambers—and enlarged the bottoms of every chair in her house.—Do, good gentlemen, issue a statute of lunacy against her, or she will come upon the township, or end her days in the bettering-house.

21. The PLEASURE MANIA. An attachment to balls—to the stage—or to feeding—dancing—sleighing—and card parties—or to any other amusement to the exclusion of business, or the injury of fortune or health, may justly be considered as a species of madness. I once saw a caricature of a young lady going in a sedan chair through a street in London.—On one side of the chair a physician walked with a smelling bottle in his hand; on the other, a young macaroni with a fan in his hand. The young lady, upon seeing one of her acquaintances pass her, cried out, "I'm a going"—"yes, my dear," said her acquaintance, "you look as if you had not a day to live;"—"you mistake me," said the sickly pleasure-worn lady, "I am going——not to my grave,—but no Ranelagh."—Nor is this pleasure mania confined to the female sex. The gentleman in London, who left his wife in the last stage of a fever, and charged his servant not to send for him from a club, unless his mistress should die in his absence, certainly laboured under uncommon degrees of this species of madness.

22. The ROGUE MANIA. There are some men whose rage against oppression—fraud—and injustice of every kind, rises so high, as to constitute a species of madness. Such men often expose themselves to ridicule and injury, by attempting to detect and expose culprits—speculators—and public defaulters, without considering that such men are often the best supporters of parties, and in some instances of governments, from each of whom they will always be sure to meet with protection. I once knew a man who rose from table in a large company, and walked across the floor, stamping and swearing in a fit of insanity, upon hearing a gentleman say a few words in favor of the slave trade. His host, a sensible Scotchman, brought him to his senses by a very simple rebuke—"Hod hod man—you conno put the world to rights—come—tak your soup."

23. The HUMANE MANIA.—Strange!—That an excess of humanity should often produce those irregularities in behaviour and conduct, which constitute madness! Dr. Goldsmith has, with great ingenuity, described this species of madness in his comedy of the good-natured man. Persons afflicted with this madness, feel for every species of distress, and seem to pour forth tears upon some occasions, from every pore of their bodies. Their souls vibrate in unison with every touch of misery, that affects any member of the great family of mankind.—Gracious heaven! if ever I should be visited with these two last species of madness, however much they may expose me to ridicule or resentment, my constant prayer to the divine fountain of justice and pity—shall be,—that *I may never be cured of them.*

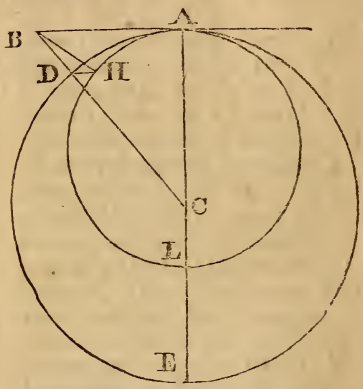
To

To these species I might add,
24. The MUSICAL,
25. POETICAL, and
26. MATHEMATICAL MANIAS—
But these are so common and well known, that it will not be necessary to describe them.

Upon a review of this essay, it will appear, that every man is mad, according to Linnæus, upon some subject, or, to quote a higher authority, that "madness is in their hearts while they live, and after that, they go to the dead."

How great are our obligations to christianity, which by enlightening —directing—and regulating our judgments—wills—and passions, in the knowledge—choice—and pursuit of *duty*—*truth* and *interest*, restores us to what the apostle very emphatically calls a "found mind."

Solution of Question VI.



LET ADE represent the prime vertical, and C its center. A H L the parallel of latitude touching the former circle in the point A; draw A B the common section of the planes of both the circles, which will also be a common tangent to both, touching them in the point A; moreover take A D = 30 English miles, the part of the prime vertical which was measured, and A H = the correspondent part of the parallel of latitude, so that H is the nearest point of the parallel of latitude to D, draw the line D H upon the surface of the earth, which may be taken for a right line, because it cannot differ sensibly therefrom, and lastly join BH.

Put A C $= a =$ 20899060 feet, the radius of the earth, and $b =$ AD $=$ 30 $\times$ 5280 (= the number of feet in 30 English miles) which may be taken for A B, for the tangent of half a degree will not differ more than one inch from the arc; then (per 47 E. 1.) BC $= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = a + \frac{b^2}{2a} - \frac{b^4}{8a^3}$ &c. ad infinitum; from which subtract CD $= a$; and the remainder $=$ BD $= \frac{b^2}{2a} - \frac{b^4}{8a^3}$ &c. ad infinitum; in this series all the terms except the first may be rejected; because a is so much greater than b: therefore BD $= \frac{b^2}{2a} = \frac{30 \times 30 \times 5280 \times 5280}{41798120} = 30 \times 30 \times .6666 = \frac{2}{3}$ of the square of the number of English miles; again in the right-angled triangle BDH, right-angled at D, there are given the leg B D and the angle D B H, equal to the latitude (for it is the inclination of the two planes to each other) $= 42°$; to find the leg D H; hence by trigonometry, As radius is to B D so is the tangent of the latitude to D H $=$ 5403 feet, the answer.

And

And from hence we have this ſhort Rule: to the logarithm of the tangent of the latitude add double the logarithm of the number of Engliſh miles, and from this ſubtract the conſtant logarithm 10.17609 being the logarithm of $\frac{1}{2}$ with 10 added thereto, and the remainder is the logarithm of the number of feet required.

See the work.

To log. tang. lat.	42° 00′	9.95444
Add double log.	30 miles	2.95424
	Sum logarith.	12.90868
Subtract conſtant log. . .		10.17609
Remains logarithm of	540. 3 feet.	2.73259

The WORTHY SOLDIER.

A French ſoldier (one of thoſe whom Voltaire pleaſantly calls "the Alexanders at a groat a day") had obtained a furlough to ſee his friends. One evening he was trudging along with his knapſack on his back, rich in honour and courage, but with a pocket of the lighteſt: notwithſtanding which he ſung his old ſongs with that heart of gaiety and eaſe, which under the moſt penurious circumſtances, is peculiar to his lively countrymen.

In this merry mood he met a clergyman, whom he ſoon conjectured to be the vicar of ſome village, and whom he inſtantly conceived, moreover, to be a good man. Nor was he miſtaken: there was an air of benignity in this clergyman that beſpoke an excellent heart; and a careleſs frankneſs in our honeſt ſoldier, that prepoſſeſſed one in his favour. The converſation turned at firſt on the military profeſſion: and the good vicar was delighted to ſee the animation and loyalty which appeared in every geſture and every ſpeech of the gallant veteran. At length, on the point of parting, the ſoldier ſaid, "How happy is your Reverence! You do not ſeem to be thirſty; while I—I am abſolutely choaked; I have travelled ſo many miles to-day."—"If your way lies through my village I will give you ſome refreſhment. I have ſome tolerable good wine; and there, to the left beyond thoſe trees, is my little parſonage." "Thank you, kind Sir, for all your civilities; but I am obliged to take a direct contrary way; I muſt be at my journey's end as ſoon as poſſible. However, I will not conceal it, ſome good wine would rejoice my eyes exceedingly. And why ſhould I be aſhamed to confeſs it? You ſeem to be a worthy clergyman: our pay is ſo very poor! Ah, pleaſe your Reverence, a ſhilling would make me as rich as Cröſus."

The vicar, ſmiling, put a ſhilling into his hands. "There, my honeſt friend; I give it with pleaſure; drink my health with it." "Heaven bleſs your Reverence! On the faith of a grenadier, you are more generous than a king. Adieu, Sir, good night, and a thouſand, thouſand thanks." They then parted, the grateful ſolpier continually repeating, "Oh! what a good clergyman! What a good clergyman is this!

The

The vicar, on his part, felt the moſt ſenſible pleaſure in this adventure. He admired the blunt frankneſs and apparent ſenſibility of the ſoldier; and, on a ſudden, he took the reſolution to rejoin him; "Comrade," ſaid he, as he came near him, "return me that ſhilling." "What! your Reverence! do you "repent of having made a poor "devil happy? But here it is— "I did not extort it." The vicar received it, and giving hima crown piece in its ſtead, "I beg your "pardon," ſaid he, "this trifle "was not worth your having; I "have thought better of it."— "A crown, your Reverence! A "crown! Do you mean to tempt "me? I aſſure you, that ſhilling "was ſufficient."—"But it was "not ſufficient for me," replied the good-natured vicar: "pray ac-"cept this trifle, and you will "greatly oblige me."

It is impoſſible to expreſs the variety of ſenſations by which our pedeſtrian hero was overpowered. Nor could his worthy benefactor forbear expreſſing how much he was affected by the exquiſite ſenſibility which this humble and uncultivated mind diſplayed. In every geſture, in every word, there was that conciſeneſs, yet pathetic eloquence of expreſſion, which nature teaches, and which no refinement can ſurpaſs. Their mutual ſatisfaction, it may be imagined, could ſcarce admit of being heightened. The poor veteran, who now thought himſelf "as rich as Crœſus," was the happieſt of men; and the generous eccleſiaſtic, whoſe income was far from affluent, yet who felt himſelf not the poorer for this bounty, enjoyed a felicity which none but the virtuous and good can feel. They parted once more.—"Oh! the excellent man! the excellent man!" ſaid the ſoldier, when he found himſelf alone: "after having obliged "me in my own way, to come after "me again, and oblige me ſtill "more! The good vicar, the good "vicar! May he live a hundred "years!"

The ſoldier had for ſome time made a conſiderable progreſs on his journey, when, at laſt, he perceived, that the village where he had propoſed to lodge that night, was ſtill ſo very diſtant, that, after all, it would be much better to turn towards that which the vicar had pointed out, and take up his quarters there.

One would be tempted here to imagine, that that vigilant and inviſible Providence, which the ancients called Deſtiny, (*Fatum*) had determined the ſoldier to change his purpoſe, and to repair to the village in which this beneficent vicar lived. If we explore the pages of hiſtory, we ſhall find numberleſs examples of that protecting power, which ſeems, as it were, to create miracles for our preſervation; and what is more aſtoniſhing, the ingratitude of man is ſuch, that he is either inſenſible of this heavenly interpoſition, or regards it with an indifference equally unwiſe and culpable.

Conducted then by a kind of guardian genius, the ſoldier directs his ſteps towards his benefactor's village. Attentive at this moment to œconomy, he enters a wretched alehouſe. "Comrade," ſays he, "bring me a pint of wine, and "hark ye, let it be of the beſt. I "am intolerably thirſty." The landlord placed him at the ſame table where three honeſt peaſants were converſing with great volubility.—"Sit down here," ſaid one of

of the peasants; "you will not be "too much; we love gentlemen of "your cloth; they serve the king, "and fight for us."—Then turning to his companions, I tell thee, "Claude, he is the jewel of men! "Did you observe with what good "judgment he determined in that "there affair of Gaffer Mathew?" "And you, Nicholas, do you re-"member what care he took of the "poor family of Robert that's dead "and gone, and how he cried "over them?" "Ah!" said Chris-"topher, "he is one that does as "he says, and so I gets his sermons "almost by heart." "My good "friends," interrupted the soldier, tossing of a large bumper of wine, "you are praising some honest "fellow: may I know who he is?" "Mr. officer, it is our vicar." "Your vicar! Here, boy, bring "me another pint. Your vicar,— "and all that you say is true?" "True! why we ha'n't yet said "half enough. There isn't his "fellow upon earth. Hark ye, "would you believe it, we ha'n't "had a single law-suit since he has "been in the parish! He is the "best creature in the world?" "My good friend" again inter-rupted the soldier, "give me your "hand. Do you know what plea-"sure you have just given me? You "praise a man who has obliged me "like a prince. And I—I would "put to death the man that could "only think of hurting him." He then related, and he could scarce refrain from tears, how good the vicar had been to him. "Had you "but seen him," said he, "turn "back to give me a crown. Here "it is I won't carry it away "comrades, we will sup together, "on condition we all drink his "health."

He instantly orders the landlord to spread a supper on the table; and the conversation continues:— "Hark ye, my friends, I have just "thought of it; I cannot leave "the place without having visited "my good vicar. I am not satis-"fied with myself; I have not "thanked him enough. But it is "now late; I shall sleep here to-"night; and to-morrow morning "early I will go and see him." "And why not this evening, Mr. "soldier? The visits of such brave "fellows as you, are always accept-"able. I'll answer for it, he will "give you both supper and lodging "with all his soul. Poor man! "he has some rascals of nephews "that torment him, and who are "for getting what ever they can "from him."—"They torment "him! let him turn them over to "me; I'll manage them. I'll go "then this instant to the good "vicar; but I scarce know my "way." The three peasants, with one voice, offer to be his guides; the reckoning is discharged, and they all set out; the conversation, on the way, turning continually upon the excellent character and actions of their common benefactor.

They arrive at the door of the parsonage-house; they knock, and they knock again: no answer is re-turned: not the slightest noise is heard. "What," said one of the peasants, "can be the meaning of "this? I don't half like it." They now knock with greater violence; but all is silent still; and even the great dog is not heard to bark. Their fears encrease. "This is "very singular: he is always at "home at this hour: we must ab-"solutely make somebody hear." "They won't open it, my friends: "I know an excellent way to en-

"ter

"ter, we muſt burſt open the "door." The ſoldier inſtantly applied to this work: the door ſoon yielded to his efforts: he enters the firſt: with what an object is he ſtruck! A man hanging upon a beam; he runs to him; he recollects the good vicar: it is impoſſible to expreſs his agitation: he perceives ſome ſigns of life; he quickly cuts the rope; he takes him in his arms; he revives him. "I hear "ſome noiſe," ſaid he, "ſhut the "door take care of this good "man, and I'll do juſtice to the "wretches that have treated him "thus." He perceives the dog killed; he goes up ſtairs into the vicar's apartment; and he there found three wretches endeavouring to conceal themſelves. Finding themſelves diſcovered, they took the reſolution to fall upon the ſoldier, with daggers in their hands. "Wretches," ſaid he, undaunted by numbers, "and is it thus you "have treated the good vicar? With theſe words he loſt no time; he killed one of the aſſaſſins: he ſeized the two others, after ſeverely wounding one of them, and he brought them below. The poor vicar was by this time recovered. "My nephews!" he exclaimed, "and "oh, my good deliverer!" "Your "nephews! The monſters! I will "inſtantly deliver them over to the "marechauſſée." In vain the forgiving uncle implored compaſſion on his guilty nephews: The whole village had now gathered to the ſpot; the aſſaſſins were delivered over to the hands of juſtice, and ſuffered the puniſhment due to their atrocious crime.

The vicar would not permit his deliverer to leave him. "My gra-"titude," ſays he, "is inexpreſſi-"ble. You are my friend, my re-"lation, my all. My whole life "is yours; you have reſcued me "from death; and we will never "part."

The good man haſtened to purchaſe the diſcharge of the worthy ſoldier; and they ever after lived together. The vicar never recollected his happy meeting with him, without adoring the ſuperintending providence of God; and the ſoldier, releaſed from the hard fare of a military life, had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing a thouſand good actions, that endeared to him ſtill more and more, the beſt of men, the virtuous vicar. [*Univ. Mag.*

CHARLOTTE, or the PRUDENT CHOICE.

LADY Stephens, the reſpectable relict of a baronet, had devoted to the education of her only daughter, Charlotte, ſome very agreeable years of her life, when ſhe might without cenſure, as being ſtill powerful in charms, engage in a ſecond marriage. Charlotte had received from nature a ſoul ſuſceptible of the moſt lively impreſſions, and her mother, who ſtudied it inceſſantly, experienced an uneaſy joy on perceiving this ſenſibility, which does ſo much harm and ſo much good.

A croud of admirers, caught with the charms of the daughter, paid according to cuſtom, aſſiduous court to the mother. Of this number was the lord Rivers, who, to his own misfortune, was commendable for a very handſome figure His glaſs and the ladies had ſo often told

told him ſo, that he could not but believe it. He liſtened to them with pleaſure, contemplated himſelf with delight, ſmiled upon himſelf, and for ever ſung his own praiſes. Nothing could be objected to his politeneſs; but it was ſo cold and ſlight comparatively to the attentions with which he honoured himſelf, that one might clearly perceive he poſſeſſed the firſt place in his own eſteem. He would have had, without thinking he had, all the graces of nature; but he ſpoiled all by affectation. In regard to underſtanding, he wanted only juſtneſs, or rather reflection. Nobody would have talked better than he, had he known what he was going to ſay; but it was his particular care to be of an opinion contrary to that of another. He was perfectly verſed in all the female ſmall talk, and all the pretty things that mean nothing; and he was likewiſe thoroughly acquainted with all the love anecdotes of the town and court.

Lady Stephens ſpoke of him at times to her daughter with a kind of compaſſion. "Tis a pity, ſaid ſhe, this young lord was ſpoiled in his education. Had not his governors given his genius a wrong bias, he might have ſucceeded." He had already ſucceeded but too well in the heart of Charlotte. That which is ridiculous in the eyes of a mother, is not always ſo in the eyes of a daughter. Youth is indulgent to youth; and there are ſuch things as beautiful defects.

Lord Rivers, on his ſide, thought Charlotte tolerably handſome, only a little too plain; but that might be corrected. He took but very little care to pleaſe her; but, when the firſt impreſſion is made, every thing contributes to ſink it deeper. The very diſſipation of this young coxcomb was a new attraction to Charlotte; in it ſhe ſaw the danger of loſing him; and nothing accelerates ſo much as jealouſy, the progreſs of a growing love.

Once, in giving a hiſtory of his life to lady Stephens, lord Rivers repreſented himſelf the moſt deſirable man in the world. Lady Stephens gave him ſome oblique hints on modeſty; but he proteſted that no man was leſs vain than himſelf; that he knew perfectly well that it was not for his own ſake he was ſo much in requeſt with the ladies; that his birth, 'twas true, did a great deal, but that he owed the reſt to his wit and figure, qualities which he had not given himſelf, and which he was far from priding himſelf in.

The more pleaſure Charlotte felt in ſeeing and hearing him, the more care ſhe took to conceal it. A reproach from her mother would have made a deep wound in her heart; and this delicate ſenſibility rendered her timorous to an exceſs.

In the mean time her charms, with which lord Rivers was ſo faintly touched, had inſpired the wiſe and modeſt Mr. Stanhope with the tendereſt paſſion. He was a young gentleman, not long poſſeſſed of a plentiful paternal eſtate. A juſt way of thinking, and an upright heart, formed the ground-work of his character. His agreeable and open figure was ſtill more heightened by the noble idea conceived of his ſoul; for we are naturally diſpoſed to ſee and believe what we diſcover in the features of a man, to reſide in his heart.

Mr. Stanhope, in whom nature had been directed to virtue from his infancy, enjoyed the ineſtimable advantage of being able to give himſelf up to it without precaution and conſtraint. Decency, honeſty, candour

candour, that frankneſs which gains confidence, that chaſtity of manners which inſpires reſpect, had in him the free eaſe of habit. An enemy to vice, but without pride; indulgent to follies, but without contracting any; complying with innocent cuſtoms, incorruptible by bad examples, he ſwam upon the torrent of the world; beloved, reſpected even by thoſe to whom his life was a reproach, and to whom the public eſteem had made it a practice to oppoſe it, in order to humble their pride.

Lady Stephens, charmed with the character of this young gentleman, had choſen him in the bottom of her heart as the moſt deſerving huſband ſhe could give her daughter. She was inexhauſtible in his commendations; Charlotte applauded with the modeſty of her age, but as her eſteem was not mingled with any ſentiment ſhe needed to conceal, ſhe was quite eaſy and tranquil.

She was far from being ſo in regard to the dangerous lord Rivers. If her mother ſpoke in commendation of him, ſhe looked down and kept ſilent. "You do not ſeem to me; ſaid lady Stephens, to have a reliſh for thoſe light and ſhining graces on which the world lays ſo much ſtreſs." "I know nothing of them," anſwered Charlotte, bluſhing. The good mother concealed her joy: She thought ſhe ſaw the modeſt virtues of Mr. Stanhope triumphing in Charlotte's heart over the little amiable vices of lord Rivers. An accident, trivial in appearance, but ſtriking to a diſcerning eye, drew her out of this illuſion.

One of Charlotte's accompliſhments was drawing in crayons. She had choſen flowers, as the moſt ſuitable to her age. It was natural to ſee a roſe blow beneath the hand of beauty. Lord Rivers, by a taſte ſomewhat reſembling hers, was paſſionately fond of flowers, and was ſeldom ſeen without a noſegay, the prettieſt of its kind.

One day lady Stephens's eyes glanced caſually on lord Rivers's noſegay. The day after ſhe perceived that Charlotte, perhaps without thinking of it, was drawing the flowers of it. It was very natural that the flowers ſhe had ſeen the evening before ſhould be ſtill preſent to her imagination; but that which was not quite ſo natural, was the air of enthuſiaſm ſhe betrayed in drawing them. Her eyes ſparkled with the fire of genius; her mouth ſmiled amoroufly at every ſtroke of the pencil, and a colour, more animated than that of the flowers ſhe wanted to repreſent, diffuſed itſelf over her lovely cheeks. "Are you pleaſed with your execution," ſaid the mother to her careleſsly? "It is impoſſible, replied Charlotte, to repreſent nature well, when we have her not before our eyes." It was certain, however, that ſhe had never drawn her more faithfully.

Some few days after, lord Rivers came again with new flowers. Lady Stephens obſerved them one after another, and in Charlotte's next drawing his noſegay again appeared. The ſame obſervations were continued, and every trial confirmed her ſuſpicions. "If I declare my will to Charlotte, ſaid ſhe to herſelf, ſhe will ſubſcribe to it without heſitation; ſhe will marry Mr. Stanhope, a man whom ſhe does not love, and the remembrance of the man ſhe loves will haunt her even in the arms of another. I know her very ſoul? ſhe will become the victim of her duty. But ſhall I ordain this grievous ſacrifice? God forbid!

No:

No: Let her own inclination decide it; but I may direct her inclination by enlightening it, and that is the only lawful use of the authority which is given me. I am certain of the goodness of heart, of the justness of my daughter's sentiments; let me supply, by the light natural to my years, the inexperience of hers; let her see by her mother's eyes, and believe, if possible, that she consults only her own inclination."

Every time that lord Rivers and Mr. Stanhope met together at lady Stephens's, she turned the conversation on the manners, customs, and maxims of the world. She encouraged contradiction, and, without taking any side, gave room for a display of their respective dispositions. Those little adventures with which society abounds, and which entertain the idle curiosity of the town, furnished most commonly matter for their reflections. Lord Rivers, light, vain, decisive and lively, was constantly on the side of fashionable vice. Mr. Stanhope defended the cause of morality with a noble freedom.

The arrangement of the duke of ——— with his lady was at that time the town-talk. It was said, that, after a quarrel, and bitter complaints on both sides, on the subject of their natural infidelities, they agreed, after the prevailing mode in France, to decline the insipid formality of a divorce; that they owed each other nothing; that they had ended by laughing at the folly of being jealous without loving; that the duke had consented to see my lord ——— make love to his wife; and that she had promised on her side to receive with the greatest politeness Miss ——, whom the duke had in keeping. Lord Rivers cried out, that nothing was wiser, confirming his opinion by a variety of trifling reasons; Mr. Stanhope opposed him with great solidity of argument; and this was the first experiment that made a lively impression on Charlotte's understanding. Her mother, who perceived it, gave free course to her reflections. Still Charlotte's heart, within itself, did its best to excuse in lord Rivers the fault of having defended the manners of the age; but so many instances shortly after occurred to put her out of conceit with lord Rivers, that she began to be violently agitated, and at nights enjoyed but little sleep. "What a difference! said she frequently to herself, and by what caprice is it, that I must sigh at having been enlightened? Ought not the seduction to cease, as soon as we perceive that we are seduced? I admire one and love the other. What is the misunderstanding between the heart and reason, which makes us still hold dear that we cease to esteem?"

After one of these restless nights, she appeared, according to custom, in the morning, at breakfast with her mother. "You seem to me altered," said lady Stephens to her. "Yes, madam, I am very much so." "What, have you not slept well?"—"Very little, "said she, with a sigh. "You must, however, endeavour to look handsome; for I am going to take you after dinner to Richmond-gardens, where I hear there is admission for all the beau-monde who chuse to repair thither." Lord Rivers failed not to be of the party, and lady Stephens retained him about her. A thousand beauties, in all the lustre of brilliant dress, attracted the desires after their steps. Lord Rivers knew, or pretended to know, them all, and smiled upon them, following them with

with his eyes. It was not long before Mr. Stanhope joined them. Lady Stephens obſerved that the modeſt women received, with a cold and reſerved air, the ſmiling and familiar ſalute of lord Rivers, while they returned with an air of eſteem and friendſhip the reſpectful ſalutation of Mr. Stanhope. She rallied lord Rivers on this diſtinction, in order to make Charlotte perceive it. "'Tis true, ſaid he, madam, that they behave rigidly to me in public; but tête à tête, they make me amends for it,"

On her return home with them ſhe received a viſit from madam Wilſon, a young widow. This lady ſpoke of the misfortunes ſhe had ſuſtained in loſing a deſerving huſband, and ſhe ſpoke of it with ſo much ſenſibility, candour, and grace, that lady Stephens, Charlotte, and Mr. Stanhope, liſtened to her with tears in their eyes. "To a young, handſome woman, ſaid lord Rivers, in a gay tone, a huſband is a trifling loſs, and eaſy to be repaired." "Not to me, Sir, replied Mrs. Wilſon; a huſband, who honoured a wife with his eſteem and confidence, and whoſe love never was tainted either with fear or jealouſy, is not one of thoſe whom we can eaſily replace." "Believe me, madam, the eſſential point is to ſuit yourſelf, to unite the graces with the loves, in one word, to marry if it hits your fancy, or retain your liberty without the cares of wedlock." "Your advice is very gallant, ſaid Mrs. Wilſon, but unfortunately it is miſplaced." "There is a pretty prude, ſaid lord Rivers, as ſoon as ſhe was gone." "For my part, ſaid Mr. Stanhope, I think her as reſpectable as ſhe is handſome." "Such a gentleman as Mr. Stanhope, ſaid lady Stephens, would be extremely proper for conſoling the beautiful widow; and, if I were the confidante he ſhould conſult on his choice, I would perſuade him to think of her." "You do me great honour, madam, ſaid Mr. Stanhope, colouring; but the widow deſerves a heart that is diſengaged, and unhappily mine is not ſo." At theſe words, he went out, quite overcome with the diſmiſſion which he thought he had received. Lord Rivers, took it in the ſame ſenſe: "It is a pity he is ſo gloomy, ſaid he, with a tone of compaſſion: That is all they get by their virtue, they grow tireſome, and are diſmiſſed." Lady Stephens, without explaining herſelf, aſſured him that ſhe had not intended ſaying any thing diſobliging to a man, who was one of thoſe ſhe honoured moſt. In the mean time Charlotte ſat with downcaſt eyes, and her colour betrayed the agitation of her mind. Lord Rivers took this confuſion for an emotion of joy; he retired in triumph, and the next day ſent her the following billet: "I have read your heart, and if I had only that to conſult, I ſhould be very ſure of its anſwer. But you depend on a mother, and mothers have their caprices. Happily her diſmiſſion of Stanhope appriſes me what ſhe has determined; your aſſent, ſignified to it, will crown my wiſhes."—Charlotte, as much offended as ſurpriſed at this letter, without heſitation communicated it to her mother. "For this mark of your friendſhip, ſaid ſhe, I owe you confidence for confidence. Mr. Stanhope has wrote to me; read this letter." Charlotte obeyed and read. "Having adored in your image every thing that Heaven has made moſt affecting, do you think me in a condition to follow the counſel which you have given

given me? I will not ſay to you, how cruel it is; my reſpect ſtifles my complaints. If I have not the name, I have at leaſt the ſentiments of your ſon, and that character cannot be defaced."

Charlotte could not finiſh without the moſt lively emotion. Her mother pretended not to perceive it, and ſaid to her, "There now, child, I indeed muſt anſwer theſe two rivals; but you muſt dictate my anſwers."—"I, madam!"—"Who elſe?—It is not me they demand in marriage; it is not my heart I am to conſult."—"Ah! madam, is not your will mine? Have not you the right to diſpoſe of me?"—"All that, my child, is very good; but, as your own happineſs is concerned in this affair, it is juſt you ſhould decide it. See which of theſe ſuitors comes up neareſt to the idea you have formed of a good huſband. Let us keep him, and diſmiſs the other."—Charlotte, deeply affected, kiſſed her mother's hands, and bathed them with her tears. "Complete your goodneſs, ſaid ſhe to her, by directing me in my choice; the more important it is, the more need have I for your counſels to determine it. The huſband, whom my mother ſhall chuſe, ſhall be dear to me; my heart dares promiſe you that."—"No, daughter, there's no loving out of mere duty, and you know better than I do the man who is fit to make you happy. If you are not ſo, I will conſole you: I would readily ſhare your ſorrows, but I will not be the cauſe of them. Come, I take pen in hand, I am going to write; you need but to dictate."

Imagine the trouble, the confuſion, the moving ſituation of Charlotte. Trembling by the ſide of this tender mother, one hand on her eyes, and the other on her heart, ſhe effayed in vain to obey her; her voice expired on her lips. "Well," ſaid the good mother, "to which of the two are we to return an anſwer? Make an end, or I ſhall grow impatient." "To lord Rivers," ſaid Charlotte, with a feeble and faultering voice.—"Be it ſo; what ſhall I ſay to him?"

"It is impoſſible that a man, ſo neceſſary as yourſelf to ſociety, ſhould renounce it to live in the boſom of his family. My Charlotte has no qualities ſufficient to indemnify you for the ſacrifice ſhe would require"—"Is this all?"—"Yes, madam."—"And to Stanhope, what ſhall we ſay to him?"—Charlotte continued to dictate with rather more confidence. "To deem you worthy of a woman as virtuous as handſome, was not to forbid you to make a choice which intereſts me as much as it does me honour; it was even to encourage you. Your modeſty has reverſed things, and you have been unjuſt both towards yourſelf and me. Come and learn to judge better of the intentions of a good mother. I diſpoſe of the heart of my daughter, and I eſteem none in the world more than yourſelf."

"Come hither, my dear child, that I may embrace you, cried lady Stephens; you fulfil the wiſhes of your mother, and you could not have ſaid better, even if you had conſulted my heart."

Mr. Stanhope haſtened to them quite tranſported with joy. Never was marriage more applauded, more fortunate than theirs. Mr. Stanhope's affection was divided between his Charlotte and her mother, and it was difficult to judge which of the two he reſpected and loved moſt. [*Univ. Mag.*]

The

ıe COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

E L E G Y.

EROES and ſages, who againſt the rage
Of ſavage tyrants, unrelenting ſtood;
›bler virtues train'd a ſinking age;
ırchas'd freedom cheaply with their blood;
:h ſplendid victim moulders in the duſt:
gh worlds ſubjected trembled at his nod,
:'en the brave, the virtuous and the juſt;
n (nobler boaſt!) the free and wiſe applaud.
ı! what avails to gain the tranſient fame,
feebly lives inſublunary breath?
the wide world reſounds great Homer's name,
›oet ſlumbers in the ſhades of death.
ou too, great chief, whoſe powerful voice could raiſe
nervate band, from ſloth's ſupine controul,
vile boſoms wake the patriot blaze,
ſorm reſiſtance in the abject ſoul.
:n thou muſt fall by fate's reſiſtleſs law:
braſs and ſolid marble yield their truſt:
ſolemn truth the reas'ning tyrant ſaw;
plung'd in time, and wept a world in duſt.
fade the ties that bind the human heart:
s urg'd on years ſucceſſive roll away;
, I feel my youthful hopes depart;
pleaſures vaniſh; and my hopes decay.
ı! ſhort the date of fancy's airy reign!
n gay illuſions ev'ry fear controul,
g ſmiling years along unruffled train,
heat the eyes and faſcinate the ſoul.
ıus when on Zara's ſolitary waſte,
penſive travellers bewilder'd ſtray;
roves invite with mantling verdure grac'd;
:hearing landmark points the doubtful way:
et ſtill bright Hope their painful ſteps attends;
o'er the gloomy deſert pours her light.
ıh! what hope my darken'd ſoul befriends,
:n death ſhall wrap me in unceaſing night?
r if to ſome new ſcene from earth releas'd,
fearful ſtranger wings her timid way—
Faith! deſcend, and calm my anxious breaſt,
:n cares afflict me, and when doubts diſmay.
'was thou th' expiring bard's enraptur'd ſoul †
glorious ſcenes of endleſs pleaſures bore,
ve where fartheſt worlds exalted roll,
:'en the daring muſe preſumes to ſoar.

Calm in the Eremite's ſequeſter'd cell,
Thou breath'ſt the ſcorn of ſublunary things;
Canſt give content with miſery to dwell;
And poverty diſdain of ſtate and kings.
Oh! when dark myſteries enſnare my mind,
From ſuperſtition's baneful reign releaſe
My bright'ning thoughts, to wander unconfin'd,
And o'er my boſom ſpread the calm of peace.

And when the world eludes my wearied view;
Ah! ſtill extend thy friendly, cheering ray;
That I ſecure may bid the dread ADIEU;
And fearleſs venture on the unknown way.

To NISUS:

In anſwer to Lines, perſuading to Retirement.

GO, unaſpring Niſus, may the plain,
And peace and rural happineſs be thine;
The humbleſt ſeat in glory's ſacred fane,
To crown a long protracted toil be mine.

No ſoft Ardelio, with inſidious art
Can lure my ſoul to quit the radiant prize:
In vain may'ſt thou a truer bliſs impart,
And in thy lays a new Arcadia riſe.

As ſome fair flow'ret ſheds its odors round,
And ſoon its little term of life is o'er;
Its tranſient foliage withers on the ground;
Its place unheeded, and its name no more.

So mayeſt thou live, ſequeſter'd and unknown;
Such be thy humble and thy happy ſtate:
Alike contemn'd, the ardors for renown,
The ſmiles of fortune, and the frowns of fate.

But rather, rather let MATILDA riſe,
As ſome tall tree erects its tow'ring form;
Springs from the mountain; ſhoots into the ſkies;
While round it howls th' ineffectual ſtorm.

An INDIAN ECLOGUE.

"NOT with more haſte the panting doe removes,
" To cloſer coverts, and more diſtant groves,
" When on her haunts the prowling wolves encroach,
" And tainted breezes tell the foe's approach,
" Than Tuxa flies his Agathol to meet,
" And lay his ſylvan trophies at her feet."
Thus ſang Gatuxa 'mid the echoing grove,
While bending poplars learnt the tale of love.
Oh! happy morn, ſupremely bleſt, he cries,
When Agathol firſt met my raviſh'd eyes:
'Twas on the day that joy unrival'd reigns,
And all the fair were gather'd on the plains;
When valiant Mingo led his bride away,
And laughing pleaſure rul'd the feſtive day.

Xerxes. † Waller.

But

But see! she comes! my Agathola comes!
How shines her forehead, and how slim her thumbs!
What heav'nly charms her tawny breasts unfold!
And neck more yellow than Peruvian gold!
High thro' her nose a painted feather hung;
Words, smooth as acorns, dropping from her tongue;
O'er her sleek form with decent care was spread
A splendid blanket, strip'd with blue and red;
While bits of tin and brass upon her toes,
With melting clatter, tinkle as she goes.
But ah! how fruitless are th' attempts to draw
A *perfect* 'semblance of my peerless squaw.

Full long the nymph, by noblest motives sway'd,
Withstood my suit, while ling'ring in the shade;
But when bright glory rais'd the tribe to arms,
And all the forest rung with loud alarms;
She willing follow'd all the sultry day,
Nor weep'd, nor grumbled, at the tedious way;
And, urg'd by her, I drew the twanging bow
With tenfold ardor on the flying foe.

Burlington. A******.

On the death of LEOPOLD, *hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who was drowned in the Oder, April* 17, 1785, *in attempting to save some children whose mother had left them on the banks of that river.*

WHEN Cæsar's barque by furious storms was driven,
The world's fam'd Hero seem'd the care of heav'n:
A crown allur'd, or death appear'd in view;
No track but one he dauntless could pursue:
But Brunswick, eager, stem'd the boist'rous wave
One feeble, helpless cottage-race to save:
A little brood a mother left behind,
Did in his breast maternal feelings find.
"I am but man as they," he nobly cry'd,
Then launch'd advent'rous in the ruthing tide;
Thus angel-like he spake, and God-like died*

LAURA.

Montgomery County,
July 5, 1785.

* "God-like died," may not be proper, as God cannot die; but it has a reference to our Saviour dying for man.

To DELIA.

WOULDST thou, my Delia, bliss obtain?
Unfetter'd range the peaceful plain.
Let not the soothing tale of love
Your better resolution move;
But read for once his annals o'er;
Nor heed the gay deceiver more.
Believing nymphs, and perjur'd swains,
Repentant sighs, and plaintive strains,
Appear in crowds in ev'ry page;
The records these of every age
See sad Oenone there too late,
Lament her undeserved fate:
And ev'ry vale, and ev'ry grove,
Repeat her ill-requited love.
See hapless Sappho there deplore;
See Ariadne's desert shore;
And stern Medea's crimson stain;
And Thistle love, but love in vain.
Can e'en a mutual flame bestow
The bliss we roving damsels know?
But blooming Strephon dies for you:
Ah! think Dorinda thought so too.
Now see her mourn, unhappy fair,
A never-ending state of care!
How pleas'd you dwell on ev'ry grace,
His charming voice, his matchless face;
And when you call his eyes divine,
How their soft langour speaks in thine!
Each nobler grace his soul informs;
The patriot firm his bosom warms:
With ease and dignity he moves—
Ah! 'tis too plain, my Delia loves.

MATILDA

To ELIZA.

COME, my Eliza, grace the sy
scene;
Ah! fly and leave the careful seats of wo
No sorrows here intrude; all calm, serene,
Our happy hours in sweet contentment fl
Bring guiltless pleasures each succeeding day
Then clap their joyous wings and quickly away.

O'er neighbouring fields, unlike our sm plain,
Fell tyranny its iron rod extends;
There furious war and devastation reign;
And pity bids us weep our slaugh friends.

Yet not compassion wholly breaks our rest,
We grow by sad comparison more blest.

Hail'd be the times, prophetic bards foreto
When tyranny and war shall be no more
When circling years restore the age of gold
And ev'ry sorrow, want and care are o'er
When heav'n-born love, and peace shall again,
To bless an unambitious gentle race of men.

New-York, Aug, 1775.

O

ODE *to* MELANCHOLY.

HOU pensive, sadly-pleasing pow'r,
That robes the solemn midnight hour
n darker shades of woe,
d me from all the busy throng,
e fair, the flutt'ring and the young,
'he sun's unmeaning glow;
'o where some tall, sequester'd dome,
l nodding o'er the mould'ring tomb,
Iay rise in awful state;
l ev'ry sighing gale around,
eat the owl's ill-omen'd sound,
'resaging hapless fate.

borne to Abram's fatal plains,*
ead thro' some muse's mournful strains
'he soul of trembling dread;
ensive numbers there deplore
just, the wise, the good no more,
'he brave Montgomery dead.

to some more contiguous grave,
ere Hudson's ever-rolling wave
murmurs seems to mourn,
fond aspirers after fame
t rest, without a stone or name,
Vithin the oblivion urn.

'on scarce rising hillock shewn,
haps a man to sorrow known,
emands the pitying eye;
aps,—but all thy woes are o'er,
ction sways thy soul no more,
or heaves the long-drawn sigh.

to no local scene confin'd,
pow'r of sadness walks the wind,
lid all-surrounding gloom:
swift to Utrecht's dreary plains,
ere universal horror reigns
'er each unnoted tomb.

cautious foot and pitying eye,
trembling peasant passes by
e warrior's clay-cold bed;
his may peace his cottage crown,
innocence supply the down,
rest his wearied head!

s thou the sightless bard inspir'd,
se sacred lays, through time admir'd,
plaintive measure flow;
s by thy aid he rose to tell,
Hector fought and Ilium fell,
d warriors heads laid low.

he whose more exalted theme
oler flight of praise could claim,
r earthly views confin d;
rom the cheering light of day,
lt thy thought-inspiring ray,
nminate his mind.

I invoke thy gentle pow'r,
al the silent midnight hour
From ev'ry ruder joy,
To give the muse; and unrepress'd,
While tranquil fancy rules my breast,
To MELANCHOLY fly.

Near Quebec.

SONG,

By General ROBERT HOWE.

HARK! hark! sweet Lass! the trumpet sounds,
'Tis honour calls to war;
Now love I leave, perhaps for wounds,—
And beauty for a scar.

But, ah! suppress those rising sighs;
Ah! check that falling tear;—
Lest soft distress, from lovely eyes,
Create a new-born fear.

My life to fame devoted was,
Before my fair I knew;
And, if I now desert *her* cause,
Shall I be worthy *you?*

It is not fame alone invites,
Though fame this bosom warms;
My country's violated rights
Impel my soul to arms.

To a LADY,

Who reproached the Author with a Want of Attachment because he had never written Verses in her Praise.

ONE single line in humble prose,
Devoid of flatt'ry's pois'nous art,
Ought more to please than sheets of those,
That flow not from a faithful heart.

Though youthful poets waste their time,
In making mortals gods above,
Pray what avails their labour'd rhyme?
What's more expressive than, I LOVE?

A. B.

To MIRA, *in Affliction for the Loss of her Mother.*

MIRA, if with the rising sun
No ray of cheering hope appears,
And when its joyless course is run,
The pensive evening comes in tears;

And mem'ry still, in sorrow's aid,
Will bring, whilst sad we waste our time,
The dear lamented *past* portray'd,
The shadow of departed time;
Shall we indulge those dreary glooms,
Far from the beauteous smiles of day;
And court some echo from the tombs,
Beneath the lucid meteor's ray?

Ah

Ah no! reflect those hours we mourn,
Which nought on earth can e'er restore,
Will, wing'd with gladness, soon return,
And int'rest, on a happier shore.

Such hope the us'rer's bosom cheers,
Whose treasure, widely wand'ring forth,
Shall in some few revolving years,
Be render'd back with added worth.

To LAVINA.

From FLUSHING.

WHILE pensive, silent, thy Matilda roves,
With lonely footsteps through the wither'd groves;
And not a charm, of all so late, remains
To cheer the soul, and vivify her strains:
Let this grave lay her dear regard impart;
And wake rememb'rance in Lavinia's heart.

Serenely sad, with careless feet, I tread
The solitary way to yonder shade.
There pass'd my infant hours unknown to care,
And mem'ry wakes the sad reflection there,
When sportive heedless childhood render'd gay
And rob'd in gladness each succeeding day.

Yet judge not hence, my friend, that I repine,
Or wish again to call these moments mine.
With pleased regret I view them, not deplore
What time's long circuit never must restore.
Perhaps, when with a hasty course, the sun
Shall have his next succeeding journey run;
Some unregarded charm, *this* state may boast;
And future retrospection mourn it lost.

Then grant, ye pow'rs, that calm content may rule,
Through ev'ry varying destiny, my soul.
And whatsoe'er shall be the portion given,
May not repining murmur rise to heaven.
For soon the longest date of life is o'er,
When guilt and sorrow vex the soul no more.

SENSIBILITY.

SWEET SENSIBILITY! to every charm
'Tis thou can'st added energy impart;
'Tis thou inspir'st the all awakened glow;
The moral polish of the feeling heart.

In vain may Beauty boast the finish'd form;
Her eyes with but unmeaning brightness roll:
Till thou bestow'st the finely-pointed charm,
That sinks resistless to the yielding soul.

Thus *vulgar artists*, with unheeded care,
May form and colouring to a portrait giv
But such fine tints as speak the master's hand
Add grace, expression bid the canvas liv

LINES addressed to the HEROES of the SLE

OF all the fine things that the gay
brate,
And the many odd fancies that come from
pate,
Sure it's matter of wonder that none c'e
found
The circle of joys that in sleighing abound.

There are some who in phaetons glory to rol
Whilst others in chariots expand the w
soul,
To bestride prancing horses full many
please;
But the pleasures of sleighing are greater
these.
Musidora, Miss Mira and all the gay throng

In exchange for a sleighing will give y
song;
They will leave a dear ball, concerto or pl
And vow that no music's as sweet as a sleigh.

Then strike a bold stroke, gain their hearts
you can;
The greater gallant, the more favourite ma
'Tis not whining nor pining that carrie
day:
So away with such nonsense, and out with
SLEIGH.

To ZOILUS.

SO great a critic Zoilus was,
That to men's feelings he'd give laws;
His satire keen ne'er seem'd to cloy,
Till e'en its object wept, for joy.
So *clinically* skill'd that, Sir,
He was head Tadpole accoucheur;
To gnats a farrier; quack to flies;
And oculist to dewsnails eyes.
Nay, see him whet an insect's horn,
You'd swear he were a cutler born:
Or marshalling ephemeras,
He'd studied tactics all his days.
Yet he had panacean skill,
A spider's charnel house to fill;
And thence could antiseptics draw,
'Gainst bite of the tarantula.
Thus while this wag queen Mab derides,
He'd lockjaw mirth, or split her sides!
And between wasps the merit fix
Better than *Homeromastyx*.—
His wit therefore beware to quaff,
Lest you expire—in a laugh.

MOM
IN

INTELLIGENCE.

MADRID, *Sept.* 19.

THE following are the principal articles of the treaty of peace, concluded between this court and the regency of Algiers.—The dey shall be at liberty, whenever he may think fit, to appoint an agent to reside for him in one of the Spanish ports:—the place and fortifications of Oran as well as those of Almanazaquivr shall remain in *statu quo*, without any communication with the Moorish camp: those places shall never be attacked by the sovereign of Algiers; and the bey of Mascara shall not attempt any thing against either of them, without special order from the former; yet, as the aforesaid bey has a sovereign authority over his own province, the dey of Algiers shall approve of all conventions, made or to be made, between the Spaniards and the said dey: to whom the said dey will recommend to see that the Spanish fortresses be not insulted. In case the rebellious Moors, who live independent and unconquered, should be guilty of hostilities, such event shall not in the least affect the good harmony between the two high contracting powers; nor are the christians to be protected, when once out of the reach of the Algerine batteries. Three months are granted, in case of a rupture, for the subjects on both sides to secure their effects and property.

By the 25th article, the dey declares, that in consideration of his Catholic majesty's interference, the Algerines will not only respect the coasts of Spain, but also those of the Pope's dominions; and further, that he will at all times welcome at Algiers any ships under the Spanish colours or protection; his Catholic majesty engaging reciprocally to treat in the same friendly manner the subjects or friends of Algiers, &c.

Berlin, September 15. A courier arrived yesterday from the Prussian ambassador at the Hague, with dispatches, which were immediately sent off to the king; their contents are said to be relative to the disturbances in Holland, and the marching of troops, &c. It is also said, that the states of Guelderland have declared to the states of Holland, that if they do not repeal their resolution relative to the suspension of the captain general, they would entirely separate themselves from them, and for their own protection take Prussian troops into their pay.

Hague, Oct. 8. Affairs of great importance are now on the tapis, between the city of Utrecht and the states of Holland. Within these two days couriers have been continually passing between this city and Utrecht; but we are yet uncertain as to the subject of this correspondence.

Oct. 9. We learn that the lords of the states of Utrecht have written to the states-general, signifying their acceptance of the mediation of the six other provinces.

London, Sept. 19. In the definitive treaty of commerce now depending between Great-Britain and France, some articles are intended to explain the navigation laws of either country. It is certain, that through the whole of the negociation, our good friends the French have evinced a very warm affection for our fellow-subjects the Irish, to whose interests, particularly in matters of commerce, they have paid as strict an attention as if they were treating for an ally.

The present administration, it is said, have an object of uncommon magnitude in agitation, which is the settlement of that prodigious tract of country which circumscribes Hudson's Bay.

Yesterday the court went into second mourning for the late king of Prussia, of glorious memory.

Sept, 30. The most indisputable authorities from the capitals of France and Spain, confirm the accounts concerning the exchange of the two Floridas, which were ceded to the Catholic king by the late peace, and which the Spaniards are about to deliver up to the French for an equivalent, not in money, but in territory. The court of Versailles commenced this negociation near two years since. At first the Spaniards were averse to the measure, and would only thus far agree, that persons, subjects of France should be permitted to purchase those estates, which, on the evacuation of East-Florida by the English, the subjects of England, much to their loss, were reduced to the necessity of disposing of. But they have now at length agreed for a full bargain and sale for ever This matter, when viewed in its different lights, is of more consequence than might be suggested at first sight. The French will have a firm footing near their new allies, and by such possession acquire what they have so long been aiming

ing at. The Spaniards have a barrier between the American empire and their southern possessions, more effectual than if the Floridas remained with Spain, the French having guaranteed all South-America to them —Thus the house of Bourbon have rivetted their interest still stronger than ever.

Oct. 3. Mr. Adams, the American ambassador, has, since his return from Holland, had repeated conferrences with his Majesty's confidential servants, which gives room to suspect that something of importance in the way of negociation is now agitating.

Whitehall, Oct. 3. Yesterday evening the Reverend Mr. Gilbert, Secretary to the Right Honorable William Eden, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, arrived at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office, with the treaty of navigation and commerce between his Majesty and the Most Christian King, signed at Versailles on the 26th of last month, by Mr. Eden, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary and by the Plenipotentiary of his most Christian Majesty.

Charleston, Nov. 6. A letter from Tugaloo, dated Oct. 16, says, "The spies who lately went out, returned with the following intelligence, viz. That the Creeks were waiting for the army; which they seemed determined to attack with a part of their force, and that another part is to march round and attack Tugaloo. That the French from Canada, are settled at the bent of Tenessee, to the amount of 100, and that an equal number of Delaware Indians are with them as a guard: that the Spaniards at Pensacola have assured the Creeks that they shall not want arms and ammunition, to carry on the war against Georgia."

Nov. 21. A letter from Mr. Charles Borrei, to Mr. Lewis Newhouse, in this city, dated, July 21, 1786, says, "Be pleased to assure his excellency the governor, that when you receive this, there will be on the way to Charleston, from one thousand to fifteen hundred louis d'ors, to be presented to the treasury, and after examination, a certificate in due form must be obtained, approving and declaring these monies to be just and conformable to the ordinance, and that in consequence the state will receive the surplus."

Augusta, Nov. 11. The treaty with the Creek Indians was signed on Shoulder-bone creek, near Oconee river, on the 3d in

Last Tuesday arrived here the five Indi hostages, escorted by a troop of light dr goons under the command of capta Stallings.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts.*
Boston, Nov. 25, 1786.

THE commander in chief has recei ed information, that insurgents, different parts of the state, are again en bodying themselves to obstruct the cour of law, and the administration of justi in this commonwealth.

The general court, at their last sessio convened for the express purpose of hea ing the various complaints, existing different parts of the state, have n only adopted every measure for th ir r moval, which, after the most serious d liberation, they thought consonant to ju tice and the common good, but have t ken the earliest opportunity of commun cating their doings thereon to the publi These very measures, instead of givin quiet to the malcontents, have been ad ed to their catalogue of grievances, an furnished them with new pretences c complaint.

Hence it must be evident, that it is n within the reach of the legislature to sa tisfy their demands, consistently with th common interest. Their outrageous pro ceedings, therefore, cannot long be con sidered as having any thing partial fo their object, but as levelled at the ver existence of government. And the pe riod seems to be fast approaching when i must be determined, whether the goo people of this Commonwealth are to re main under the protection of their presen free and excellent constitution, or submi their lives and property to the will of th most restless and dangerous members o the community.

The commander in chief relying wit perfect confidence on the countenance an support of his fellow-citizens, feels him self bound by the most sacred obligation of duty, to attempt at all hazards t crush every dangerous opposition to go vernment.

He therefore calls upon the major gene rals in this commonwealth, immediately to see that their several divisions are per fectly organized, completely equipped, and ready to take the field at the shorte notice. He has perfect satisfaction in th belief, that the officers, at this critica period especially, will entertain so high a sense of duty, and of their responsibility t

their country, that no exertions on
eir part will be wanting, fully to carry
ese orders into effect. And he flatters
mself, that their task will not be ardu-
s, as the good sense of the militia must
ince their importance, and induce a rea-
obedience.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

November 27. Whereas the excessive
e of articles of foreign growth and ma-
facture has been attended with the most
rnicious consequences, by exhausting
r circulating medium, and by diffusing
taste for extravagance: And whereas
is of the utmost importance to encou-
ge industry, frugality, and our own ma-
factures; to recover a circulating me-
um; to restore public credit; and to fa-
litate the payment of public and private
bts, and thereby to promote the wel-
re and happiness of our country.
With a view to these salutary and im-
rtant purposes,—We, the subscribers,
hereby enter into a solemn agreement
d association, to refrain from, and, as
as in our power, to prevent, the ex-
ssive use and consumption of articles of
reign manufacture, especially articles of
xury and extravagance; and that we
ll exert our best endeavours for the
omotion of industry and our own ma-
factures. We do hereby engage to use
r utmost influence to promote associa-
ns for the above-mentioned purposes,
thin our respective spheres of influence.

James Bowdoin *	Thomas Cushing †
Abraham Fuller §	Benjamin Austin §
Sam. Phillips, jun.	Benjamin Goodhue
Samuel Adams	Hugh Orr
William Phillips	Stephen Metcalf
Solomon Freeman	Richard Cranch
Charles Turner	Joseph B. Varnum
Cotton Tufts	Josiah Thatcher
Joseph Hosmer	David Sexton
Nathaniel Wells	Waterman Thomas

* *Governor.* † *Lieut. Gov.* § § *Councellors*
he rest are gentlemen of the senate.
It is with pleasure we acquaint the pub-
that the above association was also en-
ed into and signed by the honourable
aker and sixty other members of the
se of representatives, previous to their
e adjournment, (being nearly the whole
nber present)* with a view of lessening
eign importation, and of giving every
ouragement in their power to our own
nufactures; that by their laudable ex-
ple, the several towns of the Com-
nwealth may be induced to enter into
lar associations.

New-York, Dec. 8. A Richmond paper of the 18th ult. states, that in the expedition against the Shawanese, seven towns, viz. Newpickaway, Maccochuk, Wappatomica, Mingoe, Mackees, Bluejacket, and Che.bocco, containing about 250 huts, with 12000 bushels of corn, and hogs, cattle, vegetables &c. have been destroyed. The plunder made by the Americans, is, by the same paper, stated at 12 to 1500l. value. Their loss is said to be, a Captain Irvine killed—and four privates wounded, of whom two are since dead.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 6.

Recent accounts from the westward confirm the coming in of all the continental surveyors, to Cox's Fort, about 18 miles above Wheeling. They returned in consequence of the following message from the Chiefs of the Wiandots, and on the approach of the cold season, after having surveyed and laid off four ranges of townships, and seven townships on the fifth range, which comprehend between 800,000 and 900,000 acres of excellent lands.

Message from the Wiandot Chiefs.

"WE, Chiefs of the different nations, especially Wiandots, did inform you by your people, who went by here some time ago with cattle, that it was quiet and peaceable at that time; but, since that time, there have been some of your people at the Shawanese villages and destroyed them; and likewise killed ten Shawanese, and five of them were the principal Chiefs, and took a number of prisoners, women and children.

"We Chiefs of different nations, were then at that time collecting together from every quarter, in order to have a council concerning of settling affairs in the most peaceable manner between you and us both.

"We now acquaint (since this affair has happened) that you by all means keep back your people from coming this way, for or after any sort of business; and likewise you will inform the surveyors to halt, and not survey any more at present, as we are going to have a great council with all nations, at the Wiandot town.—After our council is over, we will give you notice concerning our late misfortune, and other affairs.

Signed ABRAHAM KUHN and MORRAYETHAIR } Wiandot Chiefs.

To RICHARD BUTLER,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs."

Extract

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction in Europe, to his Excellency the Governor of Virginia. dated August 9, 1786.

"We have at Algiers 21 prisoners in all. Of these only four are Americans by birth; three of them are captains, of the names of O'Brien, Stephens, and Coffyns. There were only two vessels taken by the Algerines, one commanded by O'Brien, the other by Stephens; Coffyns, I believe, was a supercargo. The Moors took one vessel from Philadelphia, which they gave up again with the crew. No other captures have been made on us by any of the piratical states."

Dec. 8. Tuesday last, in the House of Assembly, the report on the plan for reducing the expences of government, was, agreeably to the order of the day, taken up for a second reading, After a pretty long discussion it was agreed to, with some amendments, and stands now as follows:

Salary of President to be £.1250 per ann.
Surveyor-general, Receiver-general, Secretary of the land-office, } £.900 per ann. including clerks
Attorney-General, * £.200 per annum.
Trustees of the loan-office, £.100 per. ann.
Secretary of council, including clerk, } £.600 per annum.
Members of Congress per day, as usual, Six Dollars.
Members of Council, Members of Assembly, † } 12s 6d per day
Board of Wardens to be reduced to five in number.

N. B. The time when these regulations are to take place, is not yet fixed.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Fitzsimons said, the saving to the State by the proposed plan, would amount to about £.6000.

* On this part of the report, the yeas and nays being equal, the Speaker decided in favour of the reduction.

† On this part of the report, the yeas and nays were called by Dr. Logan and Mr. D. Clymer, and appeared to be

Yeas, in favour of the reduction, 32
Nays, against it, 23

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson, Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to the Prevôt des Marchands and Sheriffs of Paris.

"The inhabitants of the state of Virginia, as an acknowledgement of the important services rendered to America by Major-General the Marquis de la Fayette, have come to a resolution to erect a statue to him in their capital town. They hop that the Honorable Prevôt and Sheri of the city of Paris, which gave birth so great a man, will consent to receive second token of their gratitude and esteer by accepting the bust of so brave an office to be placed in the Mansion-house of th noblest metropolis in Europe; which w prove to present and future ages an eve lasting monument of homage and attac ment from the allies of his most Christi Majesty."—The King, who had been a prised of Mr. Jefferson's request, graciou ly permitted the town to receive the bu and it was accordingly placed, at th found of military music, in one of th halls of the Mansion-house.

December 20. The comptroller gener of this commonwealth has delivered the committee of ways and means, a le ter, which has been printed by their orde containing a satisfactory statement of t debts, expenditures and resources of Pen sylvania. Want of room will not allo us to insert it. Among the general obse vations made by that officer, is the follo ing, which must doubtless give extrer pleasure to every good citizen:

"THE DEBT OF THE STATE
"CONTINUALLY DECREASING I
"THE SINKING FUNDS. WHILS
"THE REVENUES OF THE STAT
"AND MEANS OF DISCHARGIN
"IT, ARE BECOMING MORE AN
"MORE STABLE AND PRODU
"TIVE."

MARRIED.

In New-York. The Rev. J. Mason, Miss Sally Van Alstyne—Mr. Sami Campbell, bookseller, to Miss El Duyckink—Mr. John Hone, to Miss Joa na Stoutenbergh—Mr. Thomas Smith, Miss Mary Taylor.

DIED.

In New-York. Abner Nash, Esq member of Congress for North-Carol ——-Dr. Henry Moore—Mrs. Hele Sharpe.

At Pittsburgh. Mr. Joseph Hall, pr ter.

In Philadelphia. Mr. Timothy Car —Mr. William Tilghman Goldsborot —Mrs. Hannah Lloyd.

At Bordentown. Robert Edward F Esq.

In Baltimore. Mrs. Sinai Hollingswo consort of Mr. Jesse Hollingsworth.

In Burlington. Mrs. Margaret Re consort of Bowes Reed, Esq.

METEOROLOG

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles NNW.87.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	o	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR degrés moyens D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	o	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	$\frac{1}{10}$	R.
1	47	7		6	8		30	8		m.
2	44	2		5	5		29	11		
3	42			4	5		29	8	4	
4	45	4		6			29	5	2	
5	43	8		5	2		29	5	5	
6	34	7		1	2		30		8	
7	34	2		1			30	1	5	
8	36	4		2			29	10	7	
9	30				7	o	29	7	3	
10	29				3	o	29	5	8	w.
11	28			1	7	o	29	6	7	
12	23			4		o	29	8	8	ind.
13	26	7		2	3	o	30	1	8	
14	35	9		1	7		29	10	8	
15	47			6	7		29	5	4	
16	38	1		2	7		29	6		
17	36			1	8		29	3	7	
18	35			1	5		29	7		
19	21			4	8	o	30	1	7	
20	35	4		2	5		29	8	3	
21	35	4		2	5		29	9	9	orm.
22	34	2		1			30	1	7	
23	29	6		1		o	30	2		
24	43	4		5			29	8	9	
25	32	7			3		30		9	
26	35	4		2	5		29	9	8	
27	36	4		2			29	11		
28	27	4		2		o	30	3		
29	25	1		3		o	29	9		
30	35	4		2	5		29	7		
31	32					o	29	11	9	

RESULT.			
	19th, greatest D. of cold. 16 3	le 19. D. du plus gr. froid. 7 o	the 28th, greatest elevation. 30 3 8
	1st, greatest D. of heat. 56 8	le 1. plus G.D. de chaud. 11	the 4th least elevation. 29 3 5
	Variation 40 5	Variation 18	Variation 1 3
	Temperature 35	Temperature 1 4	mean elevation 29 9 10

now.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1787.

Letters relative to the treatment of Captain Afgill, while prifoner in the in the American army; being a full refutation of the charges of inhumanity exhibited in London againft General Wafhington.

MESSIEURS PRINTERS,

WHEN I was in England, laft winter, I heard fuggeftions that the treatment captain Afgill experienced, during his confinement, was unneceffarily rigorous, and as fuch reflected difcredit on the Americans. Having myfelf belonged to the family of the commander in chief, at that period, and having been acquainted with the minuteft circumftance relative to that unpleafant affair, I had no hefitation in utterly denying that there was a particle of veracity in thofe illiberal fuggeftions. On my return to Mount Vernon, this fummer, I mentioned the fubject to general Wafhington. He fhewed me a communication from London, addreffed to col. Tilghman, which, arriving juft after the death of that moft amiable character, had been forwarded by his father to the general—by the letter I was alfo indulged with a fight of his anfwer. I defired to be permitted to take copies of thefe papers, together with tranfcripts from all the original letters and orders refpecting captain Afgill. Of thefe I am now poffeffed.

Anxious that the circulation of truth fhould be co-extenfive with the falfhoods which have been afiduoufly propagated; and defirous that the facts may be placed in a true point of view before the eyes of the prefent age, and even of pofterity, I have determined, without confulting any one, to charge myfelf with their publication. It is for this purpofe, I requeft you to infert the inclofed *documents*, for the authenticity of which I hold myfelf refponfible to the public. I am, gentlemen, your moft obedient and moft humble fervant,

D. HUMPHREYS.

New-Haven, Nov. 6, 1786.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles NNW. of PHILADELPHIA, 40° 9′ N. Month of JANUARY, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	1/10	o	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR degrés moyens D.	1/10	o	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	1/10	PREVAILING WIND	DAYS of aur. boral	of rain	of thunder	of snow	of tempeſt	WATER of RAIN or SNOW in.	pts.	1/10	WEATHER.
1	47	7		6	8		30	8		calm									Fog, thick, humid, warm.
2	44	2		5	5		29	11		idem									Idem, after ſund.
3	42			4	5		29	8	4	idem		1						14	Idem, after rain.
4	45	4		6			29	5	2	idem		1						5	Idem.
5	43	8		5	2		29	5	5	variable									Briſk wind, fair.
6	34	7		1	2		30		8	WNW									Fine.
7	34	2		1			30	1	5	SSE									Overcaſt.
8	36	4		2			29	10	7	calm									Idem.
9	30				7	o	29	7	3	NE		1					13		Snow and rain.
10	29				3	o	29	5	8	calm									Clouds and overcaſt, thaw.
11	28			1	7	o	29	6	7	idem									Clouds and fair.
12	23			4		o	29	8	8	WNW									Fair and clouds, briſk wind.
13	26	7		2	3	o	30	1	8	NW									Clouds and fair.
14	35	9		1	7		29	10	8	variable									Fair.
15	47			6	7		29	5	4	SW									Overcaſt, thaw.
16	38	1		2	7		29	6		idem									Fair.
17	36			1	8		29	3	7	W									Very fair, briſk wind.
18	35			1	5		29	7		W									Idem, briſk wind.
19	21			4	8	o	30	1	7	variable									Fair, overcaſt.
20	35	4		2	5		29	8	3	calm				1				1	Overcaſt, ſmall ſnow.
21	35	4		2	5		29	9	9	ENE		1	1				4		Overcaſt, rain, thunderſtorm.
22	34	2		1			30	1	7	idem		1					6	3	Rain.
23	29	6		1		o	30	2		idem		1					6	2	Idem.
24	43	4		5			29	8	9	W				1				8	Snow, fog, rain.
25	32	7			3		30		9	calm		1						2	Fog and rain.
26	35	4		2	5		29	9	8	idem								1	Variable.
27	36	4		2			29	11		W				1			10	13	Snow, rain.
28	27	4		2		o	30	3		W									Fine.
29	25	1		3		o	29	9		variable				1			4	8	Snow.
30	35	4		2	5		29	7		calm									Fine.
31	32					o	29	11	9	idem									Idem.
RESULT.	19th, greateſt D. of cold. 16 3			le 19. D. du plus gr. froid. 7		o	the 28th, greateſt elevation. 30 3 8			Changeable & calm		7	1	4		3	10	10	Fair, calm, cold and ſnow.
	1ſt, greateſt D. of heat. 56 8			le 1. plus G.D. de chaud. 11			the 4th leaſt elevation. 29 3 5												
	Variation 40 5			Variation 18			Variation 1 3												
	Temperature 35			Temperature 1 4			mean elevation 29 9 10												

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Letters relative to the treatment of Captain Afgill, while prifoner in the in the American army; being a full refutation of the charges of inhumanity exhibited in London againft General Wafhington.

MESSIEURS PRINTERS,

WHEN I was in England, laft winter, I heard fuggeftions that the treatment captain Afgill experienced, during his confinement, was unneceffarily rigorous, and as fuch reflected difcredit on the Americans. Having myfelf belonged to the family of the commander in chief, at that period, and having been acquainted with the minuteft circumftance relative to that unpleafant affair, I had no hefitation in utterly denying that there was a particle of veracity in thofe illiberal fuggeftions. On my return to Mount Vernon, this fummer, I mentioned the fubject to general Wafhington. He fhewed me a communication from London, addreffed to col. Tilghman, which, arriving juft after the death of that moft amiable character, had been forwarded by his father to the general—by the letter I was alfo indulged with a fight of his anfwer. I defired to be permitted to take copies of thefe papers, together with tranfcripts from all the original letters and orders refpecting captain Afgill. Of thefe I am now poffeffed.

Anxious that the circulation of truth fhould be co-extenfive with the falfhoods which have been afiduoufly propagated; and defirous that the facts may be placed in a true point of view before the eyes of the prefent age, and even of pofterity, I have determined, without confulting any one, to charge myfelf with their publication. It is for this purpofe, I requeft you to infert the inclofed *documents*, for the authenticity of which I hold myfelf refponfible to the public. I am, gentlemen, your moft obedient and moft humble fervant,

D. HUMPHREYS.

New-Haven, Nov. 6, 1786.

No. I.

Postscript to a letter from James Tilghman, esq. to his excellency general Washington, dated Baltimore, May 26, 1786.

"P. S. A letter is just come to hand from an American in London, who was the friend of my son, in which your name is mentioned, and I take the liberty of inclosing to you a copy of the paragraph. If you think it worth your while to say any thing upon the subject, I will transmit it to the gentleman, who writes the letter with some degree of anxiety. I know what pleasure my poor son would have taken in setting the matter in its proper light."

JAMES TILGHMAN."

No. II.

Copy of the Paragraph.

"I have had it in contemplation to write to you for some time past on a subject in which I find myself more and more interested; I have endeavoured to shake it off from my mind, because I am persuaded that general Washington is too great in himself to be concerned at any calumny, and his character too fair and pure to need any defence of mine. I have the honour to be introduced to a party of sages, who meet regularly at a coffee house, where they discuss politics, or subjects to communicate useful knowledge. This set of men often mention our great and good general, and commonly in a *proper* manner: but some give credit to a charge exhibited against him by young Asgill, of illiberal treatment and cruelty towards himself. He alledges, that a gibbet was erected before his prison window, and often pointed to, in an insulting manner, as good and proper for him to atone for Huddy's death; and many other insults, all of which he believes were countenanced by general Washington, who was well inclined to execute the sentence on him, but was restrained by the French general Rochambeau. I have contended that it was entirely owing to the humane procrastination of our general, that captain Asgill did not suffer the fate allotted him, and that it was most happy to general Washington's good disposition that the French court interposed so as to enable him to save Asgill, and at the same time keep our army in temper.

"This affair is stated by young Asgill, and canvassed at the British court as before related. Now, sir, not for general Washington's sake, who, as I observed before, is above it, but for mine, who take pride in him, as I believe every honest American must, I request the favour that you would inform me fully on the subject, that I may be enabled to parry the only bad thrust made at our hero in my presence."

No. III.

Extract of a letter from his excellency general Washington, to James Tilghman. esq. in answer to the foregoing, dated Mount Vernon, June 5, 1786.

"As your son's correspondence, with the committee of New-York, is not connected with any transactions of mine, so consequently, it is not necessary that the papers to which you allude, should compose part of my public documents; but if they stand single, as they exhibit a trait of his public character, and like all the rest of his transactions, will, I am persuaded, do honour to his understanding and probity, it may be desirable in this point of view, to keep them alive by mixing them with mine, which undoubtedly will claim the attention of the historian; who,

who, if I am not mistaken, will, upon an inspection of them, discover the illiberal ground on which the charge, mentioned in the extract of the letter you did me the honor to enclose me, is founded. That a calumny of this kind had been reported, I knew:—I had laid my account for the calumnies of anonymous scribblers, but I never had conceived before, that such a one, as is related, could have originated with, or met the countenance of captain Asgill: whose situation often filled me with the keenest anguish.—I felt for him on many accounts, and not the least, when viewing him as a man of honor and sentiment, I considered how unfortunate it was for him, that a wretch, who possessed neither, should be the means of causing in him a single pang, or disagreeable sensation. My favourable opinion of him however is forfeited, if, being acquainted with these reports, he did not immediately contradict them. That I could not have given countenance to the insults, which, *he says*, were offered to his person, especially the *groveling* one of erecting a gibbet before his prison window, will, I expect, readily be believed, when I explicitly declare, that I never heard of a single attempt to offer an insult, and that I had every reason to be convinced that he was treated by the officers around him, with all the tenderness, and every civility in their power. I would fain ask capt. Asgill how he could reconcile such belief (if his mind had been seriously impressed with it) to the continual indulgences and procrastinations he experienced? He will not, I presume, deny that he was admitted to his parole within 10 or 12 miles of the British lines; if not to a formal parole, to a confidence yet more unlimitted, by being permitted, for the benefit of his health, and the recreation of his mind, to ride, not only about the cantonment, but into the surrounding country for several miles, with his friend and companion major Gordon, constantly attending him. Would not these indulgences have pointed a military character to the fountain from which they flowed? Did he conceive that discipline was so lax in the American army, as that *any* officer *in it* would have granted those liberties to a person, confined by the express order of the commander in chief, unless authorised to do so by the same authority? And to ascribe them to the interference of count Rochambeau, is as void of foundation as his other conjectures, for I do not recollect that a sentence ever passed between that general and myself, directly or indirectly, upon the subject.

"I was not without suspicions after the final liberation and return of capt. Asgill to New-York, that his mind had been improperly impressed: Or that he was deficient in politeness. The treatment he had met with, in my conception, merited an acknowledgment. None however was offered, and I never sought the cause.

"This concise account of the treament of capt. Asgill, is given from a hasty recollection of the circumstances—If I had time, and it was essential, by unpacking my papers and recurring to authentic files, I might have been mort pointed and full. It is in my power, at any time, to convince the *unbiassed mind*, that my conduct through the whole of this transaction, was neither influenced by passion, guided by inhumanity, or under the controul of any interference whatsoever. I essayed every

every thing to save the innocent, bring the guilty to punishment, and stop the farther perpetration of similar crimes. With what success the impartial world must, and certainly will decide.—With very great esteem and regard, I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON."

No. IV.

Copies of original letters and orders to American officers, and others respecting captain Asgill; extracted from General Washington's papers after the preceding letters were written.

To brigadier-general *Hazen*, Lancaster.

Head-Quarters, May 3, 1782.

S I R,

"THE enemy persisting in that barbarous line of conduct they have pursued during the course of this war, have lately most inhumanly executed captain *John Huddy*, of the Jersey state troops, taken prisoner by them at a post on Tom's river, and in consequence I have written to the British commander in chief that unless the perpetrators of that horrid deed were delivered up, I should be under the disagreeable necessity of retaliating, as the only means to put a stop to such inhuman proceedings.

"You will therefore immediately on receipt of this, designate, by lot, for the above purpose, a British captain who is an unconditional prisoner, if such a one is in your possession; if not, a lieutenant under the same circumstances, from among the prisoners at any of the posts, either in Pennsylvania or Maryland. So soon as you have fixed on the person, you will send him with a safe guard to Philadelphia, where the minister of war will order a proper guard to receive and conduct him to the place of his destination.

"For your information respecting the officers who are prisoners in our possession, I have ordered the commissary of prisoners to furnish you with a list of them;—it will be forwarded with this. *I need not mention to you, that every possible tenderness, that is consistent with the security of him, should be shewn to the person, whose unfortunate lot it may be to suffer.*

I am, &c.

G. WASHINGTON."

No. V.

To colonel Elias Dayton, 2d. New-Jersey, Chatham.

Head Quarters, 4th June, 1782.

S I R,

"I am informed by the secretary at war, that captain Asgill of the British guards, an unfortunate officer, who is destined to be the unhappy victim to atone for the death of capt. Huddy, was arrived at Philadelphia, and would set off very soon for the Jersey line, the place assigned for his execution. He will probably arrive as soon as this will reach you: and will be attended by capt. Ludlow, his friend, whom he wishes to be permitted to go to New-York, with an address to sir Guy Carleton, in his behalf.

"You will therefore give permission to capt. Ludlow to go by the way of Dobb's ferry into New-York, with such representation as capt. Asgill shall please to make to sir Guy Carleton.

"At the same time I would wish you to intimate to the gentleman, that though I am deeply affected with the unhappy fate to which capt. Asgill is subjected, yet, that it will be to no purpose for them to make any representation to sir Guy Carleton, which may serve to draw on a discussion

cuſſion of the preſent point of retaliation: that in the ſtage to which the matter has been ſuffered to run, all argumentation on the ſubject is entirely precluded on my part: that my reſolutions have been founded on ſo mature deliberation, that they muſt remain unalterably fixed. You may alſo inform the gentlemen, that while my duty calls me to make this decisive determination, *humanity dictates a tear for the unfortunate offering, and inclines me to ſay that I moſt devoutly wiſh his life may be ſpared.* This happy event may be attained, but it muſt be effected by the Britiſh commander in chief: he knows the alternative which will accompliſh it; and he knows that this alternative only can avert the dire extremity from the innocent, and that in this way alone the manes of the murdered captain Huddy will be beſt appeaſed.

"In the mean time, while this is doing, *I muſt beg that you will be pleaſed to treat Capt.* Aſgill *with every tender attention and politeneſs (conſiſtent with his preſent ſituation) which his rank, fortune and connections, together with his unfortunate ſtate, demand.* I am, &c.

G. WASHINGTON."

No. VI.

Extract of a letter to colonel Elias Dayton, 2d. New-Jerſey, Chatham.

Head-quarters, June 11th, 1782.

SIR,

"You will inform me as early as poſſible, what is the preſent ſituation of capt. Aſgill, the priſoner deſtined for retaliation, and what proſpect he has of relief from his application to ſir Guy Carleton, which I have been informed he has made through his friend, capt. Ludlow. I have heard nothing yet from New-York in conſequence of his application. His fate will be ſuſpended until I can be informed of the deciſion of ſir Guy: But I am impatient leſt this ſhould be unreaſonably delayed. The enemy ought to have learnt before this, that my reſolutions are not to be trifled with.

I am, &c.

G. WASHINGTON."

[*Remainder in our next.*]

A letter from Mr. OTTO to Dr. FRANKLIN, with a Memoir on the Diſcovery of America.

SIR, New-York, 1ſt April, 1786.

ALMOST all the authors who have written upon the diſcovery of America, make mention of ſome information which Chriſtopher Columbus procured at Madeira, upon the exiſtence of a weſtern continent; but they do not tell us, poſitively, how far this information aſſiſted him, or from what ſource he derived it. I have always been curious to clear up this intereſting part of hiſtory; and in running over many ancient hiſtorians, as well German as Spaniſh, I have found ſome circumſtances, which have appeared to me to eſtabliſh, in the cleareſt manner, a diſcovery anterior to that of Columbus. I have the honor to ſend you the reſult of my enquiries; and if you think this piece worthy of being ſubmitted to the conſideration of the philoſophical ſociety, I beg you to preſent it to them as a mark of my homage, and

and of the desire which I have of being of some service.

I have the honor to be,
with respectful attachment,
your excellency's very humble
and most obedient servant,
O T T O.

His Excellency Dr. Franklin.

Memoir on the discovery of America.

IT has always been looked on as a piece of injustice, not to have given the name of Columbus to that valuable part of the world which he discovered; and that Americanus Vespucius, who did nothing but follow his footsteps, has had the good fortune of having his name handed down to the most distant posterity, to the prejudice of his predecessor. What then will be said if it shall be proved, that neither of those celebrated navigators were the first discoverers of this immense country, and that this honor belongs to a man scarcely known in the republic of letters? This, however, is what I shall attempt in the following paper; and if the obscurity of cotemporary writers and the distance of time, do not afford arguments sufficient for an absolute demonstration, there will however be enough to call in question the pretensions of Christopher Columbus.

I shall not here enter into an examination of the reveries of some historians, on the voyages of the Carthaginians, the Atlantis of Plato, the bold expedition of Madoc prince of Wales and son of Owen Guinnedd, of which Hackluyt has preserved some account, nor on the voyages of Bacchus, or the land Ophir of Solomon. Conjectures of this kind, whether true or false, cannot lessen the glory of Columbus, were there not proof that he received, just before his expedition, the charts and journal of a learned astronomer who had been in America.

Garcilasso de la Vega, born at Cusco in Peru, has given us an history of his country, in which, to take from Columbus the merit of the discovery of America, and to give the honor of it to the Spaniards, he assures us, that this navigator had been informed of the existence of another continent by Alonzo Sanchez de Huelva, who in his voyage to the Canaries had been driven by a gale of wind to the Antilles; but that his chief information was procured from a celebrated geographer of the name of Martin Behenira. Garcilasso says nothing more of this Behenira; and since we know of no Spanish geographer of this name, Garcilasso has been suspected of making a sacrifice of truth to the desire of wresting from a Genoese the glory of discovering the new world.

On looking over, with attention, a list of all the learned men of the fifteenth century, I find the name of Martin Behem, a famous geographer and navigator. The christian name is the same with that mentioned by Garcilasso; and I find that the syllables *ira*, added to his name, are owing to a particular circumstance; namely, the honor conferred on him by John II. king of Portugal. It is then possible, that this Martin Behem is the same person as Martin Behenira mentioned by Garcilasso; but this vague conjecture will receive the stamp of truth by the following detail.

The literary history of Germany gives an account of a Martin Behem, Beheim, or Behin, who was born at Nurenbergh, an imperial city of the circle of Franconia, of a noble family, some branches of which are

are yet extant. He was much addicted to the ſtudy of geography, aſtronomy and navigation, from his infancy. At a more mature age he often thought on the poſſibility of the exiſtence of the antipodes, and of a weſtern continent. Filled with this great idea, he paid a viſit in 1459, to Iſabella daughter of John the I. king of Portugal and regent of the duchy of Burgundy and Flanders. Having informed her of his deſigns, he produced a veſſel, in which he made the diſcovery of the iſland of Fayal in 1460. He there eſtabliſhed a colony of Flemings, whoſe deſcendants yet exiſt in the Azores; which were, for ſome time, called the Flemiſh iſlands. This circumſtance is proved, not only by the writings of cotemporary authors, but alſo by the manuſcripts preſerved in the records of Nurenbergh, from which the following is copied, "Martin Behem tendered his ſervices to the daughter of John "king of Luſitania, who reigned "after the death of Philip of Burgundy, ſirnamed the Good, and "from her procured a ſhip, by "means of which, having ſailed "beyond all the then known limits "of the weſtern ocean, he was the "firſt who, in the memory of man, "diſcovered the iſland of Fayal, "abounding with beach trees, which "the people of Luſitania call "Faye; whence it derived its name. "After this he diſcovered the neighbouring iſlands, called by one "general name *the Azores*, from "the multitude of hawks which "build their neſts there (for the "Luſitanians uſe this term for "hawks, and the French too uſe "the word *Eſſos* or *Eſſores*, in their "purſuit of this game) and left colonies of the Flemiſh on them; "when they began to be called "Flemiſh iſlands, &c." Although this record is contrary to the generally received opinion, that the Azores were diſcovered by Gonſalva Velho, a Portugueſe, yet its authenticity cannot be doubted; it is confirmed by ſeveral cotemporary writers, and eſpecially by Wagenceil, one of the moſt learned men of the laſt century: who after having travelled into Africa, and throughout all Europe, was made doctor of laws at Orleans and choſen fellow of the academy of Turin and Padua, although he was a German by birth. The particulars are to be found in his univerſal hiſtory and geography. I have moreover received, from the records of Nurenbergh, a note written in German on parchment, which contains the following facts. "Martin Behem, eſquire, ſon of Mr. Martin "Behem of Schroperin, lived in "the reign of John II. king of "Portugal, in an iſland which he "diſcovered, and called the iſland "of Fayal, one of the Azores, "lying in the weſtern ocean."

After having obtained from the regent Iſabella, a grant of Fayal, and reſided there about twenty years, during which time he was buſied in making freſh diſcoveries in geography, by ſmall excurſions, which need not be mentioned, Behem applied in 1484 (which was eight years before Columbus's expedition) to John II. king of Portugal, to procure the means of undertaking a great expedition towards the ſouth weſt. This prince gave him ſome ſhips, with which he diſcovered that part of America, which is now called Brazil; and he even ſailed to the ſtreights of Magellan, or to the country of ſome ſavage tribes, whom he called Patagonians, from the extremities

tremities of their bodies being covered with a skin more like a bear's paws than human hands and feet. This fact is proved by authentic records, preserved in the archives of Nurenbergh. One of which in particular deserves attention: "Martin Behem, traversing "the Atlantic ocean for several "years, examined the American "islands, and discovered the strait "which bears the name of Magel-"lan, before either Christopher "Columbus or Magellan sailed "those seas: and even mathema-"tically delineated on a geographi-"cal chart for the king of Lusita-"nia, the situation of the coast, "around every part of that famous "and renowned strait." This assertion is supported by Behem's own letters, written in German, and preserved in the archives of Nurenbergh, in a book which contains the birth and illustrious actions of the nobility of that city. These letters are dated in 1486; that is, six years before the expedition of Columbus. This wonderful discovery has not escaped the notice of cotemporary writers. The following passage is extracted from the chronicle of Hartman Schedl: "In the year 1485, "John the second, king of Por-"tugal, a man of a magnanimous "spirit, furnished some gallies with "provisions, and sent them to the "southward beyond the straits of "Gibraltar. He gave the com-"mand of this squadron to James "Canus, a Portuguese, and Mar-"tin Behem, a German of Nuren-"bergh in Upper Germany, descen-"ded of the family of Bona, a "man very well acquainted with "the situation of the globe, bles-"sed with a constitution able to "bear the fatigues of the sea, and "who by actual experiments and "long sailing, had made himself "perfectly master with regard to "the longitudes and latitudes of "Ptolemy, in the west. These "two, by the bounty of heaven, "coasting along the southern ocean, "and having crossed the æquator, "got into the other hemisphere, "where facing to the eastward, "their shadows projected towards "the south and right hand. Thus "by their industry, they may "be said to have opened to "us another world hitherto un-"known, and for many years at-"tempted by none but the Ge-"noese, and by them in vain. Hav-"ing finished this cruise in the "space of twenty six months, they "returned to Portugal, with the "loss of many of their seamen, by "the violence of the climate."

This passage becomes more interesting, from being quoted in a book on the state of Europe during the reign of the emperor Frederic III. by the learned historian Æneas Sylvius, afterwards pope Pius II. This historian died before the discoveries of Behem were made, but the publishers of his works, thought the passage in Hartman Schedl so important, that they inserted it in the history. We also find the following particulars, in the remarks made by Petrus Matæus, on the canon law, two years before the expedition of Columbus: "The first christian voyages to the "newly discovered islands became "frequent, under the reign of "Henry, son of John, king of "Lusitania. After his death, "Alphonsus the fifth prosecuted "the design, and John who suc-"ceeded him, followed the plan of "Alphonsus, by the assistance of "Martin Behem, a very experien-"ced navigator, so that, in a short

"short time, the name of Lusitania became famous over the whole world." Cellarius, one of the most learned men of his age, says expressly: "Bœhm did not think it enough to survey the islands of Fayal, which he first discovered, or the other adjacent islands which the Lusitanians call Azores, *and we after the example of Bœhm's companions, call Flemish islands;* but advanced still farther and farther south, until he arrived at the remotest strait, beyond which, Ferdinand Magellan, following his track, afterwards sailed and called it after his own name."

All these quotations, which cannot be thought tedious, since they serve to prove a fact almost unknown, seem to demonstrate, that the first discovery of America is due to the Portuguese, and not to the Spaniards; and that the chief merit belongs to a German astronomer. The expedition of Ferdinand Magellan, which did not take place before the year 1519, arose from the following fortunate circumstance. This person, being in the apartment of the king of Portugal, saw there a chart of the coast of America, drawn by Behem, and at once conceived the bold project of following the steps of this great navigator. Jerome Benzon, who published a description of America in 1550, speaks of this chart, a copy of which, sent by Behem himself, is preserved in the archives of Nurenbergh. The celebrated astronomer Riccioli, though an Italian, yet does not seem willing to give his countryman the honor of this important discovery. In his geography reformed, book III, page 90, he says: "Christopher Columbus never thought of an expedition to the West Indies, until some time before, while in the islands of Madeira, where amusing himself in forming and delineating geographical charts, he obtained information from Martin Bœhm, or as the Spaniards say, from Alphonsus Sanchez de Huelva, a pilot, who by mere chance had fallen in with the island afterwards called Dominica." And in another place, "let Bœhm and Columbus have each their praise, they were both excellent navigators; but Columbus would never have thought of his expedition to America, had not Bœhm gone there before him. His name is not so much celebrated as that of Columbus, Americus or Magellan, although he is superior to them all."

But the most positive proof of the great service rendered to the crown of Portugal by Behem, is the recompence bestowed on him by king John, who in 1485 knighted him in the most solemn manner, in the presence of all his court. I have before me a German paper extracted from the archives of Nurenbergh to the following purpose. "In the year 1485, on the 18th of February, in Portugal, in the city Aliasavas, and in the church of St. Salvador, after the mass, Martin Behem of Nurenbergh, was made a knight by the hands of the most puissant lord, John the second, king of Portugal, Algarve, Africa and Guinea; and his chief squire was the king himself, who put the sword in his belt; and the duke of Begia was his second squire, who put on his right spur; and his third squire was count Christopher de Mela, the king's cousin, who put on his left spur; and his fourth

" ſquire was count Martini Mar-
" barinis, who put on his iron hel-
" met; and the king himſelf gave
" him the blow on the ſhoulder,
" which was done in the preſence of
" all the princes, lords and knights
" of the kingdom: and he eſpouſ-
" ſed the daughter of a great lord,
" in conſideration of the important
" ſervices he had performed, and he
" was made governor of the iſland
" of Fayal." Theſe marks of diſtinction conferred on a ſtranger, could not be meant as a recompence for the diſcovery of the Azores, which was made 20 years before; but as a reward for the diſcovery of Congo, from whence the chevalier Behem had brought gold and different kinds of precious wares. This diſcovery made much greater impreſſion than that of a weſtern world, made at the ſame time, but it neither increaſed the wealth of the royal treaſury, nor ſatisfied the avarice of the merchants.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Some Thoughts on real and imaginary Evils.

(Continued from page 126.)

THE ſenſes and affections, which are in the firſt inſtance painful, as anger, grief, fear, &c. become, when indulged, the tormentors of life. Another leſs glaring, but in fact much greater ſource of artificial miſery, is the importunity and multiplicity of our deſires. Some paſſions, when properly managed, lead to the principal enjoyments of human nature, and are accordingly ſtrong and general. Moderate deſires of whatever can afford pleaſure or amuſement, are alſo rational. Action itſelf is a great ingredient of human happineſs; and it is better to purſue trifles, than to languiſh in apathy. To repreſent the paſſions as mere diſtempers of our nature, is therefore very unphiloſophical; they are rather the gates of life, that promote our various courſes of duty and pleaſure. But good and ill is very much interwoven in the preſent ſtate; and providence calls us to exert the nobleſt powers of wiſdom and virtue, by making happineſs and miſery depending on the right uſe or abuſe of our paſſions. Too violent deſires of the beſt objects are painful and may juſtly be called feveriſh. Some perſons are uneaſy under a ſhort delay of a certain gratification? how painful then is the expectation of years? how intolerable the convulſive toſſing between hopes and fears? What deſpair attends the diſappointment of ſuch ardour? Poſſeſſion itſelf is diſturbed by an immoderate fondneſs, that naturally creates anxious fears from the many fatal accidents, that ſo often bury the brighteſt felicity in ſudden ruin; and in caſe of ſuch a reverſe, a perſon that has placed his all in a favourite object, becomes extremely miſerable, whatever other pleaſures may be in his power. When our objects of purſuit or enjoyment are many, the affections ought to be proportionally weaker, becauſe the chance of loſs or diſappointment is greater. A man whoſe worldly affairs lie diffuſed and involved, muſt expect ſomething unfavourable almoſt every day, however fortunate his ſituation may be on the whole; but

but if he regards every appurtenance as important to his happineſs, he muſt be continually vexed and afflicted. This is the caſe with a number of weak and trifling people: a mutilated compliment diſturbs their peace: if the dinner is amiſs, or a ſhower of rain ſpoils their walk, they are out of humour the whole day: their houſes, lands, furniture, clothes, ſeem to be ſo many vital parts, and they are ſeverely wounded by every accident that befals theſe things. ——Ambition, avarice, and inordinate love have always made their votaries miſerable, often in a degree and manner hardly credible; but every perſon verſed in hiſtory and attentive to the daily occurrences of life, may recollect numerous inſtances. Other paſſions, though naturally of a lower rank, are ſometimes equally extravagant. Cleanlineſs is an ornamental and beneficial virtue, but an exceſs of it renders many of the fair ſex miſerable, who worſhip, with fear and trembling, their idols of wood, braſs, and china; inſult their beſt friend for ſpilling a little clean water on the floor; and are diſtracted if the maid leaves a mark of her fingers. A delicate taſte in the fine arts too often degenerates into a ſickly refinement, that is pleaſed with nothing, and converts the fineſt enjoyment into bitterneſs. Many have ruined great eſtates in this falſe ſentimental luxury. For the ſmalleſt variation of faſhion, their furniture muſt be ſold, and their plate melted down: when a fine houſe is nearly finiſhed, a new plan is ſuggeſted, and it is pulled down: they are forever moving their groves and ſummer houſes, and Paradiſe itſelf could not pleaſe their wayward fancy.

Literature and ſcience, which open the ſweeteſt and ſecureſt avenues to happineſs, become a curſe, when we entangle ourſelves in the labyrinths of doubt and perplexity, and become ſlaves, not lovers of the muſes. This however has been the caſe of ſome very great literary characters, who deſerve our ſympathy, while we juſtly ridicule the pedants, who are miſerable, becauſe they cannot trace the etymolgy of an obſolete word, aſcertain the true form of an ancient Roman ſhoe, or meaſure the inteſtines of a maggot. As perfection is not to be found in this world, too much refinement in any thing is a ſource of miſery. Our moral ſenſe itſelf may be ſo delicate and ſublime, as to make us diſcontented with ourſelves and our beſt fellow creatures. That noble and amiable benevolence, which can feel the joys and ſorrows of every living being, may be carried too far in this preſent ſtate, where miſery ſo much abounds. But theſe foibles are rare, whereas a great part of mankind are diſordered by a variety of ſelfiſh and frivolous paſſions. In ſocieties highly civilized, or rather commercial, an infinite number of objects ſolicit the appetites and paſſions, and money, which is the univerſal means of gratification, becomes the idol of nations. This ruling paſſion has not as yet obtained a fixed name: it is a compound of ſenſuality, vanity, diſſipation, and love of elegancy, blended in various degrees; and its property is to purſue numberleſs trifles as the eſſential ingredients of human felicity. A paſſion ſo craving, liable to ſo many diſappointments, and infecting, like an epidemic diſeaſe, perſons of all ranks, ages and characters, is fraught with evils, that greatly diminiſh the bleſſings of civilized life. It may be literally true that many

thouſands

thousands pine with imaginary wants, as if they suffered hunger and nakedness, and grieve for the loss of trinkets, as if they had lost their limbs or best friends. What in itself is scarcely fit to amuse children, is pursued with unceasing toil and anxiety; with a competition that inflames the heart with jealousy, envy and hatred, the most malignant and tormenting passions. The young sigh for tinsel ornaments and gay amusement, and are miserable by the superior finery and dissipation of others. Older people are distracted between griping avarice and craving luxury; at the very time they are lavishing their gold on show and pleasure, every departing shilling seems to rend their hearts; and their lamentation over the folly of the times, and the dearness of living, is a fit subject both for the laughing and weeping philosopher. The very children are poisoned with ideas of wealth and consequence, and pride themselves on a prettier frock, and scorn the playmate who dines on homely fair. Persons of taste are enchanted with the elegant productions of art and genius; they languish for the lofty dome, the splendid equipage, the finished garden, pictures and statutes. Those elevated minds, that defy the frowns or smiles of fortune, (such is the weakness of man) behold with grief, the consequence she can give a worthless favourite.

People least tainted with the general passion, often feel something like poverty, because it is difficult at all times to regulate the expence by the income, and to be contented with a few articles of moderate value, which must be the lot of the majority.

The innumerable modes of artificial misery may be derived from the two general sources we have traced, to wit: extreme propensity to passions naturally painful, and the violence and multiplicity of our desires. They rouse and aggravate each other. Unhappy tempers require more for ease and entertainment, than the person who can sing *my mind to me a kingdom is;* again, fond wishes, many wants, doating possession must produce anxiety, grief, anger, fear, and in some cases extreme misery. We shall, in a future magazine, hint at the most effectual remedies for these imaginary evils.

An essay on the management of BEES; communicated to the society of Belles lettres, in Princeton, by colonel George Morgan, of Prospect, member of that society, and of the agricultural societies at Philadelphia, and Charleston, South-Carolina.

SEVERAL writers on the management of bees have given very ingenious directions for taking their new made honey, without destroying those useful creatures. My humanity, hurt at the idea of setting fire to the fatal match, induced me to imitate their methods; particularly those of mr. Wildman, and the rev. mr. White, whose directions I observed very attentively, with some success; but my expectations were not gratified, as I found young broods in every hive I took, and consequently the honey obtained was impure.—However, after a variety of experiments, I discovered an agreeable, safe, and easy

easy way to take the honey, without the least injury or disturbance of the bees.

As I have experienced great pleasure, and some benefit from my discovery, I take this opportunity to lay it before the public.

My boxes are made, after the manner of Mr. White's, of any well seasoned wood, ten inches square in the clear; in pairs, with communications at the sides, for the bees to pass freely from one box to another: a pane of glass (7 by 9) with a sliding shutter, may be put in the back part of each box, through which you may see the bees at work. Any person who can handle a saw and hammer, may make the boxes at a small expence.

The communications between the boxes are at top and bottom: those at the top should be three inches long, and half an inch wide, to serve as streets or alleys betwixt the hives.

The communications at bottom should be five or six inches long and three fourths of an inch deep, so as to afford a free passage from one hive to the other.

The mouth of the hive may be from three to ten inches long, and half an inch deep. In the busy season, this wide entrance facilitates the bees going out and coming in, and may be contracted at pleasure in autumn.

Early next morning after hiving a swarm of bees in one of these boxes, I add another to it, the door of which I close until the bees begin to work in it; when I open it to facilitate their industry.

Each box, of the above dimensions, will contain thirty pounds of honey—an early swarm, in a favorable situation and season, will fill two boxes, and cast out several swarms; each of which will fill two boxes with honey.

As winter approaches, all the bees collect themselves into that box where the queen takes up her residence, and will gratefully leave the other, with its pure contents, to the use of the owner, whose profit in good seasons will be 90lb. of honey and several additional swarms, for every stock kept over the preceding winter.—15 or 20lb. of honey are sufficient to keep a stock over our longest winters—but I leave them 30lb.

Thus I acquire the purest honey, without the use of the match, or any trouble in driving or disturbing the bees; for on turning up the hives (which have no glasses) I discover, immediately, that in which the bees are collected, and I carry off the other, without a single bee in it.

The losses and disappointments I have met with in a great variety of experiments, induce me to recommend this management to every lover of bees, as I found it easy, pleasant and profitable.

The republic of bees has at all times occasioned admiration; their culture is an object worthy our attention, their natural history has engaged that of many of the learned—but in this there are certain arcana which have until lately, baffled all enquiry. The most inquisitive and skilful naturalists differ extremely in their conjectures.

Pliny, with others, was of opinion that bees, as well as the other tribes of animals, are perpetuated by copulation; though they acknowledge that they have never been able to observe them in the act. Swammerdam entertained a notion that the female, or queen bee, was fœcundated without copulation; that

that it was sufficient for her to be near the males; that a vivifying aura exhaling from the bodies of the males, and absorbed by the females, might impregnate her eggs.

Monsieur Reaumur, to whom the curious are highly indebted for his researches into nature, thought he had, in a great measure, removed the veil, and brought their manner of generating to a proof, by seeing them copulate.

Mr. Debraw, apothecary to Addenbrook's hospital at Cambridge, has, a short time past, communicated to the world his enquiries and observations on this subject, from many years attention to it, and has exploded all ideas of copulation in bees. His system is supported by every sanction that various experiments, successfully repeated, can possibly give it.—The result of those experiments, which carry with them an entire evidence, affords sufficient reason to assert, that bees, though they have sexes, do not copulate, but that their ova, like the spawn of fish, owe their fœcundation to an impregnation from the males. The celebrated Maroldi had such an idea, as may be seen in a publication in the history of the academy of sciences for the year 1712.

Most writers agree, that the queen is the only female in the hive, and the mother of the next generation; that the drones are the males, by which she is fœcundated, and that the working bees are of neither sex. —But Mr. Debraw, and Mr. Scherach, a German naturalist, affirm that all the working bees are females in disguise: that every one of those bees is capable of becoming a queen bee, if the whole community should think proper to nurse it in a particular manner, and raise it to that rank.

Mr. Debraw says, that numerous experiments have evidenced to him the truth of this assertion, and that whilst he was most anxiously endeavouring to ascertain the use of drones in the year 1770, he discovered what Maraldi had only conjectured—that is, the impregnation of the eggs by the males.

Mr. Debraw seems to have varied his experiments in every way necessary to arrive at the truth; and from these I cannot withold my opinion that the drones are males, that all the working bees are females, and that any of the latter are capable of becoming a queen bee, if the community should think proper to nurse it in a particular manner, and to raise it to that rank.

Mr. Debraw and Mr. Scherach, have by their discoveries in these particulars, practised an easy method of propagating colonies of bees, whereby a numerous increase is made of those useful insects. Their method is no farther trouble than to take a large brood comb, containing eggs, worms and nymphs, from an old hive, and put it under a new one, with a few common bees and drones, and confining them there.—The bees finding themselves without a queen, they say, make a strange buzzing noise, which generally lasts two or three days, when they betake themselves to work, and begin a royal cell over one of the young brood.—A certain indication that that worm will be converted into a queen. When this royal cell is nearly compleated, the door of the hive may be left open, as the bees will not now desert it.

This practice has extended itself through upper Lusatia, the Palatine, Bohemia, Bavaria, Silesia, and Poland: where it has excited the attention and patronage of government; and the empress of Russia

Ruſſia has thought it of ſuch importance, that ſhe has lately ſent a perſon to Klein Bautzen to be inſtructed in the general principles, and to learn all the minutiæ of this new art. But this method, ingenious as it is, is now rendered uſeleſs, by the above related improvement.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE eſtabliſhment of a magazine, or monthly miſcellany of knowledge and entertainment, is both a uſeful and arduous undertaking—more eſpecially ſo in a country, yet young in the arts, and where few are to be found of education, fortune and leiſure to make philoſophical enquiries, or furniſh original eſſays for the furtherance of your plan. In this ſituation it may not be an unacceptable contribution, if a correſpondent ſhould now and then ſend you an extract from ſuch European publications, as may be recent, uſeful, and ſcarce. I am ſubſcriber to a periodical work publiſhed at Paris, entitled, "*Bibliotheque Phyſico-Economique, inſtructive et amuſante*, or *a Philoſophical and Oeconomical Magazine, inſtructive and amuſing.*" This work commenced in 1783, and the editors furniſh two ſmall volumes in a year. Each volume is divided into four parts—The firſt contains memoirs, obſervations, experiments, and eſſays on *agriculture*.

The ſecond part is entitled *œconomy:* under this head is compriſed inſtructions reſpecting food, clothing, building, the preſervation of health; cautions againſt accidents, remedies, &c. &c. Part the third—*arts and ſciences*, containing memoirs, obſervations, experiments and eſſays in natural philoſophy, natural hiſtory, medicine, chemiſtry, &c. &c. And part the fourth gives an account of new diſcoveries, the particulars of which are yet kept ſecret by their authors, either for profit, or from other motives. As this work is probably in the hands of but very few of your readers, ſome extracts fr om itmay be no unacceptable entertainment, and occaſionally occupy a page or two in your magazine to advantage.

A. B.

AGRICULTURE.

To forward the growth of young trees.

Rub the bark of the ſtock and principal branches of the tree with a wet bruſh, until there is no dirt, moſs or dead bark left—this ſhould be done frequently but eſpecially in the months of April and November. This operation is favourable to perſpiration, and renders the bark more capable of imbibing the moiſture and warmth of the atmoſphere, and of receiving that action of the ſun and light which is neceſſary to the health of plants, as well as of animals, and without which they cannot acquire their ſtrength or natural growth—fruit trees in particular, will be remarkably benefited by theſe means.

It is of infinite advantage to vegetation that the bark of trees ſhould be cleanſed and the dead and ſcaly parts ſcraped off. For beſides that this is favourable to perſpiration, the good bark will not be ſo likely

likely to suffer by insects. As trees imbibe humidity in all parts of their surface, it must be of great use in hot and dry seasons, to render them capable of receiving the moisture of small showers, and dew.

The best instruments for this purpose are a knife made of hard wood, which will detach the old scaly bark without injuring that which is new and necessary to vegetation, and a hair brush moderately stiff.—There will soon appear a very sensible difference in the growth of trees rubbed with a brush or coarse cloth, and of others of the same kind and standing not so treated.

OECONOMY.

A simple method of extinguishing instantaneously a chimney on fire.

Those who are much afraid of fire, says Mr. l'abbé Rozier, ought always to have at hand one or two pounds of the flour of sulphur; as soon as the chimney is known to be on fire, scatter some handfuls of the flour of sulphur over the burning coals on the hearth, and close the opening of the chimney with a wet cloth.—The sulphur will destroy the electricity of the air—and the wet cloth preventing a fresh supply, the fire will immediately be extinguished. I have twice in urgent circumstances, made this experiment, and found it instantaneously succeeded.

We have received a letter from *Montcoutour*, in *Britany*, informing, that the experiment of extinguishing a chimney on fire, with sulphur, had been made there with complete success. The chimney of a house in that town took fire, and the flame extended three or four feet above the top of the funnel —upon throwing some handfuls of powdered sulphur on the hot coals, and closing the opening of the chimney with a wet cloth, the flame was immediately extinguished, and flakes of burning soot fell down in great masses.

A mastick which resists fire and water, for mending cracked or broken earthen ware, delph, china, &c. &c. by M. SKOGE.

Take warm milk and curdle it lightly with vinegar—separate the curd and mix it with some whites of eggs well beaten up—to this mixture add quick-lime finely powdered, until you have made a sort of paste, not too thin—any thing cemented with this paste will resist water, when the cement is thoroughly dry. By this means I stopped several holes in the bottom of a large iron kettle, in which I frequently melted pitch; I have used this kettle five years and have not found the cement to fail.

ARTS and SCIENCES.

A new experiment of the transfusion of blood, communicated by M. HASSENFRATZ, physician.

Being at *Vienna*, I met *M. Ingen Houzs* in the botanical garden —he accosted me, and said, "I have just come from *M. le comte de Dietrickstein's*, where I saw the repetition of an experiment in the transfusion of blood. A sheep having been bled to the point of death, the vein of a calf was opened, and by means of a glass tube the blood of the calf was transfused into the veins of the sheep—the sheep revived by degrees, and the wound being closed, I had the satisfaction of seeing him run in the meadow and join his flock."—Some days afterwards, *M. Ingen Houzs*, assured me that the sheep was in perfect health.

That

That vegetation seems to be attended with some degree of heat.

Growing plants have the power of generating a small degree of heat, if the following experiment is accurate. The temperature of the air being above the freezing point, *M. Henry* took a thermometer out of a vessel of water where it indicated 26 degrees of *Farenheit*, and plunged it in a glass in which the bulb of an hyacinth was growing, whereupon the mercury rose two degrees.—When the air was at the freezing point in the room, the water in the glass where the hyacinth grew, did not freeze.

ACCOUNT OF A NEW DISCOVERY.

M. Bottineau, heretofore in the employ of the India company, in the isle of France, has printed a memoir addressed to government, in which he pretends to have discovered a philosophical method of knowing the arrival of vessels, at the distance of 250 leagues at sea. He has observed for about twenty years, that the arrivals of vessels have been preceded by certain phænomena, which he studied with great assiduity: and, after many errors, incertitudes, guesses, observations and experiments, he says, he has brought his science to such perfection, that, for several years past, he has announced at the isle of France, not only the approach of vessels, but their number and distance. By the same means, when at sea, he foretels the approach to land, at a very great distance.

The report of such a discovery, gained no credit, from its apparent impossibility, until the actual arrival of vessels, announced two or three days before, drew the attention and gained the confidence of several persons of distinction. *M. Bottineau* gave the result of a register of his observations for many years, a copy of which is preserved in the office of marine of the isle of France; by which it appears, that out of 155 vessels, whose arrival he had fortold, more than half of them had actually arrived at the time prescribed: since which it has been known, by the journals of other places, that many of the rest were at the time noticed, actually in the neighbourhood of the isle; but that from their destination, the war, winds, &c. they did not arrive: and as to the remainder, of which there was no account, it may be presumed, they were bound to some distant country.

One of the most important observations of *M. Bottineau*, was that by which he announced, one after another, several vessels, which he supposed to be the English fleet; and of which according to his account, he thought it necessary to warn *M. de la Motte Piquet:* who, in consequence of this information, sent out an advice-boat and a frigate; and in two days after, the advice-boat reconnoitred the English fleet. But let us hear *M. Bottineau* himself.

"My discovery, says he, consists in knowing at sea, the approach to land, five or six days before it can be visible to the eye, by means of the best telescopes—I mean about 250 leagues distance.

"This science takes place both on board a vessel and in port. It not only discovers the approach of vessels, or of the land, at the distance of 250 leagues, but furnishes principles for estimating the decrease of that distance, so as to announce the exact time when the vessel shall arrive, or come upon the land, barring unforeseen accidents and obstacles.

"This science equally furnishes the

the means of diſtinguiſhing whether there be only one, or ſeveral veſſels; whether their number is five or ſix, or if they form a whole fleet.

"It alſo informs of the reſpective diſtances of the inviſible veſſels from each other; their line of progreſs, their ſtation and many other circumſtances very intereſting in war and commerce, which muſt render this ſcience valuable to all nations.

"As marvellous as this may appear, it requires neither a particular organization nor ſuperior talents; but conſiſts in having a knowledge of certain natural phænomena, which I have diſcovered by dint of conſtant obſervation.

"Having been 20 years in the iſle of France, and having a view of the ſea conſtantly before my eyes, I perceived that the arrival of veſſels was always preceded by a natural ſign; and the conſtant recurrence of this ſingularity, made me ſuſpect, that there might exiſt ſome correſpondence between the phænomena I obſerved, and the progreſs of a veſſel. And ſo it was, that by pertinaciouſly purſuing this idea, I came finally to diſcover:

1. "That this phænomenon was effectively and inconteſtably the reſult of the progreſs of a veſſel.

2. "That it began to ſhew itſelf five or ſix days before the veſſel's arrival; which I eſtimate at 250 leagues.

3. "That it undergoes variations according to the acceleration of the veſſel's progreſs.

4. "That other variations in the prognoſtic ſign indicate whether there are ſeveral veſſels, and whether there are a very great number.

5. "That the ſame principles which make known to an obſerver on land, the approach of ſeveral veſſels, would alſo indicate the approach of land, to obſervers on board thoſe veſſels.

6. "That the ſame phænomena, but differently modified, would diſcover to one veſſel the approach of another.

7. "That the different gradations may be perceived night and day, in a ſtorm, or in fair weather.

"After having ſtudied for near twenty years, the different modifications of theſe phænomena, I at laſt came to claſs them in ſuch a manner as to characteriſe them infallibly, and to compoſe on this ſubject a ſyſtem of principles and inſtructions, which will one day enlarge the ſphere of human knowledge, and produce a ſcience entirely new, of which philoſophers have not as yet any idea; and which may be the means of ſaving many thouſands of lives."

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I encloſe for publication, Mr. Bordley's account of his experiments in ſowing Wheat and Clover, which has been read in the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary.

IN making the experiments and regiſtering the proceſs and reſults of crops, I mean to improve my knowledge in farming: in ſubmitting them to you, they may become known abroad, and afford new matter

matter for converſation among huſbandmen. As far as they ſhall induce thought and inveſtigation, they will be uſeful; they will promote experiments and obſervation on an important ſubject, open to improvment,—and may promote good courſes in huſbandry and a high cultivation, for giving full crops of thoſe neceſſaries and comforts which render individuals and nations robuſt!

The ſtatement below, aroſe partly out of previouſly-deſigned experiments,—partly from after thought on the reſults of field-huſbandry. This laſt is a pretty way of collecting ſtates of experiments, without the tedioufneſs common in conducting deſigned ones. The reſults of well regiſtered proceſs in cropping, often afford ſuch matter for ſtatements, eſpecially when there are comparative proceſſes: for inſtance, you have juſt now ploughed in ſeed-wheat, in beds or ridges, and obſerve the ground is left rough and clotty: what, you ſay, if it was to be now harrowed? but, you will harrow only every other bed or ridge, and obſerve the difference at harveſt: and whilſt the wheat is growing, you will naturally, and therefore without trouble, obſerve all particulars of it. Then, you regiſter the proceſs (if not previouſly done), the reſult, and ſtate the queſtion and anſwer, with what elſe occurs in a note.

Experiments in Huſbandry, made in Maryland, in 1785, 1786:

WHEAT SOWING.

No. I. Aſhfield.

Proceſs—September 1785.

Sowed the ſouth end on maize ground after it was harrowed *flat*, under furrow; which left it in *beds*. The reſt, left by the harrowing gently rounded, was ſown alſo underfurrow—and left in moderate *ridges*.[A]

Reſult—July, 1786.

The *beds* gave plants equally ſtout, from the very *edges*, quite acroſs them. The *ridges* gave plants, inferior about the *edges*.

Queſtion.—Are *ridges* or *beds* to be preferred? *Beds* are by this trial.

WHEAT

[A] The maize had been thrice ploughed *from* the plants, twice *to* them; which left the ground loweſt near the maize, and higheſt in the intervals: a harrowing immediately before ſowing did not level it. The wheat ſown on this and ploughed in, left flat *beds* of ſoil equally deep at the edges as in the middle. The water furrow between *bed* and *bed*, carried off redundant rain.—Other part of this maize ground, was twice ploughed *from* and twice *to* the plants: this alſo laid the ground well, and the wheat grew nearly as ſtout on theſe low ridges or beds, a very little raiſed above the water furrow, as on the above beds: except that ſome of the field, having the lands more raiſed, was formed into *ridges* which always ſhewed weak wheat *at their edges*.—My idea of beds and ridges, is, where the lands are *rounded down on each ſide to nothing* at the water furrow, they are in *ridges*: water drowns the edges, and the ſoil is there ſhallow: when the *edges are abrupt* (nearly upright like ſtrawberry-beds) whether the lands are a *little* raiſed in the middle or are entirely flat, they are *beds*, whoſe edges are raiſed above the water of the furrows, with a ſoil more equal in depth from edge acroſs to edge. In reaping *ridges*, on the right hand at entering, and on the left at going out, the reapers drop

WHEAT SOWING.

No. II. Midfield.

Procefs—September, 1785.

Eight lands, each 250 yards long, 7 feet wide, were ploughed into ridges, harrowed, fowed and *harrowed in:* eight others *ploughed in:* thefe were alternately repeated on feveral acres extent. The whole equally and highly cultivated to 5 ploughings, 3 harrowings, and a rolling.[B]

Refult—July, 1786.

All very fine;—not the leaft difcoverable difference, on repeated clofe infpection by different people.

Queftion.—Is underfurrow or overfurrow preferable?—Equal, in this clean, mellow, ridged or raifed foil.

WHEAT SOWING.

No. III. Midfield.

Procefs—September, 1785.

South end, fown in *broad flat* lands, and in *ridges* 7 feet broad, fingle and double: a N. and S. direction. The whole five ploughings, three harrowings, and a rolling—underfurrow.[C]

Refult—July, 1786.

The preference very ftriking: my overfeer wondered at it. The ridges much better than the broad lands.

Queftion.—Are broad, flat lands, or ridges preferable? Ridges are in this inftance.

WHEAT

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crop many heads of wheat, which are loft: in reaping on beds, they cut evenly as the bed and its wheat range.—Underfurrow, means to *plough* in feed:—Overfurrow, is to *harrow* it in.

[B] With great prejudices againft harrowed-in wheat, I was agreeably furprifed to find this harrowed-in, equal to the plowed-in; or, overfurrow equal to underfurrow. Harrowing in, or overfurrow, is not uncommon on the peninfula of Chefapeake (evidently ufed for difpatch:) but their fallows, fo called, though improperly, being twice fcratched, (not honeftly ploughed) are feeded in fo foul and imperfect a ftate, that harrowing in the feed, from deficiency of previous culture, as it feems, is greatly inferior to careful ploughing in (or underfurrow fowing). Their ground is generally full of tufts and hard weeds, which fcratchings by plough or harrow cannot reduce; even when thofe ftrong weeds are turned in with the plough in covering the feed wheat, they keep the ground hollow; which is very difadvantageous to a wheat crop—there is a want of firmnefs—of compactnefs in the foil; from whence it is that even rich fand-land gives poor crops of wheat. My hope now is, to find, on clean, mellow, highly tilled land (no feed ought to go on other) harrowing in will generally prove to be equal to ploughing in of wheat. If it does not, I feel a deteftation of ufing that method of covering wheat, merely becaufe it is a fhort cut. But, we fay, we have not time—have not force for *ploughing* in:—Alas! 'tis too true, whilft we feel not the value of fpirited exertion on critical occafions, or aim more at riddance than perfection. That famenefs of motion we are ufed to indulge in, is much againft ftout crops.

[C] The foil, a good clay loam (wheat land) lying pretty dry and level. The fingle raifed ridges were on a part of the field, which was rather

WHEAT SOWING.

No. IV. Midfield.

Proceſs—September, 1785.

Six acres, ſown in ridges, N. and S.—the reſt, and all Aſhfield) ſown in ridges and beds, E. and W.—moſt of the ridges were ſingle: ſome double; a few triple.[D]

Reſult—July, 1786.

The ſides of the N. and S. ridges were alike: the N. ſides of the E. and W. ridges were univerſally inferior to the S. ſides. This difference was greater in the double ridges than in the ſingle; and very little wheat or ſtraw, grew on the triple ridges.

Queſtion.—Are *ridges* in a north and ſouth, or eaſt and weſt direction, preferable? North and ſouth.

ROLLING.

No. V. Sanfield.

Proceſs—April, 1786.

Fifteen acres under clover, were rolled with a heavy roller, early in the month, in a moiſt ſtate. Rains in May, prevented the mowing it till June: ſoil, a clay loam.

Reſult—Auguſt, 1786.

The growth from April, continually inferior to clover in a near field, ſown, and every way managed as this, except its not being rolled. The ſoils alike; and till the rolling, the growth of both was equal, and equally promiſing.

Queſtion.—Is rolling clover in the *ſpring* advantageous? It is diſadvantageous, as ſeems from this compariſon, on a moiſt clay loam.

WHEAT SOWING.

No. VI. Midfield—Aſhfield.

Proceſs, Sept. 1785.

All ſown in ridges and beds, ſeven feet wide; inſtead of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet as heretofore, 200 acres.[E]

Reſult—July, 1786.

The 200 acres were reaped in 12 days, with 23 ſickles: with as much eaſe as the ſame hands and number of ſickles were uſed to reap them in 12 days on $5\frac{1}{2}$ width of ridges and beds.

Queſtion.—Are fields ſown in $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet lands, or 7 feet, preferable, for reaping wheat? Equal, by this trial.

WHEAT

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rather lower than where the double ridges were: from whence, being wetter, the wheat in them was inferior to the latter. By ſingle and double ridges is meant, raiſed ſo often by the ploughings—increaſed in height, not in breadth.

[D] The *beds* ſcarcely ſhewed any difference between their N. and S. ſides. In ſome ſituations, it may be neceſſary to ſow in an E. and W. direction; and then *beds*, not ridges, ſhould be the mode.

[E] It was an agreeable ſurpriſe to find the fields in 7 feet lands, were reaped and ſecured in as ſhort a time, as formerly, when in $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet lands—theſe narrow lands being eſteemed beſt for ſingle reapers. But a ſtrong and a weak hand joining to cut down the wheat of a broad land, performed with great eaſe. Strong reapers cutting ſeparately from weak ones, often ſtop for theſe; whilſt the weak ones hurry and waſte to get up to them: but when joined on the ſame land, the ſtrong reaper readily takes the greater ſhare, and they keep together; and by not over-reaching, they avoid cutting off heads without ſtraw, where the ſickles enter or quit the ſides of the ridges. I rather think it was now cut cleaner, and better ſaved, with leſs hurry than uſual. The reapers were men, women, boys and girls. The beſt reaper and the worſt took a land; a ſecond

WHEAT SOWING.

No. VII. Eastfield.

Process, September, 1786.
Sowed under furrow, rather wet, the soil left in clots—every alternate four lands (of 7 feet width) were harrowed after ploughing in the wheat; the other four were left unharrowed after ploughing in [F]

Wye, Nov. 13, 1786. J. BEALE BORDLEY.

Conjecture on the Origin of Fountains.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ON reading the British magazine for March last, I met with an enquiry into the origin of fountains and rivers, by the Contemplative Philosopher, No. VIII. In the introduction it is said, "Concerning this subject, natural "philosophers have formed very "different conjectures. Those who "imagine that fountains owe their "origin to waters brought from the "sea, by subterranean ducts, give "a tolerable account, how they "lose their saltness by percolation, "as they pass through the earth: "but they find great difficulty in "explaining by what power the wa-"ter rises above the level of the "sea to the tops of mountains, "where springs generally abound; "it being contrary to the laws of "hydrostatics, that a fluid should "rise in a tube above the level of its "surface." The writer then proceeds and quotes the theories of a number of the learned, all differing from each other, and raising undeniable objections to the most generally received; such as doctor Halley's Theory: who attributes the origin of springs to vapours raised by the action of the sun, as well as by the agitation of the winds, from seas, lakes, &c. The objections to this theory are many; but to mention only that by it, there is no accounting for hot and salt springs, is sufficient cause for further enquiry. Therefore, I am induced to hazard a conjecture on the power by which the water is raised above the level of the sea, to the tops of mountains.

That there are many and great subterranean fires is evident, by the great number of volcanos in all parts of the globe; these heating the sea water in the earth, cause a constant steam or vapour, which ascends to various heights, according to the resistance it may meet in its passage upwards, where it is condensed and becomes a never failing spring or fountain;

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second best and second worst, another land; then two middling hands a third land from whence a steadiness and evenness of work unusual.

[F] The result cannot be stated 'till after harvest, in 1787, 'till when it is incomplete. At present, Nov. 1786, (as is in Sept and Oct.) what was harrowed after ploughing in, shews wheat of much the best appearance. My great fallow harrow proved too coarse; the triangular corn harrow, with pointed teeth, performed well, in two bouts to each ridge of seven feet wide.

fountain; neither affected by great droughts, nor long continued rains, further than what is immediately observed to fall from the clouds, or run into them from the surface of the earth. In the same manner, I think the warm springs may be accounted for, with this difference, that the fire is much nearer, and the vapour in consequence warmer.

As to the salt springs, the heat I presume to be still stronger; so much so, as to force up the sea-water.—May not the whole theory be compared to a still filled with sea-water, the head on, fire under, the worm leading through a vessel of cold water: it will deliver cool fresh water; but receive the liquor at the nosle of the head of the still, and it will be warm; encrease your fire, and it will deliver salt water.

CENTRAL FIRE.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

PORTRAIT of GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Translated from the French of Mr. Mandrillon, by a very young Lady.

WHY did I not receive from nature the genius and eloquence of the celebrated orators of Greece and Rome? Oh that I could but for a moment snatch their pencils to trace rapidly the picture of the greatest man America has ever produced, and of the most celebrated that ever existed! With what energy, with what enthusiasm would I not speak of his brilliant virtues! who is the man that would be jealous of the homage I pay him? who is the man that would tax me with flattery? We are no longer in those barbarous ages in which men offered incense to tyrants, in which they dared to give the name of hero to men addicted to every vice, and whom they dreaded too much to offend. We are no longer in those ages when cruel sovereigns had mercenary writers to palliate their crimes, and to give them suppositious virtues. Our more enlightened age presents to us in history sovereigns and men such as they really were; truth is its character. The public veneration for general Washington is the precious fruit of most severe examination of his conduct. Jealous of his glory and the approbation of his contemporaries, he enjoys them without arrogance and without presumption; and if he does himself the justice to believe that he merits his celebrity, he likewise knows that posterity, which raises and demolishes statues, will never injure the trophies erected to his memory. The hand of a Barbarian only, who cannot read, or a savage ignorant of history, with the stroke of a hatchet would break his statue, supposing it to be that of a despot. But when from the ruins of the inscription they shall collect the name of Washington, the chief of these Barbarians or savages, instructed by tradition of the American revolution, will be avenged for the outrageous attempt, and cause the monument to be repaired. On its base will be read, ignorance had overthrown it, and justice again raised it up: mortals revere his memory! Having been the soul and support of one of the greatest events of the age, it is but just that Washington should

ſhould paſs his days without a cloud, in the boſom of repoſe, of honor and public veneration. Nature ſometimes places the ſoul of an hero in a feeble body; but when we ſpeak of the brilliant actions of a man whoſe features and ſtature we are ignorant of, we are inclined to paint him as endowed with every valuable gift of nature, and pleaſe ourſelves with believing that his features bear the image of that genius which elevates him above his fellow men. No perſon is better calculated to maintain this opinion than Waſhington. A proper ſize, noble and well proportioned, an open countenance, ſoft and ſedate, but without any one ſtriking feature, and when you depart from him, the remembrance only of a fine man will remain; a fine figure, an exterior plain and modeſt, a dignity inſinuating, and firm without ſeverity, a manly boldneſs, an uncommon penetration to ſeize the whole of things ſubmitted to his judgment, and a complete experience in war and politics; equally uſeful in the cabinet and in the field of Mars, the idol of his country, the admiration of the enemy he has fought and vanquiſhed; modeſt in victory, great in the reverſe; why do I ſay reverſe? very far from being ſubdued he has made every misfortune contribute to his ſucceſs. He knows to obey as well as to command, he never made uſe of his power or the ſubmiſſion of his army to derogate from the authority of his country or to diſobey its commands. With a perfect knowledge of man, he knew how to govern freemen in peace, and by his example, his activity, his energy, he taught them to love glory and danger, and to deſpiſe the inclemency of the climate and the rigours of winter. The ſoldier jealous of his praiſes, feared even his ſilence; never was general better ſerved and obeyed. More jealous of his country's glory than his own, he never truſted to chance; his operations marked by prudence, had always the preſervation of his country for their ſole object; he appeared unwilling to poſſeſs glory but from her alone; his maxim was always to gain time, to act on the defence, and without attacking his enemies in front, he knew how to harraſs them, to exhauſt their forces by excurſions, by ſurprizes of which a great man only can value the utility.—Like Camillus he forſook the charms of rural life and flew to the aſſiſtance of his country; like Fabius he ſaved it by procraſtinating; like Peter the great he triumphed over his enemies by the experience acquired by misfortune. There is not a man, not a monarch in Europe who would not envy the glory of having acted ſuch a part as Waſhington. It is ſaid the king of Pruſſia ſent him a ſword with only this direction. The greateſt general of the old world to the greateſt general of the new. If ever mortal fully enjoyed his reputation during his own life time, if ever a citizen found in his own country a recompence for his ſervices and abilities, it is my hero; every where entertained, admired, careſſed, he every where meets hearts eager to render him homage; if he enters a town, or if he paſſes through a village, old and young men, women and children, all follow him with acclamations; all load him with bleſſings; in every heart he has a temple conſecrated to reſpect and friendſhip. How I am delighted with repreſenting to myſelf the French

French general,* equally the idol and the hero of his army, saying at table as he sat near Washington, that he had never known what true glory was, nor a truly great man, until he became acquainted with him. When America, overthrown by the dreadful revolutions of nature shall no longer exist, it will be remembered of Washington, that he was the defender of liberty, the friend of man, and the avenger of an oppressed people.

Report of the Physicians of the Philadelphia Dispensary, the 31st December, 1786.

Diseases.	number admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Relieved.	Discharged disorderly.	Removed to the hospital and H. of employm.	Remaining under cure.
Abortus	2	2					
Abscessus	3	1					2
Amenorrhœa	2	2					
Anasarca	8	4		2		1	1
Ascites	5		3			1	1
Arthrodynia	4	4					
Aphthæ	4	2	1		1		
Asthma	5	3		1			1
Cataracta	1						1
Catarrhus	2	1					1
Cancer	4	1		1	1		1
Cephalalgia	3	3					
Cholera	7	7					
Cholera infantum	35	29	5	1			
Colica	15	15					
Contusio	13	10					3
Convulsio	4	3	1				
Cynanche inflammatoria	1	1					
Cynanche parotidea	1						1
Cynanche trachealis	1	1					
Diarrhœa	19	17	2				
Dysenteria	27	24	3				
Dyspepsia	11	10		1			
Epilepsia	2			2			
Eruptiones	7	7					
Febris continua	1	1					
Febris remittens	53	48	1		1		3
Febris tertiana	42	41					1
Febris quotidiana	31	31					
Carried over	313	268	16	8	3	2	16

* Rochambeau.

Diseases.	number admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Relieved.	Discharged disorderly.	Removed to the hospital and H. of employm.	Remaining under cure.
Brought over	313	268	16	8	3	2	16
Febris puerpera	3	2	1				
Febris verminosa	2	2					
Fractura	4	4					
Fistula in Ano	1			1			
Gonorrhœa virulenta	10	6		4			
Hæmoptysis	3	3					
Hæmatemesis	1	1					
Hæmorrhoides	2	2					
Hernia inguinalis	1			1			
Herpes	3	2					1
Hysteria	12	5		1			6
Hydarthrus	2			1			1
Incontinentia urinæ	1	1					
Insitio variolarum	54	53	1				
Icterus	3	3					
Ischuria	5	4		1			
Ischias	4	3					1
Luxatio	1	1					
Leucorrhœa	3	2					1
Melancholia	1					1	
Menorrhagia	1						1
Ohpthalmia	15	14					1
Pertussis	2	2					
Pleuritis	13	12	1				
Phrenitis	2	2					
Parturitio	7	7					
Paronychia	2	1					1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	12	1	7	2			2
Prolapsus ani	1	1					
Psora	4	4					
Rheumatismus	58	40		4			14
Syphilis	39	20		1	3		15
Scrophula	4	1		1			2
Sarcomata	1	1					
Synocha	1		1				
Typhus	2	2					
Tinea Capitis	6	3					3
Carried over	599	473	27	25	6	3	65

Diseases

Diſeaſes.	number admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Relieved.	Diſcharged diſorderly.	Removed to the hoſpital and H. of employm.	Remaining under cure
Brought over	599	473	27	25	6	3	65
Tuſſis	15	14		1			
Vomica	1		1				
Vermes	22	21					
Variolæ	24	21	3				
Vulnera	11	10	1				
Ulcera	44	20		8	1		15
Uſtio	7	6					1
Total	722	565	32	34	7	3	81

Philadelphia Diſpenſary, December 22, 1786.

THE managers of the Philadelphia Diſpenſary, take this method of laying before the contributors, an account of the number of patients who have been relieved by the inſtitution, together with an account of their receipts and expenditures of money.

From this ſtatement, it will appear that much good has been done, at a ſmall expence;—and after this ſucceſsful experiment of the uſefulneſs of the diſpenſary, the managers hope that little need be ſaid to excite further contributions to it, when the time ſhall arrive for ſoliciting them.

By this new and happy mode of relieving the indigent ſick, the greateſt calamity that attends poverty is leſſened, and the bleſſings of health are extended in a manner ſo conſiſtent with the ſecrecy and delicacy enjoined by chriſtianity, that the feelings of ſuch as wiſh to conceal their indigence or dependence are never wounded by the receipt of the benefits conferred upon them.

Account of Patients admitted, &c.

The number of patients admitted to the care of the diſpenſary, from April 12, to December 12, 1786, is 722 of which number

565 have been diſcharged, cured,
32 have died,
34 have been relieved,
7 diſcharged diſorderly,
3 removed to the hoſpital and houſe of employment,
1 diſcharged incurable,
81 remaining under cure.

722

Account of receipts and expenditures.

	£.	s.	d
The Diſpenſary has received from the ſale of tickets to Doctor Moyes's lectures	63	7	11
From ditto to the charity concert -	41	12	0
From contributors	466	12	6
	571	12	5

The

The expences are as follow:

	£.	s.	d.
—*July* 18.—			
Paid to Christ. Marshall, junior, for one quarter's rent - -	10	0	0
—19*th.*—			
Paid to Dr. John Story, the apothecary, one quarter's salary -	25	0	0
—*September* 19.—			
Paid Christ. Marshall, jun. 1 quarter's rent	10	0	0
—*October* 26.—			
Paid Dr. John Story one quarter's salary -	25	0	0
—*December* 20.—			
Paid for sundry expences in furnishing the house - - -	14	11	6
Paid sundry bills for medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	35	11	9
Paid for ditto - -	90	13	0
Paid for ditto -	12	3	8
Paid John Clifford for one hogshead of vials and sundries for the use of the dispensary	38	4	4
Paid Henry Shively for a stove-pipe, &c.	6	8	3
Paid Christ. Marshall, jun. for one quarter's rent -	10	0	0
Paid Sharp and William Delany for medicines	3	17	6
Paid Christ. J. and Charles Marshall for ditto - -	2	17	10
Paid Townsend Speakman for ditto -	31	19	8
Paid Joseph Crukshank for printing - -	1	15	0
Paid for collecting subscriptions - -	3	0	0
	327	6	4
Balance remaining in the treasurer's hands	244	6	1
	571	12	5

It is expected that the balance in hand will be sufficient to support the institution 'till the 12th of April next, the time fixed upon for soliciting fresh contributions.

From the experience of the great utility of this institution, there is reason to believe that the applications to the dispensary will be much more numerous next year, than the last, which of course will require greater contributions.

In consequence of the cheerful and faithful attendance of the physicians of the dispensary upon the sick, the managers have unanimously voted them their thanks, for their disinterested services

Samuel Vaughan,
Thomas Clifford,
George Duffield,
Samuel Pleasants,
Thomas Franklin,
Samuel Miles.

Rules established by the Managers, viz.

I. That each lady or gentleman, who pays annually into the hands of the treasurer *one guinea*, shall be entitled to the privilege of having two patients at one time, under the care of the dispensary: Those who pay annually *two guineas*, shall have four, and so on in the same proportion; and those who subscribe *ten guineas*, at once, shall be entitled during life, to the privilege of having two patients attended at one time by the physicians of the dispensary.

II. That a board consisting of twelve managers, shall be annually elected, on the *first Monday* in January, by a majority of the contributors. Votes may be given at all elections either in person or by proxy. Five managers shall constitute a quorum. Their business shall be to provide medicines for the sick, and to regulate all affairs relative to the institution.

III. That

III. That ſix attending, and four conſulting phyſicians and ſurgeons, an apothecary and a treaſurer of the diſpenſary, be annually elected by the managers.

IV. That the phyſicians and ſurgeons in ordinary, ſhall regularly attend at the diſpenſary on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, from twelve till one o'clock; and that ſuch patients as are unable to go abroad on diſpenſary days, ſhall be regularly viſited at their reſpective places of abode.

V. That every caſe ſhall be duly attended, whether acute, chronic, ſurgical or obſtetrical, if recommended by a contributor, in a written note, addreſſed to the attending phyſician, agreeably to the firſt rule. The mitigation of the evils and danger of the ſmall-pox, by inoculation, ſhall likewiſe be the object of the charity of this inſtitution. The attending phyſicians and ſurgeons, ſhall have a right to apply for advice and aſſiſtance to the conſulting phyſicians and ſurgeons when they think proper, in all difficult and extraordinary caſes.

VI. That the apothecary ſhall reſide at the diſpenſary: that his buſineſs ſhall be to compound and deliver medicines; to keep an exact account of the names, places of abode, diſeaſes, times of admiſſion, diſcharge, &c. of the patients, for which he ſhall receive a ſalary of one hundred pounds per annum.

—*January* 1, 1787.—

The following Managers were rechoſen by the ſubſcribers for the preſent year, viz.—Dr. William White, Mr. Thomas Clifford, Samuel Powel, Eſq. rev. Mr. George Duffield, hon. Henry Hill, Eſq. Samuel Vaughan, Eſq. Mr. John Baker, Thomas Fitzſimons, Eſq. Samuel Miles, Eſq. Mr. Laurence Seckel, Mr. Samuel Pleaſants, Mr. Thomas Franklin.

And the following were rechoſen by the managers, viz. Attending Phyſicians and Surgeons.—Dr. Samuel P. Griffitts, Dr. James Hall, Dr. William Clarkſon, Dr. John Morris, Dr. John Carſon, Dr. John R. B. Rodgers.

Conſulting Phyſicians and Surgeons.—Dr. John Jones. Dr. William Shippen, Dr. Adam Kuhn, Dr. Benjamin Ruſh.

Apothecary.—Mr. John Story.

Treaſurer.—Mr. John Clifford.

SAMUEL VAUGHAN.
SAMUEL PLEASANTS.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

" There's ſome peculiar in each leaf and grain
" Some unmark'd fibre, or ſome varying vein;
" Shall only man be taken in the groſs?
" Grant but as many ſorts of mind as moſs." POPE.

SOME people are delighted with ſketching a face on paper, others with delineating a plant or flower, and dreſſing it in its natural colours. For my part I am extremely fond of tracing the outlines of the mind. I hope that you will make no more difficulty of admitting

ting my ſketches into your little treaſury of literature, than you would a botanical deſcription, or an account of an animal of a new ſpecies. In my moments of reflection, the peculiarities of many characters that I meet with in my walks, frequently ſtrike my fancy in a lively manner; and I have often thought that to a man of abilities, no larger field could offer than the depicting the different modifications of mind. Linnæus has beautifully ranged all animated nature under particular claſſes, orders, genera, ſpecies and varieties; and various authors have followed the ſame plan with regard to the diſeaſes of mankind. But no perſon has yet attempted to arrange the ſpecies and varieties of the human mind in a truly ſyſtematic manner.—

" That each from other *differs*, firſt confeſs;
" Next that he *varies* from himſelf no leſs:
" Add nature's, cuſtom's, reaſon's, paſſion's ſtrife,
" And all opinion's colours caſt on life."

This, I think, would not only be an unbounded ſource of entertainment, but afford much utility to, and promote the happineſs of ſociety, if executed after a proper mode. Men have, indeed, of late years, been divided by an ingenious writer into varieties; but this only regards the corporal frame.

As my plan will perhaps never be carried into execution, nor the learned world favoured with a mental ſyſtem analogous to the ſyſtema naturæ of the celebrated Linnæus (tho' there are ſufficient materials diffuſed in different authors for the purpoſe) permit me to add a few faint touches of my pen, taken from ſome original ſubjects. I hope I ſhall not have the heavy charge of malevolence or ill nature to combat. I only draw from exiſting nature, and ſhould no more be blamed, if my portraits are diſguſting, than the painter who delineates a monſter, or than a phyſician who gives an account of an extraordinary caſe in phyſic or ſurgery. Remember I mention no names, and no perſon ought to be fooliſh enough to apply what is ſaid to himſelf.

Lyſander deſerves the firſt rank amidſt the ſelf confident, and it requires a fine pencil and a hand of genius fully to trace the outlines of his hidden character. He early in life learned the invaluable maxim of reverencing himſelf; and years of experience ſeem but to have increaſed his value for his own accompliſhments. At a time when the generality of the young and giddy were paying their ardent attentions to Venus or Bacchus, Lyſander was devoting his hours with unwearied aſſiduity to the purſuit of knowledge in the temple of Apollo. His ambition was great; his aſſurance no leſs, and by his application alone he has acquired the reputation of a ſcholar. Tolerably well verſed in ancient and modern lore, and with good natural abilities, Lyſander is ſtill a diſagreeable companion; for Lyſander is completely a pedant. From a love of argumentation, he is eternally contradicting whatever is aſſerted in company; and if you even obſerve that it is a fine day, Lyſander obliges you to prove it. He forgets that he is converſing with a friend or acquaintance and inſtead of eaſy unconſtrained ſentences he gives

gives you the hyperbolic fustian of a college hall. His stile of composition is equally outré and may very justly be called "prose run mad." You may perhaps be surprised from these traits that Lysander is a favourite with the ladies, but remember that he has a competent share of impudence and can talk nonsense fluently.

Babillardo belongs to a profession, which, notwithstanding his youth, entitles him to have the flattering title of esquire appended to his name. This he is always very anxious to let you know; and if you are in his company half an hour, he will empty his pockets three or four times, on purpose to show you the quantity of letters, and invitation cards, they contain (written by himself, and) addressed to Babillardo, esquire. If you meet him in the street, you will doubtless know him; for the noise of his cane, with which he beats the pavement, may be heard upwards of a square off, and gives tremendous notice of his approach. If he is standing at the corner of a street, his arms stuck akimbo, prevent the inoffensive passengers from getting by, and his voice, if he has any person to talk with, is sufficiently loud to hurt the organs of hearing of a moderate man. When he speaks forcibly, you may be confident he is talking on politics; and, indeed, he can scarce converse on any other subject. I have generally observed that those persons who have the least interest in the welfare of their country, are the most officious, and particularly those who have the least share of abilities—this remark is exemplified in the insignificant personage before us—at elections, Babillardo is in his element, and never fails by his trifling activity to gain the contempt and derision of all men of sense, however they may sometimes make use of him as a tool, and divert themselves with his monkey tricks, yet he cannot see in what a ridiculous point of light he appears, and considers himself as the first character in the city—this is not surprising, for pride always accompanies folly.

"You'll think this cruel; take it for a rule;
"No creature smarts so little as a fool."

ARDELIO.

THE PARADISE OF NEGRO-SLAVES.—*a dream.*

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SELDOM dream, and when I do, seldom dream of any thing worthy of the attention of the public. Soon after reading Mr. Clarkson's ingenious and pathetic essay on the slavery and commerce of the human species; the subject made so deep an impression upon my mind, that it followed me in my sleep, and produced a dream of so extraordinary a nature, that I have yielded to the importunities of some of my friends, to

to whom I communicated it, by requesting a place for it in you magazine.

I thought I was conducted to a country, which in point of cultivation and scenery, far surpassed any thing I had ever heard, or read of in my life. This country, I found, was inhabited only with negroes. They appeared chearful and happy. Upon my approaching a beautiful grove, where a number of them were assembled for religious purposes. I perceived at once a pause in their exercises, and an appearance of general perturbation. They fixed their eyes upon me—while one of them, a venerable looking man, came forward, and in the name of the whole assembly, addressed me in the following language.—

"Excuse the panic which you have spread through this peaceful and happy company: we perceive that you are a WHITEMAN.—That colour which is the emblem of innocence in every other creature of God, is to us a sign of guilt in man. The persons whom you see here, were once dragged by the men of your colour from their native country, and consigned by them to labour—punishment—and death.—We are here collected together, and enjoy an ample compensation in our present employments for all the miseries we endured on earth. We know that we are secured by the Being whom we worship, from injury and oppression. Our appearance of terror, therefore, was entirely the sudden effect of habits which have not yet been eradicated from our minds."

"Your apprehension of danger from the sight of a white man," said I, "are natural. But in me—you behold a friend. I have been your advocate—and——Here, he interrupted me, and said, "is not your name——. I answered in the affirmative. Upon this he ran up and embraced me in his arms, and afterwards conducted me into the midst of the assembly, where, after being introduced to the principal characters, I was seated upon a sopha; and the following account was delivered to me by the venerable person who first accosted me.

"The place we now occupy, is called the PARADISE OF NEGRO SLAVES. It is destined to be our place of residence 'till the general judgment; after which time, we expect to be admitted into higher and more perfect degrees of happiness. Here we derive great pleasure from contemplating the infinite goodness of God, in allotting to us our full proportion of misery on earth; by which means we have escaped the punishments, to which the free and happy part of mankind too often expose themselves after death. Here we have learned to thank God, for all the afflictions our task-masters heaped upon us; inasmuch, as they were the means of our present happiness. Pain and distress are the unavoidable portions of all mankind. They are the only possible avenues that can conduct them to peace and felicity. Happy are they, who partake of their proportion of both upon the earth." Here he ended.—

After a silence of a few minutes, a young man, who bore on his head the mark of a wound, came up to me, and asked "If I knew any thing of Mr. —— of the island of Jamaica." I told him "I did not." —Mr. ——," said he, "was my master. One day I mistook his orders, and saddled his mare instead of his horse, which provoked him so much, that he took up an axe which

which lay in his yard, and with a ſtroke on my head, diſmiſſed me from life. I long to hear, whether he has repented of this unkind action. Do, ſir, write to him, and tell him, his ſin is not too great to be forgiven. Tell him, his once miſerable ſlave, Scipio, is not angry at him—he longs to bear his prayers to the offended majeſty of heaven—and—when he dies—Scipio will apply to be one of the convoy, that ſhall conduct his ſpirit to the regions of bliſs appointed for thoſe who repent of their iniquities.

Before I could reply to this ſpeech, an old man came and ſat down by my ſide. His wool was white as ſnow. With a low, but gentle voice, he thus addreſſed me :

" Sir, I was the ſlave of a Mr. ——, in the iſland of Barbadoes. I ſerved him faithfully upwards of ſixty years. No riſing ſun ever caught me in my cabbin—no ſetting ſun ever ſaw me out of the ſugar field, except on ſundays and holydays. My whole ſubſiſtence never coſt my maſter more than forty ſhillings a year. Herrings and roots, were my only food. One day, in the eightieth year of my age, the overſeer ſaw me ſtop to reſt myſelf againſt the ſide of a tree, where I was at work. He came up to me, and beat me till he could endure the fatigue and heat occaſioned by the blows he gave me, no longer. Nor was this all—he complained of me to my maſter, who inſtantly ſet me up at public vendue, and ſold me for two guineas to a tavern-keeper, in Bridgetown. The diſtreſs I felt in leaving my children and grandchildren, (28 of whom I left on my old maſter's plantation), ſoon put an end to my exiſtence, and landed me upon theſe happy ſhores. I have now no wiſh to gratify but one——and that is, to be permitted to viſit my old maſter's family. I long to tell my maſter, that his wealth cannot make him happy.—That the ſufferings of a ſingle hour in the world of miſery, for which he is preparing himſelf, will overbalance all the pleaſures he ever enjoyed in his life—and that for every act of unneceſſary ſeverity he inflicts upon his ſlaves, he ſhall ſuffer tenfold in the world to come."

He had hardly finiſhed his tale, when a decent looking woman came forward and addreſſed me in the following language.—Sir,

" I was once the ſlave of Mr. ——, in the ſtate of ——. From the healthineſs of my conſtitution, I was called upon to ſuckle my maſter's eldeſt ſon. To enable me to perform this office more effectually, my own child was taken from my breaſt, and ſoon afterwards died. My affections in the firſt emotions of my grief, faſtened themſelves upon my infant maſter. He thrived under my care, and grew up a handſome young man. Upon the death of his father, I became his property.—Soon after this event, he loſt 100l. at cards. To raiſe this money, I was ſold to a planter in a diſtant part of the ſtate. I can never forget the anguiſh with which my aged father and mother followed me to the end of the lane, when I left my maſter's houſe, and hung upon me, when they bid me farewell.

" My new maſter obliged me to work in the field ; the conſequence of which was, I caught a fever, which in a few weeks ended my life. Say, my friend, is my firſt young maſter ſtill alive?—If he is—O! go to him, and tell him, his unkind behaviour to me is upon record a-

gainſt him. The gentle ſpirits in heaven, whoſe happineſs conſiſts in expreſſions of gratitude and love, will have no fellowſhip with him.—His ſoul muſt be melted with pity, or he can never eſcape the puniſhment which awaits the hard-hearted, equally with the impenitent, in the regions of miſery."

As ſoon as ſhe had finiſhed her ſtory, a middle aged woman approached me, and after a low and reſpectful curtſey, thus addreſſed me.

"Sir, I was born and educated in a chriſtian family in one of the ſouthern ſtates of America. In the thirty-third year of my age, I applied to my maſter to purchaſe my freedom. Inſtead of granting my requeſt, he conveyed me by force on board of a veſſel, and ſold me to a planter in the iſland of Hiſpaniola. Here it pleaſed God"———Upon pronouncing theſe words, ſhe pauſed and a general ſilence enſued.—All at once, the eyes of the whole aſſembly were turned from me, and directed towards a little white man who advanced towards them, on the oppoſite ſide of the grove, in which we were ſeated. His face was grave, placid, and full of benignity. In one hand he carried a ſubſcription paper and a petition,—in the other he carried a ſmall pamphlet, on the unlawfulneſs of the African ſlave-trade, with the following motto—

"Ah! why will men forget, that they are brethren?"

While I was employed in contemplating this venerable figure—ſuddenly I beheld the whole aſſembly running to meet him—the air reſounded with the clapping of hands—and I awoke from my dream, by the noiſe of a general acclamation of—

ANTHONY BENEZET!

Singular ANECDOTE *of* TIMOTHY BRECKNOCK—*who was lately executed in Ireland with the unfortunate* GEORGE ROBERT FITZGERALD.

IN the year 1758, a man, committed to Newgate, on a charge of highway robbery, ſent for Mr. Brecknock, and requeſted he would undertake his defence. When Timothy came to him, his firſt queſtion was, whether he had really committed the robbery or not—It is no matter whether you have or no, ſaid Brecknock, you ſhall not be hanged, but it is neceſſary I ſhould know the truth, that I may frame the defence accordingly. "Why, indeed, (replied the culprit) I did commit the robbery."—Very well, anſwered the ſolicitor; now tell me firſt, have you any money? how much can you command?—"I have ſomewhat above 100l. in caſh and valuables."—Very well, let me have 80l. it is not for myſelf; I leave my reward to your own generoſity, when you are cleared; but I want that money for a particular purpoſe, and will account with you for every farthing of it—There are now five weeks to your trial, ſo I have time enough; and with time and money every thing can be done—The ſum was inſtantly given in bank-notes, which the culprit had artfully concealed, and Mr. Brecknock proceeded to deſire the criminal

criminal to give him a particular account of every circumſtance of the robbery, which he did to the following purport :—That five weeks before that time, he met a gentleman in a chariot with a footman behind, near the 9-mile ſtone, on the Barnet road, at half paſt 11 at night ; that he ſtopped the carriage, and robbed him of 37 guineas and ſome ſilver, but refuſed his watch, as he did not chuſe to deal in diſcoverable articles; that preſently after he found himſelf purſued by the coachman on one of the coach horſes, and rode down a lane out of the highroad, but finding the lane cloſe at the bottom, he leaped his horſe over ſome pales, and quitting him, took to his heels acroſs the fields, and got ſafe to town ; that the coach-horſe not being able to leap, his own horſe had got clear, and came home of itſelf next morning. Thus he thought himſelf quite ſafe as to this affair ; but that ſhortly after, the gentleman's coachman met him on the ſame horſe in White Chapel, had him ſeized and carried before a juſtice, where his perſon was identified by the gentleman, the coachman, and the footman, who knew him by the bright moon light ; on this evidence he was fully commited for trial."—This is rather an ugly affair, ſaid Brecknock ; however, don't fear ; I'll bring you off ; I ſhall not attempt to prove you were elſewhere at the preciſe time of the robbery ; for an *alibi* is a very dangerous defence, unleſs it can be well ſupported ; and I don't care to truſt your life to a ſet of raſcally witneſſes, who may be ſifted by a cloſe croſs examination, or have their characters enquired into—no, no, I ſhall act otherwiſe ; you have only to make your heart eaſy, and plead —Not Guilty.

At the next ſeſſions, the trial came on, and the gentleman, the coachman, and the footman depoſed to every circumſtance of the robbery as above related ; adding, that they were poſitive both to the horſe, and to the man, whoſe face they had cloſely ſeen by the light of the moon ; as his crape had fallen off when he firſt ſtopped the chariot, and the coachman had picked it up, when he unharneſſed one of the coach horſes to purſue the robber, by his maſter's permiſſion.—The priſoner was called upon to make his defence, when Mr. Brecknock addreſſed the court in theſe words :

" My lords, and gentlemen of the jury,

" I have not the leaſt doubt of the innocence of the unhappy perſon at the bar, though he ſtands here under very diſagreeable circumſtances. In as much that although he was in bed, in his own lodgings, at the very time the robbery is ſaid to have been committed, yet he can prove that fact by no other teſtimony than that of his wife (and I know how little regard is uſually paid to a wife witneſſing for her huſband) and of a child of five years old, who is too young to be admitted to an oath. I do not ſeek to impeach the veracity of the gentleman who is the proſecutor ; his character is too well eſtabliſhed. I have not the leaſt doubt that he was robbed in the manner he has ſworn ; neither would I controvert that the coachman purſued the robber as he has declared : yet I am confident, that the priſoner at the bar was not the perſon.—In reſpect to the identity of the horſe, I put that entirely out of the queſtion, and will ſay, that a horſe ſeen in the dark, cannot be eaſily known in the light, at a diſtance

ſtance of five weeks. There is ſcarcely a horſe ſo ſingularly marked, as not to have others ſimilarly marked; and as a proof, there are now four horſes, I have cauſed to be brought into the court yard, ſtanding together with the priſoner's horſe, which Mr. Sheriff hath been ſo kind as to ſuffer to be brought hither; and, if the three witneſſes agree in ſelecting, ſeparately, the priſoner's horſe, of which they are ſo very certain, from the reſt, I will acquieſce in the priſoner's guilt. But my lords, and gentlemen of the jury, I have ſtill more to urge, in reſpect to the alledged identity of the horſe. The proſecutor is doubtleſs, impelled by a love of juſtice, but that love ſometimes carries a man to an extreme of zeal. The coachman may have a love of juſtice, but when it is remembered that *the conviction of the priſoner will entitle him to a reward of* 40*l.* the court may be inclined to think him intereſted in the verdict, which you, gentlemen of the jury, may bring in. The footman, having heard ſome particulars ſworn by his maſter and his fellow-ſervant, may believe them true, as being the ſame ſtory. The three witneſſes have all declared that they recollected the priſoner's face from having ſeen it clearly at the time of the robbery, by the ſtrong light of the moon. Now I have one witneſs that will undoubtedly ſet aſide this concurrence of evidence. It is, indeed, an unintereſted witneſs, a ſilent witneſs, yet one that will ſpeak home to the conviction of the whole court. It is Ryder's Almanack; and if your lordſhips and the gentlemen of the jury will take the trouble to look into it, you will find it utterly impoſſible that the witneſſes could have ſeen the robber's face by the light of the moon; for you will ſee on the night of the robbery, that the moon did not riſe till 16 minutes after three in the morning, conſequently it could not give any light at half paſt eleven o'clock; near three hours before it roſe; and if the witneſſes are thus proved to be miſtaken in the capital point of their evidence, no part of it can affect the priſoner."

Having ſaid this, he handed an almanack up to the Bench, in which it appeared plainly that the moon roſe on that particular night, as Brecknock had ſaid. The court and jury being ſatisfied as to that point, the priſoner was immediately acquitted, and diſcharged out of court, on paying his fees.

Mr. Brecknock prided himſelf on his ingenuity in deceiving the court; which, as he afterwards boaſted, he effected in this manner: He had employed the money he had received from the highwayman, in getting printed a new edition of Ryder's Almanack, exactly ſimilar to the genuine edition, except that the lunations for the whole year had been changed, ſo as to make it appear that on the night of the robbery there was no moon. He had only half a dozen copies ſtruck off, one of which he preſented to the Bench, and lodged the other five in different hands in the court, to be produced in caſe any doubt had ariſen, and another almanack had been called for. The recorder diſcovered the fraud ſome days after, but it was then too late, as the priſoner had been acquitted, and the ſolicitor was not reſponſible for the error in the almanack he produced, and which could not then be identified.

BATHMENDI:

BATHMENDI: *A Persian Tale.*

IN the reign of a certain king of Persia, a merchant of Balsora, having become a bankrupt, retired with the wreck of his fortune, into the province of Kousistan, where he bought a little cottage, with a field or two. Grief, however, preyed so much upon his heart, that it was not long before he became sensible that his dissolution was approaching. He, therefore, called his four sons to his bedside: "My children," said he, "I have no other fortune to leave you but this cottage, and the knowledge of a very important secret. During my opulent state, I found a friend in the genius Alzim, who promised me that after my death, he would divide a great treasure among you. This genius lives some miles off in the forest of Kom. Go and find him: ask him for this treasure; but take care not to believe." ..... Death did not permit him to finish the sentence.

As soon as the four sons had interred their parent, they went to the forest of Kom, and soon found the residence of the genius Alzim; who kindly received all who came to see him, listened to their complaints, and gave them money with profusion. But his favours were granted upon the condition, that they would blindly follow the council he gave; and he received none into his palace until they had taken an oath to that effect.

This oath did not intimidate the three elder sons; but the fourth, whose name was Taï, thought the ceremony very absurd. He took the oath, however, as well as the others; but reflecting on the dangerous consequences of that indiscreet oath, and recollecting that his father, who very often visited this palace, had passed his life in inconsistencies, he wished, without incurring the guilt of perjury, to guard against future danger, and, while they were leading him to the genius, he stopped his ears with fragrant wax. Thus prepared, he prostrated himself before the throne of Alzim.

Alzim ordered the four sons of his old friend, to rise; he embraced them, and commanded a large chest to be filled with gold. "This," says he, "is the treasure I have designed for you; I shall first divide it among you, and then point out to each, his way to happiness."

Taï did not hear what the genius said; but he attentively observed him, and saw an heir of malicious satisfaction, that gave rise to many reflections. However, he gratefully received his part of the treasure. When Alzim had thus enriched them, he said, "my children, your prosperity or adversity depends on how soon or how late you happen to meet with a certain being, called Bathmendi, whose name is in every body's mouth, but who is known by very few. I shall whisper to each of you where you may find him."—Alzim then took aside Bekir, the eldest brother: "my son" said he, "thou art born of great talents for war. The king of Persia has just sent an army against the Turks; go with them; it is in the Persian camp that thou shalt find Bathmendi.'—Bekir thanked the genius; and was impatient to repair to the camp.———Alzim next beckoned Mesrou,

Mefrou, the fecond fon: "Thou art an ingenious youth," faid he, "and bleft with a good addrefs; take the road of Ifpahan; it is at court thou muft feek Bathmendi."—To the third brother whofe name was Sadder, he faid, "thou haft a fertile imagination: thou fhalt be a poet. Take the road that leads to Agra. Among the wits and ladies of that city, thou mayeft chance to find Bathmendi."—Taï came forward in his turn, and, prepared with his wax, did not hear one fyllable of what Alzim faid. It was afterwards known that he counfelled him to become a dervife.

The four brothers thanked the beneficent genius and returned home. The three elder thought of nothing but Bathmendi. Taï took the wax from his ears, heard them make the different arrangements for their departure, and propofe felling their cottage to the firft bidder and dividing the money. Taï begged to be the purchafer: they confented; he divided the money among the other three, wifhed them all happinefs, tenderly embraced them, and was left alone in the houfe.

Taï was in love with young Amina, the daughter of a neighbouring farmer. Amina was beautiful and virtuous; fhe had the care of her father's houfe, was the comfort of his old age, and prayed to heaven for only two things; the firft was long life to her father, and the fecond that fhe might one day become Taï's wife. Her prayers were heard. Taï afked her father's confent, and obtained it. Amina's father went and lived with his fon-in-law, and taught him the art of making the earth repay the labours of the husbandman. Taï had ftill a little of his portion left: with that he extended the limits of his fields and bought a flock. The fields proved fertile and productive: the fleeces of his flocks were fold: Taï's houfe became the feat of plenty; and as he himfelf was induftrious, and his wife œconomical, every year added to their income. In the fpace of fix years, Taï, now father of feven beautiful children, the hufband of a lovely and virtuous wife, fon-in-law of an healthy and refpectable old man, and peaceful poffeffor of numerous flocks, was the happieft farmer in Koufiftan.

Mean while his three brothers were proceeding in queft of Bathmendi. Bekir had arrived in the camp of the Perfians. He offered himfelf to the Grand Vizir, who placed him in a troop of horfe. A few days after, battle was given, and it was a bloody one. Bekir did wonders; he faved his general's life, and killed the commander of the enemy. The praifes of Bekir were in every one's mouth: the foldiers called him the Perfian hero, and the Vizir raifed him to the rank of a general officer. "Alzim was right," faid Bekir to himfelf; "Fortune waited for me here: every thing affures I fhall meet with Bathmendi."

The glory of Bekir, and particularly his preferment, excited the envy of all his rivals. They reflected on the meannefs of his extraction, and refufed to ferve under him. Bekir, unhappy in the midft of profperity, was obliged to live alone, always on his guard, and never fafe from fome infult or affront. He was now regretting the time he had been but a common foldier; when the Turks, with frefh troops and a new general, attacked the difvifion commanded by Bekir. This was what his rivals long wifhed for.

He

He fought like a lion; but was neither obeyed nor seconded. In vain the soldiers wished to assist him; their officers restrained their ardour, and only urged them to flight. The brave Bekir, deserted, covered with wounds, and overpowered by numbers, was taken prisoner. The Turkish general sent him to Constantinople, where he was thrown into prison. "Alas," said he, "I begin to fear that Alzim has deceived me: Bathmendi certainly cannot be here."—The war continued fifteen years, and Bekir's rivals prevented an exchange of prisoners. He was not enlarged till peace was proclaimed: he instantly repaired to Ispahan to speak to the Vizir whose life he had saved: he was three weeks before he could see him; at length he obtained an audience. Fifteen years imprisonment makes a very great alteration in the person of a fine youth. The Vizir at first did not know him. At last, however, he did remember that Bekir had formerly done him a little service. "Yes, yes, my friend, I think I do remember you. You are a brave man; but the state is greatly exhausted: however, come again, and I shall see what I can do."—"Mighty Vizir," said Bekir, "I am destitute of every thing. These fifteen days I must have starved, were it not for a soldier of the guards, one of my old comrades, who has shared his pay with me."—"Indeed! that deserves to be mentioned to the Emperor! Come again; we shall see what we can do for you."—He then turned his back, and retired, Bekir returned some time after, and found no admittance. He grew desperate and left the palace for ever.

He threw himself down at the foot of a tree on the banks of the river Zenderon; there reflecting on the ingratitude of the Vizir and his own misfortunes, his ideas became insupportable. He rose, and was rushing headlong to the river,—when he found himself caught in the arms of a beggar, who, bathing him with his tears, cried out, it is my brother!"—Bekir looked round, and beheld Mesrou.

The feelings of Bekir and Mesrou were riciprocally tender and delicious. They continued for some moments speechless. At last, Bekir exclaimed, "And are you too unhappy, brother?"—"This," answered Mesrou, is the first joyful moment I have known since I left you."

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

COMPLAISANCE.

It is a noble present nature makes us, when she brings us good humoured, genteel and COMPLAISANT into the world; for 'tis very rare to see people get rid of their vices of constitution. There are such as are naturally untoward, that have a fund of ill-humour, capable of souring all the joys of life, that are so whimsical and morose you know not how to approach them, nor by what handle to lay hold of them to bring them to reason. If you have any thing to contend with them, you must make all the concessions they desire; for they make no

no abatements; and when you have sacrificed all to please them, they still complain. Could these people understand how hateful they are, perhaps they would attempt something of humanity, and not set up as they do, for petty tyrants, formidable to all they have to do with.

Explanation *of the* Plan *of the* Bridge *in the annexed plate.*

A B D A H A, vertical or perpendicular section of the New Bridge proposed to be erected across the Schuylkill.

A A, section of the butments.

B, the covered part of the roof.

D, the uncovered ditto, left open to shew the rafters.

C, the weather boarding, which reaches from the top of the piers to the plate on which the roof B D, i i, is supported.

E, shews the manner of framing before the weather boards are put on.

F G, high and low water marks.

H, the bed of the river.

i i i, the three piers,

L L, horizontal section of one of the piers, with its point of stream.

K, perpendicular section of one side of the piers; the upright lines above the pier, shew the place from whence the arch springs.

☞ The numerical figures, represent the several dimensions in feet.

On the Pleasures *arising from an* Union *between the* Sexes.

Nature has given a very high relish of pleasure to the most intimate connexion between the sexes, in order, no doubt, to counterbalance the unavoidable inconveniencies of marriage, to sweeten the pangs of childbirth, to recommend the fatigues of domestic concerns, of the care and education of children, of the settlement of a family; and also to be the basis and the cement of those numberless tender sympathies, mutual endearments and interchanges of love between the married parties themselves, which make up not the morality only, but even the chief happiness of conjugal life. The tender and passionate Milton had so high an idea of this happiness, that he represents the great enemy of mankind, turning aside from the view of the reciprocal caresses of our first parents, as unable to endure the pain of his malicious resentment at such superior delicacy of enjoyment

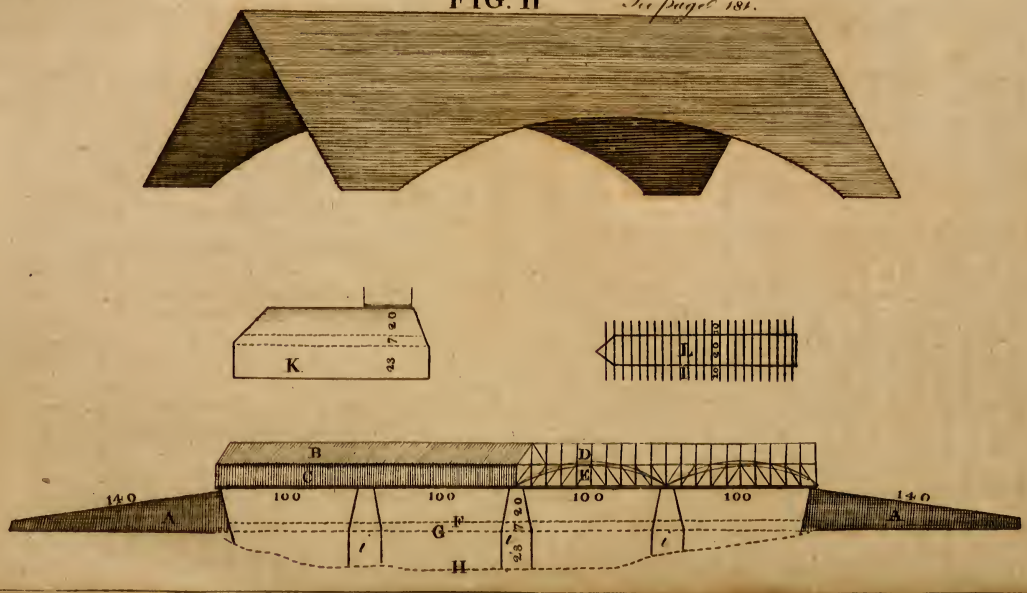
"————Aside the devil turn'd
"For envy, yet with jealous leer malign,
"Ey'd them askance."

What exquisite force and beauty are there in this image! The fondest lovers of antiquity may be challenged to produce its parallel in the most approved writers of any age or country.

THE

FIG. II

See page 181.



Plan of a Bridge to be built over Schuylkill

THE
COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

Addressed to GENERAL WASHINGTON, *in the year* 1777, *after the battles of Trenton and Princeton.*

THE muse affrighted at the clash of arms,
And all the dire calamities of war,
From Morven's peaceful shades has long retir'd.
Fled left her faithful votary to mourn,
Sighs, in numbers, o'er her native land,
Her native land, whom George's hostile slaves
Have drench'd with blood, and spread destruction round.
Come thou, thy country's better genius come,
Hoic Washington and aid my song!
While I the wonders of thy deeds relate,
My martial ardour and thy temp'rate zeal—
Describe the fortitude, the saint like patience,
With which thou hast sustain'd the greatest load,
Great ever guardian of his country bore.
What muse can sing the hardships thou endur'd,
Harm'd, uncloth'd, undisciplin'd thy men;
Winter's cold unhospitable reign;
Pressed by numerous hosts of veteran troops,
Well appointed for the hardy fight:
Men quite deserted by the tatter'd bands
Which form'd thy camp--(all but a chosen few,
Spirits like thy own) was forced to fly
From Hudson's side, before the victor foe.
O! who can paint the horrors of that morn,
When fame, with brazen trumpet, sounded loud,
That Washington retreats! Cæsaria's maids,
Young men and matrons, children at the breast,
With hair dishevell'd, and with streaming eyes,
Implore the God of battles to protect
Their, their best hope, and now their only care.
Oh, greatly favour'd by the God of hosts!
Gave to thee to turn the battle's fate,
And shew his power to potentates below:
While lines of Hessian captive slaves announce
Thy triumph, and their haughty lords disgrace.
—Not good Æneas who his father bore,
And all his houshold gods from ruin'd Troy,
Was more the founder of the Latian realm,
Than *thou* the basis of this mighty fabric,
Now rising to my view, of arms, of arts;
The seat of glory in the western world.
—For thee awaits the patriot's shining crown;
The laurel blooms in blest elysian groves,
That twin'd by angel hands shall grace thy brow,
A vacant seat among the ancient heroes,
Of purple, amarynth and fragrant myrtle
Awaits for thee——high rais'd above the rest,
By Cato, Sydney, and the sacred shades
Of bright illustrious line from Greece and Rome,
Gallic, American or British shores,
And long to hail thee welcome to the bower.
—Late may they lead thee to the blest abode,
And may'st thou meet the plaudit of thy God;
While future ages shall enroll thy name
In sacred annals of immortal fame.

EMELIA.

NARCISSA.

COME, oh Narcissa! fairest of the vale,
And bid corrosive cares and sorrows fly;
The dazzling radiance of those eyes I hail,
That pierce my soul and force the plaintive sigh.

Ah fortune! envious of her conqu'ring ray,
Perhaps may frown upon my darling care;
Or hoary parents, with relentless sway,
To some rich miser may consign the fair

Perhaps, like * Werter, pensive in the shade,
I mourn in vain, and curse relentless fate;
Or while I love the sympathetic maid,
Adversity's black clouds around me wait.

Must I then wander to conceal my tears,
O'er yon cold field, where blust'ring tempests beat?
Must I be doom'd to spend delightless years,
And live sequester'd in a far retreat?

Oh when she chides me, may her potent eyes,
Behold my anguish in the falling tear!
Ye raging tempests catch my airy sighs,
And howl them quickly in her list'ning ear.

No splendid robes that airy virgins wear,
Nor rosy Helens, fam'd for conqu'ring charms,
Shall call attention, while the virtuous fair
Narcissa lives, and this fond bosom warms.

HOPELESS LOVE.

CEASE, tyrant of my flaming bosom, cease,
Nor force the gentle slumbers from my eyes,
Ah but again restore my youthful peace,
And from my breast erase desponding sighs.

May fate relent, nor let me languish here,
While by her eyes I'm chain'd to gloomy care;
Still for the transient rose I shed a tear
And o'er her blushes weep with wild despair.

Impetuous transport pierces while I gaze,
Corrosive anguish prays upon my mind;
I stand condemn'd to pass unhappy days
And leave content and flatt'ring hope behind.

I grieve in silence, and I grieve in vain,
Her eyes resistless snatch me to my doom;
Fain would I rove, to ease this ling
pain,
But that will follow to the dusky to

Fly hope, thou soother, from my wre
breast,
Revive no more, nor bring thy
aid;
I mourn, I wander, and I weep unble
Enslav'd, rejected by a beauteous ma

On seeing a YOUNG LADY *weep.*

WHAT tender grief has drawn
limpid tears?
What inward anguish, or what rising
O'er those fair cheeks where native
blow
I view the tear, the tear of solemn wo
Ah why should virtue, matchless
mourn,
Cease gnawing pain, etherial peac
turn:
Now quell the gloom of horror an
pair,
And drive to darksome caves each r
care.
Oh tell enchanter of the glowing brea
What inward storms discard your w
rest:
Forbear those tears, perhaps they're s
vain,
For fruitless sorrow but augments
pain.

MOUNT VERNON.

An ODE, inscribed to GENERAL W
INGTON.

Written at Mount Vernon, August 178

By COLONEL HUMPHREYS.

BY broad Potowmack's azure tide.
Where Vernon's Mount in
pride,
Displays its beauties far:
Great WASHINGTON to peaceful shad
Where no unhallow'd wish invades,
Retir'd from field of war.
Angels might see, with joy the sage,
Who taught the battle where to rage,
Or quench'd its spreading flame—
On works of peace employ that hand
Which wav'd the blade of high com
And hew'd the path to fame.
Let others sing his deeds in arms,
A nation sav'd and conquest's charms,
Posterity shall hear:

* An unfortunate lover.

as mine, return'd from Europe's courts,
share his thoughts, partake his sports,
And soothe his martial ear.
thee, my friend, these lays belong:
happy seat inspires my song,
With gay, perennial blooms;
h fruitage fair, and cool retreats;
ose bow'ry wilderness of sweets,
The ambient air perfumes.
e spring its earliest buds displays,
e latest on the leafless sprays,
The plumy people sing:
vernal show'r, the ripening year,
autumnal store, the winter drear,
For thee new pleasures bring,
e lap'd in philosophic ease,
thin thy walks, beneath thy trees,
Amidst thine ample farms:
vulgar converse heroes hold,
past or future scenes unfold,
Or dwell on Nature's charms.
at wondrous æra have we seen!
c'd on this isthmus half between,
A rude and polish'd state:
saw the war tempestuous rise,
arms a world, in blood the skies,
In doubt an empire's fate.
e storm is calm'd, seren'd the heav'n,
d mildly o'er the climes of ev'n,
Expands th' imperial day:
Oh God, the source of light supreme,
Shed on our dusky morn a gleam,
"To guide our doubtful way!
Restrain, dread pow'r, our land from crimes!
What seeks, tho' blest beyond all times,
"So querulous an age?
What means to freedom such disgust;
Of change, of anarchy, the lust,
"The fickleness and rage?"
spake his country's friend, with sighs,
find that country still despise
The LEGACY he gave—
d half he fear'd his toils were vain,
d much that man would court a chain,
And live through vice a slave.
transient gloom o'ercast his mind:
t still on providence reclin'd,
The patriot fond believ'd,
at pow'r benign, too much had done,
leave an empire's task begun,
Imperfectly achiev'd.
us buoy'd with hope, with virtue blest,
f ev'ry human bliss possest,
He meets the happier hours:
His skies assume a lovelier blue,
His prospects brighter rise to view,
And fairer bloom his flow'rs.

To PHILELIOS.

YOUR smart reply might argue haste,
Had you not stopp'd "each man of taste;"
And, in pack'd jury, made him sit,
O'er my "slow poetry and wit:"
All * out in "measure well as rhyme"
Till dubb'd "exact" thro' pun sublime!

My last sad question then struck dumb,
And rifled by the rule of thumb;
Its guess work answer spurn'd the text,
As quite "too trifling" and perplex'd,
For further process, or enlarging,
Than just condemn it to the margin:
A canon never rais'd before,
For solving that "and many more."

Yet that your own great self's outdone,
I shan't contend by Neptune's son;
Whose "*pretty figures*" suns I ween,
So priz'd by you, in magazine,"
Parhelions on their *Phil* he hurl'd,
Depicting "CANDOUR" to the world!
And who, if fond of "trifling" fuss,
Might make his "*proper answer*" thus.

Of "declination" pray what need
Or "calculation?"—if agreed,
That "light" of "*candle;*" held aright,
Might cast a shade of half one's height;
Till clock or watch or other power,
That measures time, might splice the hour;
On any day or year, at random,
E'en this:—*quod erat demonstrandum.*

Hence, sure 'tis clear, on your own plan,
That what "*you can't, another can.*"
Tho' "writ" on "writ" of error lies
'Gainst *Clio*, while you criticise;
In whom the little "quibbling" minx,
Has found her *Oedipus*—like *sphinx:*
In whom, in fine, she's taught to stammer,
Spite of all science, "taste," and grammar.

PHILASTER.

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* In the second line of Philaster's former answer to Philelios, this word *all* was unaccountably omitted before the words *his learning;* which is sagaciously alluded to by the letter, where he says, "*Exact* in rhyme as well as measure." His own *measure* in the line "I can't., He made a pretty figure too," is Hudibrastically inimitable. TO

TO PEACE.

"OH ſtretch thy reign, fair peace from ſhore to ſhore,
"Till conqueſt ceaſe, and ſlav'ry be no more;
"Till the freed Indians in their native groves
"Reap their own fruits, and woo their ſable loves;
"Peru once more a race of kings behold,
"And other Mexicos be roof'd with gold."

A PROBLEM on the GLOBES.

TWO lovely damſels and their humble muſe,
Wou'd needs, one eve, th' expanſe of heav'n peruſe;
But where convenient, tho' an eaſy caſe,
The ſtate-houſe garden walk was fix'd the place:
The nine as uſual all invited were,
But they refus'd and only ſent a pair.

The keeper aſks, while he the gate unbars,
Their will ſo late?—Say they, "to view the ſtars."
So in they go, and tow'rds the centre ſtray,
Marking Capella and the milky way;
Arcturus bright, the great, and little bear,
The dogs, the twins, and Berenice's hair:
The lion ſoar'd, Orion weſtward drew;
Till, virgo orient clos'd the glorious view.

When, as our fair ones ſweetly op'd the mouth,
To name Cor Hydræ, then preciſely ſouth,
The clock ſtruck nine!—which put the nymphs to flight,
Leſt there perhaps lock'd in, to gaze all night.
For tho' right nimble, ſlender, ſtraight and tall,
'Twere riſk to ſkip it o'er th' encloſing wall:
Or e'en to flit it like the briſk *Romaine*
Who mounting fell!—daſh'd head-long on the plain.

Hence ſuch their ſhock! they quite forget the eve,
And vow, the ill-tim'd clock they'll ne'er forgive,
Till that ſame blithſome hour of r
reſtore,
T'admiring eyes thoſe heav'nly lights
more:
Then deign kind editor, to fix the ſcen
Year, month and day thro' your fa
magazine.

HYMN TO THE SUN,

Tranſlated from Oſſian, by the late Ladd.

O THOU that rolleſt on high,
As round as the ſhield of my fire.
From whence doſt thou beam thro' ſky,
From whence doſt thou ſcatter thy fires;

The ſtars hide themſelves from the day,
Thou comeſt all beautiful dreſt;
The cold-pale moon haſtens away,
She ſinks in the wave of the weſt.

But thou in thy courſe art alone;
Who can thy companion be made?
The oaks of the mountains are gone,
The mountains themſelves are decay'd

The ocean inconſtant we name,
Ev'n *Luna* is hidden in night,
But thou art forever the ſame,
For ever rejoicing in light,

When earth is all darken'd with ſtorm,
When lightnings flaſh over the ground,
When thunders the heav'ns deform,
Thou ſmileſt in beauty around.

But Oſſian no more can behold
Thy beam from the gates of the weſt,
Nor view thy hair ſparkling with gold
That flows on the clouds of the eaſt.

Perhaps thou likewiſe wilt decay,
The ſkies thou ſhalt ceaſe to adorn;
Shalt ſleep in the clouds of thy day,
Nor care for the voice of the morn.

Rejoice then, O ſun! in thy might,
Since age muſt o'ertake thee ſo ſoon;
Unlovely as glimmering night,
As dark as the beam of the moon,

When the moon looks all pale thro' t
clouds,
When the northern blaſt echoes aloud,
When miſt every mountain-top ſhrowds,
And the traveller ſhrinks in the road.

INTELLIGENC

INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, *Oct.* 3.

HE conclusion of the commercial treaty, it is generally believed, will an excellent lesson of general philanopy. For two powerful and respectable ions, the prime movers in the system European politics, who have been ri- s or enemies for five hundred years, to aside their ancient animosities, and n a reciprocal league of amity and d offices, cemented by a common in- est, and confirmed by mutual benefits, n example to mankind, highly worthy mitation.

'he advantages of such a treaty as the ve are great and manifest: the asperi- of former ages is lost in the refined nners of modern times: cruelty in war, mutual contempt in peace, which on- listinguish barbarians, are exchanged a reciprocal exercise of humanity and rtesy; and by mutual intercourse, each ion will more readily observe, and arfully imitate the characteristic vir- s of the other.

'wo clergymen, who have been chap- s to the American Congress; are daily ected in England. They are to be secrated, agreeably to a late act of liament, and are to return to the con- nt, with full power to ordain the in- or clergy in their new dioceses; and ase of death, the surviving bishop will e the power to consecrate a successor to vacant see.

Recent accounts from the Hague, say, t is shocking to think that party runs igh in these unhappy provinces, that ay who call themselves ministers of the el of the benevolent Jesus, dare so to forget themselves as from the pulpit itter discourses which tend to inflame minds of the people, and foment e differences which it is most certainly r indispensible duty to calm, and if ible to do away; however, we do pleasure perceive, that they have but thin congregations."

October 23. A lettter from Portsmouth says, that orders are come there the men to work double tides, to get se ships out of the dock, which are to to Botany Bay, with a governor and er officers. The subalterns and soldi- are to go on board those vessels that y out the convicts. A number of tents are ordered to be got ready for the use of the officers, &c. till houses can be erected for them. Amongst the convicts are bricklayers, carpenters, and smiths, who are to be employed in the buildings, and to have some indulgence more than those that are of no trade.

A letter from Cape Coast Castle, dated May 15, says "Three French ships are arrived here, dispatched from Brest in Jan. last, to make a settlement eastward of Anamaboe. They have already landed a great many people, and agreed with the natives to build a fort. I have done every thing in my power to frustrate their scheme, by offering the natives to drive them away; but I am afraid they will effect their purpose, unless government send a sufficient force to defeat their undertaking.

"This expedition was fitted out from Brest, in December last, and proceeded to sea, but the fifty gun ship having been dismasted in a gale of wind, was obliged to put back, and sailed again in January. They have on board considerable quantities of stores, building materials of every kind, and all descriptions of artificers for said purpose."

The above isan extract of a letter, received by the African committee, from the English governor at Cape Coast Castle; but we can assure the public that very copious dispatches arrived at the same time, and which are of a very gloomy nature. The committee have communicated the particulars to the merchants at Liverpool and Bristol, who are exceedingly alarmed, and several meetings have taken place with the ministry; but we do not hear that any thing decisive has been determined on. It is suggested that this matter is the cause of the meeting of parliament being deferred.

The insurrections in Ireland seem, through the well-timed interposition of government, to be pretty well quelled, and the infatuated peasantry there, do not now attempt to bury people in the earth, unless they are actually dead; until lately they buried the living also, but that was only chin deep!

They write from Paris that the Bastile is ordered to be demolished. The Hotel de la Force is to be enlarged, and to have secret apartments for those who are now detained

detained in the gloomy caſtle of Charles the fifth.

Nov. 1. Yeſterday evening at ſix o'clock, died at her houſe in Cavendiſh ſquare, her royal highneſs the princeſs Amelia Sophia Leonora, aunt to his preſent majeſty, and daughter to his late majeſty George II. and his queen Caroline. Her royal highneſs was born on the 10th of June, 1711, was never married, and has lived in a retired manner, but was always an active and benevolent friend to the poor and diſtreſſed.

Mr. Chauſſe, near Fareham, in Hampſhire, has made one of the greateſt diſcoveries, with reſpect to manufactures, that has been known in Europe for many years. It is a method of making caſt iron more valuable than any that is imported; from 10s. it becomes worth 20l. per ton. It is done by uſing pit coal inſtead of charcoal, and the operation takes but five hours. Experiments have been made before lord Howe, and various perſons ſkilled to judge of the performance, and to their entire ſatisfaction.

It is aſſerted that the Carron company have agreed to give the above gentleman 4000l. a year for liberty to uſe his method for which he has already obtained the king's patent.

Letters were received yeſterday in town, by expreſs from the Hague, which ſay that the ſtadtholder and ſtates have mutually accepted the proffered good offices of ſome neighbouring ſtates (Pruſſia and Great-Britain only mentioned) reſpecting the unhappy differences at preſent ſubſiſting between them, and it is expected the mediation will have the deſired effect.

There is hardly an inſtance upon record of a treaty being made with ſo much national liberality as the commercial treaty which is ratified between France and this country. A ſpirit of urbanity pervades the whole of it; and there is no doubt but a general trading intercourſe between the two nations will in a ſhort time remove all remains of that national prejudice, which has ſo long been diſgraceful to both countries.

Richmond, (Virginia) Jan. 11. Laſt Monday, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, the ſtore houſe formerly occupied by Mr. John Hartſhorne, was diſcovered to be on fire, and notwithſtanding the united exertions of the citizens and others, the flames ſoon communicated to Mr. Anderſon's tavern and the other [illegible] near it, and in a ſhort time there [illegible] general conflagration, the flames ſpre[illegible] in every direction on each ſtreet, a[illegible] about 3 hours between 40 and 50 [illegible] and dwelling houſes were entirely c[illegible]med, together with Byrd's warehouſes [illegible] about 70 hogſheads of tobacco. [illegible] fire for ſome time appeared to dire[illegible] courſe down the ſtreet, which conti[illegible] raging as the wind encreaſed, till [illegible] day light, when the wind ſhifted mo[illegible] the ſouthward, by which means the [illegible] was ſtopped at the corner of the ſq[illegible] by pulling down two ſmall houſes. I[illegible] with the greateſt difficulty the p[illegible] buildings were preſerved from taking [illegible] The ſpeaker and ſix more gentleme[illegible] the hon. aſſembly, thought it nece[illegible] to remove the money and papers fron[illegible] treaſury office, which they accompli[illegible] and lodged at the council chamber, [illegible] the wind continuing to blow from [illegible] ſouth furiouſly, that place took fire t[illegible] times, upon which the gentlemen tho[illegible] it beſt to remove the money, &c. [illegible] place of greater ſafety, which they e[illegible]ed, and depoſited at the houſe of his [illegible]cellency the governor, leaving a pr[illegible] guard to extinguiſh the fire, and pre[illegible] the council chamber from being burnt [illegible]

The loſs ſuſtained by individuals on [illegible] occaſion, is eſtimated at upwards [illegible] 130,000l.

The principal ſufferers who loſt t[illegible] houſes, &c. are as follow: Ander[illegible] Younghuſband, and Rawlin's tav[illegible] Mrs. Craig's coffee-houſe, Dr. Fourſ[illegible] ſhop. Dickſon and Holt's printing-o[illegible] The following merchants' ſtores: Pen[illegible] and Co. Graves, Pain, Duncan, Holli[illegible] worth and Johnſon, Warrington, St[illegible] dell, Dean's, Quarrier, Nimmo, Rut[illegible] ford, Groves, Banks, James and M'Co[illegible] W. Galt, Southgate, Gilliat, Hay, [illegible] derſon and Co. and Ganot, which [illegible] private houſes, make about 43 burnt. [illegible] ſo ſome ſtables and warehouſes.

On this diſaſtrous occaſion, we [illegible] boaſt of characters, whoſe benevole[illegible] activity, unwearied exertions, and [illegible] lanthropic diſpoſitions dignify human [illegible] ture, the remembrance of whom [illegible] gratefully live in the minds of their fel[illegible] citizens.

At a meeting of citizens, on Mon[illegible] afternoon, convened at Mr. Towers [illegible] vern, by deſire of his excellency the [illegible] vernor, who attended, the following

was read by paragraphs, and unani-
usly agreed to.

is meeting most sincerely sympathizing
n the distresses of the citizens of Rich-
mond, occasioned by the fire this morn-
ng, Resolve,

st. That they will relieve their suffer-
brethren as far as they can, and will
our to provide houses for themselves.

2d. That it is the duty of every citizen
fessing houses to be rented, to reduce,
ner than increase the rent on this me-
choly occasion.

3d. That Col. Harvie, Col. Adams,
A. Ronold, and Mr. R. Mitchell,
appointed to receive donations from
zens and others, for the relief of such
the sufferers as will give in their names.

4th. That the same gentlemen be a
mmittee for the purpose of distributing
nations.

5th. That the said committee ought to
ride the goods saved, among those en-
led, where no owner can be ascertain-
.

Alexandria, Jan. 11. By a gentleman
om Annapolis we learn, "that matters
e in great confusion there.—The lower
use are violent in favour of paper mo-
y, and the senate has determined against
—A motion was made on Friday last
one of the leading members for ad-
urnment, after the business before them
s dispatched, until March, in order to
llect the sentiments of the people res-
cting the utility of a paper currency,
hich was carried by a majority of the
use; one of whom declared, that if
e senate should after that continue to
pose the wishes of the community, he
ould move to compel them by arms to
quiesce, or have the courts of justice
ut."

New-York, Jan. 6. At a meeting of
e society for promoting the manumission
slaves, and protecting such of them as
ve been or may be liberated, held in
e city of New-York, on the 9th day of
ovember, 1786.

The society came to the following reso-
tion,

That a gold medal be given to the per-
n who shall deliver the best oration at
e next annual commencement of the
llege in New-York; exposing in the
est manner the injustice and cruelty of
e slave trade, and the oppression and
l-policy of holding negroes in slavery.

Jan. 18. A letter of the 21st of De-
mber last, from the Sieur Otto, charge
des affairs of France, to Mr. Jay, says, "Several members of congress having enquired of me with a degree of earnestness whether the news concerning the pretended exchange with Spain in the southern part of this continent, was well founded; I cannot answer that question better than by communicating to you the following passage in a dispatch from comte de Vergennes, of the 25th Aug. last.

"The exchange of Louisiana for a French possession in the West-Indies, has never been in question: and if any thing should be again said of it, you will be pleased to contradict it formally."

Princeton, Jan. 18. A number of respectable literary characters, in the state of Connecticut, at the session of the general assembly in May last, associated for the purpose of promoting, collecting and communicating useful knowledge in the arts and sciences, particularly in agriculture, manufactures and natural philosophy. The honourable Oliver Wolcott, esq. is president, and Jeremiah Wadsworth, esq. vice-president of the society, which is called the *Connecticut society of arts and sciences.* The residing members are not to exceed sixty in number, and to be inhabitants of the state of Connecticut. Honorary or corresponding members may be chosen from any state or nation.

PHILADELPHIA.

Jan. 13. A letter from a gentleman on the Mohawk river, to his friend in this city dated the 2d ult. says, "I have just time to tell you that the report which has been published in several of the public papers, respecting *Joseph Brandt* being killed is without foundation. He is now at Niagara in good health; from what I can learn totally averse to war with the United States, and does not wish to favour hostilities. It is no secret to you that I know the man, and am well acquainted in Canada and the frontiers of this state (New-York.)—The six nations are by no means dissatisfied with Pennsylvania. I can speak from experience. They say, "*Their brother* PENN *never encroached on their lands.*"

A letter from a gentleman at Augusta, dated October 7, to his friend in this city, says, "I will not undertake to determine whether Spain abets the Creek Indians or not, but I will recite to you what my information on that head has been, and I believe it may be depended on: which is, that certain British subjects, say, merchants, have obtained from the Spanish

nish government leave to import goods of the manufacture of Great-Britain, for a limited time (said to be ten years) into the Floridas for the purpose of supplying the Indians with such goods as they want, arms and ammunition not excepted; and that under this licence not less than forty thousand pounds worth of goods, sterling cost, are annually imported to Mobille and Pensacola, for the supply of the Indians only, and from thence distributed among the Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians. The names of all these British merchants I have not been able to learn, but one of them is called Panton, another M'Clatchie, who both reside in Florida, and of whom one is proscribed by the state of Georgia. Alexander M'Gillivray, a half breed, is said to be another of that company, who resides among the Creeks, in Indian habits; he is son of M'Gillivray, formerly a merchant of Savannah, whose estate was forfeited by the state of Georgia, for his attachment to the British government; he lives in England, and is also supposed to be interested in this company."

January 20. A correspondent observes, that for some time past, we have heard nothing about an Indian war, perhaps it may be owing to the winter's coming on so severely as to prevent the tawny sons of cruelty from affording any recent evidence of what they have in contemplation for their next summer's amusement. It is, however, a consolation, that we have on our frontiers a number of spirited gentlemen, who are always ready and determined to oppose their depredations——though it is a subject of regret, that one of our worthy partizans (colonel Williamson of Washington county) has not met with the approbation of government. We are informed, from authority, that that gentleman's conduct on the Moravian expedition, was by no means exceptionable; and that the unhappy massacre of those devoted people, was wholly owing to the impetuous and ungovernable affections of the troops, whose fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives and sweethearts had been recently murdered by Indians.

Jan. 24. We are informed from good authority, that general Lincoln, at the head of 2000 volunteers, with a suitable proportion of light horse and artillery, was to march, yesterday, from Boston to support and protect the court which is to meet and sit at Suffolk in that commonwealth. And sho the insurgents, as they are stiled, offer to terrupt the judges, a battle, is immedia to commence on the part of the volunte But in case no opposition or interrup be given to the court, by the non-appear of the malecontents, as is expected, light horse are to scour the country in q of the principal ringleaders of those imp dent and infatuated people, and if poss to bring them to justice and exemplary nishment. In the mean time, the gen is to keep the field with the rest of troops. Voluntary subscriptions are r making by the inhabitants of the town Boston, for the purpose of defraying expences of this spirited expedition: so t we may very soon expect to hear, from t quarter, of the suppression of this danger and alarming insurrection, and of the re ration of peace and tranquility once m among the inhabitants of Massachusetts.

Yesterday, in the supreme court was hibited a strong instance of human depr ty, and turpitude, by Jacob Dryer, a c vict, who, by the act for mitigating the verity of capital punishments, was to h been sentenced to the wheelbarrow: he fused to profit by the lenity of the la and preferred death, sentence of which accordingly pronounced against him.

Jan. 27. The latest accounts from western country inform us, that thou the winter hitherto has been uncommo severe in that country, yet the troops at respective garrisons, have been remarkal healthy; that peace has generally prevail and that the Indians are by no means d cient in point of respect for the regu troops, having conducted themselves wards them on all occasions in the m friendly manner, but affected to hold inhabitants, whom they call militia, in t greatest contempt and detestation.

Captain Hutchins, the geographer gene to the United States, still remains at Cock fort; but as soon as he receives and arran the returns of the different surveys that h been taken within the territorial lines of t United States, we are informed, he will out for this city.

A singular occurrence.—On new yea day morning, Mrs. W. of Connecti Farms, New-Jersey, was delivered of a s it being the third in course upon the fi day of the year.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles of FEBRUARY, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	1/10	°	de REAUMUR degrés moyens D.	1/10	°	BAROMETER in.	WEATHER.
1	28	7		1	5	0	29	Overcast.
2	27	5		2		0	29	Storm.
3	30	9			5	0	29	Snow, sun.
4	15	8		7	2	0	30	Air, storm of wind.
5	18	3		6		0	30	Air, then overcast.
6	41			4			29	Air.
7	30	9			5	0	29	Overcast, snow.
8	28	7		1	5	0	29	Snow.
9	27	5		2		0	29	Air, clouds.
10	15			7	5	0	30	Air.
11	27	2		2		0	29	Snow, rain, thaw.
12	41			4			29	Overcast.
13	37	4		2	5		30	Very fair.
14	32					0	30	Frost, rain.
15	43	2		4	8		29	Air, high-wind.
16	34	3		1			30	Air.
17	50			8			30	Overcast, fair.
18	43	4		5			30	Very fair.
19	45	7		6			29	Air.
20	30			1	8		29	Overcast, high-wind, cold.
21	24			3	5	0	29	Air, high-wind.
22	36	6		2			29	Air.
23	27			2	2	0	29	Overcast.
24	35	9		1	7		29	Storm.
25	45			5	8		29	Air, clouds.
26	38	9		2	9		29	White frost, fog, rain.
27	40			3	6		29	Fog, rain, then fair.
28	44			5	3		29	Clouds, storm of wind.
LOW	10th greatest D. of cold. 5			le 10. D. du plus gr. froid. 12		0	the e 30	
HIGH	25th greatest D. of heat. 54	6		e 25. plus G.D. de chaud. 10			the el 29	Air, overcast.
MEAN	Variation 49	6		Variation 22			V	
	Temperature 22	8		Temperature 8			mean 29	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles NNW. of PHILADELPHIA, 40° 9′ N. Month of FEBRUARY, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	°	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR degrés moyens D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	°	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	$\frac{1}{10}$	PREVAILING WIND	DAYS of aur. boreal	of rain.	of thunder	of snow	of tempest	WATER of RAIN and SNOW. in.	pts.	$\frac{1}{10}$	WEATHER.
1	28	7		1	5	0	29	11	9	W S W									Overcast.
2	27	5		2		0	29	7		still									Idem.
3	30	9			5	0	29	7	6	still				1			3		Snow, sun.
4	15	8		7	2	0	30			N E					1				Fair, storm of wind.
5	18	3		6		0	30			still									Fair, then overcast.
6	41			4			29	11	9	E S E									Fair.
7	30	9			5	0	29	11	8	E N E				1					Overcast, snow.
8	28	7		1	5	0	29	5		N E							10	4	Snow.
9	27	5		2		0	29	10		still									Fair, clouds.
10	15			7	5	0	30	2	5	still									Fair.
11	27	2		2		0	29	7		N E		1		1			8	10	Snow, rain, thaw.
12	41			4			29	11		S E									Overcast.
13	37	4		2	5		30	2	6	E N E									Very fair.
14	32					0	30		4	idem		1				1	3	5	Frost, rain.
15	43	2		4	8		29	10		N E									Fair, high-wind.
16	34	3		1			30	1		E N E									Fair.
17	50			8			30			idem									Overcast, fair.
18	43	4		5			30		5	E									Very fair.
19	45	7		6			29	8		S E									Fair.
20	30			1	8		29	8		N E									Overcast, high-wind, cold.
21	24			3	5	0	29	7	7	idem									Fair, high-wind.
22	36	6		2			29	9		still									Fair.
23	27			2	2	0	29	10	9	E N E									Overcast.
24	35	9		1	7		29	10	9	E									Idem.
25	45			5	8		29	10	9	S E									Fair, clouds.
26	38	9		2	9		29	9		E		1					6		White frost, fog, rain.
27	40			3	6		29	4		W S W									Fog, rain, then fair.
28	44			5	3		29	5		W					1				Clouds, storm of wind.
JULY	10th greatest D. of cold. 5			le 10. D. du plus gr. froid. 12		0	the 14. greatest elevation 30	4											
JULY	25th greatest D. of heat. 54	6		le 25. plus G.D. de chaud. 10			the 20 least elevation. 29												
JULY	Variation 49	6		Variation 22			Variation 16												
JULY	Temperature 22	8		Temperature 8			mean elevation 29	9	9										
										N E		3		3	2	3	7	3	Fair, overcast.

Columb. Mag.

View of OHIOPYLE FALLS, in Pennsylvania

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1787.

Letters relative to the treatment of Captain Asgill, while prisoner in the American army; being a full refutation of the charges of inhumanity exhibited in London against General Washington.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

No. VII.

Postcript to Col. Dayton.

SIR,

I AM informed that capt. Asgill is at Chatham, without guard, and under no restraint. This, if true, is certainly wrong. *I wish to have the young gentleman treated with all the tenderness possible, consistent with his present situation.* But until his fate is determined, he must be considered as a close prisoner, and be kept in the greatest security. I request therefore that he may be sent immediately to the Jersey line, where he is to be kept close prisoner, in perfect security, till further orders.

No. VIII.

To Col. Dayton, 2d. New-Jersey, Chatham.

Head Quarters, 22d June, 1782.

SIR,

I Have received your two letters of the 17th and 18th instant. The only object I have in view in ordering captain Asgill to be confined to the huts was the perfect security of the prisoner. This must be attended to. *But I am very willing, and indeed wish every indulgence to be granted him that is not inconsistent with that.*

When I ordered on an officer for the purpose of retaliation, I mentioned my willingness that he should make any application to the British commander in chief, in whose power alone it lay to avert his destiny; but I, at the same time, desired it to be announced that I should receive no application nor answer any letter on the subject, which did not inform, that satisfaction was made for the death of captain Huddy. I imagine you was not informed of this circumstance, or you would have prevented major Gordon's application on the subject. I am, &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

No. IX.

No. IX.

Postscript of a letter to Col. Dayton, 2d New-Jersey, Morristown, dated Head Quarters, Newburgh, August 25, 1782.

"*P. S. You will leave captain Asgill on parole at Morristown, until further orders.*"

No. X.

To his excellency General Washington, commander in chief.

Col. Dayton's Quarters, Chatham, May 17th, 1782.

On the 30th of last month I had the honour of addressing your excellency in writing, stating the manner of my confinement and the circumstances that induced me to claim your protection. Being ignorant of the fate of my letter, it would be very satisfactory to me if your excellency would be pleased to inform me if it has been received. In consequence of your orders, colonel Dayton was desirous of removing me to camp, but being ill with a fever, I prevailed on him to let me remain at his quarters close confined, which I hope will not be disapproved of. *I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my gratitude to your excellency for ordering col. Dayton to favour me as much as my situation would admit of, and in justice to him, I must acknowledge the feeling and attentive manner in which those commands were executed.*

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your excellency's most obedient servant,

Charles Asgill, lieut. and capt. 1st. regt. foot guards.

No. XI.

To Capt. Ludlow, 1st bat. British guards, New-York.

Head Quarters, August 5, 1782.

SIR,

Persuaded that your desire to visit captain Asgill at Chatham, is founded in motives of friendship and humanity only, I enclose you a passport for the gratification of it.

The enclosed letters for that gentleman, came to me from New York in the condition you will receive them: you will have an opportunity of presenting them with yourself. Your own letters came under cover to me *via* Ostend.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

PASSPORT.

Captain Ludlow of the British guards has my permission (with his servant) to pass the American post at Dobb's Ferry, and proceed to Chatham. He has liberty also to return to New-York the same way.

Given at Head Quarters, the 5th of August, 1782.

G. WASHINGTON.

No. XII.

To Capt. Charles Asgill, 1st bat. British guards, prisoner, Chatham.

Head Quarters, 7th October, 1782.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge your favour of the 27th of September.

The circumstances which produced in the first instance your unfortunate situation, having in some measure changed their ground, the whole matter has been laid before Congress for their directions. I am now waiting their decision.

I can

I can assure you I shall be very happy should circumstances enable me to announce to you your liberation from your disagreeable confinement. I am, &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

No. XIII.

To Captain Charles Asgill.
Head Quarters, 13th Nov. 1782.

SIR,

It affords me singular pleasure to have it in my power to transmit to you the enclosed copy of an act of Congress of the 7th instant by which you are released from the disagreeable circumstances in which you have been so long. Supposing you would wish to go into New-York as soon as possible, I also enclose a passport for that purpose.

Your letter of the 18th of October came regularly to my hands. I beg you to believe that my not answering it sooner did not proceed from inattention to you, or a want of feeling for your situation. I daily expected a determination of your case, and I thought it better to await that, than to feed you with hopes that might in the end prove fruitless. You will attribute my detention of the enclosed letters, which have been in my hands a fortnight, to the same cause.

I cannot take leave of you, sir, without assuring you, that in whatever light my agency in this unpleasing affair may be viewed, I was never influenced through the whole of it by sanguinary motives; but by what I conceived to be a sense of my duty, which loudly called upon me to take measures, however disagreeable, to prevent a repetition of those enormities which have been the object of discussion. And that this important end is likely to be answered without the effusion of the blood of an innocent person, is not a greater relief ot you, than it is to sir, your most obedient humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Memoir upon the Discovery of America.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

IN 1492 the chevalier Behem, crowned with honors and riches, undertook a journey to Nurenberg, to visit his native country and his family. He there made a terrestrial globe, which is looked on as a master piece for that time, and which is still preserved in the library of that city. The tract of his discoveries may there be seen under the name of Western Lands, and from their situation it cannot be doubted, that they are the present coasts of Brazil and the environs of the Straits of Magellan. This globe was made in the same year that Columbus sat out on his expedition, from whence it is not possible that Behem could have profited by the works of this navigator, who, besides, went a much more northerly course.

After having performed several other interesting voyages, the chevalier Behem died at Lisbon, in July 1506, regretted by every body, but leaving behind him no other work than the globe which we have just been speaking of. It is made from the writings of Ptolemy, Pliny, Strabo, and especially from the account of Mark Paul the Venetian, a celebrated traveller of the XIIIth century,

century, and of John Mandeville, an Englishman, who, about the middle of the XIVth century, published an account of a journey of 33 years in Africa and Asia. He has also added the important discoveries made by himself on the coasts of Africa and America.

From these circumstantial accounts little known to modern writers, we must conclude that Martin Behenira, of whom Garcilesson makes mention, is the same chevalier Behem, upon being the place of whose birth Nurenberg prides itself so much. It is probable, that as soon as he was knighted in Portugal, he thought it necessary to give a Portuguese termination to his name to make it more sonorous and more conformable to the idiom of the country. Garcilasso, deceived by this resemblance of sound, has made him a Spaniard, in order to deprive Christopher Columbus of the honour of having procured to his country so great an advantage. And what ought to confirm us in this opinion is, that we neither find in Mariana nor any other Spanish historian, the name of this Martin Behenira, who was certainly a man of too much importance not to have had a distinguished place in history. Besides the Spanish pride would have been flattered in giving to a native those laurels with which it crowned Christopher Columbus.

It is then very unlikely, that this navigator was treated as an enthusiast, when he offered to the court of Portugal to make discoveries in the west. The search after unknown countries was at that time the reigning passion of this court; and even if the chevalier Behem had not offered the interesting ideas which he had procured, the novelty of the project had undoubtedly engaged king John to give into the views of Columbus; but it appears that this prince declined it, because all his thoughts were turned at that time to the coast of Africa, and the new passage to the Indies, from whence he promised himself great riches; whilst the southern coast of Brazil and the territories of the Patagonians, seen by Behem, offered to him only barren lands, inhabited by unconquerable savages. The refusal of John II. very far from weakening the testimony of Behem's discoveries, is then rather a proof of the knowledge which this politic prince had already procured of the existence of a new continent; and it was only in 1501, that is to say three years after the voyage of Vasco de Gama to the Indies, that Emanuel thought proper to take advantage of the discoveries of Behem, by sending Albarez Cabral to Brazil; a measure which was perhaps rather owing to the jealousy, which has always existed between Portugal and Spain, than to a desire of making advantageous settlements, for which the Indies were much more proper than this part of America.

If any doubts yet remain respecting the important discovery made by the chevalier Behem, it is particularly the authority of Dr. Robertson, which attacks the testimony of the different authors we have transcribed. This learned writer treats the history of Behem as a fiction of some German authors who had an inclination to atttribute to one of their countrymen, a discovery which has produced so great a revolution in the commerce of Europe. But he acknowledges nevertheless, with

Herrera,

Herrera, that Behem had settled at the island of Fayal, that he was the intimate friend of Christopher Columbus, and that Magellan had a globe made by Behem, by the help of which he undertook his voyage to the South Sea; a circumstance which proves much in favour of our hypothesis. He relates also, that in 1492, this astronomer paid a visit to his family at Nurenberg, and left there a map drawn by himself, which Dr. Forster procured him a copy of, and which, in his opinion, partakes of the imperfection of the cosmographical knowledge of the fifteenth century, that he found in it, indeed, under the name of the island of St. Brandon, land which appears to be the present coast of Guiana, and lies in the latitude of Cape Verd, but that there is reason to believe, that this fabulous island, which is found in many ancient maps, merits no more attention than the childish legend of St. Brandon himself. Although Dr. Robertson does not appear disposed to grant to Behem the honour of having discovered the new continent, we find the means of refuting him in his own history. He allows that Behem was very intimate with Christopher Columbus, that he was the greatest geographer of his time, and scholar of the celebrated John Muller or Regiomontanus; that he had discovered in 1483, the kingdom of Congo, upon the coast of Africa, that he made a globe, which Magellan made use of; that he drew a map at Nurenberg, containing the particulars of his discoveries, and that he placed in this chart, land which is found to be in the latitude of Guiana. Dr. Robertson asserts, without any proof, that this land was but a fabulous island; we may suppose, upon the same foundation, that the chevalier Behem, engaged in an expedition to the kingdom of Congo, was driven by the winds to Fernambouc, and from thence, by the currents, very common in those latitudes, towards the coast of Guiana; and that he took for an island the first land which he discovered. The course which Christopher Columbus afterwards steered, makes this supposition still more probable; for if he knew only of the coast of Brazil, which they believe to have been discovered by Behem, he would have laid his course rather to the south west. The expedition to Congo took place in 1483; it is then possible, that, at his return, Behem proposed a voyage to the coast of Brazil and Patagonia, and that he requested the assistance of his sovereign, which we have mentioned above. It is certain, that we cannot have too much deference for the opinion of so eminent a writer as Robertson, but this learned man not having it in his power to consult the German pieces in the original, which we have quoted, we may be allowed to form a different opinion without being too presumptuous.

But should it be asked, why we take from Christopher Columbus the reputation which all Europe has to this day allowed him? Why we are searching in the archives of an imperial city, for the causes of an event which took place in the most western extremity of Europe? Why the enemies of Christopher Columbus, who were numerous, did not take advantage of the pretended chevalier Behem, to lessen his consequence at the Spanish court? Why Portugal, jealous of the discovery of the new world, had not protested against the assertions of the Spaniards? Why Behem, who died only

only in 1506, had not left to posterity any writing to confirm to himself so important a discovery?

To answer all these questions, I shall submit to the impartial reader, the following remarks:

1. Before Columbus, the great merit of a navigator consisted rather in conceiving the possibility of the existence of a new continent, than for searching for lands in a region where he was sure to find them. If it is then certain that Behem had conceived this bold idea before Columbus, the fame of the latter must be considerably diminished.

2. The historical proofs, which we have given above, leaving us no doubt of the fact, we have only to explain the moral causes of the silence of the Spanish and Portuguese authors, of the enemies of Columbus, and of Behem himself.

3. It is well known, that previous to the reign of Charles V. there was little communication between the learned men of different nations. Writers were scarce, excepting some monks, who have related, well or ill, the events which came to their knowledge, in chronicles which are no longer read; or they had but little idea of what passed in foreign countries. Gazettes and journals were unknown, and the learned obliged to travel to inform themselves of the progress of their neighbours. Italy was the centre of the arts and what are called sciences at that time. The frequent journies of the German emperors to Rome gave them an opportunity of knowing persons of merit, and of placing them in the different universities of the empire. It is to this circumstance that we ought to attribute the great progress which the Germans made, particularly in mathematics, from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century; during which time they had the best geographers, the best historians, and the most enlightened politicians. They were particularly attentive to what passed in Europe, and the multiplied connections of different princes with foreign powers, assisted them greatly in collecting in their archives, the original pieces of the most important events of Europe. It is to this spirit of criticism and enquiry, that we are indebted for the reformation of Luther, and we cannot deny, that particularly in the fifteenth century, there was more historical and political knowledge in Germany than in all the rest of Europe, Italy excepted. It is not then astonishing, that we should find, in the archives of one of the most ancient imperial cities, the particulars of an expedition, planned upon the banks of the Tagus, by a German, a man of great repute in his own country, and whose every action became very interesting.

4. It was different in Portugal, where the whole nation, except the king, was plunged in the most profound ignorance. Every body was either shopkeeper, sailor or soldier; and if this nation has made the most important discoveries, we must ascribe them rather to avarice than to a desire of knowledge. They were satisfied with scraping together gold in every quarter of the known world, whilst the German and the Italian took up the pen to transmit to posterity the remembrance of their riches and cruelties. The Spaniards were not much more informed before Charles V. introduced at Madrid, the learned men of Flanders and Germany. It is then very possible, that the chevalier Behem made very interesting discoveries in geography, in 1485, without the public's

public's being acquainted with them. If he had brought back from his expedition, gold or diamonds, the noiſe would have been ſpread in a few weeks; but ſimple geographical knowledge was not of a nature to intereſt men of this turn of mind.

5. The long ſtay which Chriſtopher Columbus made at Madeira, makes his interview with Behem more than probable. It is impoſſible that he ſhould have neglected ſeeing a man ſo intereſting, and who could give him every kind of information, for the execution of the plan which he had formed. The mariners who accompanied the chevalier Behem, might alſo have ſpread reports at Madeira, and the Azores, concerning the diſcovery which they had been witneſſes of. What ought to confirm us in this, is, that Marianna ſays himſelf (book 26. chap. III.) that a certain veſſel going to Africa, was thrown by a gale of wind upon certain unknown lands, and that the ſailors at their return to Madeira had communicated to Chriſtopher Columbus the circumſtances of their voyage. All authors agree that this learned man had ſome information reſpecting the weſtern ſhores, but they ſpeak in a very vague manner. The expedition of the chevalier Behem explains this myſtery.

6. This aſtronomer could not be jealous of the diſcoveries of Columbus, becauſe the laſt had been farther north, and that in a time when they did not know the whole extent of the new world, and when geographical knowledge was extremely bounded, it might be believed, that the country diſcovered by Columbus had no connection with that diſcovered by Behem.

It appears, however, certain, that Behem diſcovered this continent before Columbus, and that this queſtion, which is only curious in Europe, becomes intereſting to the American patriot. The Grecians have carefully preſerved the fabulous hiſtory of their firſt founders, and have raiſed altars to them; why are not Behem, Chriſtopher Columbus, and Veſpucius, deſerving of ſtatues in the public ſquares of American cities? Theſe precious monuments would tranſmit to poſterity the gratitude which the names of theſe benefactors of mankind ſhould inſpire. Without knowing it, they have laid the foundation of the happineſs of many millions of inhabitants; and Seſoſtris, Phul, Cyrus, Theſeus, and Romulus, the founders of the greateſt empires, will be forgotten, before the ſervices rendered by theſe illuſtrious navigators can be effaced from the memory of man.

[*The foregoing is an extract from the ſecond volume of the American Philoſophical Tranſactions.*]

LIBERTY.

WHAT a high value ought we to ſet upon *liberty*, ſince without it nothing great or ſuitable to the dignity of human nature can poſſibly be produced: Slavery is the fetter of the tongue, the chain of the mind, as well as of the body. It imbitters life, ſours and corrupts the paſſions, damps the towering faculties implanted within us, and ſtifles in the birth the ſeeds of every thing that is amiable, generous, and noble. Reaſon and freedom are our own, and given to continue ſo; we are to uſe, but cannot reſign them without rebelling againſt him who gave them.

To

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following account of the entertainment given by the Chevalier de la Luzerne, on account of the birth of the Dauphin of France, was ſent by a gentleman in this city, to a lady in the country. If you think it will afford any entertainment to your readers, you are at liberty to publiſh it.—From Sir, your humble ſervant, A CUSTOMER.

Deſcription of the Entertainment, given by the Miniſter, on the account of the Birth of the Dauphin of France.

MADAM, *Philadelphia, July* 16, 1782.

FOR ſome weeks paſt, our city has been amuſed with the expectation of a moſt ſplendid entertainment, to be given by the miniſter, to celebrate the birth of the Dauphin of France. Great preparations, it was ſaid, were made for that purpoſe. Hundreds crouded daily to ſee a large frame building, which he had erected for a dancing-room on one ſide of his houſe. This building, which was ſixty feet in front, and forty feet in depth, was ſupported by large painted pillars, and was open all round. The cieling was decorated with ſeveral pieces of neat paintings, emblematical of the deſign of the entertainment. The garden contiguous to this ſhed, was cut into walks, and divided with cedar and pine branches into artificial groves. The whole, both of the building and walks, were accommodated with ſeats. Beſides theſe preparations, we are told, that the miniſter had borrowed thirty cooks from the French army, to aſſiſt in providing for an entertainment, ſuited to the ſize, and dignity of his company.—Eleven hundred tickets were diſtributed, moſt of them two and three weeks before the evening of the entertainment. Forty were ſent to the governors of each ſtate, to be diſtributed by them to the principal officers and gentlemen of their reſpective governments; and I believe the ſame number to General Waſhington, to be diſtributed among the principal officers of the army.

Fourteen days before the entertainment, nothing elſe was talked of in our city. The ſhops were crouded with cuſtomers. Hair dreſſers were retained; and taylors, milliners, and mantua-makers, were to be ſeen covered with ſweat, and out of breath in every ſtreet.

Monday, July 15, was the long expected evening. The morning of this day was uſhered in by a corps of hair dreſſers, occupying the place of the city watchmen. Many ladies were obliged to have their heads dreſſed between four and ſix o'clock in the morning, ſo great was the demand, and ſo numerous were the engagements this day of the gentlemen of the comb. At half an hour after ſeven o'clock in the afternoon, was the time fixed in the tickets for the meeting of the company. The approach of the hour was proclaimed by the rattling of all the carriages in the city. The doors and windows of the ſtreet, which leads to the miniſter's were, lined with people: and near the miniſter's houſe, there was a collection of all the curious and idle men, women, and children of the city, who were

not

not invited to the entertainment, amounting probably to ten thousand people. The minister was not unmindful of this crowd of spectators. He had previously pulled down a board fence, and put up a neat pallisadoe fence before the dancing-room, and walks, on purpose to gratify them with a sight of the company and entertainment. He intended further to have distributed two pipes of Mädeira wine, and 600 dollars in small change among them; but he was dissuaded from this act of generosity by some gentlemen of the city, who were afraid that it might prove the occasion of a riot or some tumultuous proceedings. The money devoted to this purpose was charitably distributed among the prisoners in the jails, and the patients in the hospitals in the city. About 8 o'clock, our family, together with Miss —, and Miss—, and our good neighbours, Mr. and Mrs. ——, entered the apartments provided for this splendid entertainment. We were received through a side-gate, by the minister, and conducted by one of his family forward towards the dancing-room. The scene now almost exceeds description. The numerous lights distributed through the garden—the splendour of the room that we were approaching—the size of the company which was now collected, and which amounted to about 700 persons—the brilliancy and variety of their dresses, and the band of music which had just began to play, formed a scene that resembled enchantment. Our companion Miss ——, said "her mind was carried beyond and out of itself." We entered the room together.—And here we saw the world in miniature. All the ranks, and parties, and professions in the city, and all the offices of our government were fully represented in this assembly. Here were ladies and gentlemen of the most ancient, and of the most modern families.—Here were lawyers, doctors, and ministers of the gospel.—Here were the learned faculty of the college, and with them many who knew not whether Cicero pleaded in Latin or Greek, or whether Horace was a Roman or a Scotchman.—Here were painters and musicians, poets and philosophers, and men who were never moved by beauty, nor harmony, nor by rhyme nor reason.—Here were merchants and gentlemen of independant fortunes, as well as many respectable and and opulent tradesmen.—Here were whigs, and men who formerly bore the character of tories.—Here were the president and members of Congress, governors of states—generals of armies—ministers of finance, and war, and foreign affairs—judges of superior and inferior courts—with all their respective suits of assistants—secretaries, and clerks.—In a word, the assembly was truly republican. The company was mixed, it is true, but the mixture formed the harmony of the evening.—Every body seemed pleased. Pride and ill-nature for a while forgot their pretensions and offices, and the whole assembly behaved to each other as if they had been members of the same family.

It was impossible to partake of the joy of the evening, without being struck with the occasion of it. It was to celebrate the birth of a Dauphin of France. How great the revolution in the mind of an American! to rejoice in the birth of an heir to the crown of France! a country against which he had imbibed prejudices, as ancient as the wars between France and England.

How ſtrange! for a proteſtant to rejoice in the birth of a prince, whoſe religion he has been taught to conſider as unfriendly to humanity—and above all, how new the phænomenon, for republicans and freemen to rejoice in the birth of a prince, who muſt one day be the ſupport of monarchy! Human nature in this inſtance ſeems to be turned inſide outwards. The picture is ſtill agreeable, inaſmuch as it ſhews us in the cleareſt point of view, that there are no prejudices ſo ſtrong, no opinions ſo ſacred, and no contradictions ſo palpable, that will not yield to the love of liberty.

The appearance and characters, as well as the employments of the company, naturally ſuggeſted the ideas of Elyſium, given us by the ancient poets.—Here were to be ſeen heroes and patriots in cloſe converſation with each other. Waſhington and Dickinſon held ſeveral dialogues together.—Here were to be ſeen men converſing with each other, who appeared in all the different ſtages of the American war. Dickinſon and Morris frequently reclined together againſt the ſame pillar. Here were to be ſeen ſtateſmen and warriors from the oppoſite ends of the continent, talking of the hiſtory of the war, in their reſpective ſtates. Rutledge and Walton from the ſouth, here converſed with Lincoln, and Duane from the eaſt and the north. Here and there too appeared a ſolitary character walking among the artificial bowers in the gardens. The celebrated author of Common Senſe retired frequently from company to enjoy the repaſt of his own original ideas.—Here were to be ſeen men who had oppoſed each other in the councils and parties of their country, forgetting all former reſentments, and exchanging civilities with each other. Even M—n and R—d accoſted each other with all the kindneſs of ancient friends.—Here were to be ſeen men of various countries and languages, ſuch as Americans and Frenchmen,—Engliſhmen and Scotchmen—Germans and Iriſhmen, converſing with each other like children of one father. And, laſtly, here were to be ſeen the extremes of the civilized, and of the ſavage life. An Indian chief in his Savage habits, and the count Rochambeau, in his expenſive and ſplendid uniform, talked with each other as if they had been the ſubjects of the ſame government, generals in the ſame army—and the partakers of the ſame bleſſings of civilized life.

About half an hour after eight o'clock, the ſignal was given for the dances to begin. Each lady was provided with a partner before ſhe came. The heat of the evening deterred above one-half of the company from dancing.—Two ſets however appeared on the floor during the remaining part of the evening.

On one ſide of the room were provided two private apartments, where a number of ſervants attended to help the company to all kinds of cool and agreeable drinks, with ſweet cake, fruit, and the like. Between theſe apartments, and under the orcheſtra, there was a private room where ſeveral ladies whoſe dreſs would not permit them to join the aſſembly, were indulged with a ſight of the company through a gauze curtain. This little attention to the curioſity of theſe ladies, marks in the ſtrongeſt manner the miniſter's deſire to pleaſe every body.

At 9 o'clock were exhibited a number of rockets from the ſtage erected in a large open lot before the

the minister's house.—They were uncommonly beautiful, and gave universal satisfaction.

At 12 o'clock the company was called to supper. It was laid behind the dancing-room under three large markees, so connected together as to make one large canopy. Under this canopy were placed seven tables, each of which was large enough to accommodate fifty people. The ladies who composed near one-half of the whole assembly, took their seats first with a small number of gentlemen to assist in helping them. The supper was a cold collation, simple, frugal, and elegant, and handsomely set off with a desert, consisting of cakes, and all the fruits of the season. The Chevalier de la Luzerne now appeared with all the splendor of the minister, and all the politeness of a gentleman. He walked along the tables, and addressed himself in particular to every lady. A decent and respectful silence pervaded the whole company. Intemperance did not show its head—levity composed its countenance, and even humour itself forgot, for a few minutes, its usual haunt; and the simple jest no less than the loud laugh, were unheard at any of the tables. So great and universal was the decorum, and so totally suspended was every species of convivial noise, that several gentlemen remarked, that the "company loooked and behaved more as if they were *worshipping* than *eating*." In a word, good breeding was acknowledged by universal consent to be mistress of the evening, and the conduct of her votaries at supper formed the conclusion of her triumphs.

At two o'clock in the morning, the company broke up, and we returned home. Our ladies speak with great pleasure of the entertainment, and as far as I have heard, no offence was given or taken the whole evening.

If this long letter gives you half as much pleasure in reading it, as I have had in writing it, it will add greatly to my proportion of pleasure derived from the entertainment. —With great respect, I am, Madam, your sincere friend, and most humble servant,

*******.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

On a Liberal Education. Some new Remarks from Experience.

ALL scholars know from its derivation, that this phrase (liberal education) means the instruction, or training up of freemen, (or gentlemen which also formerly meant the same thing) that is free from the slavish commands of others, and the slavery of low, vulgar, and base prejudices, passions, and vices in themselves: But Americans, at this æra, enjoying, perhaps, the truest and fullest liberty, in the United States, that any political bodies ever did on earth, by their practice, give the best explication of these words, liberal education. No sooner are they free from foreign tyranny, and the sword, than every man enjoys life, property and liberty, to make his own laws, and to tax and try himself, by his chosen representatives and equals; not at the will and pleasure of any unfeeling and interested tyrannic power, but immediately

mediately the liberal education of their ſons is their firſt care.—Univerſities, colleges, academies, and ſchools for all kinds of uſeful and polite learning, becoming gentlemen, are multiplied.

" O! Liberty, thou goddeſs heav'nly bright,
" Profuſe of bliſs, and pregnant with delight;
" Eternal pleaſure in thy preſence reigns."

ADDISON.

" The learned met with free approach,
" Although they came not in a coach."

SWIFT.

" Learning hath its infancy, " when it is almoſt childiſh—then " its youth, when luxuriant and ju- " venile—then its ſtrength of years, " when ſolid—and laſtly, its old " age when dry and exhauſted."

BACON.

From the eaſt towards the weſt, learning has hitherto taken its courſe round the globe—to Columbia it has evidently arrived, and I hope it has obtained a pretty luxuriant growth.—We pity Egypt, Greece, and Italy, once ſo greatly learned and enlightened, but now almoſt benighted in cimmerian darkneſs.—We are unwilling to fear that it declines in the land of our fathers; but we have reaſon to grieve, that ſuch principles of error, ignorance, and irreligion, as were originated in days of ignorance, a thouſand years ago, and have been as often refuted by the moſt learned and enlightened in all ages, ſeem to ſpread over and fill thoſe countries with darkneſs: it is moreover very diſtreſſing to every good man, that theſe clouds and darkneſs ſhould be blown over to ſome ſpots of the new world.

But we hope, that ſuch God-provoking, and man-deſtroying principles will never be ſown, or take root in the American ſeminaries. For it is plain, that the preſent vile principles and practices, ariſe from the defect of chriſtian inſtruction, examples, and education in families and ſchools, where wiſdom, piety, and virtue, with ſcience, ſhould firſt be engraven on the ſoft and tender heart.—This neglect is the greateſt evil in the world, and moſt fatal! Though our youth of literature is promiſing and luxuriant, we yet feel ſome infirmity from the cuſtoms of childhood, which are not eaſily overcome.

At firſt, through the ſcarcity of men of learning to fill the learned profeſſions of law, phyſic, and divinity, ſome not half learned were employed; ſome with little Latin and Greek; ſome only with the firſt, and ſome with little or none at all, and the generality almoſt totally ignorant of all philoſophy and ſciences, which open and enlarge the mind, or regulate the life. The living examples of theſe gentlemen, yet enjoying the firſt honours and offices, added to the natural indolence of man, which is perhaps increaſed by the warmth of our climates, are great impediments to perſeverance in our academies, and greatly prevent the advancement of learning to thoſe noble flights, to which many very promiſing ſtudents might, in a few years more, have eaſily attained. They preſently point out other gentlemen of honourable characters, who have not gone ſo far in literature as themſelves, and they hope they may ſucceed as well; and why ſhould they ſpend more time, labour, ſtudy, and money, to obtain, what they may alſo content themſelves without.

This is a caſe too common, and much to be lamented by the lovers of ſcience. Thus the towering hopes of parents and teachers at once

once fall to the ground; fine geniuſes are loſt to their country and themſelves.* Juſt when the mind began to open to the ſcientific day, it falls back to ignorance, and but little above barbariſm; when every year after of ſtudy, would more improve the intellectual capacity, than any three of their firſt years taken collectively.—The firſt being only ſcaffolds to raiſe the fabric of literary knowledge; or at moſt, the laying a foundation which is deſpicable, without the ſuperſtructure.

Yet this foundation is abſolutely neceſſary to mental improvement, whatever ſome learned men have unguardedly ſuggeſted, and too weakly and ſuperficially laid by many maſters in Europe and America. Where boys are not cloſely kept to buſineſs, either labour of body or mind, or both, it is plain from experience, they generally become diſſolute in their morals, and averſe to ſobriety, moderation, vigilance, and ſelf-government. Their lively ſpirits yield to every flattering ſcene of miſtaken pleaſure, as gambling, cards, horſe-racing, drinking, ſwearing, and all debaucheries. Senſual pleaſures flatter them on every ſide, they are raſh and inconſiderate—they ſee not their danger, being credulous and head-ſtrong, untaught by experience, unprincipled, and not ſubdued by diſappointment; they become loſt to all virtue, religion, wiſdom, and often to common ſenſe, and fall into a ſtate of diſſipation and baſeneſs, below untutored barbariſm itſelf.†

Greek and Latin carefully taught under maſters, who, by their example and daily inſtructions, ſuggeſted in every leſſon of well choſen authors, attended to the improvement of the morals of their pupils, might prevent their pupils from theſe fatal ſnares, and ruinous conſequences now mentioned.

Nor are the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew only uſeful to employ youth ſo as to keep them out of the way of evil, but eſpecially to improve their mutual faculties. Even children from 7 to 14 years of age, may not only learn grammars by memory, but their judgments will gradually open to demonſtrations, to ſee and trace concluſions, and not only find the ſenſe of an author, but critically trace the derivations, connections, anomalies, &c. of words; alſo, the hiſtories, tropes, figures and fine turns of ſentences. A year in theſe exerciſes will more improve and enlarge the ſoul of a boy, than ſeven years at Engliſh or French, or any of the meaner languages, which are chiefly learned by rote.—Thus the minds of youth are prepared to diſcover, feel, and imitate in their young compoſitions, the beauties of the great ſtandards of eloquence, of Greece and Rome.—Thus their minds are enlarged, their memories and reaſoning ſtrengthened, and they become men of taſte and refinement.‡

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* "Ipſa doctrina multarum artium etiam aliud agentes nos ornat, atque ubi mini-"me credas, eminet & excellit." CICERO.

† "Otium ſine literis mors eſt, & hominis vivi ſepultura." SENECA.—"Si velis "vitiis exui longè a vitiorum exemplis recedendum eſt.—Ad meliores tranſi.—Cum "Catonibus vive, cum Lælio, &c." SENECA.

‡ "Nihil eſt feracius ingeniis, iis præſertim quæ d'ſciplinis exculta ſunt." By this elegant ſentence, Cicero intimates, that as culture makes an amazing difference in two portions of like land, ſo will the minds of men be infinitely different, by the culture of good learning.—Our ſouls are a rich and fruitful ſoil, capable of immortal productions, deſerving and richly repaying all our labour of cultivation.

Thus

Thus the ancient Greeks and Romans were improved in youth.—Books indeed were then few, and only transcribed, (for printing was not invented) but by that means they studied them more, and made the sentiments and style more their own. It is well known, that Demosthenes wrote Thucydides eight times over. How extraordinary his own compositions! yet so refined were his Athenian audience, they could feel the force, and relish the beauty of every sentence.* Cicero imbibed Demosthenes's spirit, but is much more diffuse in style, as the Romans were barbarians compared with the polished Athenians. Nay far more polished the Athenians, than any nation now on earth, as appears from their reception of Socrates, though poor and in rags, only for his excellent reasoning and philosophy, without any oratorial flourishes. But it is indisputable, that a Socrates now, would be among us despised, while any bawling enthusiast, any boaster of new errors, or reviver of old ones refuted a thousand times before, or even a quack mountebank, or a man pretending to go into a bottle, will find a gaping crowd of British, Dutch, and American followers.

But as the American taste so much improves for acquiring learning, in proportion as this is diffused through our country, if properly cultivated, this stupid and despicable ignorance and littleness of soul, will vanish from our United States.

Hence appears the importance of rightly conducting the various seminaries of learning so generally set up in our new world. The hope of the next generation depends on the parents,† teachers,‡ and pupils themselves, who must all conspire in this great work; assisted by the legislators of every state, who will give them every encouragement and support, to provide for tutors in sciences, morality, and religion, with due premiums and honours, to excite and reward superior merit, &c. The private examinations should be freqnent and severe, the public commencements splendid and honourable. Then gentlemen and ladies, well pleased with their mental and ocular entertainment, will be lavish in praise of learning, and be encouraged to promote such institutions; and thus encrease the numbers in the path, conducting to wisdom and virtue.

The characters of the professors chiefly raise the credit of universities, &c. But the duties of these most learned, pious, prudent, polite, and zealously active for enlightening the world, I attempt not to shew; it is a subject too great for me, and attempted by others: I only suggest mistakes, which are too much overlooked among us.

I would further therefore observe, that perhaps no youth goes through a course of learning, without sometimes growing weary and discouraged with his task; then the parents must be firm and prevent it, while the teachers should comfort and encourage. Moderate diversions are necessary for the health of body and mind, but the student must beware lest its excess proves the gulph of time, the poison of his mind, and

* "Atticorum aures teretes & religiosæ."—CICERO. "Sapor Atticus—thymum "redolens." QUINTILIAN.

† "Maxima debetur puero reverentia." JUVENAL.

‡ "Quam venerationem parentibus meis debeo, eandem illis præceptoribus generis "humani a quibus tanti boni initia fluxerunt." SENECA.

sink

ſink every manly power into contemptible effeminacy.

While boys are taught the learned languages, with the utmoſt critical exactneſs, the example of the late Rev. Dr. Alliſon, deſerves imitation, (in every ſeminary of learning) who in every leſſon laid hold of ſome expreſſion to teach ſome uſeful knowledge in ſome of the ſciences, ſo that his pupils were very generally conſiderable philoſophers, before the claſſics were finiſhed: Theſe epiſodes not only diverted and pleaſe, but greatly improved the mind. Beſides this, he obliged them all to read Pantheon, geography, rhetoric, the Roman and Greek Antiquities and their revolutions, in all which they were frequently catechiſed.*—At leaſt boys ſhould in every claſſic ſhew every elegant and fine figure, and turn, what is polite, true wit, or true ſublime.—After the example of that greateſt and beſt of human teachers, youths ſhould from firſt to laſt every night compoſe a long exerciſe, as tranſlations of Engliſh into Latin, or Latin into Engliſh; writing one night a theme, another a deſcription in verſe—another an epiſtle—another abridging a paper out of the Spectator, then turning the above into Latin, &c.—And when more advanced, writing and delivering declamations, holding ſyllogiſtic theſis and diſputations. One afternoon weekly, was devoted to geography and hiſtory, and Saturday morning to public orations.† I have recorded theſe things as the beſt model, from that great man, to whoſe inſtructions and unwearied zeal in promoting learning, we are indebted for moſt of the real learning in our country.

May the United Columbian States, ever perſevere in that laudable deſire of knowledge, which indicates a liberal mind, and in that generous ambition, which is indeed an excellent characteriſtic of virtue! May our youths be inſpired with warm deſires after the flights of learning, virtue, piety, and beneficence!—May they apply themſelves with unwearied diligence, induſtry to the law of our Being, the demand of nature and reaſon, and nature's God.—Their years of youth will have laſting memorials.‡ Their diligence in learning, with their piety to God, modeſty, docility, ſincerity, and benevolence, are the true foundation of future greatneſs, uſefulneſs and honour.

Lewes, 9ber 5, 1786. M. W.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Conſiderations on the Alterations made on the Face of the Earth by Atterations.

MR. Ray, in his phyſico-theological diſcourſes, page 25, ſays, that the ſea gains by inundations in ſome places, as much as it loſes by atterations in others, which aſſertion I believe he advanced too

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* "Nec ſolum hoc ipſe debit docere præceptor, ſed frequenter interrogare, & judicium diſcipulorum experiri.—Nam quid aliud agimus docendo eos, quam ne ſemper docendi ſint?" QUINTILIAN.

† Here I would propoſe only one improvement, the uſing leſs ſeverity of correction, and more exciting old Heſiod's good contention, a noble emulation to excel, and contending for the uppermoſt place in the claſs in every leſſon.

‡ "Quo ſemul eſt imbuta recens, ſervabit odorem, teſta diu." HORACE.

haſtily,

haſtily, without duly conſidering all the requiſites; and that from a ſtrict examination of ſuch facts as we can found a judgment on, ſufficient evidences will be found that the land has encroached on the ſea, ever ſince our terraqueous globe received its preſent external appearance, whether at or before the deluge; and that this muſt always be a conſequence of the new ſtate of the earth and its atmoſphere.

My reaſon for embracing this opinion is, that we have ſtrong and evident tokens of the ſeas receding in ſeveral parts of the world, from its former bounds to a conſiderable extent, but none of ſuch inundations as would balance the loſs. I ſhall not conſider the overflowings and atterations of ſmall tracts, ſuch as the Goodwin-ſands on the coaſt of England, the grounds gained by the fens of Ely, or at Ravenna in Italy, as poſſibly in theſe inſtances the loſs and gain may be nearly equal; but confine myſelf to thoſe large tracts which hiſtory, tradition, or manifeſt tokens evince to have formerly been portions of the ſea, though now inhabited lands; ſuch are the maritime parts of North America, Flanders, Holland, the Delta of Egypt, and many others in every quarter of the globe, which I am obliged to omit, not having data ſufficient to ground a calculation on.

That the eaſtern coaſts of North America, from the ſouthern parts of New England to the extreme point of Florida, and along its ſouthern ſhores are encroachments on the ſea, many things demonſtrate. Firſt, the ſurface of the country, which is low and level, not only near the ſhores, but in many places for one or two hundred miles back, and is juſt ſuch a land as we muſt conceive formed of a variety of light ſubſtances, waſhed from higher grounds by torrents and floods, and afterwards depoſited where thoſe waters were retarded in their courſe by the evenneſs of the ſurface over which they flowed, or impeded by other cauſes, as the flux of the ſea, and continued ſtagnant for ſome time. Secondly, at Philadelphia, forty miles from the ſea, in a direct line, and 150 up the river, and in its neighbourhood, ſand, like that on the ſhores, and leaves of trees, are generally found at ſome depth under the ſurface; nor is this circumſtance peculiar to Philadelphia, but general to the ſouthward thereof. Thirdly, floods pouring down from high grounds are always turbid, ſweeping away all ſuch things found in their courſe, as are not capable, by their gravity, of reſiſting their violence; but when they reach the lower grounds, where they expand themſelves, or their courſe is retarded for want of a ſufficient declivity, and conſequently their power of keeping thoſe matters afloat, which occaſions their depoſiting them. This is ſtrongly confirmed by the following fact, communicated to me by a gentleman of veracity in Philadelphia, who ſhewed me a piece of the tree, with ore inſerted therein.

Some men working in an iron mine, at Buſh creek, near the head of Cheſapeak-bay in Maryland, found the trunk of an oak tree, thirty feet under ground, fixed by its roots in its natural erect poſition, into which the ore had inſinucted itſelf. This can be accounted for no otherwiſe, than by a gradual riſing of the earth about the tree: I ſuppoſe gradual, becauſe if it had been owing to any violent concuſſion, as of an earthquake, ſtorm, &c. it is probable the tree would have been overturned.

overturned. This likewise shews, that the formation of the ore, must have been posterior to the time of the tree's growth, to the size in which it was found, and also to the raising of the earth.

I have often heard it asserted, that earth taken at a considerable distance under the surface, and exposed to air, produced plants of the same kind as those found in the neighbourhood, from seeds probably buried when the ground was formed, at the creation, or deluge. Possibly the constituent particles of metals may be disseminated through the earth, and only want a proper matrix, or some other requisite, to unite and form iron, &c. this seems probable, from what Frefier says he learned from the Spaniards in South America. "The inhabitants affirm "that the earth breeds; that is, "that gold is continually grow-"ing; because 60 or 80 years after "it has been washed, they find "almost as much gold as they did "at first." Voyage to the South Sea, page 134.

The river Mississippi has considerably extended its channel, and the increment seems to have been more rapid here than in any other known place, occasioned by atterations; for the Balise, which in 1734, was at the mouth of the river, by the time the Spaniards took possession of New Orleans in 1766, was two miles up it; and Don Antonio D'Ulloa, caused some buildings to be erected on an island in one of the mouths of the river, which island had no existence 20 years before.

Not only the swampy banks, that now confine the channel of the river, but also the sea shores on both sides, and for a considerable extent inland, appear to be acquisitions from the sea, though formed, at least in part, in a manner different from that by land floods; the present barren, sandy and gravelly shores of this country, rather indicate an accession of these two from the sea, by the daily flood thereof, and by tempests, which may have been the origin of all the acquired lands in Florida and Louisiana, every part of which probably was at some period, the bounds of the sea. Over these barren substances, the land floods have deposited considerable coats of earthy matters, which now form some of the richest lands in the world; at least this appears to have been the case, from Du Pratz Hist. de la Louisiana, tom. 1, p. 156, and other places. It is true Puttman does not take notice of the crystaline sands lying under the surface of the earth, but the silence of an author, particularly in a point so easily overlooked, is at best but a negative evidence opposed to the positive testimony of another. There is reason to think these new lands are of a very considerable depth, probably below the present bottom of the Mississippi, which Puttman says is 60 fathom deep above the bar, with a muddy bottom; which bottom seems to have been formed by foreign substances, carried down by the waters; as the bed of the sea, on this coast, consists of sand and gravel; consequently, that the river has not sunk a channel for itself, but that the adjoining lands have been raised to their present height; and that the bottom of the river rises in proportion, as its banks are raised by the same cause.

It may be objected, that though the lands on the eastern shores of North America, are generally low and level, yet they are not invariably so, as there are in some places, hills to be found at no very great

diſtances from the ſea; to which I anſwer, that thoſe hills are few, and become more ſcarce as the land tends to the ſouthward, and that they probably are owing to iſlands and promontories. If credit is to be given to ancient hiſtory, the Pharos of Alexandria, in Egypt, formerly ſtood on an iſland, at ſome diſtance from the continent, and now united thereto. From the general courſe of the higher lands in the country, now under conſideration, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe the coaſt tended much more to the weſtward than it now does.

That the part of Lower Egypt, formerly diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Delta, was an acquiſition from the ſea, is not a novel opinion; but was that of Herodotus and other ancient writers; nay ſome have extended this ſuppoſition to all Lower Egypt, as far as the mountains, which opinion might be ſupported by many of the arguments uſed in regard to the lands borderdering on the Miſſiſſippi.

Many circumſtances too tedious to mention, and from what has been already ſaid, unneceſſary, may be found in Mr. Ray's work before cited, and in page 212 thereof, which make it highly probable, that Flanders and Holland were formerly covered by the ſea; to which may be added ſundry other parts of the globe; ſuch is that part of South America, called Guiana, as appears from Dr. Bancroft's deſcription thereof; alſo Beauplain, in his account of the Ukraine, ſays, "There are grounds to conjecture, or rather certain proofs, that the plains on the other ſide the Boriſthenes, which ſtretch out as far as Muſcovy, were once all under water, as appears by the anchors and other tokens found about Luſſuza, upon the river Sula." Churchill's Col. Voy. v. 1 p. 449. Ulloa, in his Voyage to South America, ſays, "The ſoil (about Lima and that part of Peru, called Valles, which is a ſtrip of 25 or 30 leagues breadth, and ſeveral days journey in length, between the Cordilleras and the ſea) is ſtony and ſandy; that is, conſiſts of ſmooth flints and pebbles, which are ſo numerous, that, as other ſoils are entirely rock, ſand or earth, this is wholly of the above ſtones, and in ſome parts prove very inconvenient to travellers, whether in a carriage or on horſeback. The arable lands have a ſtratum of about a foot or two of earth, but below that, the whole conſiſts entirely of ſtones. From this circumſtance, the ſimilarity of all the neighbouring coaſts, and the bottom of the ſea, the whole ſpace may be concluded to have been formerly covered by the ocean, to the diſtance of three or four leagues, or even further beyond its preſent limits. This is particularly obſervable in a bay, about five leagues north of Callas, called Marques; where, in all appearance, not many years ſince, the ſea covered about half a league of what is now called Terra Firma, and the extent of a league and a half along the coaſts. The rocks in the moſt inland parts of this bay are perforated and ſmoothed like thoſe waſhed by the waves; a ſufficient proof, that the ſea formed theſe large cavities, and undermined ſuch prodigious maſſes as lie on the ground by its continual eliſion; and and it ſeems natural to think that the like muſt have happened in the country contiguous to Lima; and the parts conſiſting of pebbles, like thoſe at the bottom of the adjacent ſea, were formerly covered by the water." If all the extenſive plain between

between the Andes and the ſea, was examined by as curious and capable a traveller as Mr. D'Ulloa, it is probable he would diſcover ſtriking indications of the whole being new land. I have further to remark on this laſt account, that the atterations muſt have been ſimilar to thoſe on the coaſts of Louiſiana, and Florida, partly owing to the operations of the ſea, partly to land floods.

Not having ſufficient information concerning all theſe atterations, on which to found calculations, I ſhall confine myſelf to a few, viz. The eaſtern coaſt of North America, Flanders with Holland, and the Delta of Egypt.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN a late excurſion I made through the ſouthern ſtates, I was kindly entertained at the houſe of Col. ——, in —— county, in the ſtate of ———. The morning after my arrival at his houſe, happening to be Sunday, the Colonel propoſed to me to accompany him with his family to church, aſſuring me at the ſame time that their parſon was a very entertaining preacher, and that both his ſubjects, and his ſermons, were different from the hackneyed texts, and diſcourſes, which we generally hear in places of public worſhip. I readily conſented to my friend's propoſal, and had no reaſon to repent it. The parſon was a neat little man.—His manner was graceful and pleaſing.—His text and ſermon were both of a piece, and full of original matter.—I devoured every word of it, and upon my return to Col. ———'s in the evening, ſat down and committed the ſubſtance of it to writing, nearly I believe in his own words.—If you think the publication of it will amuſe any of your readers, you are welcome to it from yours, &c.

A CUSTOMER.

Account of a Curious Sermon.

"AND Rachael ſaid unto Ja-
"cob give me children, or
"elſe I die, and Jacob's anſwer was
"kindled againſt Rachel." Geneſis xxx.—Part of the 1ſt and 2d verſes.

FROM theſe words, my brethren, I ſhall beg leave to make a few obſervations, which may tend to unfold ſome new ideas of the female character.

The firſt remark that occurs, is the unreaſonableneſs and folly of Rachel's requeſt to her huſband. She aſks for children as the condition of her life. "Give me chil-
"dren, ſays ſhe, or elſe I die."
Ah! weak and inconſiderate woman!—Little didſt thou know the dreadful connection that was eſtabliſhed in the book of fate, between thy death and the birth of children. But Heaven often curſes human folly, by anſwering its prayers. Rachel's deſires for an increaſe of her family are gratified, but alas! Rachel knows only a ſhort lived joy from this event. She dies in childbed with her ſecond ſon—Her lovely boy drops from her breaſt.—His ſmiling infancy, and prattling childhood afford her no pleaſure—for

Rachel's

Rachel's remains have deſcended into the grave, and mixed with the clods of the valley.

A ſecond remark that is ſuggeſted by the words of my text, is, that upon certain occaſions, anger is a neceſſary paſſion, and that it may be exerciſed with peculiar propriety, by huſbands, when the folly of their wives require it. Jacob was a man of uncommon dignity and character.—He was wiſe, prudent, and religious—and yet Jacob was *angry*. He was a fond and indulgent huſband—and yet he was angry at *his wife*. For we read, that the anger of Jacob was kindled againſt Rachel. But let us examine a little further, and enquire in what manner Jacob diſcovers and gives vent to his anger. Does he ſtamp upon the floor, and call his wife by any improper names?—No. Does he drag her acroſs the floor by the hair of her head, or threaten to throw her behind the fire?—No. Does he pinch her—or kick her—or beat her with his fiſt?—No—for Jacob was a brave man, and never diſgraced his character as a ſoldier by ſtriking a woman. He rebukes his wife by reaſoning with her.—"Am I (ſays he) in God's ſtead, "who hath with-held from thee the "fruit of the womb?"

Learn hence, ye huſbands, from the example of Jacob, to treat your wives as reaſonable creatures.—In this way only you will not only reform them, but ſecure their perpetual eſteem and affection for you.

We have beheld the end of Rachel, the wife of Jacob; but unhappily for mankind, her poſterity did not die with her. There are Rachels ſtill alive in every part of the world. While one cries out, give me children, or elſe I die—there are hundreds of her deſcendants, who cry out, give me *no more* children, or elſe I die. Nor is this all—how many wives do we find, who urge their requeſts to their huſbands, with the ſame powerful, and, as they ſuppoſe, diſtreſſing argument. Give me, ſays one, a new houſe, or elſe I die—Give me, ſays a ſecond, another houſe-wench, or elſe I die—Give me, ſays a third, a weekly rout, or elſe I die—Give me, ſays a fourth, a trip to the Virginia Springs, or elſe I die—Give me, ſays a fifth, a winter in New York or Philadelphia, or elſe I die—Give me, ſays a ſixth, a ſervice of plate, or elſe I die—Give me, ſays a ſeventh, a ſet of china, or elſe I die—Give me, ſays an eighth, a new ſilk gown, or elſe I die—Give me, ſays a ninth—But I forbear, for the day would fail me, ſhould I attempt to enumerate all the inſtances of female folly and extravagance, which diſplay themſelves in conjugal and domeſtic life.

I ſhall conclude with one remark, which I hope, will be profitable to the ladies, who compoſe a part of my audience—and that is, that this kind of petulance never fails to cool the affections of huſbands. Of this we have a ſtriking proof in the conduct of Jacob: we read, that his wife died on her journey with him to Ephrath. But we read of no marks of reſpect paid to her memory, by a ſplendid or even a decent funeral. We do not find that Jacob ſecludes himſelf, even for a ſingle day, from his ordinary purſuits, in order to mourn over her. We only read that he placed a pillar of ſtone over her grave—probably to prevent her riſing from her grave, to teaze him with her ill-humour—and hence probably, may be derived the origin of TOMBSTONES.

Deſcription

The Ruby crowned Wren of America

Description of the RUBY-CROWNED WREN *of America, from Edwards's Natural History.*

THE bird in the annexed plate is the Ruby-crowned Wren. The bill is black: The head, upper side of the neck, back, and rump, are of a darkish olive green colour, deeper on the head, and lighter on the rump: On the top of the head it hath a spot of an exceeding fine red or ruby colour; the whole under side, from the bill to the tail, is of a lightish yellow, or cream colour, a little darker on the throat and breast than on the belly: The covert-feathers of the wings are of an olive colour, with cream-coloured tips, which form two lines a-cross each wing: The three quills next the back are black and dusky, with cream-coloured edges; the remainder of the quills are also blackish, with narrow greenish yellow edges: The bottoms of the quills, where the light tips of the covert-feathers fall on them, are wholly black: The inner covert feathers of the wings are cream-coloured; the insides of the quills ash-coloured, with narrow light edges on their inner webs: The tail is blackish, the feathers being edged with yellow-green; the tail beneath is ash-coloured; the legs, feet and claws are dusky. This description is of the cock bird. The hen of the same species was brought with it, and differs from it in no respect, but wanting the red spot on the head.

This bird was sent from Pennsylvania, by my friend Mr. William Bartram. By its superior size, and the spot on its head, I take it to be a distinct species, differing from the Golden-crowned Wren, and what hath never yet been figured or described.

Upon the Vanity and Ambition of the Human Mind.

"CICERO, in the first book of his Tusculans, shews ingeniously the falsity of the judgments we form concerning the duration of the human life compared with eternity. To give the more force to his reasoning, he quotes a passage from the Natural History of Aristotle, touching a kind of insects that are common upon the banks of the Hypanis,* who never live beyond the day in which they are produced.

"To pursue the idea of this elegant writer, let us suppose that one of the most robust of these Hypanians (so they are called in history) was, according to his own notions, as ancient as time itself; that he had begun to exist at break of day, and by the extraordinary force of his constitution, had been able to support the fatigues of an active life through the number of seconds in ten or twelve hours. During such a long course of instants, by experience, and his reflections on all he had seen, he must have acquired very sublime wisdom. He looks upon his fellow-creatures who died about noon as happily delivered from the great number of inconveniences to which old age is subject. He has astonishing traditions to relate to his grand-children, concerning facts that were prior to all the memorials of their nation. The young swarm, composed of beings who may have already lived a full hour, approach with respect this venerable sire, and hear his instructive discourses with admiration. Every thing that

* A river of Scythia, at present called the Bog. Aristotle says, that there are small animals upon the river Hypanis, which live but a day.

he

he relates to them will appear a prodigy to that generation, whose life is so very short; the space of a day will seem the greatest duration of time; and day-break, in their chronology, will be called the great æra of the creation.

"Let us now suppose this venerable insect, this Nestor of the Hypanis, a little before his death, and about the hour of sun set, assembling all his descendants, friends, and acquaintance, to impart to them his last dying thoughts, and give them his final advice. They repair from all parts under the vast shelter of a mushroom, and the departing sage addresses himself to them in the following manner:

"Friends and countrymen, I perceive that the longest life must have an end. The term of mine is arrived, and I do not regret my fate, since my age was become a burden to me, and to me there was no longer any thing new under the sun. The revolutions and calamities that have desolated my country, the great number of particular accidents, to which we are all subject, the infirmities that afflict our race, and the misfortunes that have happened to me in my own family; all that I have seen in the course of a long life, has but too well taught me this grand truth—that no happiness, placed on things which do depend on us, can be secure or durable. The uncertainty of life is great. One whole generation perished by a sharp wind. A multitude of our heedless youth were swept off into the waters by an unexpected fresh gale. What terrible deluges have I seen happen by a sudden shower! Our most solid coverings are not proof against a storm of hail. A dark cloud makes the most courageous hearts to tremble. I lived in the first ages, and conversed with insects of a taller stature, a stronger constitution, and I may add, of more profound wisdom, than any of those in the present generation. I beseech you to give credit to my last words, when I assure you, that the same sun, which now appears beyond the water, and seems to be not far distant from the earth; that very sun I have formerly seen in the middle of the heavens, casting down his rays directly upon us. The earth was much more enlightened in those past ages, the air much warmer, and your ancestors much more sober and mroe virous. Though my senses are impaired, my memory is not, and I can assure you that glorious being has motion. I saw his first rising over the summit of that mountain, and I began my life about the same time that he began his immense career. For a great many ages he advanced along the heavens with a prodigious heat, and a brightness of which you can have no idea, a brightness that would certainly have been to you insupportable. But now, by his decline, and a sensible diminution of his vigour, I foresee that all nature will soon be at an end, and that the world will be buried in darkness in less than an hundred minutes.

"Alas! my friends, how did I formerly flatter myself with the deceitful hope of living for ever upon this earth! How magnificent were the cells which I dug for my habitation! What confidence did I not put in the firmness of my members, the springs of my joints, and the strength of my wings! But I have lived long enough for nature and for glory: None of those whom I leave behind me, will have the same satisfaction in this age of darkness and decay, which I see is already begun."

For

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

On the Use of Oxen in Husbandry.

THE use of horses in husbandry, could not be so general here, if the farmers would think for themselves. That oxen would be of equal utility (beast for beast) in point of working, is a fact decided by the experience of old countries. This being granted, the four following proofs of the superior convenience and profit of cattle must give an undoubted preference to them.

1st. To a new settler, the cost of stocking his farm with oxen is much less than with horses.

2d. The facility of feeding oxen, also gives them the preference—although clean, they will eat a coarser food than horses, and less in quantity.

3d. They are more hardy, and less subject to disease; and they can better endure labour, inclemency of weather, and the unavoidable exposure in new settlements.

4th. With loss of sight, old age, or a broken limb, they will command, if fat, a price equal to their original value.

As the strength of your cattle and their value to the butcher, depend entirely on the shape, strict attention must be observed in the choice of your breeding stock. The form which should be the criterion of a cow, bull, or ox, is that of a hogshead, truly circular, with small and as short legs as possible; the smaller the bones, the truer will be the make of the beast—the quicker will it fatten—and the weight we may easily conceive, will have a larger proportion of valuable meat. —Flesh, not bone, is the butcher's object; and strength, not size, is the farmer's.

To make the ox most serviceable, you must begin with him when a calf; handle it frequently, treat it gently, and feed it well. If you have room, it should be housed with your cows; and should have a separate stall early. It must be broken to labour by degrees, and early put into harness;* but only used as leader to a light load for a year, before it shares the labour of a farm. The slowness of an ox appears to be the only objection; and this will be effectually removed by the above treatment and care in breaking them.

Should the above induce only a few to adopt the use of cattle, experience of their superior utility, must make it general. V.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

NO people seem more ingenious in devising expedients to accomplish their purposes than the Americans. I was, a few evenings ago, in company with my friend, Roger Tike, a man of vivacity and parts. In the course of the evening, our conversation turned upon *preaching*, a subject which he seemed to have revolved in his mind with some attention, and to consider as very interesting. He mentioned the usual inefficacy of preaching, with more than common concern, and suggested some hints, which appear to me original, and may be useful to the public.

Roger, in the early part of his life, had studied anatomy, and had been accustomed to ascribe all the differences in the minds of man to the different organization of their

* By this means, their strength is entirely applied to the draught of the load, and not divided as with yokes.

bodies.

bodies. This idea led him to think that ſome improvement might be made in preaching, by claſſing together people of ſimilar diſpoſitions, and furniſhing each claſs with a ſuitable preacher. He ſuppoſes it very injudicious to oblige people of all ages and habits, to ſwallow equal quantities of the ſame food.

He propoſes that *old* people ſhould always hear an *old* preacher; becauſe the ſucceſſion of ideas is, in them, much ſlower, than in young perſons, and conſequently they need a ſlow ſucceſſion of words. Beſides the word sthat fall from the lips of a venerable father, have more weight and authority than from a young gay preacher, whatever his merit may be.

People of *dull phlegmatic* temper, my friend Tike ſuppoſes, ſhould ſit under a pulpit-thumper—a man of ſtrong lungs and a lively imagination—by whoſe voice and deſcriptions, a briſk circulation of the fluids may be produced. He obſerves that a view of hell, properly exhibited, is an excellent *lethar-fuge*.

For hearers of a more *ſleepy* complexion, he would provide a pulpit-ſtory-teller. He ſays a good ſtory is an infallible *anti-ſleepetic*—(a term well underſtood by the profeſſion) and he proves it by the example of children, who will keep awake a long winter's evening to hear ſtories.

The proud, iraſcible, and ſelf-ſufficient claſs of people, Tike ſuppoſes, will ſit moſt patiently under a diſciple of Cheſterfield. In order to ſave ſuch from perdition, it is neceſſary to coax, flatter, and fineſſe. If theſe people are told of their faults directly, or their opinion and inclinations contradicted, they will certainly go to Hell, for the pleaſure of having *their own way*.

People of a lively imagination and accuſtomed to high life, ſhould be furniſhed with a flowery preacher—one who would ſpeak as faſt as they think. Hearers of this claſs cannot profit under a ſlow ſpeaker—for the courſe of their ideas is interrupted—and they are apt to wander in thought. Such preachers ſhould ſay a great deal in *fifteen minutes*.

Roger ſuggeſts another improvement—he ſuppoſes their ſermons will be more highly reliſhed, if in their deſcriptions of Heaven, the preacher will ſubſtitute the word *Play-houſe*, inſtead of *New Jeruſalem*, and *concerts* inſtead of the *ſongs of the heavenly choirs*. He aſſerts that not one in ten will miſs of Heaven, if operas and Harlequin's frolics are to be acted there.

For perſons of weak nerves, my friend thinks it will be neceſſary to provide a very modeſt preacher; one whoſe voice ſhall be ſoft and harmonious; whoſe action and deſcriptions, moderate. He ſays, he has known ſome women have the *vapors* for two days, after hearing a ſermon, filled with horrible images, delivered with thundering pulpit eloquence. Heaven will be tempting to ſuch people, if they can be certain of lolling upon *ſofas*, when they get there.

My friend Roger ſuggeſts farther, that it might be well to ſeparate the ladies from the gentlemen—that there ſhould be no man at the ladies' church, except the preacher. This he ſuppoſes will *fix* their attention, and make them devout. And he is inclined to think that a young, ſprightly, genteel man, will make more converts, than an old faſhioned divine.

Theſe are ſome of the hints, which my friend ſuggeſted, and if they appear to you calculated for public benefit; pleaſe to communicate them. I am, &c.

A Lover of Religion.

Some

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

[*Continued from page* 216.]

WE have a power over ourſelves, not well underſtood, but known by the name of ſelf-command. It is not properly the ſway of any one affection however noble, nor the ſupremacy of right reaſon, or of moral ſenſe, but a faculty of the ſoul, by which the commands of reaſon and virtue are carried into execution, in ſpite of oppoſing paſſions. Thoſe, who have long neglected the cultivation of this noble power, are impotent in their averſions and deſires, fall helpleſs under every difficulty, and often with excellent ſenſe and fine feelings act a wretched part; whereas thoſe heroes, who can conquer themſelves, have attained to a perfection more than human. We cannot expect to acquire the ſame controul over all our paſſions, nor are we always ſupported by ſtrong motives of duty, intereſt, honour, &c. but it is evident, how much every perſon may do, by a ſtrict diſcipline over himſelf. This is a great article of education. Nothing unreaſonable ſhould be required from a child; but make them perſevere in an appointed taſk, and ſubmit with patience under ſufferings and diſappointments; they will then tread the rugged path of life with eaſe and firmneſs. Some children have an unaccountable antipathy againſt certain kinds of food, which on many occaſions may prove a great diſadvantage: I have known ſenſible and tender parents conquer this, ſo as even to render thoſe aliments delicious. It may not always be practicable; but theſe examples prove, what perſeverance can do. Again, there are perſons ſo ſqueamiſh, that they cannot take neceſſary medicines in a painful and dangerous diſeaſe, owing to the indulgence of their ſilly mothers, who would as lief have given the ſweet creatures poiſon as to pour the bitter draught down their throats.

Men of cultivated underſtandings have a great ſuperiority in the conduct of the paſſions, over the rude and ignorant. The habit of reflection in the firſt, has a ſedative effect, and alſo points out the conſequences of ſentiments and actions on the various branches of our intereſt; whereas, the latter follow a blind inſtinct, and plunge headlong into a train of calamities, from which their awakened reaſon would have ſhrunk with horror.

The efficacy of religion and morality is unqueſtionable. Many of the irregular paſſions, appetites, and humours, which cauſe ſo much artificial miſery, are in direct oppoſition to theſe; as they offend God, injure our fellow-creatures, debaſe human nature, or at leaſt are incompatible with the dignity of rational and immortal beings. It is the peculiar excellency of religion, to tear up the root of numberleſs miſeries, by requiring from its votaries a pure heart, and abſtaining from thoſe luſts which war againſt the ſoul, to check our eager purſuit of earthly vanities, the ſource of corroſive cares, and painful regrets; through all the ſtorms of mortal life to tranquillize the ſoul by confidence in HIM, who has numbered the hairs of our heads; without whoſe permiſſion not even a ſparrow can fall on the ground; and to mi-

tigate the ſevereſt pangs by an aſſurance, that our affliction, however tedious and heavy, is but light and for a moment in compariſon to an exceeding and eternal weight of glory. Few men, indeed, are under the perfect influence of religion; but a pious education, public worſhip, manners, laws and inſtitutions, tinctured with religious ſentiments, have ſtill a very happy effect on the generality of mankind, as every perſon, who has ſeen different countries, or various parts of the ſame country, will readily acknowledge.

Inordinate paſſions are often ſucceſsfully controuled by other affections; theſe ought then to be rouſed, when not immoral or hurtful. The great Author has provided this excellent poiſe in the human conſtitution. It is highly important for legiſlatures to underſtand it: Every individual ſhould call forth the reſources, which his own mind, and his perſonal circumſtances may furniſh againſt unhappy diſpoſitions. A perſon may, for inſtance, in the hour of ſober reflection, draw a pathetic picture of the diſgrace and wretchedneſs ſuch a conduct would draw upon him, how it would diſtreſs his parents, wife and children, &c. and peruſe it every morning, or in every trying temptation; the effect would certainly be excellent. The love of pleaſing, ſo generally reciprocal between the ſexes, may be rendered a powerful means for governing both. Who would be a blood, a fop, a debauchee, if ſuch characters were deſpiſed by the fair? What ladies would be croſs, idle, vain, extravagant, if by it they loſt their admirers? How often (ſays the elegant and judicious Mrs. Chapone) have I ſeen a girl preparing for a ball, unable to ſatisfy her own vanity, fret over every ornament ſhe puts on, quarrel with her maid, with her clothes, her hair; and growing ſtill more unlovely, as ſhe grew more croſs, be ready to fight with her looking-glaſs, for not making her as handſome as ſhe wiſhed to be. She did not conſider, that the traces of this ill humour on her countenance would be a greater diſadvantage to her appearance, than any defect in her dreſs, or even than the plaineſt features enlivened by joy and good humour.

Tho' the ſtrongeſt bodily conſtitutions are ſometimes attended with worthleſs minds, yet health of body and ſoul goes often together: valetudinarians are generally peeviſh, dejected, fickle, capricious. All nervous complaints occaſion an amazing perturbation of the paſſions, groundleſs fears, ſtrange appetites, unaccountable antipathies againſt the moſt agreeable objects, and ſometimes againſt the neareſt friends. Some very placid children have become croſs and ill-natured after a ſpell of ſickneſs; and even grown perſons have been much altered in their temper, by acute diſtempers, which left no perceptible change in the body; the alteration is however ſometimes for the better, which never is the caſe in chronical diſeaſes. Some tempers are remarkably unſettled; their paſſions ebb and flow at a ſtrange rate; dullneſs and energy, hopes and fears, love and diſguſt, joy and ſadneſs, ſucceed in rapid tranſitions. Are not theſe in a great meaſure derived from the bodily conſtitution; as we obſerve them more frequently in children and weakly females? Wrathful and melancholy diſpoſitions, no doubt, are alſo influenced by ſomething in the blood or other humours, the nerves, or ſtructure of certain parts. Acidity in the ſtomach attends ſome

kinds

kinds of madnefs and melancholy. Peevifh and irafcible perfons have frequently a heat in their blood, and complain of fomething ftinging in their flefh. A delicate texture of the lungs and breaft inclines for the foft and tender melancholy; hence in fighing we feel thofe parts deeply affected: It has been obferved, that the confumption is very incident to perfons of amiable affectionate difpofitions, and tender forrrows often end in this diforder.

Air, diet, exercife, and other phyfical caufes greatly affect the paffions. Low fpirits, fays Shenftone, are often nothing but checked perfpiration. This diforder prevails therefore fo much in England, and other variable climates. Catching of cold caufes in America more real mifery, than a war or fome other great national calamity can do. This no doubt appears to many a filly paradox; but let us confider its frequency and real effects. Every hundreth perfon at leaft, that is, about 30,000 people, are at all times much affected; and afflicted with head-aches, rheumatic pains, flow fevers, cholics, fores in various parts of the body, tormenting pains of the ears, teeth, and jaws, and other diforders proceeding from this caufe; two or three of which jointly, not feldom attack a perfon. Liftleffnefs, dejection, ill-humour, invade the mind in fome people, to a degree of infanity. I have known perfons under thofe fad effects of a great cold tormenting themfelves and all around them for feveral days. Intoxication, efpecially from ardent liquors, is very apt to kindle choleric paffions. Both gluttons and drunkards are dejected in the intervals of debauchery; the one from the crudities of his vitiated ftomach, the other, from the neceffary finking of the fpirits. Some tempers languifh under exceffive heat, but it inflames the angry. 'Nothing,' fays Dr. Swift, 'makes me fo exceffively peevifh as hot weather: I was fo miferably hot, that I was in as perfect a paffion as ever I was in my life, at the greateft affront or provocation.' [See 10th vol. page 247. And again, ditto 257.] 'It was fo hot in May, I was not able to endure it; I was miferable every moment, and found myfelf difpofed to be peevifh and quarrelfome: I believe a very hot country would make me ftark mad.'

It is dangerous to fuffer a fingle paffion to engrofs the mind. By this the moft trifling objects may acquire power enough to deftroy health, content, and reafon. The vigour and fire of foul, for want of proper materials, worry and confume herfelf. A favourite object may indeed, in fome cafes, conftitute the principal occupation and happinefs of life; but then we ought, before engaging too deeply, have great fecurity againft difappointment, or fortify the mind againft it. After all, it is beft to have at leaft two or three darling gratifications, that we may have a moral certainty of keeping at leaft one to the grave.

In this chequered life, it is often neceffary to purchafe enjoyments by confiderable fufferings; but we fhould confider, how far thefe may fpoil our temper, blunt our happy fenfations, and difpofe us for anger, folicitude and fadnefs. It is wifdom to prefer violent but fhort pains to long uneafinefs: the firft invigorate the mind, and give a fuperior relifh to fucceeding pleafures; whereas the latter oppreffes the fprings of life and poifons the fource of joy. Many perfons, tempted by a fplendid but diftant profpect into a troublefome

troublefome courfe of life, have been fo wearied and exhaufted, as to have no relifh for the dear bought honours, pleafures and riches, when at laft obtained. Who would not rather have daily bread, than wait for delicacies, till he can neither chew nor digeft them.

Wrong information, prejudices, ignorance of material circumftances, often occafion groundlefs fears, regrets, animofity, &c. This is one great reafon why the lower claffes of men are more liable to fufpicions, quarrels, and panics. A profligate demagogue can often fet half a nation mad, render them furious and defperate. Unhappy, violent paffions blind the underftanding, and ftun the very fenfes. Some knowledge in the calculation of chances, would be very beneficial to every perfon; as moft events of life are only more or lefs probable, and in general there is more reafon for hope than fear. Young recruits feldom rival veteran foldiers, who by experience know that but few, comparatively, are killed or wounded. Some evils, however, are fo tremendous, that few can view them with a fteady eye, however improbable they may be. In mercy to human weaknefs, Providence has therefore darkened fome parts of our path through mortal life; but let us advance without fear; an unerring hand fhall guide us fafe to thofe realms where pain fhall be no more, and where the endlefs joy fhall fuperfede the moft pleafing hopes.

Affociation of ideas is a wonderful and extenfive principle in the human fyftem; a fertile fource both of mifery and happinefs; and which accounts for numberlefs eccentricities of our life. We have as yet but a very imperfect theory of it, though a large volume of facts may eafily be collected. Simultaneous impreffions are, either by frequency, or the fuperior force of one, fo joined, as to be rivetted for a long time, or for ever. This connection is formed between fenfes and ideas the moft different; and often a fingle impreffion will fix it for life. Some perfons, who have once been in danger on the water, will never ftep into a boat, even when fully convinced of perfect fafety. Others have an invincible difguft againft fome difhes, becaufe they happened to eat them on the eve of ficknefs. The fight of a furgeon, who by a painful operation, refcued them from death, will throw fome people into dreadful agonies, in fpite of their warmeft gratitude. Our moral, religious, and political fentiments; our ideas of honour and fhame, wealth and poverty; delightful hopes and cruel apprehenfions; the deareft affections and bittereft animofities, are more or lefs moulded by this magic power. Well managed and affifted by a happy temper, it raifes a noble ftructure of felicity from flender materials, footh the fevereft afflictions, and fometimes even fweetens a bitter draught; corrupted by a wrong education and pernicious fafhions, it palls our beft enjoyments, and fheds a total darknefs on the days of forrow.

Mirth, amufement, bufinefs, pleafing landfcapes, and mufic, have, according to variety of temper, tafte, and circumftances, great effect on the affections. Paffions, that poffefs the mind, will not eafily be diverted by flight impreffions; the only cure is from new and deep engagements. Men intenfely occupied by public or private affairs, feldom brood afflictions. Laughter is often a better guard againft fpleen and anxiety, than the foundeft philofophy:

loſophy: It has even a phyſical effect to lighten the ſpirits, and enliven the bodily ſyſtem. Muſic has a peculiar efficacy to ſoften, compoſe, and harmonize the mind; and is an excellent remedy againſt angry, turbulent, gloomy paſſions. It alſo ſoothes the pangs of tender grief; but may ſometimes rivet it on the heart by the chains of pleaſing ſadneſs: this is alſo applicable to ſolemn ſcenes of nature.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Plain Thoughts on Home Manufactures.

THE conſequences of the prodigious importation of foreign commodities into the United States, ſince the peace, and that languor and want of concert in the ſeveral ſtates, which prevent the eſtabliſhment of a proper ſyſtem for the regulation of the American commerce, are ſeverely felt throughout the Union. Theſe are undoubtedly the ſources from which a great ſhare of the embarraſſments, both public and private, that have been, for ſome time paſt, experienced in this country, have arifen. The general prevalence of luxury and diſſipation, and the decay of public virtue among us, have concurred in producing theſe effects; which may be readily traced in the great decline of our ſhipping and other valuable branches of trade, the efflux of ſpecie, and the very high rate of exchange.

While the American ſtates were provinces of Great-Britain, they were conſidered not only as ſubordinate to her government; but it was expected that their intereſts ſhould give way to thoſe of the Britiſh people, whenever they might come into competition with each other. This principle was, on the part of the parent country, dictated by the moſt ſelfiſh policy; and acquieſced in, by the colonies, more from neceſſity than inclination. Its application was in nothing more evident, than with reſpect to the inſtitution of manufactures in America. At preſent it is not neceſſary to examine, how far the conduct of that government is conſiſtent with ſound policy, which ſhackles the commerce of a great portion of its dominions, under an idea of procuring thereby additional advantages to another part of the ſame empire.

But whatever arguments might have been uſed to juſtify the commercial ſyſtem, formed by Great Britain, for regulating the trade of this country, while we ſtood in the dependent relation of Britiſh plantations or colonies; yet, in our preſent ſtation, as an independent ſovereign people, the principles of our commercial œconomy, ſhould be rendered ſubſervient to our own national welfare. This is ſo obvious that it will not admit of a doubt. It is not my intention to go into any detail of reaſoning on the propriety or expediency of encouraging manufactures for home conſumption, in the United States: So many powerful arguments in favour of the meaſure, will ſuggeſt themſelves to every man who underſtands any thing of the ſubject, as to impreſs conviction on his mind. I will only obſerve, what cannot be well controverted, that the more we manufacture for ourſelves, the leſs occaſion

ſhall

ſhall we have for articles of * foreign fabric. To this the oppoſers of American manufactures may perhaps, object,—that, as we have large tracts of unſettled country, it would be more for the national benefit, that the people ſhould be employed in cultivating the unimproved lands, than in manufacturing goods; as, by this means, the quantity of our exports would be enlarged. But this objection is, in reality, ill founded; and, therefore, has no weight. For it will be readily admitted, by every perſon of common obſervation, that there are, and muſt neceſſarily continue to be, among us, great numbers of people, that are neither able, qualified, nor diſpoſed to follow the occupation of huſbandry; who might notwithſtanding, be † advantageouſly employed in carrying on various kinds of manufactures, according to their reſpective ages, ſexes, ſkill, abilities, and inclinations. Of this, deſcription, is a great proportion of thoſe who are born and bred in towns: and ample proviſion might be made for the increaſing numbers of this claſs of people, as alſo for mechanics and artizans migrating hither from Europe, by the inſtitution and proper encouragement of uſeful manufactories.

It cannot be expected that the eſtabliſhment of manufactures in this country, can be ſuddenly effected; things of ſo great magnitude require time to bring them to maturity. But it is high time that we ſhould make a beginning; and it is incumbent on every man of public ſpirit throughout the United States, to contribute, as far as he can; towards the attainment of an object of ſuch importance to his country. Until the price of labour ſhall become conſiderably reduced below the preſent rate, the product of ſome of our firſt eſſays in manufacturing will, unavoidably, be dearer than articles of the ſame kind imported from abroad. This will, however, regulate itſelf; as the number of working hands ſhall increaſe: and in the

* It is no conſtant rule that trade makes rich; for there may be a trade that impoveriſhes a nation:—As it is not often going to market that enriches the countryman, if, every time he comes there, he buys a greater value than he ſells, he grows the poorer the oftener he goes.—But the only and certain ſcale of riches, ariſing from trade in a nation, is the proportion of what is exported for the conſumption of others to what is imported for their own.—Sir William Temple's obſervations on the United Provinces.

† The winters in that climate (North-America) are long and ſevere; during which ſeaſon no labour can be done without doors. That application therefore of their ſervants labour to manufactures for home conſumption, which under any other circumſtances would be too dear for the product created by it, becomes under theſe circumſtances, all clear gains. And if the coloniſts cannot on one hand purchaſe foreign manufactures at any reaſonable price, or have not money to purchaſe with; and there are, on the other, many hands idle, which uſed to be employed in navigation; and all theſe, as well as the huſbandmen, want employment, theſe circumſtances will ſoon overbalance the difference of the rate of labour in Europe and in America. And if the colonies, under any future ſtate of adminiſtration which they ſee unequal to the management of their affairs, *once come to feel their own ſtrength in this way*, their independance on government, at leaſt on the adminiſtration of government will not be an event ſo remote as our leaders may think.—See adminiſtration of the colonies, &c.

the mean time, the * patriotic citizen will have the pleafure of reflecting, that, though he fhould pay a fomewhat†advanced price for the home manufacture, he will pay it to his fellow citizen ; and that the money fo appropriated, would tend to the enriching, not the impoverifhing of his country. For the better fupport of fuch kinds of manufactures, as may be moft fuitable to the condition and circumftances of this country, government would fee the propriety of laying duties in fome inftances, and granting bounties in others : great aid to our domeftic manufactures, might be derived from a judicious diftribution of thefe.

In addition to fuch regulations and arrangements, as Congrefs and the feveral ftates may be under the neceffity of making—for the purpofe of forming a beneficial commercial fyftem for this country, the efforts of its citizens, in their private capacities, would be productive of the moft happy effects. By difcountenancing diffipation and extravagance, and by exciting a fpirit of induftry and economy ; we fhould contribute to the revival of commerce, the improvement of agriculture, the promotion of domeftic manufactures, and the general profperity of the country. I have frequently weighed the importance of the foregoing confiderations ; and have obferved with pleafure the patriotic affociations, in ‡ two of our fifter ftates. In order to evince their ferious wifh to promote, as far as individuals can do fo, the falutary defign of fuch engagements, men of abilities and fuch as have the confidence of their fellow citizens, fhould fet the praife worthy example, which would foon extend its influence among all claffes of people.

We ought, therefore, to difcourage the immoderate ufe and consumption

* The prince that acquires new territory, if he finds it vacant, or removes the natives to give his own people room ; the legiflature that makes effectual laws for promoting of trade, increafing employment, improving land by more or better tillage ; providing more food by fifheries ; fecuring property, &c. And the man that invents new trades, arts, or manufactures, or new improvements in hufbandry, may be properly called *Fathers* of their nation ; as they are the caufe of the generation of multitudes, by the encouragement they afford marriage.

Foreign luxuries, and needlefs manufactures imported and ufed in a nation, do by the fame reafoning, decreafe the people of the nation that ufes them. Laws, therefore, that prevent fuch importations, and on the contrary promote the exportation of manufactures to be confumed in foreign countries, may be called (with refpect to the people that make them) *generative laws*, as by increafing fubfiftence, they encourage marriage. Such laws likewife ftrengthen a country doubly, by increafing its own people, and diminifhing its neighbours.——See obfervations concerning the increafe of mankind, peopling of countries, &c. (faid to be Dr. Franklin's) fection 14th and 16th.

† Within a few years, the habits of luxury have exceedingly increafed ; the ufual manufactures of the country have been little attended to. That we can buy goods cheaper than we can make them, is often repeated, and is even become a maxim in œconomy, although a moft abfurd and deftructive one. While thefe habits continue, the wifeft legiflature will not be able to remove our complaints.—Vide—An addrefs from the general court to the people of the commonwealth of Maffachufetts, Nov. 14, 1786.

‡ Maffachufetts and Connecticut—The affociation in the former was figned by the governor and many members of the council and the legiflature, and other refpectable characters.

sumption of articles of foreign growth or manufacture, especially those of superfluity and extravagance—to endeavour strenuously, to establish and support useful manufactories in the United States—to give a reasonable preference to every commodity of the growth, product, or manufacture of this country—to afford a liberal encouragement to American tradesmen and mechanics—and generally to discountenance every species of luxury, inconsistent with the good of our common country.

HOMESPUN.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Description of OHIOPYLE FALLS, *with a view of the same, done from a sketch taken on the spot, by* D. RITTENHOUSE, Esquire.

THE Falls of Yochiogeny called in the maps, Ohiopyle Falls, are by far the most magnificent, of any thing of this kind, in the state of Pennsylvania. The several branches of Yochiogeny river take their rise on the west side of the Alleghany mountains, and running no great distance, they unite and form a large and beautiful river, which, in passing through the most western ridges of the mountains, precipitates itself over a level ledge of rocks, lying nearly at right angles to the course of the river. The falls are, by estimation, about 20 feet in perpendicular height, and the river is perhaps 80 yards wide. For a considerable distance below the falls, the water is very rapid; and boils and foams vehemently, occasioning a continual mist to rise from it, even at noon-day, and in fair weather. The river at this place, runs towards the S. W. but presently winds round to the N. W. and continuing this general course for 30 or 40 miles, it loses its name by uniting with the Monongehela, which contains, perhaps, twice as much water. This river soon afterwards meets with the Alleghany, and both together form the grand river Ohio.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following Essay was delivered before a medical society sometime ago, by whom it was honoured with a particular approbation. If consistent with your plan, by inserting it you will oblige

Philad. Jan. 8, 1787. PHILIATER.

"*Fractura semper magni est momenti.*"

STALP. VAN DER WIEL.

IN the numerous catalogue of diseases to which this curious frame (the study of the structure and diseases of which claims our present attention) is liable, from the time it leaves the hand of its maker to the period of its dissolution, no one is more frequent than a fracture——This, in the most perfect system of nosology hitherto deliver-

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ed to us is defined, "*Operculi, fundi, vel lateris halothecæ partes a cohæsione in magna fragmenta plerumque vi solutæ.*" We distinguish this from a fissure, another disease to which the salt-box is very subject, by the separation in the fracture being more complete. In the fissure, the parts retain some degree of adhesion, and in general can perform their functions, though not with their usual vigor. The fissure, by ill management may degenerate into a fracture.

These fractures are at no time a trifling complaint, but they are more deserving of attention when they occur in an important part.—A fracture of the fundus or bottom, is of more consequence generally, than one in either of the latera or sides.

The fracture of the operculum or cover, is what most frequently occurs, and it is of great importance to have it speedily removed; for although the salt-box may, without the operculum, serve all the purposes of a salt-box, as far as retention is concerned, the matters which it contains can by no means be so well preserved.

Fractures are generally divided into simple and compound. The simple are those, where only one part is affected, and there is but a single fracture of this part.—The compound are when there are more than a single fracture in any part, or more parts than one are affected.—They may again be divided as they run in the direction of, or across the fibres, into the fibrous and transverse.

The simple fibrous fracture of the operculum, is what we shall here confine ourselves to.

As to the symptoms, which denote the presence of this malady, little need be said. The eye will in general readily perceive it, while the operculum is in a quiescent state; but if this should not be the case, we may easily discover it upon endeavouring to move the operculum, when one part will move, and the other remain at rest, or if both parts do move, they will form an angle at the place of the fracture.

The proximate cause appears to consist in a solution of continuity, however produced. This, as the definition expresses it, is generally by violence. That the solution of continuity is the proximate cause, must be evident, when we consider that as long as this remains, the disease remains; when we remove this, we remove the disease also.

This, with the assistance of gravity, in the separated parts of the operculum, will readily account for the symptoms enumerated.

The remote and occasional causes are very various—the pressure of a foot in jumping, or standing, to reach any high object—the falling of any weight, the pressure of the parts denominated by the eccentric Paracelsus the western, particularly of lusty persons, either sitting in a state of inaction, or falling with violence from struggles, occasioned either by love or hatred—and various others, which every one's reason will suggest.

The pre-disposing cause, is a slender cohesion between the particles of the operculum. This is either natural, when it depends upon original stamina, or acquired, when it is frequently derived from external heat, or old age. By both of these, the vinculum which keeps the particles together, whether this is simple attraction, a gluten, or the fixed air of Hales and Macbride, appears to be dissipated or destroyed. By old age too,

too, the materials undergo a ſpecies of putrefaction, by which the coheſion is rendered ſo ſlight, that the part crumbles into pieces, upon being touched with the fingers.—Inſects alſo have a conſiderable effect in leſſening the force of coheſion between the parts.

With reſpect to the prognoſis, we may in general, in a ſimple fracture, give a favourable one.—But if there is a ſtrong prediſpoſition, there will be conſiderable danger of frequent relapſes, unleſs this prediſpoſition is corrected, or at leaſt obviated by proper methods.

The cure we may obſerve is either radical or palliative.—The latter removes the inconveniencies ariſing from the fracture, but the ſolution of continuity ſtill remains, or there is no coheſion of the ſeparated parts; they being kept together by external means.—The palliative is the method by ſplints—the ſplints may be made of various materials, as linen, woollen, leather, wood, tin, iron, &c.—The linen and woollen ſplints are not ſufficiently durable, and are beſide too flexible. Leather is poſſeſſed of durability, but it has too much flexibility.—Tin and iron are free from either of theſe inconveniencies; but, as the great Foreſtus obſerves, their hardneſs prevents us from faſtening them as we pleaſe. —Wooden ſplints are free from theſe objections, and we generally employ theſe—The ſize of the ſplints it is evident, muſt be various according to the ſize of the part which has ſuſtained the fracture, and the weight they will have to ſupport.—The number too is different in proportion to the extent of the fracture. In general, three will be ſufficient, one near to each end, and one in the middle.—The uſual and beſt method of faſtening the ſplints, is with clavi or nails. Theſe are either wooden or iron—the latter are preferable, as they are ſtronger, and penetrate with more eaſe. After we have put the fractured parts as near their natural ſituation as poſſible, we are to apply the ſplints at right angles, or nearly ſo, to the fracture, and to faſten them by a ſufficient number of clavi.—The number of clavi neceſſary, muſt be left to the judgment of the operator to determine. There muſt always be one on each ſide of the fracture, and not very far from it; and one at each extremity of the ſplint will alſo be proper. The intermediate ones are to be determined by the intervening ſpace.—The ſize of the clavi, muſt be particularly attended to. If they are too ſmall, they will not ſufficiently retain the ſplints and fractured parts in their proper place.—If too large, they will endanger a fiſſure, and even fracture of the ſplint, and if very large, even of the operculum.—Previous to applying the clavi, we make orifices for their admiſſion into the ſplints and operculum, by means of a perforator—of this we have different ſizes.

The ſubula and terebra, or the ſprigging awl and gimblet, will in general anſwer. In defect of theſe we may employ a common fork with advantage.—After making the perforations and introducing our clavi into them, we, by ſome force applied, propel them to the bottom.—We generally for this purpoſe, make uſe of the malleus or hammer.

After we have applied what we ſuppoſe a ſufficient number of ſplints, and faſten them to the neceſſary clavi, we may alternately elevate and depreſs the operculum. By this we may ſoon ſee whether the parts are held together with a proper degree of ſtrength;—if they do not appear

to be firm, we must apply more splints.

We should now speak of the radical cure, or that of catagmatics; but this is so fully treated of by the learned and ingenious Screnovingius, in his elaborate treatise De Catagmaticorum usu, that it is unnecessary to say any thing on this subject, as all that could be said would be only repetition from him.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1787.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

In looking over some papers and accounts a few days since, belonging to a gentleman to whom I was left executor, I found a letter addressed to a lady, on solitude: probably wrote in consequence of some previous conversation on that subject. Should the few ideas which it contains, have the least tendency to discourage that disposition to estrangement from society which some minds discover, it will answer the views I intended, in wishing its publication.

MY AMIABLE MARIA!

New-York, May 15, 1760.

FOR I cannot yet cease to indulge myself with the pleasure of this appellation, altho' you have lately exposed a propensity of mind, which is too little consistent with every other trait of your charming character—I mean, a fondness for solitude;—what can have thrown your thoughts out of their usual, just, and natural course, into such a channel of destructive error, and mischievous delusion?—You paint a little spot, which you suppose fixed at a distance from the confines of human society; and there your imagination rears an humble cottage, which a moment's exertion furnishes in a neat, comfortable, and moderate stile. Along-side this mansion of innocence, is to run a murmuring brook of the purest water; and the weeping willow, with the cleanly beech, are to moderate the noon-day rays, and draw outlines which your fancy, by moon-light, will fill up. The gentle hills which surround, are always to bloom with flowers, whose colours and odours offer a variety beyond the powers of the most extensive fancy; every bush and shrub is to continue its verdure; and killing winter is not to appear, until you have resigned all claims to the delight of your little paradise. The melodious chirpings of your feathered neighbours are to afford you more pleasure and comfort, than the morning salutations of all your relations and friends; and you are to prefer the soothing of the evening-frog and cricket, to the softest composition of Handel or Corelli. Clouds of trouble are never to over-cast the serenity of your sky of happiness; and whilst vice and folly are pouring disease and remorse into the minds of those you have left behind you, health, peace, and innocence are constantly, to shower blessings on your head. Those cares, those solicitudes, which you feel when in the social world, are to be done away, and you are to recline on banks of ease, ignorant

rant and regardiefs of the fufferings and feelings of your fellow beings. When your unkind memory reminds you of paft misfortunes, you are not to feek comfort from diftant, treacherous man; but you are to afk folace from the inanimate objects of which you are now become the friend. But, alas! Maria, when your fettlement is made on this land of fancy, you will perceive your deception when almoft too late; you will find your focial troubles ftill continue, altho' you have parted with every human intercourfe; you will feek fome favourite rock, tree or rivulet, on which you will fquander thofe very feelings, cares, and concerns, that you had before denied to amiable human beings: and how uncertain is fuch a ftile of affection?—How void of that ineftimable mutuality, which fubfifts between perfons who know real efteem?—Remember, for a moment, that man is the moft perfect and moft intricate being of material nature; that he was formed after the image of his celeftial architect, and that his all-wife compofer has bleffed him with organs and faculties, unpoffeffed by the reft of creation. He peculiarly differs from other creatures, in thofe powers which capacitate him for fociety. There is no being whofe focial talents are fo ftriking. Man can think, man can fpeak; he can convey his ideas to his fellow mortals, thoufands of miles diftant, and his feelings and opinions can be tranfmitted to the moft diftant pofterity. He is not only the focialift of his own family—of his own country—of the world—of his own day, but he can enjoy the fociety of many and many ages that are paft: and as Heaven had beftowed fo much care and ingenuity in fitting man for focial comforts and pleafures, it foon after his creation afforded him the bleffings of a companion; without which, his dominion over the whole earth, and his commanding all the riches and fweets of Paradife would have been but half enjoyed.—"And the Lord God faid, it is not good that man fhould be alone; I will make an help meet for him." Altho' the focial talents of man are fo very great, we fee a difpofition to fociety in other creatures, who feek, with weaker powers, fome of the benefits which men enjoy. Nay, the very vegetable world itfelf feems to love fociety: for, from the lofty cedar, and the fturdy oak, down to the blooming rofe, the fprightly jump-up, and the modeft little lilly of the valley, nature avoids folitude—Let me afk, does the tears of folitude foften the rock on which they are fhed? Does the melancholy tale quiet the purlings of the ftream on whofe borders it is told? Or do the fighs of a diftreffed bofom weaken the fhrill whiftlings of a weaving pine-grove? I anfwer, no; for the rock will remain unimpreffed by the moft affecting tale; the little brook will continue its carelefs roll towards the river which it feeks, undifturbed by the tendereft complaint; and the wind will ftill whiftle through the fanning foliage, regardlefs of a thoufand fighs. But when the tongue of anguifh fpeaks, or diftrefs appears to the fons and daughters of fenfibility, how amply are impreffions returned, and how ftrenuoufly is every power of the feeling foul exerted for a generous relief. The door of compaffion, at which the miferies of furrounding fufferers enter the heart, is widely opened, and the fineft nerves of the foul are ftretched, to fympathife with the pangs of the afflicted. What a pity

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it is, that so amiable and so fair a female as Maria, should wish for that lot, which was intended for lyons, tygers, and leopards, the most destructive animals in creation —beings whom nature has not dared to trust in the weakest state of association! Shall so lovely a daughter of innocence and virtue, seek a situation, into which human governments have cast abandoned culprits, for those crimes and offences which border on a desert of death? And how can my charming friend justify herself, for squandering on a dead mouldering log, those soft expressive looks which would afford delight and pleasure to all who now surround her, and for one of which the enamoured heart of a *certain honest swain* would barter its peace?

Too few are aware that the road to delusion, along which the imagination must travel to arrive in this land of fancy, is very slippery and irregular: and the unwary traveller often slides imperceptibly, into the vale of dreary melancholy on one side, or wanders over the wilds of insanity, and is at length entangled in the brambled thickets of distraction.

Avoid then, amiable Maria, a journey for which you are so little calculated, and never trust your mind to tread a second step on so hazardous and difficult a path— Let your disposition to avoid society affect you only in your choice of the connections you form; and cherish it only when it confirms your aversion from improper company—But always view it as highly reprehensible, when it leads the benevolent, the informed, and the useful mind, from the walks of life, where sensibility and talents are beneficial and valuable.——I am with sincere interest in your social and solitary happiness, *Your real Friend.*

BATHMENDI: *A Persian Tale.*

[*Continued from page* 243, *of our last, and now concluded.*]

THE two brothers then sat down together; and Mesrou thus began to relate his adventures.

"You remember the day that we went to the palace of Alzim. That treacherous genius told me I should find Bathmendi at court. I followed his fatal council, and soon arrived at Ispahan. I got acquainted with a young female slave, who belonged to the mistress of the Grand Vizir's first secretary. This slave loved me, and introduced me to her mistress, who finding me younger and handsomer than her keeper, took me to live with her, and made me pass for her younger brother. The younger brother was soon presented to the Vizir, and obtained a place, in the palace.

"I thought myself now on the right road, and determined to proceed as I had begun. I turned my battery against the superannuated Sultaness Dowager. She took as great a liking for me as my first mistress, and through her means the Sophi refused me nothing. I arrived at the first honours of the empire.

"But in the midst of my glory I was astonished I never met with Bathmendi. That idea embittered all my pleasures. The older the Sultaness grew, the more she tormented me. Anger, reproaches, quarrels, and then tears, and a fondness, a thousand times worse than her fury, were the natural consequences. On the other hand, my situation raised powerful enemies. If I gave a place away, one mouth scarce thanked me for it, while millions

lions were open to curſe me. I was the cauſe of every diſaſter that happened. What good was done was imputed to the King; all the evil to me. The people deteſted me; the King began to look coolly on me; the Sultaneſs mother was the torment of my life: and I thought Bathmendi never meant to come near me.

"The King's paſſion for a young Mingrelian completed my misfortune. The whole court turned to her, hoping the miſtreſs might ruin the favorite. I endeavoured to ſave myſelf by forming a connection with the Mingrelian, and flattering the Sophi in his love. But it grew too violent; he reſolved to marry her. The Sultaneſs mother ſwore that if I did not prevent the marriage, I ſhould be aſſaſſinated the very next day, for her power was at an end if the young King married. On the other hand the Mingrelian aſſured me, that if I did not promote the marriage and effect it the next day, ſhe would cauſe me to be ſtrangled. My ſituation was terrible. I had to chuſe either the dagger, the ſilk cord, or flight. I fixed upon the latter, and fled in this diſguiſe with a great many diamonds, which will enable us to live in ſome corner of Indoſtan far from Sultaneſſes, Mingrelians, and courts."

Bekir then told Meſrou his adventures, and they both thought that the beſt thing they could do was to go to their brother Taï, where their diamonds would make them live comfortably, the reſt of their lives. Accordingly they took the road that led that way, and travelled many days without meeting with any remarkable occurrence.

As they were croſſing the province of Farſiſtan, towards the evening they arrived at a ſmall village, where they intended to paſs the night. It was a feſtival. When they entered into the village, they ſaw a great number of peaſants children, ill-cloathed, walking before a kind of clerk. The two brothers paſſing by, looked at him and beheld their brother Sadder. They flew to each other with inexpreſſible ſurprize and joy.

"What!" ſaid Bekir, "is it thus they reward genius?"—"Yes," ſaid Sadder coolly; "juſt as they reward valour!"—He then took his brothers to a poor hut, where he prepared a little rice for their ſupper, and afterwards told them his ſtory.

"The genius Alzim adviſed me to ſeek the chimerical Bathmendi in the great city of Agra, among the wits and ladies. I arrived in Agra; and before I made my appearance, I was deſirous of paving the way by the publication of an immortal work. In the ſpace of one month the work came out. It was a complete courſe of the ſciences in one ſmall, neat octavo, of ſixty pages, divided into chapters, each chapter containing a tale, and every tale a ſcience!

"My book had prodigious ſucceſs; and I was univerſally admired and courted. Every thing I ſaid, whether I meant it or not, was replete with wit and weighty meaning. The Sultana herſelf wrote me a letter as well as ſhe could, ordering me to court.

"Come, come, ſaid I to myſelf, Alzim has not deceived me. My glory is immortal. I ſhall certainly find Bathmendi at court.

"I was there received with every poſſible demonſtration of joy. The Sultana preſented me to the emperor, admitted me to her parties, aſked me for every production of my muſe, and aſſured me, ſhe would ever be my friend. On my part, my gratitude

gratitude was awakened, and I promiſed to ſpend my life in ſinging her praiſes.

"I now thought I was upon the point of meeting with Bathmendi, when my patroneſs quarrelled with the Vizir for a place that he refuſed to give, at her deſire, to the ſon of her paſtry cook. The favourite flew to me and begged I would laſh the Miniſter in the moſt virulent manner. I did ſo. I wrote a tolerable good ſatire, and it was ſoon in every body's hands.

"The Vizir eaſily found out who was the author. He went to the Sultana with the commiſſion ſhe had ſolicited, and, over and above, an order on the treaſury for one hundred thouſand dorkmans. He aſked no other return than leave to have me ſtrangled in a dungeon. "That's a trifle," anſwered the Sultana, "I ſhall this inſtant, ſend for that inſolent fellow, who durſt make free with your name, when I had expreſsly forbidden him.

"Fortunately for me, one of the Sultana's ſlaves was preſent at the conſultation; he came and told me what had paſſed, and I had juſt time enough to eſcape.

"Since that time I have travelled over all Indoſtan. For ſubſiſtance I wrote a variety of works, for which I was but ill rewarded, and which enabled me barely to exiſt. Tired, at length, of inſtructing the world, I preferred teaching little cottagers to read; and I got to be the village clerk, where I eat brown bread, and never think of Bathmendi."

"It is in your power now to leave it," ſaid Meſrou: "I have ſaved ſome diamonds, which, when ſold will ſupport us all in Kouſiſtan, in an eaſy and unambitious manner." They ſoon perſuaded Sadder: and the three brothers ſet off for Kouſiſtan.

They were now at their laſt day's journey, and very near the little manſion of Taï, when, on a ſudden, a gang of robbers ſprung from among the rocks, on the ſide of the road, ſurrounded our three travellers, and commanded them to ſtrip. Bekir was going to make reſiſtance, but three of the banditti holding their daggers to his heart, tore away his clothes, while the aſſociates did as much to the other two, and left them all as naked as when they came into the world.

It was dark night: the unfortunate brothers made haſte towards the houſe of Taï. They arrived. The ſight coſt them ſome tears. They ſtood at the door. They were afraid to knock. At laſt, through a chink in the window-ſhutters, Bekir looked in, and ſaw in a neat furniſhed room, his brother Taï, in the middle of ſeventeen children, who were all laughing and prattling together. Taï had on his right hand his wife Amina, feeding her youngeſt child; and on the left a little ſprightly old man, who was pouring wine into Taï's cup. Bekir could no longer refrain from telling his brothers. They knocked at the door. A ſervant opens it—and cries out on ſeeing three naked men. Taï ran to ſee what was the matter. The brothers all fly into his arms, and bathe him with their tears. Taï, alarmed at firſt, ſoon knows their voices. He embraces them. Amina flew to the door too, but returned with her girls from the ſight of the naked men. All was in movement, except the little old man, who did not ſtir from table.

Taï got clothes for his brothers: and introduced them to his wife and children. They were overjoyed. "Ah," ſaid Bekir, "this is true felicity. This ſight repays us for all our misfortunes: it ſurpaſſes all our former glory. Alas! brother,

ſince

ſince we left you, we have done nothing but paſs from one woe to another, and never could find that Bathmendi we were in purſuit of." "That is very true," ſaid the little old man; who ſtill ſat at table; "how could you find me, who have never once left this ſpot?"——— "What art thou then?"—"I am Bathmendi," rejoined the old man; "and during fifteen years have never left this houſe but one day, and that was when Amina's father died: but I ſoon came back again. Aſk all this family if they do not know my name. It is in your power too, bold adventurers, to know me; you may be acquainted with me if you pleaſe, and if you do not, I care not. Learn to be moderate, and we ſhall ſoon be friends."——Saying this, he roſe, kiſſed the children, ſmiled on Taï and Amina, and went to wait for them in their bed chambers.

The next day, Taï ſhewed his riches to his three brothers. Bekir immediately commenced huſbandman, took the ſpade in hand, and was the firſt to whom Bathmendi took a liking. Meſrou, who had been prime Miniſter, was made the firſt ſhepherd of the farm; and the poet was ſent to market to employ his eloquence in the ſale of the corn, wool, and milk; and was as uſeful as the reſt. In ſix months time Bathmendi was pleaſed with them all: and their joyful days flowed ſweetly on the boſom of HAPPINESS.*

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A FRAGMENT,

In Imitation of OSSIAN.

GRIEF ſat heavy at my heart, ſorrow with her duſky pinions hover'd over my ſoul; the memory of paſt times, when the harp of gladneſs poured forth its wild voice, faintly glimmer'd before my ſwimming eyes—but fancy and hope were fled, my boſom felt nought but deſpair, I aroſe from the ſolitary Manſion that recalled departed ſcenes of happineſs; I wander'd by the ſide of the gently gliding ſtream where the willows bathe their boſoms in the wave. Often have I trod thy path in the wild morn of youth, when joy with his golden locks ſporting in the enlivening breeze animated my ſoul—but he has left me to join the ſons of diſſipation and the daughters of pride.

The willows ſeemed to rejoice; they turn'd their ſilver leaves to the gently fanning Zephyr, and courted him to repoſe amidſt their branches—but I am left to diſtreſs—no longer could I reſtrain my keen ſenſations; the tears rolled from my moiſtened eyes: I wept for the loſs of no maiden with a breaſt of ſnow, neither did I mourn that wealth was denied me; my mind was torn by more agonizing paſſions—Oh! that I could but enjoy calmneſs and quiet, they have long been ſtrangers to my weary couch.

I turned my ſteps and ſought the walk, that leads up the hill from the mead: at the foot of the ſpreading walnut I ſat, and read Oſſian by the light of the moon, as her beams played among its boughs.

The ſong of mourning aroſe—In the ſorrows of the heroes of other times, I ſeemed to loſe my own—but the deluſion was but momentary, and the tears of anguiſh flowed afreſh—I am ſad, oh! ye ſpirits of the departed, "nor ſmall is my cauſe of woe."

PHILADELPHIENSIS.

The

* In the Perſian language, Bathmendi ſignifies Happineſs.

he COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

To the *Editor* of the *Columbian Magazine*.

IR,

he abhorrence of ſlavery, and the endea- to alleviate it, at preſent, and aboliſh it in e, having in ſome degree become faſhiona- n this country, I truſt the following piece be read with pleaſure. To ignorant or ob- te minds, it is a ſort of duty to repeat the ment againſt ſlavery, as often and as variouſly e can—to thoſe who have not been unac- omed

"To wipe their eyes
f drops which holy pity hath engendered"—

is a ſecret pleaſure, that other minds, in r times, have imbibed and avowed the ſame ane opinions.

heſe lines were never before publiſhed.—— author was brother to Thomas Rowe, the band of a lady, whoſe name cannot be un- wn to any of your readers. I am, &c.

W. R.

The SLAVE.

ribed to JAMES OGLETHORPE, Eſquire, By THEOPHILUS ROWE.

VHILE, godlike Oglethorpe, in mourn- ful lays,
g the ſorrows of the ſervile race;
nd of mankind, and patron of th' oppreſt!
n with the muſe to weep the good diſtreſt;
d warm'd to pious rage, deteſt the man
o binds his brother in th' eternal chain.
air ſhine in deathleſs fame, the favour'd * land
ſt with thy love, and planted by thy hand;
it boaſt uninjured liberty her own,
d all the woes of ſervitude unknown!
Who was the fiend (for ſuch his deeds pro- claim
real kind, tho' clad in human frame)
o by the rev'rend form of man not aw'd,
n, in whoſe eſſence ſhines the imag'd God,
ile total Hell inſpir'd his blacken'd mind,
Heav'n's beſt gift firſt robb'd the reas'ning kind;
d dared the name of ſlave, and all the woes
ſervile bondage on the good impoſe?
rce match'd in guilt, by him who earlieſt
ſmote
brother's breaſt, and acts of murder taught.

* Georgia.

While virtue lives on earth, immortal ſhame
Shall blaſt the outcaſt of the human name.

By brutes no more their lowly lot's deplor'd
While wond'ring they behold their heav'n born lord,
(Sunk to their kind, and partner of their pain
In endleſs ſlav'ry drag the common chain.

Deny'd by fate in glorious fight to fall,
And ſav'd (for worſe than death!) for ſervile thrall,
Torn from his natal ſhore, his infant race,
From his lov'd ſire and dearer wife's embrace,
Convey'd to worlds remote, the ſlave is ſold,
And bartered like the brutal herd for gold:
Diſhoneſt to the view his limbs diſclos'd,
To ſummer's ſuns and wint'ry winds expos'd;
Taſks not deſign'd for man to prove, conſume
His ſinewy ſtrength, and fade his manly bloom;
While penury of food, but ill repairs
Th' enfeebled vigor ſinking nature bears,
E'er eaſtern ſkies with dawning ſplendor ſmile,
Compell'd to the dire ſcene of daily toil;
Scarce when the laſt ſlow beam has left the weſt,
Th' unwilling maſter gives the wretch to reſt!
No faithful ſervice, and no zeal to pleaſe,
Suffice his av'rice, or his rage appeaſe;
Deep wounds the arbitrary laſh imprints,
Or falling club his mangled frame diſjoints;
While ſcurril taunt, with fearful menace join'd,
Augment paſt ſmart with dread of worſe behind:
And while around his ſadden'd eye ſurveys,
Of wretches like himſelf, a numerous race;
Deep in his breaſt he feels the woes they groan,
And adds their weight of ſuff'rings to his own.
No friendly cot receives his weary'd head,
But mix'd with brutes, the earth their common bed;
The ſkies ſhed noxious dews, unwholeſome ſteams
Riſe from the ground and pierce his ſhiv'ring limbs:
No ſoft repoſe the ſhades of night impart,
Pain racks his frame, and anguiſh rends his heart;
Or if ſhort ſlumbers ſeal his ſorrowing eyes;
The horrors of the day in viſions riſe:
In dreams th' oppreſſor's cruel voice he hears,
And to his view the ſhadowy ſcourge appears,
Beneath the blaze of noon in toilſome pain
He ſeems to groan, and call for death in vain.
The cruel memory how he once was bleſt,
With double anguiſh pains his lab'ring breaſt.
Once golden hours his ſmiling life had known,
And peace, and joy, and freedom were his own:
Now

Now all are lost, hope flies his conscious thought
And toil and woe claim all his future lot.
But chief to view before his streaming eyes
His widow'd wife and friendless orphans rise;
For ever from his longing love disjoin'd,
And left to prove the mercy of mankind:
Anxious and trembling for their unknown fate,
His heart weeps blood, to think their wrongs as great.
Tho' (torn from her whom he alone can love)
No future flame his faithful breast can prove;
With brutal thought th' oppressor's dire command
To sponsal ties compels his struggling hand.
But when, to multiply the servile kind,
To wed the mate whom chance presents enjoin'd;
Doom'd to beget a race of slaves, to groan
Beneath the woes their wretched sire had known;
The mournful pair, prolific pleasures dread,
Imploring Heav'n to grant a barren bed.
And when the babe is born to living light,
Struck to the heart, they sicken at the sight:
Not in their breast a parent's transport glows,
No gentle joys reward the mother's throes;
Untouch'd with soft delight the sire surveys
His feature's op'ning in the infant's face;
But with sad vows invokes an early grave,
To hide from coming woe the destin'd slave.
This all the hope his conscious heart receives!
This all the blessing to the babe he gives!
(Is this the hope should fill a father's breast?
And must a son thus by his sire be blest?)
When on his knee the sportive wanton springs,
Smiles on his face and to his bosom clings,
And with soft blandishment around his neck
Curls, and with soothing kisses prints his cheek;
No fond cares the joyless sire returns,
But shuns the untasted kiss and inly mourns;
While imag'd to his sadden'd thought appears,
The dreaded doom that waits his manlier years;
The mother views, and wounded to the heart
With keener pangs of agonizing smart,
Fast from her eyes th' unbounded sorrow breaks,
She wounds her breast and rends the air with shrieks:
The wond'ring boy partakes the infectious woe,
And bids his tears a mingled current flow;
His mingled tears increase of pain convey,
And swooning o'er the babe she dies away.
No longer can her wretched partner bear
The weight of grief, but lost in full despair,
While his torn bosom equal horrors wound,
He faints, and dying sinks upon the ground.
Alas to live again!—Their lord draws near,
Untouch'd he views, nor drops a tender tear;
(Woes not his own his bosom never felt,
For Hell and av'rice cannot know to melt)
Th' unparing lash again to labour drives,
And each to life and wonted pain revives.
So curst the slave! thro' ev'ry coming h
The unvary'd scene of sorrow to deplore;
No smiling hope to cheer his constant care
No mingled joy to soften sure despair!
Only with life his length of woe shall cea
Not his last moment's blest with gentle pe
For when he feels the hour of fate nigh,
While he around surveys with conscious e
Part of himself survive, an infant train,
To heir his woes, and groan beneath his
This thought for mis'ry claims his latest br
And robs of sweet repose the shades of de
Ah wretch accurst! forbid to taste of joy,
While life shall last, or ev'n in peace to di
Yet when the vital lamp no more shall b
At once the slave shall cease to breathe mourn,
Worn out with labours, and oppress't with
With ling'ring pace, at length, Death brin slow relief;
Fall'n on the earth, he sinks beneath his lo
And his last gasp for mercy cries to God:
Nor, much enduring man, thy cry's unhe
In bitterness of mortal pang prefer'd;
Heav'n has beheld thy patience of the wo
His just decrees, to prove the good impose
That dar'd the loss of liberty survive,
And suffer life, when 'twas a curse to live;
And from the ills sustain'd on earth releas'
Rais'd to the skies, and number'd wit bless't;
Celestial palms, for suff'ring saints prepar'
Thy life of lengthen'd martyrdom reward
Mix'd with th' angelic throng, their bl thine,
Eternity of raptures all divine!
Not so th' oppressor—For beyond the
Nor pride can boast, nor treasur'd store save;
The woes proportion'd to thy guilt attend,
Not to be borne, yet ne'er to have an end
Thy kindred fiends expect thy ghost below
And Hell's red cak s with double fury glo
For thee; there ever tortur'd shalt writhe
Thy easeless limbs, and grind thy gna teeth;
And with vain penitence, too late deplore
A life of crimes, when mercy is no more.
So falls the oppressor—lie undeck'd tomb,
Abhorr'd his mem'ry, and unwept his do

the CELEBRATION of the BIRTH of the DAUPHIN of FRANCE.

The Genius of America enters the garden of Chevalier de la Luzerne, with two attend- Sylphs, carrying baskets of flowers in their ds.

FIRST SYLPH.

OME, let us break our leafy caskets here,
And pour the blushing beauties of the mead;
see Luzerne, with loyal zeal prepare
hail the joy that crowns his master's bed.

GENIUS OF AMERICA.

, strew the fragrant treasure on the ground,
fume the air with aromatic gales;
call the Naiads from their pearly bound,
d bid the Tritons come with vocal shells—
found across th' Atlantic's, wide domain,
d greet the infant from these western shores;
sent an off'ring from Columbia's plain,
grateful off'ring of her fruits and flow'rs.

SECOND SYLPH.

rn, lovely infant, thy auspicious eyes,
r scorn the rural present that we bring;
mighty empire from these woods shall rise,
d pay to *thee*, the aid they owe thy king.

GENIUS OF AMERICA.

I then accept these emblems of our truth,
hile Heav'n, invok'd by us, shall safely lead
y steps thro' all the slipp'ry paths of youth,
d form thee fit to be thy nation's head.
-tue herself shall dignify thy heart,
d princely valour deck thy youthful form;
ence shall join with nature and with art,
y opening mind to animate and warm.

FIRST SYLPH.

d ev'ry love, and ev'ry grace shall wait,
handmaids to attend, the darling boy;
e muses too, shall leave their calm retreat
Pindus top, to aid the nation's joy.

SECOND SYLPH.

rn, lovely infant, thy auspicious eyes,
r scorn the rural present that we bring;
mighty empire from these woods shall rise,
d pay to *thee*, the aid they owe thy king.

GENIUS OF AMERICA.

itons, convey to Gallia's royal ear
e pleasing transport on our hearts engrav'd,
none more dear is France's blooming heir,
an to the people whom his father sav'd.
! tell him, that my hardy gen'rous swains,
all annually hail this natal day;
y babes congratulate in lisping strains,
nd blooming virgins tune the cheerful lay.
r him their pious vows the skies ascend,
d bring down blessings on h s lovely queen;
ay vict'ry ever on his arms attend,
d crown his days with peace and joy serene.

EMILIA.

A new and certain Cure for CANCERS, in an Epitaph on a Patient, who died of a *pimple*, in the hands of an infallible Doctor.

HERE lies a fool flat on his back,
The victim of a Cancer Quack;
Who lost his money and h s life,
By plaister, caustic, and by knife.
The case was this—a pimple rose,
South-east a little of his nose;
Which daily red'n'd and grew bigger,
As too much drinking gave it vigour:
A score of gossips soon ensure
Full three score diff'rent modes of cure:
But yet the full-fed pimple still
Defied all petticoated skill;
When fortune led him to peruse
A hand-bill, in the weekly news;
Sign'd by six fools of diff'rent sorts,
All cur'd of cancers made of warts;
Who recommend, with due submission,
This cancer-monger, as magician;
Fear wing'd his flight to find the quack,
And prove his cancer-curing knack;
But on his way he found another,—
A second advertising brother:
But as much like him as an owl
Is unlike every handsome fowl;
Whose fame had rais'd as broad a fog,
And of the two the greater hog:
Who us'd a still more magic plaister,
That sweat forsooth, and cur'd the faster.
This doctor view'd, with moony eyes
And scowl'd up face, the pimple's size;
Then christen'd it in solemn answer,
And cried, "This pimple's name is CANCER."
"But courage, friend, I see you're pale,
"My sweating plaisters never fail;
"I've sweated hundreds out with ease,
"With roots as long as maple trees;
"And never fail'd in all my trials—
"Behold these samples here in vials!
"Preserv'd to show my wond'rous merits,
"Just as my liver is—in spirits.
"For twenty joes the cure is done—"
The bargain struck, the plaister on,
Which gnaw'd the cancer at its leisure,
And pain'd his face above all measure.
But still the pimple spread the faster,
And swell'd, like toad that meets disaster.
Thus foil'd, the doctor gravely swore,
It was a right rose-cancer sore:
Then stuck his probe beneath the beard,
And shew'd them where the leaves appear'd;
And rais'd the patient's drooping spirits,
By praising up the plaister's merits.—
Quoth he, "The roots now scarcely stick—
"I'll fetch her out like crab or tick;

And

" And make it rendezvous, next trial,
" With six more plagues, in my old vial."
Then purg'd him pale with jalap drastic,
And next applies th' infernal caustic.
But yet, this semblance bright of Hell
Serv'd but to make the patient yell;
And, gnawing on with fiery pace,
Devour'd one broadside of his face—
' Courage, 'tis done,' the doctor cried,
And quick the incision knife applied:
That with three cuts made such a hole,
Out flew the patient's tortur'd soul!
Go, readers, gentle, eke and simple,
If you have wart, or corn, or pimple;
To quack infallible apply;
Here's room enough for you to lie.
His skill triumphant still prevails,
For DEATH's a cure that never fails.

The GENIUS OF AMERICA.

A SONG.—To the tune of 'The Watry God, great Neptune, lay,' &c.

WHERE spirits dwell, and shad'wy forms,
And Andes' cliffs, mid black'ning storms,
With livid light'nings curl'd:
The awful Genius of our clime,
In thunder rais d his voice sublime,
And hush'd the lift'ning world.
" In lonely waves and wastes of earth,
A mighty empire claims its birth,
And Heav'n asserts the claim;
The sails that hang in yon dim sky,
Proclaim the promis'd æra nigh,
Which wakes a world to fame.
" Hail, ye first bounding ships that roam,
Blue tumbling billows, topp'd with foam,
That keel ne'er plough'd before!
Here suns perform their useless round,
Here rove the naked tribes embrown'd,
Who feed on living gore.
" To midnight orgies, off'rings dire,
The human sacrifice in fire,
A heav'nly light succeeds:—
But, lo! what horrors intervene,
The toil severe, the carnag'd scene,
And more than mortal deeds!
" Ye *Fathers*, spread your fame afar!
'Tis yours to still the sounds of war,
And bid the slaughter cease:
The peopling hamlets wide extend,
The harvests spring, the spires ascend,
Mid grateful songs of peace.
" Shall steed to steed, and man to man,
With discord thund'ring in the van,
Again destroy the bliss?
Enough my mystic words reveal,
The rest the shades of night conceal,
In fate's profound abyss."

To the EDITOR of the
COLUMBIAN MAGAZIN

By giving the following lines a place in
useful Repository, you will assist me i
ing a due tribute to the merit and accom
ments of the young Ladies of Mr. Br
Academy. They were written after h
been present at a public examination c
schools, by

A Well-wisher to their Fame and Success.

HOW sweet the view! to literary fame
To see the fair assert their legal claim
To see them seek, in learning's fertile page
The noblest charms that can the mind eng
And, form'd by nature over hearts to reig
From science learn that empire to maintain
What can delight, if not to see the soul
Pant after knowledge, and attain the goal:
To see each word with due exactness spelt
Each line well read—and each emotion felt
To see the pen from beauty's hand dispense
Thoughts without fault—and wit witho
fence:
The whole with pure grammatic taste expr
And in the richest robe of writing dress—
In short; to see such youthful minds explore
The globe's wide surface, and its God ador
To *Him* attempting in their vocal lays,
With saints and angels to address their prai
Such are the arts taught in this female schoo
Where sense and virtue keep their equal rul
Oh! long may science smile on these ret
And virtue dignify these peaceful seats;
In one bright flame their scatter'd rays unit
And shroud their pupils in its guardian ligh
February 8, 1787.

VERSES on an INFANT,

Addressed by a young Lady, about 14 ye
age, to the parents of the child.

THE little roses on its face,
Just op'ning into bloom,
The lilies thence may soon displace,
And lay them in the tomb.
Oh! be ye, parents, not too fond,
Nor think the babe your own:
But, if OR earth its life's prolong'd,
May in its breast be sown
The seeds of virtue; and may truth
Be planted in its heart;
To form, in early tender youth,
Those joys which ne'er depart. C.

INTELLIGEN

INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, *Dec.* 7.

THE farmers general laſt year, at the inſtance of the French miniſter, entered into a treaty with the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland, to take off their hands as much tobacco as they chooſe to ſupply at the following prices: For the tobacco of James and York rivers, forty livres per hundred; for the Rappahannock, thirty-five livres; and for Potowmack and Maryland, thirty livres. This circumſtance, with the failure of the laſt crop in Virginia, will no doubt raiſe this article very conſiderably at the London market.

The late crop of tobacco in Virginia, produced 2000 hogſheads leſs than laſt year. This we aſſert to be a preciſe eſtimate of the deficiency.

A letter from New-York, via France, dated November 1, ſays, "Mr. Temple, the Engliſh plenipotentiary, is to exchange, on the 4th of this month, ſome articles of commerce, which Congreſs and his Excellency have mutually agreed ſhould be the baſis of a ſyſtem to ſubſiſt between Great-Britain and America;—they are to be ratified between the Engliſh Miniſtry and Mr. Adams, in London."

Dec. 15. Letters from Paris adviſe, that the plan for enlarging the civil and religious liberties of Proteſtants throughout the dominions of the French Monarch, is now under the particular conſideration of government, and in leſs than two months it is expected the public will be informed of its extent.

Portſmouth, (N. H.) Jan. 12.

Extracts from the journals of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Jan. 4, 1787.

"On motion, can the Legiſlature conſiſtently with the conſtitution and their oaths, paſs an act, making paper bills of credit, a tender to diſcharge private contracts, made prior to the paſſing ſuch act? The motion being put, voted unanimouſly in the negative.

"On motion, whether paper money be emitted on any plan that has been propoſed, voted in the negative.

Hartford, Jan. 22. By information received from Springfield this morning, we learn, that the militia, to the amount of 1500 choſen men, under the command of Gen. Shepherd, are aſſembled at Weſt-Springfield. Shays is at Greenwich with about 300 men, with whom he is to march to Worceſter, and Day expects to be reinforced by about 1500 men from the county of Berkſhire. Strong guards are kept by both parties. Gen. Parks in attempting to paſs the guards yeſterday, at the ferry, had one of his horſes, and ſeveral of the gentlemen in company with him wounded, by ſwords, bayonets, &c.

Boſton, Feb. 8. Yeſterday arrived in town, Major Haſkel, and Monſieur Borie, who left Head Quarters on Tueſday morning, with diſpatches from the Hon. General Lincoln, to his Excellency the Governor.

Head Quarters, Peterſham, February 5, 1787.

DEAR SIR,

I am this moment informed by a gentleman from Chelterfield, in the State of New-Hampſhire, that he met Shays this morning, about ſix miles on this ſide of that town, who had about one hundred men with him in a body; that he ſaw on the road, ſcattered the diſtance of ten miles, two hundred men more; they appeared in a miſerable abject ſtate. Other men, who had been with Shays, had, as he heard, taken different routes to their homes. Thus, Sir, it appears that thoſe men, who had been his followers, were ſo diſperſed, that we have nothing to fear from them in this part of the country. By the laſt accounts from Berkſhire, the inſurgents were embodying in different parts, with a deſign, as Gen. Patterſon ſuppoſed, to attack him. I ſhall march into that county with a conſiderable body of men, taking Northfield and Deerfield in my route. The very ſhew of a force in different parts of the country, will be of conſequence.

Nine o'clock, P. M.

I have received further accounts from Shays's troops; they confirm the above, beſides his informing them, that each man muſt take care of himſelf.

I have the honour to be with the higheſt reſpect, your Excellency's obedient ſervant,

B. LINCOLN.

Baltimore, Feb. 9. The Legiſlature of the

the Commonwealth of Virginia, (in order to "make immediate provision for the sum of ninety thousand dollars, in the present emergency of affairs, in compliance with the requisition of Congress of the 21st of October last,") have passed a law, to continue in force for one year, enacting that after the 10th of January, 1787, an additional duty of six shillings per hogshead on every hogshead of tobacco passed at and shipped from any public warehouse within that Commonwealth, shall be paid to the inspectors of such warehouses respectively for the time being, at the time of delivering out the tobacco for exportation, to be accounted for by the inspectors, and paid into the public treasury at the following periods, to wit, the first day of March, the first day of, October, and the 31st day of December; for which they will be allowed two and a half per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.

A letter, dated Havannah, 16th of Jan. 1787, from a gentleman at that place, to his friend in this city, says, "Your friend Count Galvez, Viceroy of Mexico, is no more! An express a rived a few days ago with the fatal news of his death. Since that two packets have been dispatched, one for the court of Spain, and the other for France, with the important news."

Feb. 10. We hear a very valuable copper mine has been broke up near Woodbridge in New-Jersey; and those who have examined the ore, do not scruple to assert it is equal, if not superior in richness to any that has been yet discovered on this continent, or elsewhere. There are at present a considerable number of persons working in it.

A letter from a correspondent in Gen. Shepherd's army, dated Springfield, Jan. 30, says, "You no doubt are anxious to hear what news from Massachusetts; and as it may be of service to you to have a true state of facts for publication, I send you a narrative of the most material transactions that have happened since I joined Gen. Shepherd's army. The rebellion, we hope, is nearly at an end—and by a vigorous and judicious exertion of Government on the present occasion, we may expect to see peace and good order take place once more.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

"Gen. Shepherd's army, consisting of 1200 rank and file, were this day reviewed on the hill, they made a grand appearance; and I assure you they are the finest body of men I ever saw together. They have officers equally good, resolute, and firm. Part of the general's army are in barracks, the remainder in town, and amply supplied with necessaries.—Head quarters at Major Williams's, near the hill.—The brave colonel Tupper is aid to the general. Captain Buffington, an experienced and brave officer, is forming a company of light dragoons. The mob at West Springfield, number about 500, commanded by Luke Day. Shays has several small parties collected in different towns to the eastward, one of which is at Palmer, about 300, and another of 200 at Belcher-town, under his immediate command.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

"Nothing material has happened in our army. Day was last evening reinforced by a party from Berkshire; he sent a detachment last night under the command of one Parsons, to take possession of Chickopee bridge, in order to cut off our resources from that quarter—they took several loads of provisions coming in for the army, this morning, and made prisoners of several ladies and gentlemen:—The party was about 300 strong. At 12 o'clock Shays arrived at Palmer, with 700 men; at 5 o'clock he was reinforced by 500 more: He then marched on to Wilbraham, when our army was ordered to the alarm post on the hill.

Thursday, Jan. 25.

"Accounts received of Shays with his army marching from Wilbraham. Capt. Buffington met their advanced guard at 11 o'clock, at Parsons's on the plains; he desired the officer of the guard to meet him at a convenient distance from his party, and inform him of his intentions; the officer acquainted him that their object was the stores, which they were determined to carry at all hazards. Captain Buffington made report of the same to Gen. Shepherd, when an alarm gun was immediately fired, and the troops posted for defence at 4 o'clock. Shays with his main body, consisting of about 1200 men, arrived within 80 rods of our army. On his appearance, the General demanded "what he would have?" his answer was "the barracks, and accommodations here for his troops."—The General in reply said, "that if they had them they must be bought very dear; and that if he attempted

tempted it, it muſt be at his peril, as he would oppoſe him with the cannon."—Shays, fool-hardy, advanced; the Gen. ordered two peices to be fired over them, to endeavour to intimidate them, but as they ſtill advanced, was obliged to fire among them with caſe ſhot. They immediately broke, and retired in great confuſion, leaving four dead and dying; the number of wounded unknown. They retreated to Wilbraham, and from thence to Ludlow.

Friday, Jan. 26.

"Shays marched with his party to Chiskopee bridge, his whole force ſuppoſed to be 2500 men. A number of light horſe and volunteers. from Worceſter county joined General Shepherd at twelve o'clock.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

"Gen. Shepherd reinforced early in the morning by a regiment from Worceſter county. At ten o'clock, Gen. Lincoln with the main body arrived in Springfield. About four o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Lincoln with the body croſſed the river: On their firſt appearance, the inſurgents fled in all directions, leaving a number of loaded ſleighs, arms, &c. The light horſe were in purſuit of them, and had not returned at ſix o'clock."

Feb. 14. A letter from a gentleman at Wyoming to his friend in this city, ſays, "The face of public affairs here is lately much altered; there is now the greateſt proſpect of this county's unity in law and government with the other counties of this ſtate. The aſſiduity, prudence, and good conduct of Mr. Pickering, have had a conſiderable ſhare in bringing this about, and he deſerves the thanks of every friend of government."

Feb. 17. A letter from a member of Congreſs to a gentleman in this city, dated New-York, Feb. 12, ſays, "I cannot refrain the pleaſure of communicating to you the intelligence contained in the incloſed gazette, by which you will obſerve the total rout of the Maſſachuſetts inſurgents

"We give the following important information from Maſſachuſetts as authentic.——On Saturday the 3d inſt. General Lincoln received intelligence that Shays had decamped from Pelham, and retired to Peterſham, in the county of Worceſter, being in the neighbourhood of many of his adherents. In conſequence of which, at eight o'clock the ſame evening he put his whole force in motion in purſuit of Shays, and at nine o'clock the next morning (Sunday the 4th) ſurpriſed Shays and his party at Peterſham, taking 150 priſoners: The reſt of the inſurgents fled in every direction. On Monday the 5th General Lincoln received authentic information that Shays, with between two and three hundred of his men had eſcaped into the ſtate of New-Hampſhire;—that he had given orders for every man to take care of himſelf, and that moſt of the privates had ſince returned home to their families. The ſame day Gen. Lincoln diſmiſſed a part of his troops who were with him at Peterſham, including four companies of artillery, and a regiment from Worceſter county. He alſo gave orders to the commanding Officer at Springfield, to diſmiſs all the militia at that poſt, except two companies of fifty men each.

"It is ſaid that Gen. Lincoln intends marching with a conſiderable force into the county of Berkſhire, for the purpoſe of giving countenance to the civil authority in that quarter, and apprehending the leaders of the inſurgents.

"The Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts met on Saturday the 3d inſt. and on the day following approved the conduct of the executive, declared that a rebellion exiſted in that Commonwealth, and requeſted the Governor to adopt the moſt vigorous meaſures for the ſuppreſſion of the ſame."

Feb. 21. We learn that nine States are now repreſented in Congreſs, and that that Honourable Body have proceeded to buſineſs.

Laſt Thurſday the bill for granting the impoſt to Congreſs, agreeably to their requiſition of the 18th of April, 1783, was negatived in the aſſembly of New-York, being

Yeas 21
Nays 37
Majority 16——Againſt the bill.

On this important and intereſting queſtion Mr. Hamilton went into a large and extenſive field of diſcuſſion, and with Ciceronian eloquence advocated the meaſure.——Whether his arguments were irrefragable, and admitted no reply, thoſe who read that nervous oration will judg; but certain it is, not a word was ſpoken in oppoſition to the bill, yet on callin the queſtion the deciſion was as abov ſtated.

The

The report relative to the people of Kentucky having captured a ſmall Spaniſh veſſel on the Ohio, probably took its riſe from the following circumſtances, which we are aſſured may be credited, viz. That ſome time ago two boats belonging to ſome of the inhabitants on the banks of the Ohio, went down the Miſſiſſippi, and were ſeized as ſoon as they had reached the juriſdiction claimed by the Spaniards. ——And that ſome ſhort time afterwards, in order to retaliate, Gen. Clarke ſeized on two Spaniſh boats, which came up to Fort St. Vincents, within the juriſdiction of the United States, for the purpoſes of trade. It is ſaid they had furs and caſh on board to the amount of near 20,000 dollars.

We are informed that Gen. Clarke has ſent a perſon to Congreſs to adviſe that hon. body thereof, and to ſolicit permiſſion to raiſe a regiment of men for the defence of St. Vincents. The particulars of theſe tranſactions, will in a few days, probably tranſpire through the regular channel of information and authenticity.

Feb. 24. Late accounts from England ſay, that the following extraordinary circumſtance may be depended upon.—At a gentleman's ſeat at Plat, near Manchester, there have been 23 brace of partridges brought up to their full ſtrength and ſize by hens, aided by the care and attention of the butler at the hall. Ten brace are now upon the ground, from whence they take flight, and return as naturally to the place, as a flock of pidgeons to their houſes.

The Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts have paſſed a reſolve for raiſing a body of troops—the number to be in the direction of his Excellency the Governor, but not to exceed 1500—they are to be enliſted for four months.

The ſum of 40,000l. has been directed by the Legiſlature of ſaid State, to be raiſed on loan, for defraying the expences attending the meaſures taken for the ſuppreſſing the late rebellion.

On the intentions of government to put in operation coercive meaſures for the ſuppreſſion of inſurgents againſt government, being promulgated, the celebrated Mr. Chapman quitted that State, and fled to the back parts of Vermont, exemplifying the proverb, of a guilty conſcience needs no accuſer.

Feb. 27. In the houſe of aſſembly of the ſtate of New-York, on Saturday laſt, the following reſolution was agreed to.

Reſolved, If the honourable the ſenate concur, that the delegates of this ſtate, in the Congreſs of the United States, be, and they are hereby inſtructed to move in Congreſs for an act recommending to the ſtates compoſing the union, that a convention of repreſentatives from the ſaid ſtates reſpectively be held, and meet at a time and place to be mentioned in ſuch recommendation, for the purpoſe of reviſing the articles of confederation and perpetual union between the United ſtates of America, and reporting to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and to the ſtates reſpectively, ſuch alterations and amendments to the ſaid articles of confederation, as the repreſentatives met in ſuch convention, ſhall judge proper and neceſſary to render them adequate to the preſervation and ſupport of the union.

Feb. 28. A late New-Hampſhire paper gives an inſtance of public ſpirit, in an individual in that ſtate, rarely to be met with. He propoſes to give £.470 in *premiums*, from £.100 to £.10, to any one raiſing certain quantities of produce, &c. on lands within certain townſhips in that ſtate; ſuch as wheat, hemp, flax, ſheep, wool, &c. to be paid in lands at caſh value. The quantities required appear not to be ſo great, but a little enterprize and exertion will produce. The propoſer of theſe premiums, in his obſervations on the ſubject, ſays, " It is well known, from experiments made on many farms in the above diſtrict, that no lands in America can produce better wheat, or more in quantity *per* acre. Experiments have been made of hemp, which has appeared to grow with a luxuriance beyond expectation. One farm within the above diſtrict has produced 2000lbs. weight of flax in one year, though then newly ſettled, and ſubject to many inconveniences on that account."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several pieces have been lately received by the Editor, for inſertion in the Columbian Magazine, and ſhall be attended to in due courſe. Some arrived too late for inſertion in the preſent number—others have been unavoidably poſtponed, in order that prior engagements might be complied with——And the remainder are under conſideration.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

OR

Monthly Miſcellany,

For MARCH, 1787.

Embelliſhed with I. A Perſpective View of the Great Spring, near Saratoga. II. Drawing and Deſcription of a new Solar Dial.

CONTAINING:

To which is prefixed a METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, for the Month of FEBRUARY, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed for SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, CIST, and TRENCHARD.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** A. Z. on Religion—

W. P's. verſes, and ſundry other communications ſhall be attended to in courſe.

The Verſes to the Memory of an unfortunate Lady, with ſeveral other Pieces from the ſame Correſpondent, ſhould have been noticed ſooner—but the hand writing is ſo very unintelligible, that the Editor, after much attention, was unable to read them with accuracy.

METEOROIS

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miCH, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	°	THERMOMETER de REAMUR degrés moyens D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	°	BAR mean in. pt	R.
1	43	4		5			29	igh wind.
2	40	2		3	7		29	
3	36			1	8		29	
4	33	8			7		29	
5	36	4		2			29	
6	36	4		2			29	
7	42			4	5		29	
8	37	4		2	5		30	
9	37	4		2	5		29	
10	50			8			29	
11	44			5	3		30	
12	51	3		8	6		29	
13	59	5		12	2		29	
14	50			8			30	
15	47			6	7		30	
16	48	7		7	3		30	rcaſt.
17	37			2	2		30	
18	54	6		10			29	
19	67	8		15	8		29	air.
20	51	8		8	7		29	
21	55	9		10	5		29	
22	52	3		9			29	
23	43	4		5			29	
24	32					0	29	
25	37	4		2	5		30	
26	45	7		6	1		30	
27	50	5		8	3		29	
28	48	7		7	3		29	
29	41			4			29	
30	39	8		3	5		29	, cold.
31	44	2		5	5		29	

RESULT:			
	26th greateſt D. of cold. 24.	le 26 D. du plus gr. froid. 3 5 °	the 8 eleva 30
	19th greateſt D. of heat. 69.	le 19 plus G.D. de chaud. 16 5	the 3 eleva 29
	Variation 45.	Variation. 20	Vari 1
	Temperature 45.	Temperature 5 8	mean e 29

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1787.

A Letter from DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq. to the HON. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, respecting the Generation of Clouds in the Atmosphere.

(*Read before the Philosophical Society, Feb.* 16, 1787.)

DEAR SIR, *Bethlehem, Sept.* 9, 1786.

MY curiosity was so highly gratified a few days past, with a remarkable phœnomenon of our atmosphere, that I cannot forbear giving you an account of it; and if I can make the description but half as entertaining to you, as the prospect was to me, I shall think my labour well bestowed.

Some of the principal operations of nature, and such as one would think must almost every day be exposed to our observation, are nevertheless somehow unaccountably, and, as if by design, carried on behind the curtain so secretly, that we are left almost entirely ignorant of the matter. If, therefore, once in half a century, we chance to catch nature off her guard, it becomes us to attend with diligence, and to give a just history of the experiment to others, for the improvement of our philosophical knowledge.

We often observe the clearest blue sky, in the course of a few hours, totally obscured by thick and dark clouds. But we know, very imperfectly, how these clouds are generated. It is of this process, however, that I am going to give you some account.

The beautiful valley of Wyoming is bounded by two parallel ranges of mountains, four or five miles distant from each other, running N. E. and S. W. nearly. The river Susquehannah breaks abruptly through the N. W. mountain, a little above the mouth of Leehawanie; it afterwards continues running along the valley for many miles, towards the S. W. with frequent serpentine windings. Wilksborough is situated on the S. E. bank of the river, eight or nine miles below Leehawanie,—and at this place there is a very extensive view of both the mountains, as well towards the N. E. as the S. W.

On the 5th of September last, the

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles, NNW. of PHILADELPHIA, 40° 9′ N. Month of MARCH, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	1/10	°	THERMOMETER de REAMUR degrés moyens D.	1/10	°	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	1/10	PREVAILING WIND	DAYS of aur. boreal	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest.	WATER of RAIN and SNOW. in.	pts.	1/10	WEATHER.
1	43	4		5			29	6		W									Fair, flying clouds, high wind.
2	40	2		3	7		29	11		W									Fair, windy,
3	36			1	8		29	4	6	E									Snow, then rain.
4	33	8			7		29	7		changeable		1		1			10	11	Snow.
5	36	4		2			29	7		still									Thaw.
6	36	4		2			29	5		W									Cloudy, little sun.
7	42			4	5		29	5	5	changeable				1				14	Snow, fair clouds.
8	37	4		2	5		30	2		still									Fair.
9	37	4		2	5		29	7	9	W S W		1		1			7	15	Snow, rain, fog.
10	50			8			29	7		W									Fair, clouds, windy.
11	44			5	3		30		6	still									Fair.
12	51	3		8	6		29	11	3	S E									Fair, clouds.
13	59	5		12	2		29	6	5	S W		1					3	10	Rain, storm.
14	50			8			30	3		S W									Fair.
15	47			6	7		30	3		S W									Fair.
16	48	7		7	3		30	5		S E									White frost, fair, overcast.
17	37			2	2		30	2		S E									Overcast.
18	54	6		10			29	11		changeable									Fog, fair.
19	67	8		15	8		29	8		S S W		1					1	2	Overcast, rain, then fair.
20	51	8		8	7		29	8		S S W		1					2	2	Cloudy, rain.
21	55	9		10	5		29	6	7	S									Cloudy.
22	52	3		9			29	9		S E									Fair.
23	43	4		5			29	6	4	W									High wind.
24	32					0	29	9		N W									High wind, fair.
25	37	4		2	5		30			N W									Fair, cold wind.
26	45	7		6	1		30		7	S E									White frost, fair.
27	50	5		8	3		29	11		S S W									Fair.
28	48	7		7	3		29	7		E N E		1					1	12	Mist, drizling rain.
29	41			4			29	9		W N W									Overcast, wet, cold.
30	39	8		3	5		29	11		W N W									Overcast, fair, windy, cold.
31	44	2		5	5		29	10	3	W N W									Over cast, windy.
RESULT.	26th greatest D. of cold. 24.			le 26 D. du plus gr. froid. 3 5		0	the 8 greatest elevation. 30 10												
	19th greatest D. of heat. 69.			le 19 plus G.D. de chaud. 16 5			the 3d least elevation. 29 4			W		6		3		2	4	2	Fair, windy.
	Variation 45.			Variation. 20			Variation. 1 6												
	Temperature 45.			Temperature 5 8			mean elevation. 29 9		7										

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On the 5th of September last, the

the weather was very warm, with flying clouds from the S. W. until towards evening, when the lower clouds dispersed, and discovered a clear sky, with a few streaks of superior clouds, finely coloured, as usual, by the setting sun. The moon wanted a little of being full, and appeared very beautiful about an hour in height above the eastern mountain. A little above the moon there passed a long narrow dark cloud, which stretched N. E. and S. W. farther than the eye could reach, and seemed to lye directly over, and parallel to the summit of the mountain. It appeared to move briskly towards the N. W. and I expected it to pass off quickly, leaving a perfectly clear sky. Looking again towards the moon, a few minutes afterwards, I found the cloud greatly increased in breadth; its upper edge had advanced considerably towards the zenith; but its lower edge, where there seemed to be the greatest motion, had not changed place at all. I now found that the cloud was continually augmented at its lower edge, and that a thousand little clouds were constantly generated in the clear air, just below the great cloud, which by a brisk motion upwards, presently attached themselves to it, whilst the whole body of the cloud, by a more gradual motion, proceeded northwestward. I gazed at this appearance for the space of two hours, with pleasure and astonishment; during all which time the operation went on without any interruption, and with very little variety. By this time the whole Heavens were obscured by very thick and dark clouds, excepting the narrow streak between the eastern edge of the cloud, and the mountain, which still remained clear. I now went to bed, but have reason to believe, from the appearance next morning, that the cloud continued forming in the same manner during the whole night. Early next morning it began to rain a little, more distant clouds arriving from S. E. closed the scene.

When I first observed this appearance, a low cloud was just visible over the top of the mountain, and continued there the whole evening. It seemed to move slowly towards the N. E. This convinced me that the brisk current of air, which I felt constantly from the S. E. did not reach much beyond the mountain.

If we attempt an explanation of this phænomenon, the first difficulty that occurs is, whence could be derived that continual supply of fresh air, loaded with vapours, which furnished matter for such a prodigious quantity of clouds? It could not be from the N. W. for the cloud moved in that direction, nor by a low counter current, for the lower air was felt constantly the same way. It could not be from the S. E. for a low cloud was seen the whole time hovering a little beyond the mountain, and moving slowly in a different direction. I conclude, therefore, that it was by a direct precipitation of the superior air along the summit of the mountain, occasioned probably by its coldness: for the next morning, in crossing the mountain, I found myself involved in a cold mist, which obliged me to wrap my coat close about me, tho' the air in the valley was still warm.

If the air descended directly on the mountain, it appears that the cloud or vapour, as soon as it was separated from the air, in which it had been dissolved, became lighter and mounted upwards with a quick motion, at the same time that it moved

oved N. W. from the mountain; leaſt it ſeemed to do ſo: or, if is riſing was only apparent, the tion of the detached parts of the d muſt have been much ſwifter rſt, than it became a few minutes rwards.

I ſhall conclude with propoſing is query. Are not the cold ſumits of mountains the great and general means employed by nature, for precipitating the waters from the atmoſphere, wherein they had been held in a ſtate of ſolution, and thereby producing rains?

I am, dear Sir,
Your's ſincerely,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

F. Hopkinſon, Eſq.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

onſiderations on the Alterations made on the Face of the Earth, by Atterations.—[Continued from Page 271, and now concluded.]

ROM the eaſt end of Long-Iſland, to the extremity of the ape of Florida, the coaſt, taken a direct line, is about 1180 miles ng, allowing 50 miles for a medim breadth of the acquired lands, hich I apprehend muſt be conſiderd as a moderate eſtimate; and muliplying theſe two numbers, one by he other, the product will be 59,000 quare miles, allowing 200 miles for he extent of the Flemiſh and Dutch oaſts, from Dunkirk to the mouth of heTexel, and only 40 for the breadth; llowing for the ſpace occupied y the Zuyder ſea, we ſhall have 8,000 quare miles for the acquiſition here. Having no particular information of he latitudes and longitudes of the angles of the Delta, I muſt truſt to meaſures taken with compaſſes on a map, and I find the baſe 150 miles, and each leg 120; from which meaſures, finding the altitude of the triangle, I compute the contents at 6,350 ſquare miles. Theſe three numbers of ſquare miles added together, make an extent of 73,350 ſuch miles gained from the ſea.

To balance this loſs, a very large extent of country muſt have been overflowed; but neither hiſtory or circumſtances give us any inſight where to fix ſuch an inundation; for as to the opinion of thoſe who ſuppoſe the Mediterranean ſea to have been formed by the violence of the ocean breaking through its banks, at the Streights of Gibraltar, I look on it as a conjecture quite unſupported: but, if a fact, it muſt have happened long before the oldeſt records we have any knowledge of were written. Beſides, ſuch an eruption of the ocean through its ancient ſhores muſt probably be owing to ſome violent concuſſion, and have taken place in a ſhort ſpace of time. But the atterations under conſideration, muſt have commenced when rain and ſnow began to fall, and have continued by ſlow and imperceptible degrees, to the preſent time, and will unavoidably exiſt as long as the preſent conſtitution of our globe continues.

Should I be aſked, what is become of all the waters, which formerly occupied the places now dry? I conceive I can anſwer the queſtion in a natural way, without having recourſe to Doctor Burnet's hypotheſis of caverns, and an immenſe abyſs in the earth,

earth, into which all superfluous waters are received.

It is the property of all fluids, when at liberty, to expand themselves, and form level surfaces, or rather rounded ones, though too little so to be perceptible; which property water partakes of in as high a degree as any other liquid. The surface of our earth is computed at nearly two hundred millions of square miles, and supposed by many to be nearly equally divided between land and sea; which gives one hundred million of such miles for the surface of the latter, allowing six fathom, or thirty-six feet for the medium depth of the waters displaced; which number of feet used as a multiplier to 73,350, gives 2,640,600 square miles, at one foot deep; but this expanded over one hundred million of miles will reduce the depth acquired by the sea to $6\frac{1}{3}$ lines, or a little more than half an inch, which would not be perceivable on any coast, was it to happen suddenly.

The Caspian sea may be offered as an objection to my supposition, as it is known to have gained considerably on its shores; but this can little invalidate my argument, 'till it is proved to have some communication with the ocean.—This extensive lake was very imperfectly known to the western world, before Mr. Hanway published his account thereof, drawn from the journals of modern navigators thereon, and his own observations.

As it receives many rivers, and has no visible outlet, it was supposed to have a communication with some other sea by a secret channel or channels. But such a conjecture is needless, if we apply Mr. Haley's calculation of the evaporation of the Mediterranean to this sea; whose evaporations would probably be found nearly sufficient to carry off the quantity of water constantly flowing into it: I say nearly, for from Mr. Hanway's account, it is evident this sea gains on the land in some places, without loosing equally in others. But as far as we can conjecture from the imperfect accounts thereof, left us by the ancients, this increase proceeds but slowly, and may, I believe, be accounted for in the following manner.

This large body of water is situated in the midst of a very extensive continent, at a great distance from any other sea; bordered in some places by mountains, and receiving the waters of many rivers; to most of which it probably gives birth, by means of the vapours exhaled from it. Did all the rivers which flow into this sea, owe their origin to its exhalations, there would be a regular circulation, without any excess on either side; and it would probably remain in a fixed state, gaining on one hand as much as it lost on the other; but this not being the case, an additional supply must be sought for.

Besides the rivers which rise at such a distance from the Caspian sea, that we may reasonably suppose their sources are fed by its vapours, there are others which run such a long course, and whose heads are so remote, that we may reasonably suppose part of their waters are derived from some other cause than the exhalations of the sea. Such are the Volga, rising much nearer the gulph of Finland, and the Yaiek which flows from the northern parts of Asia. The surplus of these waters, not returning to the source of their origin, but flowing into this sea, probably occasions the redundancy, and obliges

obliges it to overflow its banks where low.

It may not be foreign to the present purpose, if we consider the great difference between the sea coasts in and near the frigid zones, and those of the more temperate and warm climates. The first are generally abrupt and broken, consisting of steep rocks; the latter, mostly low and usually of gravel, sand, or clay: neither is this difference confined to the coasts, but often takes place inland; the mountains in the northern and southern regions, consisting mostly of naked and barren rocks: on the contrary, in the warmer climates they are usually cloathed with some soil and verdure, to the borders of perpetual snow, which has taken possession of the summits of the most lofty. Whether this difference be owing to the original constitution of the earth, or to other causes, is not easy to determine; though I believe the former to have been the case, as nature never operates needlessly; rocks only being capable to resist the excessive rigour of the cold, and vegetable earth must have been useless, when buried under snow for nearly the whole year; or if not, none but a few of the most hardy vegetables could resist the piercing blasts common on the elevated places of those climates: but it is otherwise in the valleys, where the heat of the sun, increased by reflection from those stupendous rocks, leaves the earth clear for some part of the year, long enough to produce something for the support of the inhabitants, of whom Providence has been careful in another manner, by replenishing the waters with fish, and making the rocks on, and islands in the sea, receptacles for myriads of aquatic birds, whose flesh and eggs, furnish a considerable part of the food of the inhabitants.

Another effect owing to the variety of heat and cold, in different climates, is the manner in which vapours raised from, are returned to the earth, which alone would be sufficient to cause great differences between the coasts, were all parts of the earth of similar constitutions.

The waters suspended in the atmosphere, are returned either in a fluid or congealed state; the latter prevailing in proportion to the coldness of the climate; and the variation forming three divisions of the earth: the first consisting of the frigid zones, where snow prevails over rain,—the temperate, where it falls plentifully at one season of the year only,—and the torrid, where it never falls at all, except on the tops of very high mountains.—Another effect to be considered, is that of the returning sun in spring, in each of these divisions.

In the cold climates the sun operates only for a short space, and that feebly on the congealed snow, melting but a small portion; little of which has time to run off, being checked by the cold of the night, so that floods rarely happen.

In the temperate climates the sun acts more forcibly; warm winds are frequent in the night, so as to continue the thaw, and heavy rains are common; these occasion frequent and violent floods.

In the torrid zone thaws have little place; but rains, though less frequent, are violent when they happen, pouring down in torrents, and occasioning floods.

From this view it is evident, that floods seldom happen in cold regions, but often and violent in temperate and hot; by which means all the

the looſer ſubſtances are waſhed down from the higher grounds, and being checked by the evenneſs of the lower grounds, or oppoſition of the ſea, are depoſited, and gradually form ſtratum upon ſtratum: but in the colder parts of the globe, theſe laſt parts are ſeldom removed, and very few alterations happen on the coaſts from atterations.

From what has been ſaid, if true, it is evident that a ball like ours cannot be eternal, nor probably of that antiquity aſcribed to it by the old Egyptians, or modern Chineſe, it being in a conſtant ſtate of mutation; no ſhower falling without producing ſome atteration; none running down the ſmalleſt declivity pure and limpid; which atterations are conſtantly to the detriment of the higher grounds, without any means yet diſcovered for their regaining what they loſe: therefore, the conſequence in a long ſeries of time, muſt be the reduction of the earth to a plain, and the rocky ſkeleton of its ancient carcaſs, in which ſtate poſſibly it would not be fit for the habitation of man; from which we may ſuppoſe, our earth will be annihilated or altered by ſome ſudden cataſtrophe, or become uſeleſs, further than as a moon to our moon, ſhould ſhe ſurvive it.

A. Z.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Deſcription of the CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, *near* Saratoga, *with a Perſpective View of the* Main Spring, *taken on the ſpot*—*By* G. TURNER.

THE following obſervations on the Chalybeate Springs, near Saratoga, I have the pleaſure to communicate in compliance with your requeſt. Having, as yet, found no leiſure to poſſeſs myſelf analytically of the particular properties of the waters, I can only ſpeak of them generally.

The ſprings are found about eleven miles weſt from Gen. Schuyler's houſe, at Saratoga. They are ſcattered along a vale or ſlip of low wet land, lying between two pine ridges, which run north and ſouth parallel to each other, at the diſtance of ſixty or eighty yards. The moſt remarkable ſpring in figure lies north of the reſt, and is known by the name of the Main Spring: as ſuch, I ſhall begin with it, confining my remarks, chiefly, to this and one more, as having a prior claim to our notice: From theſe may be gathered a tolerable idea of all the reſt, which are eight or ten in number, apparently alike in their eſſential qualities.

The Main Spring, then, is a well of clear water, contained in a ſtony cruſt, or rock, of a conic figure, being at the baſe twenty-ſix feet ſix inches in circumference; in height, on the weſt ſide, thirty-ſeven inches, perpendicular; and on the eaſt ſide fifty-eight. On the ſummit there is a circular aperture, or baſon, ten inches in diameter, which diſcovers the water bubbling up within a few inches of the top. This rock, or cruſt, is evidently a petrifaction, compoſed of ſeveral ſtrata, which have been formed under repeated overflowings of the water; —but at what times thoſe overflowings took place—whether they yet continue

Columbia Mag.

M. Sc.

Chalybeate SPRING near Saratoga.

continue at certain periods—or whether they have totally ceased, and when,—are matters of speculation among the curious. From the prevailing opinion of the country, I was once inclined to believe that this well had periodical discharges; and, as the report of the place pronounced them to happen every full moon (an opinion which few persons have ventured to contradict) I was prompted to very particular observations and enquiries on this head.—I visited the Springs in person in the month of July, 1783, when, it may be presumed, the weather was dry and sultry—and *then*, to the best of my recollection, I found the water within three or four inches of the brim of the bason. It was not then full moon; but I enquired of a gentleman, who had his daughter at the waters for the cure of the king's evil, and had passed his time there the preceding full moon—if he had perceived any discharge from the bason:—To this he answered in the negative. This information, as it agrees with other evidence no less questionable, goes very far to prove that this spring is not at present influenced by the moon.

I next proceeded to examine how far it might be affected by the annual melting of the snow, which, communicating with the source of the spring, might so swell the water as to procure a periodical, but annual discharge from the aperture of the rock: and I was encouraged to believe this might be the case, by some of the country people, who roundly asserted, in opposition to the supposed lunar influence (but without assigning a cause) that the water did annually boil over.

Having occasion to visit Saratoga the following autumn, I was fortunately favoured with a season the most proper for terminating my doubts. It was the month of October. The season was singularly wet, it having rained, almost incessantly, for two months before: but how great my surprise! when, instead of an expected redundancy of water in the bason, I found it retired six inches, or more, below the mark where I left it in July—yet the strength and pungency of the water was, as I thought, considerably weakened, as if occasioned by the falling of the rain.

This discovery has given a new turn to my speculations. From the nature and formation of the rock, which, as I have observed before, is a petrifaction, it is hardly to be doubted that the water it encloses used to overflow its limits; and that probably at stated periods: for how can we otherwise account for the existence and magnitude of the rock, or the different strata composing it? It will appear, I think, no less probable, that those periodical discharges have long since ceased, when I observe here, that the rock shews evident signs of decay. Admit this, and it follows that a considerable time must have elapsed between the last flux of water, and the first appearance of decay in the stone—from whence I would infer, that the exterior surface of the rock, being no longer drenched and fed by the water, but always exposed to the air, yielded to the corrosion of the latter, and fell into decay.

It is about fifteen years since those springs were first shewn by the savages to the settlers, who possibly received from them at the same time, a traditional account of the periodical overflowings of the water,—an effect which must have ceased, according to appearances, many years before.

The

The CORONATION *of* PETRARCH, *as Poet Laureat. From the Second Volume of Dr.* BURNEY'*s history of Music.*

IN the year 1340, Petrarch had the honour of receiving two letters on the same day: one from the Roman senate, and the other from the University of Paris, inviting him to accept the laurel crown; and having given the preference to Rome, on his arrival in that city, in 1341, during the pontificate of pope Benedict XII, he found every thing prepared for the ceremony of his coronation, by the senator count Orso dell' Anguillara. The design was announced in the morning by the sound of trumpets, when the people, curious to see a festival which had been interrupted for so many ages, assembled in great crowds from all quarters.

Petrarch marched to the Capitol, preceded by twelve youths, dressed in scarlet, and of the best families in Rome, singing verses composed by the poet; who was attired in a robe, presented to him by Robert the Good, king of Naples, who had taken it off his own back and desired him to wear it on the day of his coronation. The principal citizens of Rome, habited in a green uniform, and crowned with flowers of different kinds, attended Petrarch in procession. After these, marched the senator, accompanied by the chief members of the Roman council. When he was seated, Petrarch, being summoned by an herald, pronounced a short oration. Afterwards, when he had thrice cried out *long live the Roman people! long live the senator! may God preserve their liberty!* he kneeled before the senator, who, after a short speech, took from his own head a crown of laurel, and placed it on that of Petrarch, saying, "The crown is the meed of virtue." The poet, then, recited a beautiful poem upon the heroes of Rome, which is not in his own works: and the people expressed their approbation by repeated shouts, and exclamations of *long live the poet! and long may the Capitol endure!* Stephen Colonna, as the poet tells us himself, afterwards spoke; and, having a great affection for Petrarch, bestowed on him such praise as flowed from the heart. His friends who were present on the occasion shed tears of delight; "and though," says Petrarch of himself, "I was almost overcome with joy, I was not unconscious that these honours were superior to my desert: I blushed at the applause of the people, and at the excess of praise with which I was loaded."

At the termination of the ceremony, Petrarch was conducted, with the same attendants, and the same pomp, to the church of St. Peter, where, after returning thanks to the supreme being for the honour which had been bestowed on him, he laid down his crown, in order that it might be placed among the offerings that were suspended to the roof of the temple.

The same day, count Anguillara had letters patent drawn up, by which the senators, after a very flattering preamble, declare Petrarch to have merited the title of a great poet and historian; "and that, as an especial mark of his poetical abilities, they had placed a crown of laurel on his head, granting him, as well by the authority of king Robert, as by that of the senate of Rome, full power and licence to exercise

ercise the arts of poetry and history, to read, dispute, explain ancient books, make new, compose poems, and to wear at all times a crown of laurel, ivy, or myrtle, at his pleasure, as well as the poetical habit. Finally, he is declared by these presents, a Roman citizen, entitled to all the privileges annexed to that honourable appellation, as an acknowledgement for the affection which in his works, as well as in his public professions, he has always manifested for the city and its republic.'

Thus ended the pomps and vanities of this memorable day, during which Petrarch appears to be nothing less than a philosopher. All the wisdom, modesty, and even delicacy of sentiment with which his writings are filled, seem on this occasion to have been wholly laid aside and forgotten. To become a public spectacle, and exhibit his person for the gratification of his own vanity, and the idle curiosity of an ignorant multitude, in these days would rather qualify a man for Bedlam than for the sovereignty of Parnassus. The blame can only be laid on his youth; or, rather, on the practice of the times, which abounded with romantic customs, derived from Gothic institutions of chivalry; in compliance with which knights, nobles, kings, and emperors frequently exhibited their persons in tilts, tournaments, and pageants, with as little concern as veteran actors by profession.

I was curious to know Petrarch's own opinion, in his old age, of the transactions of this day; and have found, in a letter written a little before his death, the following passage,—which seems to disarm censure.

"Those laurels with which my brows were bound were too green; if I had been of a more mature age and understanding, I should not have sought them. Old men only love what is useful, while the young pursue every thing splendid, without any regard to intrinsic worth. This crown rendered me neither more learned nor more eloquent; it only drew upon me the envy of the malignant, and robbed me of my wonted repose. Ever since that time, I have been constantly under alarms: every tongue, every pen has been pointed against me; my friends are become my enemies; and I now suffer for my audacity and presumption."

Curious Extract from DR. BEATTIE'S *Dissertations, moral and critical.*

—"IN a word, I do not find sufficient ground to believe that brutes are capable of recollection, or active remembrance, for this implies the faculty of attending to, and arranging the thoughts of one's own mind: a power which, as was formerly remarked, the brutes have either, not at all, or very imperfectly.

Yet let me not be quite positive in this affirmation. Some of the more sagacious animals, as horses, dogs, foxes, and elephants, have occasionally displayed a power of contrivance which *would seem* to require reflection, and a more perfect use of memory, than I have hitherto allowed that they possess. When a rider has fallen from his horse in a deep river, there have been instances of that noble creature taking hold with his teeth,

teeth, and dragging him alive to land by the ſkirts of the coat.—And let me here, for the honor of another noble creature, mention a fact, which was never before recorded, and which happened not many years ago within a few miles of Aberdeen. As a gentleman was walking the Dee, when it was frozen, the ice gave way in the middle of the river, and down he ſunk; but kept himſelf from being carried away in the current, by graſping his gun, which had fallen athwart the opening. A dog, who attended him, after many fruitleſs attempts to reſcue his maſter, ran to a neighbouring village, and took hold of the coat of the firſt perſon he met. The man was alarmed, and would have diſengaged himſelf, but the dog regarded him with a look ſo kind and ſo ſignificant, and endeavoured to pull him along with ſo gentle a violence, that he began to think there might be ſomething extraordinary in the caſe, and ſuffered himſelf to be conducted by the animal; who brought him to his maſter in time to ſave his life.*

Philadelphia, March 6, 1787.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I incloſe a paper, containing ſome obſervations which have been communicated to the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, on the utility of ſowing Graſs Seeds, particularly Clover, on laying down lands that have been in tillage. They are the obſervations of a practical farmer, and appear highly deſerving of the public attention. I alſo incloſe another communication, containing ſome hints on the means of giving to plants a power of producing earlier fruit than is common to plants of the ſame ſpecies, in the uſual mode of culture.

T. PICKERING, *Secretary.*

IMPROVEMENTS of every kind, muſt be beneficial in any country, and introducing an advantageous practice will prove eminently ſo in a young one. Upon this account, I am led to intrude a few obſervations to the ſociety for promoting agriculture, wiſhing they may think them deſerving that attention the ſubject merits.

The great eſſentials in agriculture are, frugality and induſtry, manure, breaking up land, and laying it down properly.

Breaking up land is perfectly underſtood by all American farmers, I may ſay, *to an extreme degree;* which muſt be counteracted by obtaining the art of laying down land, with artificial graſs ſeed. Otherwiſe the

* The perſon thus preſerved, whoſe name was *Irvine*, died about the year 17[illegible]. His ſtory has been much talked of in the neighbourhood. I give it as it was told himſelf to a relation of his, a gentleman of honour and learning, and my particular friend; from whom I had it, and who read and approved of this account, before it went to the preſs.

Beattie's Differ. Vol. 1. p. 77.

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arable lands, in the lower counties of Pennsylvania, will in very few years become of little value.

Laying down lands properly, being an object of the greatest importance in the great scale of agriculture, it is incumbent on you to impress the necessity there is, that this art should not only be understood, but practised by all farmers, rich or poor, let their soil be clay, loam, sand, or any mixture whatever.

The earth, like the animal body, is capable of supporting a certain degree of labour, and like it requires proportionable nutriment, rest, and cleanliness; but withhold from the land those necessary reliefs, and like a starved, over-worked, neglected slave, it will be exhausted and worn out; which, instead of making profit to the owner, and benefit to the state, will impoverish the one, and disgrace the other.

The state of Pennsylvania affords a soil well suited to produce artificial grass from seed, and this is the means by which the land shall receive that proportion of rest which is absolutely requisite, and at the same time yield a crop, profitable to the farmer, and beneficial to the citizens, from the extraordinary produce it will yield for market.

You announce to the world your wish to promote agriculture. This has stimulated me to address you, to recommend and encourage this maxim. *Break up and lay down land often;* for unless this is more generally adopted, and carried into practice, I will venture to declare a system of agriculture cannot be perfect in America. Sow clover seed every two or three years, then let the land lay one or two years, and up with it again. It is not my intention to point out the mode of cropping land successively, nor to say which is the best way to sow clover seed; but being convinced the high price of this invaluable seed, and the variableness of our seasons, discourage many, and put it out of the power of a greater number to purchase it. It is therefore my humble opinion, that the legislature ought to be applied to, and requested to allow such a bounty on clover seed, as would infallibly promote the growth of a sufficient quantity, and at the same time reduce the price to about six-pence per pound. I must leave it to the society to press the consequences of these facts, for they are deserving your notice, and the full countenance of every legislature. And I will boldly assert it will prove of more real benefit to agriculture and stock, in the present state of our country, than any other single thing that can be done. Reduce the price of clover seed, and instead of bare fields, daily washing away, you will see them covered with grass and cattle.

In the spring, 1785, I sowed eighty pounds of clover seed on thirty-five acres of thin green wheat, the success fully justifies the foregoing observations.

To the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY *for promoting* AGRICULTURE.

Gentlemen, *Philadelphia, March* 6, 1787.

IT is a well known fact, that plants growing on dry and warm land, produce ripe seed earlier than other plants of the same species, growing on land which is moist and cold. The English writers on husbandry

bandry mention two kinds of barley, common and rath-ripe; but they ſay, that the latter, which ripens earlier than the former, acquires that quality only by being ſown, during ſeveral ſucceſſive years, on high and dry grounds, particularly their chiltern lands; and that rath-ripe barley, by being ſown on the low, rich vallies, will, in a courſe of years, be changed into common barley.

Theſe facts may explain the event of the following experiment in gardening, which may be extended to a variety of plants, and with the higheſt probability of ſucceſs.

One year, on the 10th of July, I ſowed ſome beds of early Charlton peas. The ſoil was but moderately fertile, and rather dry than otherwiſe. The peas ſoon ſprang up; but the hot and dry weather which followed, from the middle of July to the middle of Auguſt, checked the growth of the vines, which roſe only to the height of from 20 to 24 inches: although a parcel of the ſame Charlton peas, ſown early in the ſpring, produced vines of 5 and 6 feet in height. On the 26th of July I ſtuck them, as the tendrils began to curl. Auguſt 2d, many were in bloſſom. September 7th, the vines were dry, and the peas perfectly ripe. The pods were ſhort, having only three and four peas in each; but theſe were fair and large as the Engliſh ones from which they were produced. The crop was ſmall, as may be collected from the circumſtances already related; being, in fact, only double in quantity to the ſeed ſown.

In the following ſpring I ſowed the above mentioned produce; and at the ſame time, and in the like ground adjacent, I ſowed what remained of the original parcel of Engliſh peas. The former produced full green pods, fit for gathering, two or three days earlier than the latter.

From this experiment, compared with the obſervations of the Engliſh writers, relative to rath-ripe and common barley, I draw the following concluſion: that a power of producing earlier fruit, in the ſame climate, may be given to all plants, the ſeeds of which can be ſown, and produce ripe ſeeds, during the heat of ſummer; and that by ſowing the ſeeds thus produced, ſeveral years ſucceſſively, and only during the heat of ſummer, this power may be annually increaſed to a certain degree.

My motive for ſowing late, was to obtain ſome good peas, free from bugs. In this I was not diſappointed: for, excepting in three or four peas, no ſign of a bug appeared. Theſe three or four were remarkable: they were hollow, and exactly reſembled peas in which the bugs had grown to maturity, and eſcaped. And 'tis undoubtedly true, that in theſe, eggs had been laid and hatched, and the bug had flown; all which muſt have happened in the ſpace of about thirty days; the vines having bloſſomed on the 2d of Auguſt, and the dry peas having been gathered on the 7th of September.

A MEMBER.

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For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Mr. Editor,

I AM a man of buſineſs, and have not much time to examine into criticiſms, and the analogy and conſtruction of words; but as I have a ſerious deſire that we ſhould have ſome kind of a ſtandard for the words we are to make uſe of, I have thought of propoſing a convention of the Literati, from the ſeveral ſtates, to ſettle on ſome general principles of conſtruction, *orthography*, and *pronunciation*; for as matters ſeem to be going now, we ſhall ſoon be at as great a loſs to underſtand each other as were the builders of the tower of Babel. Determined to copy after every European whim, whether it has reaſon or propriety on its ſide or not, we are in a fair way ſoon to be in a labyrinth, from which we ſhall rarely be able to extricate ourſelves.

A ſet of writers have lately ſprung up in England, who tell us, there is no need of any rules for ſpelling, becauſe the beſt rule is to ſpell a word juſt as you pronounce it: very well, then, if I am in New-England, I muſt ſpell "*Keow*, *Geyown*, *&c.*" If in Philadelphia, "the beſt *vine* is made from *wines* that grow," &c. And if in the ſouthern ſtates, "have you *hurd whar* the general is."—No, no, ſay they, theſe are provincial accents, you muſt not follow them, you muſt learn to pronounce as they do at the court of Great-Britain; this is the ſtandard of the Engliſh language.—Be it ſo, but how am I to know, at this diſtance, how they ſpell and ſpeak there.

A pert blockhead who has become tutor to my ſon, is teaching him the way in which *he* ſays it's done there; but the poor boy makes ſuch a barbarous work of it, that I am ready to bruiſe him every time he reads a leſſon to me. As I am now old, and cannot read writing very well without ſpectacles, I called him the other day to read a letter to me; my friend wiſhed to know if any member of the legiſlature had paſſed by my houſe; the boy began, "Dear ſir, has *anne* member of the *legiſlatcher paſt* by, &c." You blockhead, ſaid I, quite angry, you are reading all falſe; my friend knows very well there is no *Anne* who is a member of the legiſlature; they are all *men*. *Legiſlatcher*, ha! what ſort of a word is that pray? Did you ever hear ſuch a word in your life? Again, my friend does not want to know whether they are beyond my houſe or not; but whether they paſſed this way or the other. Pappa, ſays the child, with all the innocence imaginable, I'm ſure that's the way Mr. —— makes me pronounce thoſe words, and ſays it is the way they do at court—I've *hard* him ſay ſo *manne* a time, pappa. I don't doubt it at all, my ſon, ſays I; for ſince the prince of Wales turned night into day, and taught them to breakfaſt at eight o'clock in the evening, the court may probably think it right to overturn every thing elſe; and it would be wonderful indeed, if their poor mother tongue, which they ſo much deſpiſe, ſhould eſcape them. But do you, my ſon, take Pope, Addiſon, Swift, Steele, and Watts for your models, and learn how they wrote and ſpoke; they are among the pureſt patterns of the language; they will never change, and let the caprices of a court carry it and its followers into whatever vagaries it

may

may, *their* language and pronunciation will always be reſpected by the beſt of judges.

Now, as I ſee no propriety in our being twined and twiſted about, as the whims of a foreign nation ſhall direct, I wiſh we may act on true independent principles, and have a ſtandard of our own.

P. Q.

The Progreſs of a Countryman.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I WAS born and educated about eighty miles diſtance from the city, and, 'till lately, conſidered myſelf as a firſt rate perſonage. My age is not quite 25. It is true, I have ſpent the whole of my life, except the laſt month, in the country—but I was there thought a prodigy. Before I was ſixteen years old, I had learned as far as the Rule of Three in cyphering; had read Pilgrim's Progreſs twice over, and could ſay the verſes at the end of Dilworth's ſpelling-book, by heart. My relations kept me at ſchool 'till I was almoſt twenty-one, and I could then beat my maſter at figures. It was a lucky thing for me that he died ſoon after, for I got his place by it, and continued keeping ſchool there 'till a few months ago; when, tired of ſo inſignificant a poſt, and wiſhing to ſignalize myſelf, I took up the reſolution of coming to the city. Preparatory to this, I took every ſtep to qualify myſelf for acting in the capacity of a clerk in a merchant's counting houſe; not doubting, but that by my merits, I ſhould at leaſt riſe to be caſhier of the bank. Now and then, that I might not appear like a fool upon coming to town, I read ſome entertaining hiſtory, ſuch as Pariſmus and Pariſmenus, and the Seven Wiſe Men of Greece. I now thought that I knew enough, and could talk like neighbour Spriggins, the aſſembly-man, and accordingly ſet off for Philadelphia, a place which I wiſhed to ſee. I ſhall not trouble you with the particulars of my journey—all went on very well 'till I arrived in the city. My treatment there was rather mortifying. My horſe was none of the beſt, it is true, for he was about twelve hands high, and had loſt one of his ears, which neighbour Spriggins cut off, becauſe he had treſpaſſed on his ground. As I proceeded ſlowly through the ſtreet, viewing the various objects that preſented, I was frequently put out of countenance by the remarks I heard made. One fellow called my nag, "the king of Pruſſia's prancer;" and I heard a gentleman ſay, there is Bucephalus come to life again. But the wicked boys were the moſt troubleſome; one would ſay, my friend, will you ſell your racer? And another would hand me a brickbat to keep the cold out of his ears. At laſt, through various tribulations, I reached a tavern, and diſmounted. Soon after candle-light I retired to bed, being exceedingly weary. I had not lain but a few hours, when I awoke, frightened with the moſt hideous noiſe that ever ſaluted my ear; it ſeemed to be repeated from every quarter; I liſtened with the

greateſt

greateſt attention, but could not make any thing out of it. Upon this I ſtarted up, and ran down ſtairs to the door, and with precipitation enquired what was the matter? But was only laughed at, and told that it was the watchmen calling the hour. This, methought, was ſtrange—in the day, to be ſure, there may be uſe in letting us know what o'clock it is; but who wiſhed to be waked, from a ſound ſleep, to be told the time of night? However, I went to bed, and was kept from enjoying repoſe 'till morning, by theſe diſtreſſing notes.

The next day, after a vaſt deal of trouble, I found out a couſin of mine, who had been in town a year or two, and was apprentice to a hatter: he being a great beau, and a lad of ſpirit, agreed to ſhow me the city, and initiate me into its myſteries. We patrolled all the ſtreets, and ſaw every thing worth ſeeing. The recapitulation would, to you, be tedious and dull, but I was pleaſed and delighted. The language that I heard uttered from different parts, during our walks, was many times unintelligible; and, indeed, ſuch as my conductor could not always explain. At one corner I obſerved five or ſix young lads ſtanding together, each appeared very well pleaſed with himſelf, and their countenances ſhewed a conceited gravity;—they had very large canes in their hands. Surely, imagined I, they are going to fight, I was more confirmed in this opinion, by their talking extremely loud. I endeavoured to collect their ſentences, but could not perceive any connection in their diſcourſe: every now and then, I could indeed diſtinctly hear the following words, viz. ſpaſm, phlogiſtic diathesis, antiſpaſmodics, and proximate cauſe; what they mean I cannot tell—My couſin, indeed, told me that the young fellows were doctors—but I always thought your town doctors wore wigs.

We next went to the court-houſe, for I had heard a great deal about lawyers, and wiſhed to hear them ſpeak: upon going up the ſteps, I obſerved a number of young gentlemen, with their hair as white as new cheeſe, ſpread out like a half buſhel, with a ſort of ſpy-glaſſes in their hands, which they looked through every minute; (this I ſuppoſe was to ſharpen their wit, for it made them look very fierce). I ſtaid at the court-houſe almoſt two hours, and the chief part of what I heard, was "may it pleaſe your honour;" and then they would read paſſages as long as my arm out of their big books; and which I was told had nothing to do with the ſubject. They ſtrutted ſo often by me, and pulled out their ſpy-glaſſes ſo frequently, that I was glad when my couſin agreed to leave the place.

We next paſſed by the coffee-houſe, for I expected the merchants would be talking on the good of the nation; but I could hear little but diſcourſes about roaſt beef, oyſters, and bills of exchange. However, as my buſineſs was to be with this claſs of men, I pleaſed myſelf with the proſpect of good living.

I have not yet been able to get a place, but have employed myſelf in improving my dreſs and perſon; and by the aſſiſtance of my couſin make now a pretty genteel appearance. I wear three glaſs ſeals, of different colours, that coſt me two ſhillings and ſix pence a piece, to my old watch, and have my head dreſſed by the barber. Moreover, I intend to

learn

learn to dance, and talk of going to the next concert.

Now, as you talk about rendering your magazine beneficial to the community, (in your introduction to it) I have thought of applying to you for advice and assistance, and by giving both, you'll oblige

JOHN CLODMAN.

Character of the late Dr. FOTHERGILL; *extracted from Dr.* Hird's "*Affectionate Tribute to his Memory.*"

IT must be admitted that no partiality of affection should so warp the mind, as to influence its regard for truth. On common subjects, the world is indulgent enough to accept the embellishments which a warm imagination may add to a few plain facts, but the language of eulogy is always suspected, and consequently much more exposed to the severity of remark; yet if any subject that I am acquainted with will bear a more than ordinary warmth of expression, it certainly may be indulged in a tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Fothergill.

The general voice has placed him amongst the illustrious characters of the present age; but, what is more to his honour, it has placed him amongst the best of men. May the memorial I am giving to the public preserve his name unblemished by misrepresentation, till some more equal pen shall hand it down to posterity, as a bright example of what great usefulness extraordinary talents may prove to society, when under the direction of a good heart, fine feelings, and an enlarged philanthropy.

His understanding was of a manly, energetic cast; it was penetrating, comprehensive, and highly cultivated: there was a firm dignity in his character, which though it could not bend to any thing unbecoming itself, yet was accompanied by a certain softness and complacency of manner peculiarly conciliating. His heart was sincere, friendly, compassionate, and liberal to excess. His hand was an unsparing distributor, and the bounties of it, lest they might not reach the truly worthy, were, not unfrequently, diffused amongst the imposing and the ungrateful.

His practice as a physician was by no means confined to London and its environs, the place of his long and general residence. For some years past he made a point of retiring, during a few summer months, to his place in Cheshire; a seat chosen by him as a sequestered retreat from the labours and fatigue of his professional attentions, to digest his thoughts, take possession of himself, and invigorate his mind and body for his returning duties: but it too frequently happened, that what he had pleasingly conceived as an asylum from care and intrusion, proved not the retirement he was in pursuit of. Wheresoever he resided, his name and character followed him, carrying along with them those influences, which not only pervaded every quarter of this, and the neighbouring kingdom of Ireland, but a very considerable part of Europe and North America; from whence, in cases that apparently would admit of the delay, he was frequently consulted by letter and description.

From

From this high rank in his profeſſion, and from the reſpectful manner in which he was always treated, it may very reaſonably be concluded, that the pecuniary emoluments of his practice were large: and ſo they certainly were, to an uncommon degree; the produce of his annual practice being greater than has fallen to the lot of moſt phyſicians in this nation: and could the fees he rejected be added to the ſum, it would have increaſed to a ſurpriſing amount; but he was accuſtomed to make diſtinctions, which would not, I preſume at leaſt, enter into every mind.—Yet notwithſtanding all theſe ſources of affluence, ſo large and ſo numerous were the channels through which his bounties flowed, that they might be truly ſaid to be ſcarcely equal to the liberality of his heart.

There is a certain exquiſiteneſs of ſenſation in the tones of ſome minds, which, amidſt the various circumſtances of life, and the unavoidable evils attendant on humanity, is, indeed, a moſt painful ſpecies of pre-eminence: the mind of Dr. Fothergill was of this mould; it was ever in uniſon with the afflicted ſpirit in all ſituations, exciting him to acts of the moſt cordial friendlineſs.

In the diſtribution of his favours, he retreated as much as poſſible from the acknowledgments of thoſe he obliged. He knew the value of a grateful heart fully, for his own was grateful in the extreme; but he rather choſe that the objects of his kindneſs ſhould feel that active and eſſential gratitude which is better evinced by a proper uſe of favours, and a happy change in circumſtance and ſituation, than by any verbal expreſſion. In a few words, Dr. Fothergill's beneficences flowed from him with ſo graceful an eaſe, and ſo high a poliſh of addreſs, that no modeſt worth was wounded, nor the acuteneſs of diſtreſs increaſed, by the aukwardneſs of its acknowledgments.—His was not that drop-like bounty which pauſes in its progreſs; it was full, flowing, and benign.

Although it may be the general practice of phyſicians in other countries, as well as in this, to refuſe the fees of the inferior clergy, yet the conduct of Dr. Fothergill towards numbers of this claſs, was diſtinguiſhed by ſomething more generous than mere forbearance; it was marked by extraordinary kindneſs.

He conſidered the inferior claſſes of clergymen as more particularly the objects of his liberality and attention; being brought up in that line of education, which, in the opinion of the world, precludes bodily labour, and to which the idea of the gentleman is annexed, without a competency to ſupport the character; to many of theſe, I am an evidence, he was a kind friend and a private benefactor; not only by his advice in perſonal diſtreſs, but by his purſe, on ſeverely trying occaſions. —Nay, ſo cordial was his humanity towards theſe, that on a friend's hinting to him, whilſt he was in the country, that his favours were not marked by propriety of diſtinction (the gentleman from whom he refuſed his fee being placed in high rank in the church, with an independent fortune) he returned a ready explanation of his principle of action; "I had rather, ſaid the Doctor, return the fee of a gentleman with whoſe rank I am not perfectly acquainted, than run the riſk of taking it from a man, who ought, perhaps, to be the object of my bounty." Such was the noble ſtyle of this moſt excellent man's way of thinking.

The humane reader will feel the

finest springs of his affections moved, by the following anecdote, given to me by a clergyman of high rank, who reveres the memory of Dr. Fothergill, and places his obligation to him, in a very trying season, near to his heart.

A friend of his, a man of a worthy character, who has at this time an income of about one hundred pounds a year, church preferment, was, in the earlier part of his life, seated in London upon a curacy of fifty pounds per annum, with a wife and a numerous family.—An epidemical disease, which was at that time prevalent, seized upon his wife, and five of his children: in this scene of distress he looked up to the doctor for his assistance, but dared not apply to him, from a consciousness of his being unable to reward him for his attendance.—A friend, who knew his situation, kindly offered to accompany him to the doctor's, and give him his fee; they took the advantage of his hour of audience, and after a description of the several cases, the fee was offered, and rejected; but a note was taken of his place of residence. The doctor called assiduously the next and every succeeding day, till his attendance was no longer necessary. The curate, anxious to return some grateful mark of the sense he entertained of his services, strained every nerve to accomplish it; but his astonishment was not to be described, when, instead of receiving the money he offered, with apologies for his situation, the doctor put ten guineas into his hand, desiring him to apply to him without diffidence in future difficulties.

Altho' amidst the diffusion of his favours he too frequently met with painful returns, yet he would never allow instances of this sort to check the ardour of his mind in doing all the good he could to others; and even to those who returned ingratitude for kindness, his charity continued still patient, hoping all things. It was his common expression, when he found his favours misapplied, or himself imposed upon, "I had much rather that my favours should fall upon many undeserving objects, than that one truly deserving should escape my notice."

[*To be continued.*]

A Narrative of Captain ISAAC STUART, *of the provincial Cavalry, of* South-Carolina, *taken from his own Mouth by* J. C. Esquire, *on board the* Ship Peacock, March, 1782.

I WAS taken prisoner about fifty miles to the westward of Fort Pitt, about eighteen years ago by the Indians, and carried by them to the Wabash, with other white men, who were executed with circumstances of horrid barbarity. It was my good fortune to call forth the sympathy of the good woman of the town, who was permitted to redeem me from the ———, by giving as my ransom, a horse. After remaining two years in bondage, a Spaniard came to the nation, having been sent from Mexico on discoveries; he made application to the chiefs of the Indians, for hiring me and another white man, who was in the like situation, a native of Wales, and named John Davey, which was complied

complied with, and we took our departure in company with the Spaniard, and travelled to the westward, crossing the Missisippi, near the river Rouge, or Red River, up which we travelled upwards of seven hundred miles; when we came to a nation of Indians remarkably white, and whose hair was of a reddish colour, at least mostly so. They lived on a small river which emptied itself into Red River, which they called the River Post, and in the morning the day after our arrival, the Welchman informed me that he was determined to remain with the nation of Indians, giving as a reason that he understood their language, it being very little different from the Welch. My curiosity was excited very much by this information, and I went with my companion to the chief men of the town, who informed him in a language that I had no knowledge of, and which had no affinity with that of any other Indian tongue that I ever heard, that the fore-fathers of this nation came from a foreign country, and landed on the east-side of the Missisippi, describing particularly the country now called West-Florida; and that on the Spaniards taking possession of that country, they fled to their then abode, and as a proof of what they advanced, they brought out rolls of parchment, wrote with blue ink, at least it had a blueish cast; the characters I did not understand, and the Welchman being unacquainted with letters, even of his own language, I was not able to know what the meaning of the writing was. They were a bold, hardy, intrepid people, very war-like, and their women were beautiful compared with other Indians. We left this nation after being kindly treated, and requested to remain among them. Being only two in number, the Spaniard and myself, we travelled up the Red River, till we came to a nation of Indians called Wiandots, that never had seen a white man before, and who were unacquainted with the use of fire-arms. On our way we came to a transparent river, near three-fourths of a mile wide, which we, to our great surprise found descend into the earth, and at the foot of a ridge of mountains disappeared: It was remarkably clear, and near to it we found the bones of two animals of such size, that a man might walk under their ribbs, and the teeth were very heavy.

The nation of Indians, that never had seen a white man before, lived near the source of the Red River; and here the Spaniard to his great joy discovered gold dust in the brooks and rivulets: and being informed by the Indians, that a nation lived further west, that were very rich, and whose arrows were pointed with gold, we set out in the hope of reaching this country, and we travelled about five hundred miles; when we reached a ridge of mountains, which we crossed, and from which the streams run due west: and at the foot of the mountains the Spaniard gave proof of joy and satisfaction, having found gold in great abundance. I was not acquainted with the nature of the ore, but I lifted up what he called gold-dust, from the bottom of the little rivulets, issuing from the cavities of the rocks; it had a yellowish cast, and was remarkably heavy: but, so much was the Spaniard satisfied, that he relinquished his intentions of prosecuting his journey, being perfectly convinced that he had found a country full of gold.

On our return we took a different road, and when we reached the Mississippi, we went in a canoe to the Spanish settlements, at the mouth of the Missouri, where I was discharged by the Spaniard, and I went amongst the Chickesaws, and from thence to the Cherokees, from which country I went to Ninety-Six, in South-Carolina. It is impossible for me to give an adequate description of the country on the south-west side of the Mississippi.—I was charmed with the richness of the lands on the north east side of that noble river, till I beheld the other country—but comparison is odious. The luxuriance of the soil, the richness of the herbage, the majesty of the forests, the richness of the meadows, which are in many places of amazing extent, and covered with rich grass and clover, that is in height, at least three feet. The woods are full of deer, elk and buffaloe; and in the fall, grapes and apples are everywhere to be found: in short, every other part of America, is a desert compared to that country, known in England by the name of Louisiana. The air is pure and serene, and the climate as healthy as any in the world. Nature has been wonderfully bountiful in furnishing water in the greatest abundance; and in many places, acres of ground are covered with salt-rock, where the animals go at certain seasons and it is extremely pleasing to observe the tongues of various wild beasts, on the surface of the rocks of salt. No country in the world is better calculated for the culture of tobacco, rice and indigo; and when it is considered that on the banks of the Missouri, and Red River settlements, might be made equal to the supply of all Europe with those commodities; and that for a thousand miles from the confluence of each of those rivers, ships could be built; and that for three months of the year, the current runs with such rapidity, that they could go down the stream one hundred miles in twenty-four hours;—it is only to be lamented, that such a valuable country should remain unoccupied.

New-York, 2d *June*, 1783.

I do certify that the aforesaid narrative is a just and true state of facts, and an exact copy of that given by me in South-Carolina, in March, 1782.

Signed ISAAC STUART.

St. Mary's, East Florida,
17th *October*, 1784.

P. S. Captain Stuart was recommended to me by lieut. col. Cruger. I gave him the command of a corps of independent marines, in which capacity he acquitted himself with gallantry. J. C*****.

A good and bad Disposition, exemplified in a Journey to France.

TWO friends, Mr. Bellcour and Mr. Grumpall, engaged in a continental tour together.—"Let's go to Spa for a few weeks," says Bellcour.—"To the Spa!" replied Grumpall; "no, hang it, I hate every thing that borders on the German,—so filthy and so frouzy, and so stupid:—"to Paris for a few weeks, if you will."—"to Paris be it then." returned Bellcour; and they prepared for their journey.

They agreed to meet and take chaise on the Surry side of Westminster-

ſter-Bridge, the next Sunday morning at eight.—Bellcour arrived at his time, with ſix ſhirts and ſome linen, waiſtcoats and breeches, in a *petite caiſſette;* in an hour and forty minutes Grumpall reached the inn, with trunks, portmanteaus and hat-boxes.—" Oh! the curſe of packing," cried Grumpall; "—nothing ready, nothing to be found;—I have been at it ſince ſix this morning, and at laſt waited a full hour for my new perriwig!"

" Packing is by no means troubleſome to me," replied Bellcour; " you ſee my baggage, it is eaſily arranged; I ſhall make a new coat at Paris,—and if I wore a wig, I ſhould hardly carry one from England; the French, you know, are born *peruquiers.*"

The chaiſe was now ready, Grumpall's ſervant was not yet come.—" Plague take theſe raſcals," cried Grumpall, " they make their maſters wait without ceremony;—I'll diſcharge the ſcoundrel this inſtant."—" I had rather be delayed a few minutes than part with a good ſervant," ſaid Bellcour.—The ſervant was at the chaiſe door; he received a thouſand curſes from his maſter, who continued to execrate the whole way to Dartford, where he was ſeized with a fit of heart-burn.

He entered an apothecary's ſhop, and aſked for a lump of Glaſſe's magneſia, diſſolved in water.—He had no magneſia of Glaſſe's preparation, he replied, but he had excellent in powder from Apothecaries Hall.—" None of Glaſſe's magneſia!" exclaimed Grumpall.—" You have nothing in your ſhop, I ſuppoſe!"—" Plenty of ſalt of wormwood and lemon juice," replied the apothecary, " and you ſeem to want cooling medicines."—Stung with this ſarcaſm, he flung out of the ſhop, and complained to his fellow traveller of his ill-ſucceſs.—" I had rather have magneſia in powder than the heart-burn,"—ſaid Bellcour; but Grumpall carried his heart-burn and his ill-humour to Rocheſter.

The horſes moved too ſlowly;—" can't you get on poſtillion!"—" Stiff hill, your honor."—" Aye, and weak cattle;—We had better get out and walk;—here, open the door, driver; and he quitted the carriage.—" Won't you walk, Mr. Bellcour?—we ſhall never reach Rocheſter, if you don't eaſe the miſerable horſes;—there is a curſe annexed to travelling this road."—" I had rather travel ſlowly and coolly," replied Bellcour, " than haſten my journey at the expence of greater inconvenience."—He remained in the carriage.

After labouring a mile up-hill in a burning ſunſhine, Grumpall reſumed his ſeat in the chaiſe, tired, breathleſs, duſty, and in a violent perſpiration. Impatient of the heat into which he had wantonly thrown himſelf, he flung open his waiſtcoat;—" you had better ſubmit to temporary warmth, than expoſe yourſelf to the danger of diſeaſe by attempting to cool too ſuddenly," cried Mr. Bellcour;—but Grumpall perſiſted, and the conſequence was a violent cold, attended by a cough, which accompanied him to Paris.—Mr. Bellcour preſerved his patience and his health.

The pavement of the three towns ſhook Grumpall to atoms, and he was faint for want of refreſhment.—" You had better eat a biſcuit and drink a glaſs of white wine," ſaid Bellcour;—it was ordered;—but Grumpall found the biſcuit tough, and the wine ſour, and proceeded

ceeded with an empty ſtomach. "I have taſted better wine, and more newly baked biſcuits, but they may ſerve to prevent ſickneſs," ſaid Bellcour.—He eat, drank and went on.

At Canterbury they dined, but the ſteaks were hard, the peaſe dry, and the chickens taſteleſs. Grumpall had ſacrificed appetite to heart-burn, wind and obſtinacy.—"You may find better things in your own houſe" ſaid Bellcour, "but if you had followed my advice you would have been content with theſe."—He dined plentifully, and Grumpall grumbled and faſted.

At Dover the beds were wretched, the houſe dirty, and the bill extravagant;—"but it is the laſt extortion we ſhall be expoſed to in England," ſays Bellcour, "and let us part with our country, as we do with our friends, in good humour."

They embarked,—but Grumpall diſcovered that the veſſel was crazy,—that ſhe was top-heavy, by being crouded with paſſengers,—and that the mariners were all drunk; and he ſpent the three hours of the paſſage in peeviſh enquiries, groundleſs lamentations of danger, and fruitleſs wiſhes for a cork-jacket.—"You might have ſpared yourſelf three hours uneaſineſs," ſaid Bellcour, as he ſtepped upon the key at Calais, "if you had permitted yourſelf to be governed by reaſon; I have not ſuffered one unpleaſing ſenſation ſince we ſet ſail, and you ſee I am arrived in ſafety as well as yourſelf."

The licenſed porters of the town now ſeized their baggage to convey it to the cuſtom-houſe. "Villains!" cried Grumpall, "deſiſt"—He drew his *couteau*, the town-guard attended in an inſtant, and conveyed him and his trunks to examination;—he was detained three hours, and diſmiſſed with a caution, not to fly in the face of national eſtabliſhment.

"*Prenez garde de cette caiſſette, s'il vous plait, mes enfans,*" ſaid Bellcour: he was diſpatched in leſs than three minutes.

Monſieur Deſſein received them with his uſual courteſy;—"your old apartments in the garden are always ready for you, Monſieur Bellcour."—"I am glad we can have them," replied Bellcour, "they are airy and pleaſant."—"I hate apartments in the garden," cried Grumpall, they are too remote from the houſe, and one is always forgotten." "You may be more at your eaſe, perhaps in the ſecond quadrangle," replied Deſſein, and they were conducted to the back of the houſe.—"This is ſtill more remote from attendance," ſaid Grumpall.—"But it is quiet and uninterrupted," ſaid Bellcour. Deſſein diſappeared.—Grumpall deſired to be in the garden.—Deſſein returned; he had juſt diſpoſed of thoſe apartments, as Monſieur Grumpall had declined taking them.—There was no remedy.—Grumpall abuſed the accommodations, and ſwore the houſe was fallen to nothing.—"Yet we may conſole ourſelves with the conſideration that it is the beſt inn in France," ſaid Bellcour.—"Bad then is the beſt," replied Grumpall.—You may find it otherwiſe if you pleaſe" returned Bellcour; and he ordered a bottle of Burgundy, a fricaſſee, a brace of partridges, and an *omelette*.

They purchaſed their *voiture*, and ſet off for Paris. "What a wretched heavy machine!" cried Grumpall.—"It is adapted to the road," replied Bellcour.--"What eternal rattling in one's ears over the pavement," ſaid Grumpall.—"If the roads were unpaved

paved they would be impassable in the winter," returned Bellcour.—"What a pace the miscreant drives!" cried Grumpall.—"*Depechez vous. Mais les chevaux ne comprennent pas*" replied the postillion.—*Allez un peu plus vite, je vous en prie, mon ami,*" cried Bellcour.—"*Volontiers,*" replied the postillion, and they were at the end of the stage in a moment.

They arrived at Boulogne.——"Let me leave this place in an instant," says Grumpall, "it is the sanctuary of all villains in Europe."—"But let us not forget that it is also an asylum for the unfortunate," replied Bellcour, "and then we shall leave it with regret."

They slept at Montreuil-sur-mer.—"This is an excellent house," said Bellcour, "and little inferior to Dessein's"—"It is too English," replied Grumpall.—"The *vin de Grave*, is French," returned Bellcour, "and we shall only pay thirty *sous* a bottle, and forty *par tête* for this *levereau*, the *fricandeau*, and the cutlets *à la Maintenon*."—"Made dishes are destructive to my cough," said Grumpall.—"You may have an excellent *bouillon*," returned Bellcour,—"in Varenne's house you need want for nothing."

"This country," remarked Grumpall, as they proceeded the next day, "is wild and uncomfortable, it bears not the face of cultivation or population."—"Every thing is on a larger scale on the continent than in our little island," replied Bellcour, "and, if you extend your ideas to a quarter of the globe, the extent of the fields and woods, and the height of the hills, will cease to occasion astonishment or dislike; order and proportion prevail throughout the whole face of nature; and it is not that the width of the prospect is offensive, but that our minds are too narrow to comprehend the designs of the great Creator."

"What a dull and uncomfortable town is this of Abbeville!" cried Grumpall.—"Yet it boasts of great antiquity," replied Bellcour, "and is rather venerable than disagreeable."—"The house too stinks of punch," said Grumpall.—"It is an attempt to gratify the English," returned Bellcour, "and one should always receive with pleasure the efforts of attention;—a glass of warm punch will prove an excellent medicine for your cold, and I am myself vastly fond of it."

On the succeeding day they intended to journey no farther than Amiens. Mr. Grumpall therefore indulged his indisposition, and Bellcour his curiosity;—he visited churches, and convents, and hospitals, in each of which he found something to approve.—Towards noon they ordered their chaise, and at Flixcourt, Mr. Grumpall wished for a dinner, but it was a miserable village, he said, where it was impossible to find any thing to eat; the post-houses in France afforded no accommodation; according to the wretched management of this country, the horses were to be found in one place, and the food in another, and, whilst the hungry traveller was in pursuit of one, he ran the risk of having his journey retarded by missing the other.

Mr. Bellcour, with his accustomed readiness to accept and communicate happiness, entered the house, whilst his companion ordered the horses, and soon returned with the pleasing intelligence, that a meal might be procured. Mr. Grumpall accordingly quitted the carriage, and examined the larder, which contained the remains

of a piece of meat already dressed, and some beef which had been reserved for the next day's *bouilli*. On the former Mr. Bellcour declared his determination to dine, but all hope of refreshment seemed to have deserted the unhappy Grumpall, till his friend suggested to him the facility of getting a bason of beef-tea in ten minutes.—The cook was summoned, and appeared with a soup-pot and onions.—Grumpall demanded a sauce pan and fair water.—The cook demurred; he said no man could make soup without onions.—Grumpall persisted,—it was beef-tea, and not soup, that he desired. The cook rejoined,—tea could only be procured at the apothecary's shop, and there was no apothecary nearer than Amiens.—Grumpall grew outrageous, the cook maintained his knowledge of soup-making, and the dispute might have continued during the remainder of the day, if Mr. Bellcour had not ended it, by asserting roundly, that "*Monsieur étoit cuisinier de profession, et un des plus celebres de l'Angleterre.*"

The cook now demanded pardon, and yielded his knife to Grumpall, who, thus compelled to prepare his own meal, bestowed a thousand curses on French stupidity and pertinacity, and, exhausting his appetite in resentment, swallowed a few spoonfuls only of the subject of contention, and declared his readiness to depart.

In the mean time Bellcour, who had chearfully dispatched a coarse, but not unsavory, dinner, and drunk a few glasses of thin and ordinary wine, desired to know what they had to pay; and, as from the earnestness of his zeal to gratify his companion, and the squabble which ensued, he had totally omitted to mention the terms on which they were to dine, (a precaution absolutely necessary to be taken by every English traveller with the paltry *aubergiste* of a country town) the conscientious landlady, had the modesty to demand only nine *livres* (about seven shillings and six pence sterling) for half a pound of cold meat, a bason of beef-tea, and a bottle of wine of ten *sous*.

Mr. Grumpall already dissatisfied with his entertainment, fell into an agony of passion at this unwarrantable extortion:—he told her, as the truth was, that she would not have ventured to charge a native of France more than thirty *sous* for the whole entertainment, and he uttered innumerable imprecations and vows against complying with this extraordinary requisition.

But his hostess knew too well her own situation to abate a *denier* of her demand; as his passion heightened, her countenance appeared more composed; when he swore he would depart without paying a *sol*, she bid him find horses, for her husband was postmaster; and when he threatened to search the village for the syndic, bailli, or intendant, she coolly replied, "*Vas chercher, bête! mon mari est le premier officier de la police du village; vas essayer quelle redresse tu obtiendras de lui!*"

Mr. Bellcour now threw down the nine *livres*, and hurried his companion, by this time almost inarticulate with rage, into the carriage, endeavouring to calm his turbulence by this sensible observation, that they might think themselves extremely fortunate to escape so cheaply, as the lady might have demanded eighteen *livres*, instead of nine, with equal impunity.

The remainder of the journey to Amiens, Mr. Grumpall was engaged in

sarcastic encomiums on French
nesty, and pointed animadversions
the partiality and mal-administ-
ation of their boasted police; whilst
s fellow traveller satisfied himself,
d offered consolation to his com-
nion, by remarking, that, though
ey had been obliged, through a
fect in the police, to submit to a
tty invasion of their purses, yet
ey were indebted to the same po-
e for the protection of their per-
ns and properties from the terrors
attack on the road and contribu-
ons enforced by violence.

"You will allow this to be a fine
d flourishing city," said Bellcour,
they entered Amiens.—"I will
ve you my opinion of it after I have
en it," replied Grumpall.—They
ited the *grand place*, the convents,
d the new church.—"*Grands pla-*
and convents are alike dull and
oomy in every town we have pas-
d," cried Grumpall.—But the
w church is a building of elegance,
d the altar-piece of admirable
rkmanship," returned Bellcour.
"The church" said Grumpall,
s too large and the altar-piece too
all;—the lamb looks as if it had
en just curled and frizzled by one
those *peruquiers* that you admire."
"We have an admirable supper
wever," said Bellcour, finding
e table served at their return.—
I had rather see an English
ef-steak and horse-radish than
s eternal succession of greasy stews
d garlicky *ragouts*," returned
umpall.—"You despised *English*
punch at Abbeville," cried Bellcour.
—"I despised it because it was *not*
English," replied Grumpall. "Let
me recommend some of this duck-
pie to you," said Bellcour, "Amiens is remarkable for its duck-pies.
—"I had rather taste a Yorkshire
goose-pie," returned Grumpall.

They passed the *chateau* of the
Duc de Fitzjames at Clermont.—
"Unhappy descendant of an infa-
tuated Monarch!" exclaimed Bell-
cour, "the folly of thine original
ancestor hath entailed on thee slavery
and beggary!"—"And on the
English nation," returned Grum-
pall, "a funded debt and corrup-
tion."—"But we are freed from
the shackles of enthusiasm," said
Bellcour.—"We have exchanged
them for the strait waistcoat of fana
ticism," replied Grumpall.

'They dedicated a day to Chan-
tilly.—Bellcour admired,—Grum-
pall abused.—"So magnificent!"
exclaimed Bellcour.--"So gloomy!"
cried Grumpall.—"What a superb
pile of buildings the stables!" said
Bellcour.—"What a huge and
useless structure?" returned Grum-
pall!—"How delightful the Eng-
lish gardens!" said Bellcour-—
"How unlike what they are inten-
ded to imitate!" replied Grumpall.
—"How accessible the house!"
observed Bellcour.—How rapacious
the servants;" returned Grumpall.
—"I could stay here for ever!"
cried Bellcour.—"I had rather
spend a summer at Hampton-Court,"
muttered Grumpall."

Method of Preserving BIRDS, *and other* SUBJECTS *of Natural History.*

Mr. DAUBENTON, Jun. who has the honour to send by Mr. LE ROY, to Dr. Franklin, the coloured plates--is requested by the Count DE BUFFON, to add to it the inclosed small instructive Memoir, on the method of preserving birds and other subjects of natural history, and to desire him to send for the King's Cabinet, some natural productions of Pennsylvania, which will be all new and interesting for us, having never received any thing from that country; especially birds, which are the objects that the most interest Mr. De Buffon at present to complete his ornithological work. 20th July, 1773.

SMALL birds of the size of a sparrow, blackbird, and even a little larger, are the easiest to be preserved; it is enough to have them emptied, that is, to draw from the body all the entrails, through an aperture made at the anus, and carefully to part the feathers, in order to prevent their being blood-stained.

The guts, liver, and all the entrails being extracted; cotton, with an aromatic powder, is to be introduced, by the aperture aforesaid, into the cavity of the abdomen and breast; afterwards they are to be suspended by a thread fixed to the bill, that they may dry; and, in order to prevent their being damaged by flies and other insects, some of the aromatic powder is to be strewed on the feathers, which effectually keeps off all noxious insects. The birds, being well dried, are to be shut up in a box with the same aromatic powder, and to be kept so, until shipped for France.

The larger birds are more difficult to be preserved, because they are to be skinned in such a manner, that the head, wings, tail and claws may keep to the skin, in order to be able to stuff them. To skin them, an incision is to be made in the skin from the anus to the lower part of the breast, the skin is taken off on both sides of the incision as far as to the wings, the bone whereof is cut away close to the body; the back is afterwards to be skinned, and in the same manner the thigh bone is to be cut or broken, in order to leave the claws attached to the body, as likewise the tail; then the skin is to be taken off from the breast, and the head left to the skin, with part of the neck, or even the whole neck; the bones whereof are cut, at the place where they appear to be least fleshy. When the skin is so taken off, the same is to be stuffed up, in some measure, with cotton and aromatic powder, in order to be dried, and being sufficiently dry, is to be shut up with the above mentioned small birds.

When the skins of birds, and whole birds, thus prepared, are to be sent to France, they are to be put into a box that shuts closely, the joints whereof should be pasted over with paper, to avoid the spilling of the powder; only taking care that the skins be well dried, before shut up; and alternately putting a layer of birds and another of aromatic powder. For the aromatic powder take odoriferous plants, (of what kind you please,) and having dried them in the sun, rub them between your hands in order to reduce them into a coarse powder, which is preferable to pulverising them in a mortar, as rendering the powder too fine.

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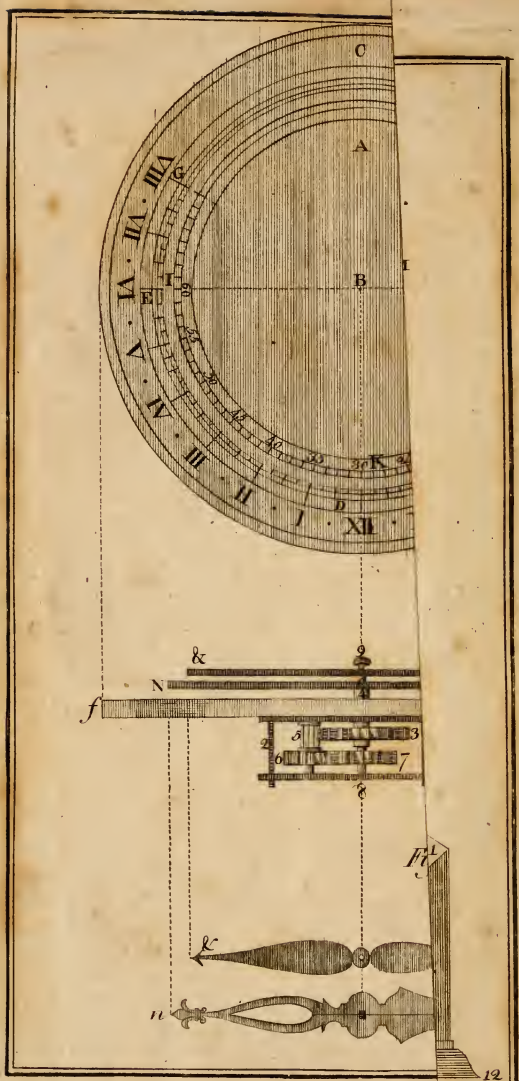
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All insects with hard-wing cases, as May bugs, cannot be better preserved and sent off, than in a phial with spirits, the mouth whereof should be closely shut with a cork-stopper; in which state they are free from any accidents, except the breaking of the phial.

The other insects that might be spoiled in the spirits, as flies, butterflies, &c. are to be pinned thro' the body to the bottom of a small-box made of fir, the height whereof is to be proportioned to that of the pins; and these smaller boxes are afterwards enclosed in a larger one, in order to be sent off.

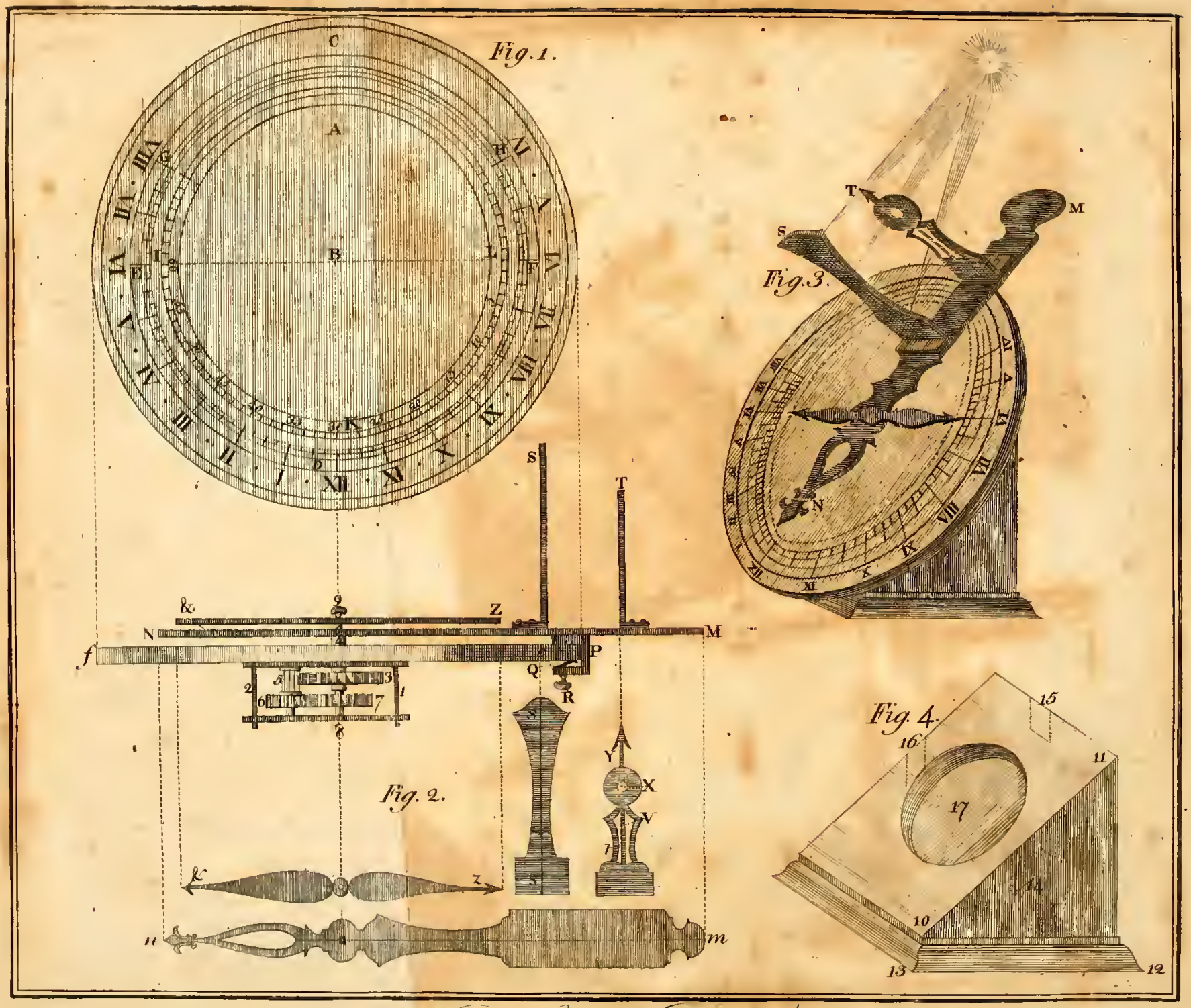
Marine plants are more difficult to be transported, and require to be packed up with particular care, to prevent their breaking on the voyage. The best method is to put only one piece into a box, not larger than an inch, at most, than the object to be placed therein: lastly the box is to be filled up with saw dust, carefully shaken and pressed, that there may be no vacancy left.

The boxes to be sent, are to be inscribed, on the head: *Natural History for the Cabinet of the King:* under which the following direction is to be placed: To the count de Buffon, Intendant of the Royal Gardens; or, to Mr. Daubenton, jun. Keeper and Demonstrator of the Cabinet of Natural History, of the Royal Garden at Paris.

Description of a New Solar Dial, invented by M. CARAYON, *Merchant at Rochelle.*

A fig. 1, is a circular plate of metal. On the centre B describe the circle C. D. draw the diameter E. F. and divide the semicircle E. D. F. into 12 equal parts, for the 12 hours of the day. But, that the dial may answer for the longest day, continue those divisions two hours beyond each end of the diameter, viz. from E. to G. and from F. to H. The hours must then be divided into halves and quarters; but that these subdivisions may be the more distinct, describe three other circles concentric with the first, then let those lines of radii which indicate the hours cut all the four circles, those which indicate half hours cut three of the circles, and those which designate the quarters, cut only two circles; as expressed in the figure. Describe moreover, two other semicircles, I. K. L. and divide the same into 60 equal parts. These are for the minutes of an hour and will be pointed out by an index, moved by machinery, to be described hereafter.

M. N. fig. 2. Is an index or hand seen in profile (*m*, *n*, represents the same in front,) and it fits by a square hole upon the top of a moveable axis hereafter mentioned. P. is a clamp fixed to the under surface of the index by means of two screws. This clamp, embraces the two surfaces of the dial plate, and when the index is mounted on it's axis, it should slide round the edge of the dial plate, and keep the index from wavering; but that it may answer this purpose and at the same time slide equally, a small spring of pressure Q, is placed so as to bear against the under surface of the dial plate, and the bearing of this spring may



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be regulated by means of the ſcrew R. (*e*, *f*, repreſents the dial plate in profile.)

S. is an upright fixed perpendicularly on the index (this upright is ſeen in front at *s*). Let a ſtrong and very viſible line be drawn thro' the middle of it from top to bottom, and this line ought to fall exactly upon the line, *m*, *n*, which paſſeth through the centre and extremities of the great index.

T. is another upright, which is to ſerve the purpoſe of a gnomon or ſtyle. See the form of this ſtyle at *t*. A ſilk thread V. paſſes along the middle of the ſtyle acroſs the centre of the hole X, and through the middle of the arrow Y. This ſtyle, like the upright, muſt be fixed perpendicular on the great index at 2 or 3 inches diſtance from the upright, according to the ſize of the dial plate. Z &, is the ſmall index for pointing out the minutes and is terminated at each end with an arrow head. (See this index in front at *z*, &.) It's length will be determined by the diameter of the circle I. L.

Beneath the profile of the dial plate *e*, *f*, is ſeen a movement 1, 2, compoſed of the wheel 3 of 62 teeth, fixed on the axis 4, which ſhould be long enough to paſs thro' the dial plate *e*, *f*, and the centre of the great index M. N. this axis muſt be hollow through its whole length, and made ſquare at the top. The teeth of this firſt wheel take into the pinion 5 of ſix leaves, this pinion is on the axis of the wheel 6, of thirty teeth, which take into another wheel 7, of thirty teeth alſo. The axis 8 of this laſt wheel paſſes through and turns in the hollow axis 4 of the great wheel. The axis 4, as was before ſaid, is ſquare at top upon which the great index M. N. is fitted, but the axis 8 of the laſt mentioned wheel is round, and receives the ſmall index Z &, which fits on tight and is ſecured by a ſcrew 9. The movement now deſcribed is exactly the ſame with that beneath the dial plate of a common watch, for indicating the minutes. When the large index M. N. makes half a turn, the ſmall index Z &, will make ſix turns: but as this ſmall index points indifferently at both ends, each end making ſix turns, both together will be equal to twelve turns, whilſt the great index travels over the twelve hours. I have preferred indicating the minutes by the two ends of the ſmall index, otherwiſe I muſt have divided the whole circle into 60 parts, in which caſe the diviſions would frequently be hid by the great index: an inconvenience which I have avoided by this method.

The whole being mounted and diſpoſed as at fig. 3, upon a box (fig. 4) of which the plane 10, 11, ought to form with the baſe 12, 13, an angle equal to the complement of the heighth of the pole at the place for which the dial is conſtructed, the dial plate is fitted and ſecured by three or four tenants, ſoldered to the plate, and which ſlide into the box, as may be ſeen at 14, 15, 16, in fig. 4. The circular opening 17, is for the reception of the movement beneath the dial plate.

The dial, thus mounted ought to be placed on a plane truly horizontal, and ſet ſo, that when the *fleur de lys* of the great index is on the line of noon, it ſhould point exactly north and conſequently the ſtyle T. will ſtand in the meridian of the place. Fig. 3, is a perſpective view of the dial, and if properly mount-

ed

ed as above directed, it is manifeſt that the face of the dial will be parallel with the plane of the equator, and as the whole ſurface of the earth may be conſidered but as a point in the center of the ſun's apparent orbit, (the diameter of the earth bearing no ſenſible proportion to the diameter of that orbit) it will follow that the center of the dial on which the index M. N. turns may be conſidered as the center of the ſun's apparent orbit. In order then to know the hour of the day, turn the index M. N. till the ſhadow of the ſilk thread of the ſtyle T. and alſo the ſhadow of the arrows point, fall preciſely on the line drawn upon the upright S, and the *fleur de lys* of the great index will point to the hour, and one of the ends of the ſmall index Z &, will indicate the minutes of the then time of day.

The dial from which this deſcription was taken, is 14 inches diameter, and this ſize is ſufficient to indicate the time diſtinctly to half-minutes.

The ſigns of the zodiac may be marked on the upright S, on each ſide of the traced line, in which caſe the ſun's ray paſſing through the ſmall hole X of the ſtyle *t*, will fall on that ſcale and point out his place in the ecliptic.

N. B. The above machine may be much ſimplified by omitting all the wheel work and the ſmall index Z &. which only ſerve to point out the minutes with greater preciſion; if the hours on the great circle are divided into halves, quarters and half-quarters, the great index will point out the time with ſufficient accuracy for common purpoſes. And any gentleman may make ſuch a dial for his amuſement. The box or pedeſtal, as alſo the dial plate may be made of ſtrong paſteboard, ſuch as is uſed for the covers of books, the index with its upright of thin cedar and the ſtyle T of tin. But the white paper ſhould be paſted on the paſte board before the circles, hours and diviſions are drawn, otherwiſe the wetting of the paper with paſte may alter the diviſions and make them unequal. There may be a horizontal board fixed in a proper place, and when the dial has been once regulated and adjuſted, there may be ledges nailed upon the board and alſo a meridian line drawn upon it to aſcertain the proper poſition of the dial, and then the machine may be kept within doors; and only placed on the horizontal board when in uſe: the ledges and meridian line always directing the neceſſary poſition.

Several cauſes concur in rendering defective the common dial with a fixed ſtyle. The radial lines prolonged, form with the hours-circles angles either too obtuſe or too acute for much preciſion. The ſhadow of the ſtyle is ſeldom ſo well defined as to admit of accuracy, and always uncertain except for 2 hours before and after noon. The dial here deſcribed is free from theſe inconveniences, it's conſtruction is eaſy, and requires no calculations or mathematical knowledge.

OF DREAMING.

From Dr. BEATTIE'S *Diſſertations, Moral and Critical.*

NATURE does nothing in vain. But, from the imperfection of our knowledge, we often miſtake final cauſes, and are too apt to pronounce that uſeleſs, of which we do not perceive the uſe: which is

is not lefs abfurd in many cafes, than if a man born blind were to deny the utility of light, or the beauty of colour. In the fhop of a watchmaker, or of any artift who employs himfelf in complex mechanifm, how many wheels are there, and pegs, and utenfils, whereof a clown cannot conceive to what purpofe they are to be applied! How many parts are there of the human body, which anatomifts only can explain! and how many, which the moft learned of that profeffion cannot fully account for! Shall we therefore imagine, that any of thofe parts are fuperfluous or ufelefs?

A king in Spain is faid to have cenfured the arrangement of the planetary fyftem; impioufly afferting, that he could have made a more regular world himfelf. His prefumption, we know, was the effect of ignorance: he took upon him to find fault with that which he did not underftand. Had he known the true aftronomy, he muft have been overwhelmed with aftonifhment, at the regularity, with which the heavenly bodies perform their revolutions.

In fact, the more we underftand nature, the more we admire it. And when, among the works of God, any thing occurs, of which we perceive not the neceffity, or the propriety, it becomes us humbly to confefs our ignorance. For what are we, that we fhould prefume to cavil at the difpenfations of infinite wifdom!

Man's knowledge is progreffive. How many things are known to us, which were unknown to the ancients! What at prefent feems of little value may hereafter be found of the greateft. Many countries are uninhabited now, which before the end of the world may fupport millions of human creatures, and give rife to new arts and fciences, and other wonderful inventions.

Thefe remarks we ought never to lofe fight of, in philofophical inquiry; efpecially, when we are at a lofs to explain final caufes. Our knowledge of thefe will always be in proportion to our knowledge of nature. For, if we be in any degree ignorant of the form and ftructure of a thing, we muft in the fame degree be ignorant of the end for which it was made, and the ufes to which it may be applied. Were it required of us, to find out the ufe of a machine, which we had never before feen or heard of; the firft thing we fhould do would be to examine its nature, that is, the form, connections, and tendency of its feveral parts. If we will not take the trouble to do this, or if we have not mechanical fkill to qualify us for it, what title have we to affirm, that the machine is ufelefs, or imperfect? As well may a blind man find fault with my complexion, or a deaf man condemn a fymphony of mufical inftruments.

Though there are not many natural appearances more familiar to us than DREAMING, there are few which we lefs underftand. It is a faculty, or an operation of our minds, of which we can hardly fay, whether or not it be fubfervient, either to action, or to knowledge. But we may be affured, it is not without its ufes, though we fhould never be able to difcover them.

I fhall not trouble the reader with the opinions of the ancients, in regard to the immediate caufe of Dreaming. Epicurus fancied, that an infinite multitude of fubtile images; fome flowing from bodies, fome formed in the air of their own accord, and others made up of different

ferent things variouſly combined, are always moving up and down around us: and that theſe images, being of extreme fineneſs, penetrate our bodies, and, ſtriking upon the mind, give riſe to that mode of perception which we call imagination, and to which he refers the origin both of our dreams, and of our thoughts when we are awake. Ariſtotle ſeems to think, that every object of ſenſe makes, upon the human ſoul, or upon ſome other part of our frame, a certain impreſſion; which remains for ſome time after the object that made it is gone; and which being afterwards recognized by the mind in ſleep, gives riſe to thoſe viſionary images that then preſent themſelves. Theſe opinions, if one were to examine them, would be found, either to amount to nothing that can be underſtood; or to aſcribe to human thought a ſort of material or bodily nature, which to me is perfectly inconceivable.

Neither ſhall I take up time, with enumeratiug five different ſpecies of Dreams, acknowledged by ſome antient philoſophers, and particularly deſcribed by Macrobius †. Dreams are indeed of different ſorts and characters: but I ſee no reaſon, why they may not be divided into fifty claſſes, as well as into five.

Without attempting to explore the efficient cauſe of this phænomenon, which it is probable we ſhall never come to the knowledge of; I ſhall content myſelf with making a few unconnected remarks upon it, chiefly with a view to point out its final cauſe; and to obviate thoſe ſuperſtitions in regard to it, which have ſometimes troubled weak minds. I mean not to be poſitive in what I ſuggeſt; for, on a ſubject like this, in which our experience can never be accurate, becauſe the phænomena never occur, but when we are almoſt incapable of obſervation, our knowledge can hardly be ſuppoſed to riſe higher than conjecture.

1. My firſt remark is, that dreaming, though common, is not univerſal among mankind. Locke tells us of a perſon of his acquaintance, who never dreamed till the twenty-ſixth year of his age, when he happened to have a fever, and then dreamed for the firſt time. Agreeably to which Ariſtotle obſerves, that thoſe, who never dream till they be grown up, are generally liable, ſoon after their firſt experience in this kind, to ſome change in the bodily conſtitution, tending either to death, or ſickneſs §. Plutarch mentions one Cleon, his friend, who lived to be old, and never dreamed once in his life; and ſays, he had heard the ſame thing reported of Thraſymedes ‡. I myſelf know a gentleman, who never dreams but when his health is dif-

ordered

† Som. Scip. lib. i. cap. 3.

§ Ariſt. Hiſt. anim. lib. iv. cap. 10.

‡ De Orac. ſub fin.—Pliny ſpeaks of a whole nation in the remote parts of Africa (he calls them Atlantes) who never dream: but it is in the ſame chapter in which he mentions the Troglodytes, who dwell in caves, and live on the fleſh of ſerpents; the Egipanes whoſe form is the ſame with that of the God Pan; and the Blemmyes, whoſe eyes and mouth (for they have no head) are in the breaſt. Nat. Hiſt. v. 8.

ordered. And it is generally acknowledged, that ſome people are not often conſcious of dreaming, and that there are many who always dream when they ſleep.

Thoſe philoſophers, who maintain that the ſoul thinks always, will have it, that in ſleep we dream always; and that, if we ever imagine otherwiſe, it is only becauſe we forget our dreams. This is juſt ſaying, in order to ſupport a theory, that a thing may have happened whereof we have no evidence. That all men ſhould dream equally, notwithſtanding that ſome are always conſcious of it, and ſome never; notwithſtanding that we dream, ſometimes a great deal, and other times very little; is a poſition that cannot be admitted, if experience is a rational ground of knowledge. I may therefore repeat, that dreaming, though common, is not univerſal. But I only mention the fact, without pretending to account for it. And I have nothing elſe to ſay about it, but this, that probably dreaming is not equally neceſſary to all conſtitutions. Dreams give to human thoughts a variety, which (as will be obſerved by and by) may be uſeful to ſome minds as an amuſement, but not to all, or at leaſt not to all in an equal degree. As ſome bodies require leſs food, and leſs ſleep, than others; ſo ſome minds may have more, and others leſs, need of dreams, as a recreation.

2. In dreams, we miſtake our thoughts for real things. While the dream laſts, it appears a reality; at leaſt it generally does: but the moment we awake, we are conſcious, that the whole was imaginary, and that our waking perceptions, and they only, are real, and ſuch as may be depended on.

Some writers, who affect to diſbelieve the exiſtence of the body, and maintain that we never perceive any thing but the ideas of our own minds, have urged this as an argument in favour of their theory. "If we be impoſed on by our "dreams," ſay they; "why not "by our ſenſations, when awake? "If ideas in ſleep affect us in the "ſame way, as bodily objects, may "not thoſe things which we now "take for bodily objects be really "ideas, and nothing more?" This reaſoning, if it could prove any thing, would prove too much. If we be ſo far impoſed on by our ſenſations, when awake, as to miſtake an idea for a body, that is one ſort of object for another which is totally different and unlike; we may be ſo far impoſed on, by our faculties in general, as to miſtake black for white, vice for virtue, and truth for falſehood. And, if this be allowed, it follows, that our ſenſes and underſtanding are fallacious faculties; that by the law of our nature we are compelled to believe what is not true; that the Almighty Being, who made us, meant to deceive us, and that we have ſagacity to ſee through the deception; and, therefore, that we ought not, and rationally cannot, believe any thing whatever, nor even admit any one propoſition to be more probable than any other: which is Pyrrhoniſm in the extreme, and at once puts an end to all ſcience, and overturns every human principle.

But in fact, the deluſions of dreaming, notwithſtanding their frequency, never affect the aſſurance of our conviction, or the certainty of our knowledge. While ſleep laſts, we may miſtake a dream for a reality; but no waking man in his ſenſes ever miſtook a reality for a dream

eam. The law of our nature determines us, whether we will or not, believe, that what we perceive, hen awake is real; and that what e remember to have dreamed, when leep, is not real but imaginary. here is no need of arguments to nforce conviction. That I at this noment am awake, and not asleep s self-evident. I cannot prove it; because I know nothing more evident, to prove it by: neither can I disbelieve it. Such is the law of rational, or at least of human, nature. Nor is my belief in this case less necessary, than the effect of those physical laws that operate upon my body. I could no more bring myself to believe, that I am now asleep, and that what I see around me is a dream, than I could by an effort of my will suspend my body in the air, or make it gravitate upwards to the clouds.

Aristotle remarks *, and every person must have observed, that in sleep we sometimes fancy, among other things, that our dream is only a dream. But this is not so common. It holds true for the most part, that in dreams we mistake ideas, or thoughts, for real external objects, and are affected by them in nearly the same manner. Only, when we look back upon a dream, we seem to remember a particular confusedness of perception, which has no place in our feelings, when we are awake. But this we are not always sensible of, while the dream continues. It is a circumstance that attends the recollection of our dreams.

3. Though some of our dreams are very extravagant, others are more regular, and not unlike real life. When the mind is at ease, and the body in health, we often dream of our ordinary business †. The passions, too, that occupy the mind when awake, and the objects and causes of these passions, are apt to recur in sleep, though for the most part under some disguise; accompanied with painful circumstances, when we are in trouble, and with more pleasing ideas when we are happy.

The poets attend to this; and in describing the dreams of their heroes and heroines, are careful to give them a resemblance to their real fortune. Dido, when forsaken by Æneas, dreams, that she is going a long journey alone, and seeking her Tyrians in a desert land:

——longam, incomitata, videtur,
Ire viam, Tyriosque deserta quærere terra.

thus uniting, in one image of melancholy distress, the two passions that engrossed her through the day, love to her people, and a sense of her forlorn condition. Eloisa, separated for ever from her friend, dreams of being again happy in his company;

* Arist. de Insom. cap. 3.

† Et quoi quisque fere studio devinctus adhæret,
Aut quibus in rebus multum sumus ante morati,
Atque in qua ratione fuit contenta magis mens,
In somnis eadem plerumque videmur obire.
Causidici, causas agere, et componere leges;
Induperatores, pugnare, ac prælia obire;
Nautæ, contractum cum ventis cernere bellum:
Nos agere hoc autem, et naturam quærere rerum
Semper, et inventam patriis exponere chantis. Lucretius. iv. 959.

pany: but the next moment, ſays ſhe,

Me thinks, we wandering go
Through dreary waſtes, and weep each others woe;
Where round ſome mouldering tower pale ivy creeps,
And low-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps.
Sudden you mount; you beckon from the ſkies:
Clouds interpoſe, waves roar, and winds ariſe.

On theſe occaſions, the poet will not deſcribe a dream exactly like the real circumſtances of the dreamer: he makes it only a ſort of dark allegorical ſimilitude. And this we approve of; becauſe we know it is according to nature.

For a reaſon to be given in the ſequel, it will appear to be mercifully ordered by Providence, that our dreams ſhould thus differ from our waking thoughts. And, from what we know of the influence of our paſſions upon the general tenor of our thinking, we need not wonder, that there ſhould be, notwithſtanding, ſome analogy between them. It is this mixture of reſemblance and diverſity, that makes many of our dreams allegorical. But, when that happens, an attentive obſerver, who is free from ſuperſtition, will find that they allude, not to what is future, but to what is preſent, or paſt; unleſs we have been anticipating ſome future event; in which caſe, our dreams may poſſibly reſemble our conjectures. Now if our conjectures were right, and if our dreams be like them, it may happen that there ſhall be a reſemblance between a dream and a future occurrence. But in this, there is nothing more ſupernatural, than that I ſhould dream to-night of what I have been employed in to-day. For this is nothing more, than a particular train of thought, impreſſed upon us in ſleep, by a certain previous train of thought, into which reaſon and experience had led us when awake.

For example: When I ſee a man diſſipating his fortune, I may, with reaſon, apprehend, that poverty will ſoon overtake him. If this conjecture trouble me in the daytime, it may alſo recur in ſleep, accompanied with ſome viſionary circumſtances; and I ſhall dream, perhaps, that I ſee him in rags and miſery. Suppoſe this to happen ſoon after, what opinion am I to entertain concerning my dream? Surely, I have no more reaſon to conſider it as prophetical, than to look upon the conjecture which gave riſe to it as the effect of inſpiration.

Some of our dreams bear little or no reſemblance to any thing that ever before occurred to our ſenſes or fancy. But this is not common, except in bad health. It holds true in general, that dreams are an imitation, though often a very extravagant one, of reality.

There are people, who obſerve, that one particular dream frequently returns upon them. Socrates, in the Phedo of Plato, ſays, that he had all his life been haunted with a viſion of this kind, in which one ſeemed to exhort him to ſtudy muſic. If this repetition of dreams be, as is likely enough, the effect of habit: If I dream the ſame thing a ſecond and a third time, in conſequence of having thought or ſpoken of it, after I firſt dreamed it: we may hence learn the expediency of concealing diſagreeable dreams, and baniſhing them from our thoughts as ſoon as we can.

can. Indeed, it is a vulgar obfervation, that they who never fpeak of dreams are not often troubled with them.

Intemperance of every kind, in eating or drinking, in fleep or watching, in reft or exercife, tends to make dreams difagreeable, and therefore, one end of dreaming may be to recommend temperance and moderation. For the time we employ in fleep bears a great proportion to the whole of human life; and, if there be any expedient for rendering that part of time agreeable, it is furely worth while to put it in practice. Habits of virtue and fobernefs; the repreffion of turbulent defires; and the indulgence of pious, focial and chearful difpofitions, are, for the moft part, effectual in giving that lightnefs to the animal fpirits, and that calm temperature to the blood, which promote pleafurable thoughts thro' the day, and fweet flumber and eafy dreams by night.

The antients thought, that morning dreams come neareft the truth. In the morning, no doubt, the perfpiration and digeftion continued through the night will make the ftomach, and the whole frame of the body, more compofed and cool, than when we go to fleep: and hence, perhaps, it is not abfurd to fay, that dreams may be more regular then, and more like real life. But, if we have paffed the earlier hours of the morning without fleep, and fall a dozing about the time we ufually rife, our dreams are feldom agreeable, and our flumber is rather ftupefying than falutary: whence we may reafonably fuppofe it to be the intention of nature, that we fhould rife early, and at a ftated hour.

[*To be continued.*]

Account of remarkable Cafcades and Caverns in the State of Virginia; from a Work not yet publifhed.

THE only remarkable cafcade in this country, is that of the Falling Spring in Augufta. It is a water of James river, where it is called Jackfon's river, rifing in the warm fpring mountains, about twenty miles fouth weft of the warm fpring, and flowing into that valley. About three quarters of a mile from its fource, it falls over a rock 200 feet into the valley below. The fheet of water is broken in its breadth by the rock in two or three places, but not at all in its height. Between the fheet and rock, at the bottom you may walk acrofs dry. This cataract will bear no comparifon with that of Niagara, as to the quantity of water compofing it; the fheet being only twelve or fifteen feet wide above, and fomewhat more fpread below; but it is half as high again, the latter being only one hundred and fifty fix feet, according to the menfuration made by order of M. Vaudreuil, governor of Canada, and one hundred and thirty according to a more recent account.

In the lime ftone country, there are many caverns of very confiderable extent. The moft noted is called Madifon's cave, and is on the north fide of the blue ridge, near the interfection of the Rockingham and Augufta line with the fouth fork of the fouthern river Shenandoah. It is in

in a hill of about 200 feet perpendicular height, the aſcent of which, on one ſide, is ſo ſteep, that you may pitch a biſcuit from its ſummit into the river, which waſhes its baſe. The entrance of the cave is, in this ſide, about two thirds of the way up. It extends into the earth about three hundred feet, branching into ſubordinate caverns, ſometimes aſcending a little, but more generally deſcending, and at length terminates, in two different places, at baſons of water of unknown extent, and which I ſhould judge to be nearly on a level with the water of the river; however, I do not think they are formed by re-fluent water from that, becauſe they are never turbid; becauſe they do not riſe and fall in correſpondence with that in times of flood, or of drought; and becauſe the water is always cool. It is probably one of the many reſervoirs with which the interior parts of the earth are ſuppoſed to abound, and which yield ſupplies to the fountains of water, diſtinguiſhed from others only by its being acceſſible. The vault of this cave is of ſolid lime ſtone, from twenty to forty or fifty feet high, through which water is continually percolating. This trickling down the ſides of the cave, has incruſted them over in the form of elegant drapery; and dripping from the top of the vault generates on that, and on the baſe below, ſtalactites of a conical form, ſome of which have met and formed maſſive columns.

Another of theſe caves is near the North mountain, in the county of Frederick, on the lands of Mr. Zane. The entrance into this is on the top of an extenſive ridge. You deſcend thirty or forty feet as into a well, from whence the cave then extends, nearly horizontally, four hundred feet into the earth, preſerving a breadth from twenty to fifty feet, and a height from five to twelve feet. After entering this cave a few feet, the mercury, which in the open air was at 50°. roſe to 57°. of Farenheit's thermometer, anſwering to 11°. of Reaumur's, and it continued at that to the remoteſt parts of the cave. The uniform temperature of the cellars of the obſervatory at Paris, which are ninety feet deep, and of all ſubterranean cavities of any depth, where no chymical agents may be ſuppoſed to produce a factitious heat, has been found to be 10° of Reaumur, equal to 54½°. of Farenheit. The temperature of the cave above-mentioned ſo nearly correſponds with this, that the difference may be aſcribed to a difference of inſtruments.

At the Panther gap, in the ridge which divides the waters of the Cow and Calf paſture, is what is called the *Blowing cave*. It is in the ſide of a hill, is about one hundred feet diameter, and emits conſtantly a current of air of ſuch force, as to keep the weeds proſtrate to the diſtance of twenty yards before it. This current is ſtrongeſt in dry froſty weather, and in long ſpells of rain weakeſt. Regular inſpirations and expirations of air, by caverns and fiſſures, have been probably enough accounted for, by ſuppoſing them combined with intermitting fountains; as they muſt of courſe inhale air while their reſervoirs are emptying themſelves, and again emit it while they are filling. But a conſtant iſſue of air, only varying in its force, as the weather is dryer or damper, will require a new hypotheſis. There is another blowing cave in the Cumberland mountain, about

a mile

a mile from where it crosses the Carolina line. All we know of this is, that it is not constant, and that a fountain of water issues from it.

The *Natural bridge*, the most sublime of Nature's works, though not comprehended under the present head, must not be pretermitted. It is on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is, by some admeasurements, two hundred and seventy feet deep, by others only two hundred and five. It is about forty-five feet wide at the bottom, and ninety feet at the top; this of course determines the length of the bridge, and its height from the water. Its breadth in the middle, is about 60 feet, but more at the ends, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch, about forty feet. A part of this thickness is constituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees. The residue, with the hill on both sides, is one solid rock of lime stone. The arch approaches the semi-eliptical form; but the larger axis of the ellipsis, which would be the chord of the arch, is many times longer than the transverse. Though the sides of the bridge are provided in some parts with a parapet of fixed rocks, yet few men have resolution to walk to them and look over into the abyss. You involuntarily fall on your hands and feet, creep to the parapet and peep over it. Looking down from this height about a minute, gave me a violent head ach. If the view from the top be painful and intolerable, that from below is delightful in an equal extreme. It is impossible for the emotions arising from the sublime to be felt beyond what they are here: so beautiful an arch, so elevated, so light, and springing as it were up to heaven, the rapture of the spectator is really indescribable! The fissure continuing narrow, deep, and straight for a considerable distance above and below the bridge, opens a short but very pleasing view of the north mountain on one side, and blue ridge on the other, at the distance each of them of about five miles. This bridge is in the county of Rockbridge, to which it has given name, and affords a public and commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance. The stream passing under it is called Cedar creek. It is a water of James river, and sufficient in the driest seasons to turn a grist mill, though its fountain is not more than two miles above.*

* Don Ullao mentions a break, similar to this, in the province of Angaraez, in South America. It is from sixteen to twenty two feet wide, one hundred and eleven feet deep, and of 1.3 miles continuance, English measures. Its breadth at top is not sensibly greater than at bottom. But the following fact is remarkable, and will furnish some light for conjecturing the probable origin of our natural bridge. 'Esta caxa, ó cauce está cortada en pena viva con tanta precision, que las desigualdades del un lado entrantes, corresponden á las del otro lads salientes, como si aquella altura se hubiese abierro expresamente, con sus buo eltas y tortuosidades, para dazle transito á los aguas por entrê los dos murallone-que la forman; siendo tal su igualdad, que llegasen á juntarse se eridentarían uno con otro sin dexar hueco.' Not. Amer. II. §. 10. Don Ulloa inclines to the opinion, that this channel has been effected by the wearing of the water which runs through it, rather than that the mountains should have been broken open by any convulsions of nature. But if it had been worn by the running of water

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following letter, ſaid to be written by M. De Voltaire, having fallen into my hands when in France, ſome years ſince, I ſend it to you, that if you ſhould not have ſeen it in any European publication, or ſhould think it deſerving a place in your Magazine, it may be ſubmitted to the public through that channel. It carries with it too many marks of authenticity for me to doubt its flowing from that author's pen—if you ſhould be of a contrary opinion, it will, no doubt, be rejected. It is prefaced by the following account.

A Jew, reſiding at Geneva, being informed by his clerk, that they had ſeized ſome of his goods at the cuſtom houſe at Lyons, and recollecting that he had been ſerviceable to Mr. De Voltaire upon ſome occaſion, waited upon him. Mr. De Voltaire recalling to mind the ſervice he had derived from the Jew, gave him the following letter, adding that he wiſhed it might prove more ſerviceable to him, than he had reaſon to expect.

Mr. De Voltaire's letter to the intendant at Lyons.

"Bleſſed be the Old Teſtament, that procures me, Sir, the opportunity of aſſuring you, that of all thoſe who claim the honor, no one is more devoted to you than myſelf.

"A deſcendant of Jacob, an honeſt dealer in caſt clothes, as are all his brethren, in expectation of the coming of the Meſſiah, awaits here your protection, of which he ſtands more in need at preſent.

"The followers of the firſt trade of St. Matthew, who ſearch the Jews as well as Chriſtians at the gates of your city, have ſeized, I know not what, in the breeches of a pagan Iſraelite, belonging to the circumciſed, who will have the honour of humbly handing to you theſe lines. My wiſhes unite with his—I have only ſeen you at Paris, as Moſes did God. I ſhall be delighted to ſee you face to face, if the word face can be applied to me. Reſerve, if you pleaſe, your favours for your old friend, who loves you with that tender but chaſte affection, which the religious Solomon had for his three hundred Shumanites."

The intendant embarraſſed upon the receipt of this letter, determined to forward it to Mr. De St. Florentine, who returned it to him, with order to reſtore the goods to the Jews, for the author's ſake as well as for the originality of his letter.

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ter, would not the rocks which form the ſides, have been worn plane? or if, meeting in ſome parts with veins of harder ſtone, the water had left prominences on the other ſide alſo? Yet Don Ulloa tells us, that on the other ſide there are always correſponding cavities, and that theſe tally with the prominences ſo perfectly, that, were the two ſides to come together, they would fit in all their indentures, without leaving any void. I think that this does not reſemble the effect of running water, but looks rather as if the two ſides had parted aſunder. The ſide of the break, over which is the natural bridge of Virginia, conſiſting of a veiny rock which yields to time, the correſpondence between the ſalient and re-entering inequalities, if it exiſted at all, has now diſappeared. This break has the advantage of the one deſcribed by Don Ulloa in its fineſt circumſtance; no portion in that inſtance having held together, during the ſeparation of the other parts, ſo as to form a bridge over the abyſs.

Hiſtory

Hiſtory of KITTY WELLS. *A true Story.*

KITTY WELLS was the daughter of an honeſt pair, who lived in a low ſtation in the village of Eltham, in Kent, about eight miles from London. Soon after her birth, her mother was engaged as houſekeeper in a gentleman's family in Yorkſhire, to which ſhe removed, leaving her young daughter to the care of her father, who remained in their native place. The father, like moſt others of the ſame rank in life, thought nothing of his daughter's education: he provided for her the ſame decent maintainance that he had for himſelf, and by his daily labour, made them both comfortable, at leaſt, if not luxurious. About two years after the eſtabliſhment of her mother in this northern family, ſhe ſent for her daughter, then about ſix years of age. She was ſent down to her in the waggon, and the mother received her into her boſom with all the tranſports of unbounded affection. The two old people had been very happy when together, and they were not miſerable when they parted. The huſband ſaid that his wife had ſtrange megrims now and then, which he did not know how to deſcribe; but which very near approached, in his opinion, to inſanity. She alſo had her ſtory, and ſaid he was a dull, moroſe, plodding man, with only the vulgar qualities of honeſty and induſtry to recommend him. In ſhort, he was a ſimple, plain labourer—and ſhe inherited a family obliquity—a whirligig in the brain, as Mr. Charles Turner calls it, which hurried her occaſionally into whimſical exceſſes. When they parted, therefore, there were no violent convulſions of grief, and during their abſence, they ſeldom or ever correſponded: they were very well ſatisfied if they heard once or twice in a year that they were both alive and well; and he was quite happy when his old wife ſent him up by the waggon a piece of hung beef or a tongue, to reliſh his beer, and prove, that ſhe had not forgot him.

THE good woman's diſtemper was very much fed by what is called the fun and the humbug of the large family in which ſhe lived. There is a ſpirit of wanton wickedneſs alive and active in the breaſts of a certain deſcription of people, which urges them to miſchiefs of humour, as they are called, but which are really productive of ſevere calamities. The lazy domeſtics of large families are more than others tinctured with this vice.—Pampered and diſſipated, acquainted with all the follies of the times, by the luxury of a winter reſidence in town, they play a thouſand antic tricks for the ſake of jollity, as they practice a thouſand debaucheries for the ſake of enjoyment. If there is any ancient domeſtic, whoſe fidelity hath given him a ſort of inheritance in the houſhold, with all the ſimple honeſty of a countryman, who never emigrated a dozen miles from the cottage in which he was born; he is ſure of being made the butt for the ridicule of the trim footman, and the pert chambermaid—an old maid is chaſed from every corner to which ſhe retreats, and is found to take refuge, at laſt, either in the out-houſes among brutes,

brutes, more human than those from which she has retired, or to some unfortunate sister, driven, like herself, from the abodes of men. A gentleman by which appellation every one is called, who has not had the good fortune, like themselves to sit in the one shilling gallery, and assist, by roaring and bellowing, at the damnation of a new play—a gentleman is condemned to suffer all, that empty pride and little cunning can inflict. In short, the manners of a great man's hall are tainted with follies more disgusting, even than those of his drawing-room—in the one, my lord and my lady—and my lord and my lady's friends are politely complaisant, and cheat one another out of their money, or whisper one another out of their reputation, with the most courteous and civil behaviour that can be imagined. In the other, there is a constant series of ill natured offices, by which they vex, torment, scratch, and pelt one another, with the best dispositions in the world, or rather with dispositions towards one another neither good nor bad.

In such a family it was that the mother of Kitty Wells resided as housekeeper. By slow degrees, they discovered her mind was disordered with an irregular and unfortunate addiction to gentility—she was constantly fancying herself the descendant of some great family—her mind was so superior to her station, her views were so high, and her propensities so different from the vulgar. This was but an odd right on which to found her claim to gentility. But how many people are seen pretending to birth and rank with no better pretensions? how many miserable beings do we see rejecting every kindly offer that is made to assist them, because they are, or fancy themselves to be too much of gentlemen for the drudgery of business?—and for the honor of their families, they will rather starve as gentlemen, than submit to live as citizens, on the comforts of their industry. The maiden-name of Kitty Wells's mother was Howe; the family in which she resided, lived in the neighbourhood of Castle Howard, the beautiful seat of the young Earl of Carlisle. One of the lowest of the servants, to whom Mrs. Wells would never condescend to speak, "Because it "would arrogate from the indigna-"tion of her rank, to hold aversion "with such infernal fillies," had a good deal of archness in his mind; and being instigated by the haughty deportment of the housekeeper, as well as by his natural love of humbug, he came home one evening from a route, given by the butler of Castle Howard, with a most important face. He looked with all the gravity of a man who labours under the pressure of a weighty secret—his natural levity was gone—he was silent and circumspect, and ever as Mrs. Wells passed him with her uplifted crest, he would lay his hand upon his breast, and make her a low bow, without daring to lift his eyes from the ground. The servants stared—the housekeeper was gratified—and, in the course of half an hour, whisked into the hall six or seven times, to receive the reverence of Robin—upon all which occasions he started from his seat and repeated his bow. It was in vain for the servants to enquire the cause of this extraordinary conduct——he preserved his gravity, his silence, and his secret. The morning

morning came, and Robin was ſtill as troubled in his mind, and as ſubmiſſive to Mrs. Wells. After carrying on this gloomy farce for ſome days, and winding up to the utmoſt pitch the curioſity of the whole family, he ſuffered himſelf to be prevailed on by one of the dairy maids, a talkative girl, with whom he had an intrigue, to declare the whole of the myſtery. After extorting from her a ſolemn promiſe of ſecrecy, which he very well knew ſhe would without ſolemnity break, he told her a wonderful ſtory of an apparition that had appeared to him on the night of the route. "In coming, ſays he, from the caſtle, down the long avenue, which is ſhaded with elms, I was not altogether at my eaſe, for you know there was always a ſtory that a ghoſt has been ſeen wandering about the walls of the caſtle—it was twelve o'clock, and the night was diſmally dark; there was not a ſingle ſtar in all the heavens, and there was no moon. I whiſtled to keep myſelf from thinking—but it would not do—my hair ſomehow was unſettled—it felt as if it were briſtling on my head—and I was conſtantly turning my eyes, by compulſion, from one ſide to another, attracted by the ſuppoſition of a glaring head, or of a bloody hand. Juſt as I came to the pigeon-houſe, and was in all this confuſion, I heard a flutter of ſomething behind me, I ſtarted, ſtood ſtill, ſhook, and ſtared, but ſaw nothing. Well, I collected myſelf as well as I could, believed it was only a pigeon; and I crept away from the place; I had not gone a hundred yards, and juſt as I had made up my mind to believe that it was a pigeon, I was ſtopped of a ſudden by ſome inviſible power. It came over me all at once, juſt like the night-mare; but ſome-how I was not ſo terrified as before, or rather I was petrified, and was not able to feel at all. "Robin," ſaid a voice, that came from I know not what: "Lord have mercy upon me!" ſaid I. "Robin don't be afraid," ſaid the voice. "Our father which art in heaven!" ſaid I. —"Don't be afraid, Robin," it repeated, "I am only a ghoſt, and I have wandered up and down this avenue, and round the caſtle for this hundred years and more. I am the ghoſt of Charles Howard, the unhappy Charles Howard, who was ſaid to have died an infant; but who was really expoſed and ſaved by accident. I was carried to Mancheſter, and brought up by the name of Howe, to the mean employment of a weaver, although I was the ſon of Caſtle Howard, and Mrs. Wells, Robin, your houſe-keeper, is my grand-daughter. Oh! that the grand-daughter of Caſtle Howard ſhould be reduced to the ſtation of a menial ſervant, and that too under the very walls of her own ſeat! go, therefore, Robin, and contrive to make her leave a place where ſhe cannot continue without degrading her anceſtors. Robin, I ſhall never be happy 'till my grand-child leaves this ſpot. If ſhe muſt be a ſervant, let it not be upon my own haunts, for I dare not leave them." This was the ſecret with which Robin was ſo full, he told it with great art, for he had an archneſs, accompanied with an eaſy cunning addreſs, which he had acquired by living with a young barriſter of the Middle Temple. Juſt as he had imagined, the ſtory was told, improved, heightened, and inflated to a pitch of terrific wonder in leſs than four hours. The ſame night at an hour the moſt favourable to ſuperſtition and credulity, the ſtory was communicated to

to the perſon whom it was intended to delude: where the heart was predipoſed to favour the deception; the conqueſt was very eaſy. Poor Mrs. Wells, who was but too fanciful before, became, in a great degree, frantic with the tale, ſhe ſlept none that night, in the morning ſhe ſought for Robin, there was a formal ceremony in this interview, they were locked up in her room, and he told her the ſtory twenty times over, with the ſame inflexible muſcles, and without altering a ſyllable of the ghoſt's narrative. During all this time the other ſervants were watching at the door, liſtening, and anxious to catch a glimpſe of the ſcene tranſacting within. Mrs. Well's was ſo infatuated with the ſtory, that in an half an hour ſhe came out perfectly ridiculous, dreſſed out, and bedizened with a profuſion of taudry ornaments, in which the yellow was paramount, becauſe the yellow was the livery of Howard. The ſervants now perceived the humbug, Robin was extolled, careſſed, and, for mere joy, the butler opened the beſt bin in the cellar, and treated the whole family with bumpers, to the health of Robin, and "his new-created lady Mary Howard," nay, in the openneſs of his heart, he treated his maſter at dinner with a bottle of that wine which he had reſerved for his own drinking. They entered into a conſpiracy to further the plot, and Robin was ſent over to engage the ſervants of the caſtle in the ſcheme. Alas! there was not much need for preparation, the poor woman's own temper fought more than half the battle. She determined that very night, to have an interview with her great anceſtor, to make his mind eaſy, and alſo to gratify herſelf with a ſight or converſation, or, perhaps, ſhe ſaid, "who knows (and ſhe was enraptured with the thought) but the gentleman ghoſtice may have familiar ſecrets to incloſe, or may tell where familiar treaſures lie burroughed." In order to prepare herſelf in a becoming manner, for the honorable and affecting ſcene, ſhe dreſſed herſelf all in white; and ſlipped out unperceived, between eleven and twelve o'clock, making the beſt of her way to the dreary avenue deſcribed by Robin, ſhe ſauntered up and down this place, without any palpitations, but making many pious oriſons to the manes of her wandering forefather. Robin had ſpent the evening with loud merriment at the caſtle, his invention had been wonderfully praiſed, and after laughing and drinking, and contriving many ſtratagems for furtherance of their plot, he heard the old clock ſtrike the midnight hour. Robin ſet off in high glee, but as he approached the dark avenue, Robin could not help thinking of what he had done; there is a feeling in the mind, which, in a dark and ſolitary ſcene, cannot brook the ſporting with ſerious things.

"At night an atheiſt half believes a God."

As truly and emphatically might it be ſaid, that the ſtout man who is ſo ingenious as to contrive ſtories of apparitions when ſitting in a large company round the fire-ſide, feels a little compunction, as well as palpitation, when he comes to reflect, in the glooms of ſolitude, on the ſportability of his imagination; at leaſt it happened ſo with Robin. He began to think there was inſolence in his conduct, what had he to do with the myſteries of the grave? Heaven would not ſuffer the ſecrets of its priſon-houſe to be profaned: theſe were his thoughts as he approached the pigeon-houſe.

[*To be continued.*]

THE

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

PAULUS A MONODY.

o the Memory of a FRIEND, lost in his passage to America, in the year 1775.

desir vive—la speranza è morta. PETRARCH.

JPON a sea-girt rock, Eugenius stood,
And view'd with stedfast eye the rolling flood;
nd still, in ev'ry passing wave,
e sought his Paulus' wat'ry grave:
nd fancy oft the corse descry'd,
ound in his bill'wy shroud, and floating with the tide.

But far on Atalanta's dreary coast,
neath a Promontory's shade,
e youth by pious hands is laid,
And vainly dost thou seek thy Paulus lost;
distant climes, and more inclement skies,
e faithless vessel yielded up her prize.
And is he then at rest!
No longer wand'ring on the wat'ry waste,
An unprotected corse!
The swain is blest
at snatch'd him from the surges force,
d hallow'd is the glebe that holds thy clay,
d blest the pious youth that sung thy funeral lay.

But, ah! thy virtues could he tell,
firm integrity, above a price,
hy warm devotion to the public weal,
y ardent friendship, honour nice;
urage with mercy still allied,
d modesty, that like a veil did all thy virtues hide;
ld he thy innocence declare,
A grace so rare
en link'd with knowledge, that it shone
Complete in thee alone.

Could he, thy love of lib'ral arts proclaim,
l guided to the noblest end;
y country's birth-rights to defend,
Not to acquire an empty name.
this thou oft hast turn'd th' historic page,
or this the Jurists' knotty lore,
m Alfred's down to William's age,
Increasing still thy mighty store,
A future gift design'd for Atalanta's shore.

hine was the task her sacred rights to guard,
scatter'd states with friendly links to bind:
he happiness of millions thy reward—
y monument in ev'ry patriot mind.

Soon as the tyrant spoke the word,
Be slaves, or dread th' exterminating sword,
Britannia's hated isles you fled,
And mourn'd her ancient spirit dead.
Your native woods you sought,
With Spartan virtue fraught;
That virtue which can fate defy,
Prepar'd to nobly live or bravely die.

Behold the wish'd for shore;
The tempest howls and Paulus is no more:
Whilst many a mercenary host,
Securely glides along the hapless coast;
Whilst safe the German transport bends it's sails,
And Caledonia's slaves arrive with prosp'rous gales.

Yet shall thy country's liberties survive,
Yet shall she triumph o'er her daring foe,
And Paulus too shall live,
While tyrants sink beneath th' avenging blow;
Short is the gloomy despot's sway,
But freedom's radiant form shall never know decay.

Immortal spirit farewell! thy weeping friend
This last sad tribute to thy virtue pays;
Too true a mourner, justly to commend,
And rich in reverence, tho' poor in praise:
But Atalanta shall thy worth rehearse,
When patriot virtue claims her Poet's song,
Thy sorrowing friends repeat the solemn verse,
Thy native hills the solemn notes prolong.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The BATCHELOR.

WHILE some in lively strains relate,
The pleasures of the married state;
Shall Batchelors unsung remain,
A ridicul'd tho' harmless train?
A scribbler's name, I covet not,
This hour admir'd, the next forgot;
And useless, thrown neglected by,
In dusty heaps his labours lie:
I only wish, devoid of pride,
Whatever fate,
My songs await,
To sing my happy fire-side.

No helpless infant's hated squalls,
Are ever heard within my walls:
Nor does a scolding headstrong wife,
Disturb the quiet of my life.

Lord of my house, I sit at ease,
And smoke my pipe whene'er I please;
Whilst thou dear John, to woman tied,
By cradle's toys,
And restless boys,
Se'est occupy'd thy fire side.

What tho' I ev'ry day may see,
Numbers wealthier far than me,
In glitt'ring equipages go,
While I must foot it rain or snow:
Tho' at my table naught be seen,
But wholesome viands plain and clean,
Yet still I am with gold supply'd,
"Enough to give
"The means to live,"
To some who have no fireside.

There are, who obstinate and vain,
Exult in bonds, and hug the chain;
Let these the sweets of wedlock boast,
And toil to "gild a rotten post."
See Crito, needy and forlorn,
In sackcloth curse his bridal morn;
Blest with a fashionable bride,
He's forc'd to roam,
Or teiz'd at home,
And ne'er enjoys his fire side.

Let others tell the joys of love,
But keep me from them, powers above!
Preserve me from that plague of life,
A froward and expensive wife.
But lest my choice should wrongly fall,
E'en let me have no wife at all;
But still to gentle peace ally'd,
With smiles survey,
Each new-born day,
And still enjoy my fire side.

The APOSTATE APOSTLE.

LO! A---n scap'd from British jails,
His tusses broke by biting nails;*
Descends from hyperborean skies,
To tell the world the Bible lies.
See him on green hills north afar,
Glow like a self-enkindled star;
Prepar'd (with mob collecting club,
Like Hercules or Beelzebub,
And grim with metaphysic scowl,
With quill yet warm from wing of owl)
As rage or reason rise or sink,
To shed his blood, or spill his ink.

Behold inspir'd, from Vermont dens,
The seer of antichrist ascends;
To feed new mobs with hell-born manna,
In Gentile bands of Susquehanna:
And teach the Pennsylvania Quaker
High blasphemies against his maker.
Behold him move ye staunch divines!
His tall head through the rustling pines;
Like Milton's Satan from his den,
He treads once more the haunts of men.
All front he seems, like wall of brass,
And brays tremend'ous as an ass;
One hand is clench'd to batter noses,
While t'other scrawls 'gainst Paul and Moses

* *A----'s account of his biting off a ten-penny nail is well-known.*

AN ELEGY,

On the Death of an INFANT.

HOW transient is each sublunary joy,
How insufficient ev'ry human trust!
The Doctor's skill can't save the fav'rite bo
Nor stop his mixing with the common dust.

Yes, RICHARD's gone! th' finest, sweet
child,
His mother's darling, and his father's boast
The world's great wonder--spotless--undefil'
But oh, alas! the precious jewel's lost!

Did I say lost? No, I might better say,
He's far, far happier than he was before;
He now can dwell, where sacred angels sta
And think of sorrow, and of pain no more.

Rest, blessed shade! thy justly envied urn
The prospect of thy everlasting peace,
Might make the fondest parent cease
mourn,
And bid the stream of sorrow—calmly cease

PHILANDER.

On hearing the *Bell*, announcing the Dea
of Mrs. MARGARET REED, consort of t
Hon. BOWES REED, Esq. Mayor of t
city of Burlington.

HARK! she's gone! that bell proclai
her dead;
Reed's spotless soul, up to her God hath flec
Attending angels guard their heav'nly guest,
Where joys consummate wait her 'mong t
blest;
All that was excellent in *Reed* conjoin'd,
To form the treasures of a noble mind;
Conspicuous virtues shone in her confest,
A wife, a parent, and a friend the best.

Burlington, December 26, 1786.

REFLE

REFLECTIONS

ON LIFE.

ONG since has Spring, disrob'd of all its bloom,
esign'd its reign to Summer's fervent pow'r;
d Autumn too, for Winter's sullen gloom
xchang'd the treasures of his golden store.

spreading boughs, that oft in seeming pride
'ercharged with fruits, in yellow lustre glow;
ose branches Autumn bountiful supply'd,
low droop beneath th' incumbent weight of snow.

awful silence reigns thro' ev'ry grove;
lown are the little tenants of the shade,
milder climes to carrol notes of love,
Where Winter's horrors never can pervade.

the same pow'r that urg'd their timely flight,
hall soon recall them to their wonted sprays,
en venal sun's diffuse propitious light,
Restoring beauty by its genial rays.

e lofty hills with tow'ring forests crown'd,
hall wave their leafy banners o'er the vales,
d cast a grateful shade on all around,
Inhaling fragrance from the western gales.

the wide plains, in richest verdure gay,
See the proud steeds in various courses bound;
e lowing herds in aukward gambols play,
And lambkins sport their snowy dams around.

-animated ocean, earth and air,
Shall feel the life invigorating hand;
l nature smile,——"but ah! these strains forbear;
"Here fix thy theme, here take th' important stand."

isdom exclaims—"from this exalted view
"Survey the boundless field of human life,
Thence learn the bad to shun, the good pursue,
mbrace sweet peace and banish mortal strife."

hence, but from wild ambition's giddy aim,
Springs the dire source of more than half our woes?
e mount enraptur'd on the wings of fame,
Rise our true joys, and never find repose.

ow vain, O! man, thy uncontroul'd desire,
To deck frail dust, in pride's profuse array;
ew moments past ere thou thyself expire,
And leave this lifeless gaudy lump of clay.

The leafy forest, and the verdant plain,
Tho' Winter's ravage prostrate all their bloom;
When Spring returns, will ev'ry charm regain,
And rise more lovely from the vanquish'd tomb.

Not so, O! man, thy irresistless fate!
When the rude storms of hoary age assail
Thy tott'ring frame, no spring in youth elate,
Shall e're recall thee from Death's silent vale.

Then what is life? what its important end?
But the probation of the human heart;
Rise child of dust, to wisdom's call attend,
Watch all her ways, how plain, devoid of art:

Consult right reason, to direct thy course;
Weigh all her counsels with a due regard,
Give this known truth its energetic force,
That "virtue always has a sure reward."

Thus, as time wafts us in his swift career,
Still verging nearer life's remotest goal,
Unspotted innocence shall guard the rear,
And future happiness exalt the soul.

Revise, resolve, embrace the present means,
While heav'n indulgent lengthens out the day,
T' insure admission to those glorious scenes;
Where bliss unbounded reigns without allay.

Is there no spotless pleasure here below,
No blameless joy unsullied with a stain?
To banish care, to soothe the pangs of woe,
And grant a respite from the galling chain.

Yes—sacred friendship! thine's the gracious pow'r,
(Thou fair descendant of the radiant skies);
To shed those bounties in a genial shower,
Bid social bliss and confidence arise.

Early experienced and supremely bless'd,
In the rich treasures of thy ample store;
Led by thy genius, by thyself cares'd,
I more admir'd thee, as I knew thee more:

Not unmolested is thy glorious reign,
Num'rous and pow'rful foes infest thee round;
Flatt'ry and falsehood, with their servile train,
And sordid int'rest, oft inflict a wound.

A constant vot'ry, with a heart sincere,
I'll still adore thee, and resound thy praise;
Invoke thy presence and thy name revere,
'Till life's last sun descend and terminate my days.

To

To MYRTILLA.

The NEST.

As in the glowing noon of day,
Stretch'd careless on the ground;
Beneath the breezy pines I lay,
Lull'd by their murm'ring sound:

A little nest aloft I spied,
Of feathers white as snow,
With strong, tho' slender, cordage tied
Fast to the topmost bough.

With eager joy, I seiz'd the prize,
And found a beauteous pair—
Love, yet unfledg'd, with friendship lies,
Together nestling there.

Delia, my captive, *love* detains
In Hymen's silken clue;
Friendship, Myrtilla, yet remains
An off'ring fit for for you. H.

The BIRDS, the BEASTS and the BAT.

A FABLE.

Written during the war in 1778.

A WAR broke out in former days,
If all is true, that *Æsop* says;
Between the *birds*, that haunt the grove,
And *beasts*, that wild in forests rove:
Of fowl, that swim in waters clear,
Of those, that mount aloft in air;
From ev'ry tribe, vast numbers came,
To fight for freedom or for fame.
The beasts from dens and caverns deep,
From vallevs low and mountains steep;
In hostile ranks determin'd stood,
And dreadful howlings shook the wood.

The *bat*, half bird—half beast, was there,
Nor would for *this* or *that* declare:
Waiting 'till conquest should decide,
Which was the strongest, safest side;
Depending on his doubtful form,
To screen him from the impending storm.

With sharpen'd beaks, and talons long,
With horney spurs and pinions strong,
The birds, in fierce assault, 'tis said,
Amongst the foe such havoc made;
That panic-struck—the beasts retreat
Amaz'd—and vict'ry seem'd compleat.

Th' observant bat, with squeaking tone,
Cries—"bravo, birds, the day's our own;
For know, I'm proud to claim a place
Amongst your bold aspiring race;
With leathern wings I skim the air,
And am a bird, tho' clad in hair.

But now, the beasts, asham'd of flight,
With rallied force, renew the fight;
With threatning teeth, uplifted paws,
Projecting horns and spreading claws;
Enrag'd advance—push on the fray,
And claim the honours of the day.

The bat, still hov'ring to and fro,
Observ'd how things were like to go:
Concludes those best, who best can fight,
And thinks the strongest party right.
"Push on," he cries, "our's is the day,
We'll chase these rebel birds away,
And reign supreme—for who but we,
Of earth and air the lords should be.
That I'm a beast, I can make make out,
By reasons strong, beyond a doubt.—
With teeth and fur—'twould be absurd,
To call a thing, like me, a *bird*:
Each son and daughter of my house,
Is stil'd, at least, a *flying mouse*."

Always uncertain is the fate
Of war, and enterprizes great;
The beasts, exulting, push'd too far
Their late advantage in the war:
Sure of success, insult the foe,
Despise their strength, and careless grow.
The birds, not vanquish'd, but dismay'd,
Collect their force, new pow'rs display'd;
Their chief, the eagle leads them on,
And with fresh rage the war's begun.
Now, in their turn, the beasts must yield
The bloody laurels of the field;
Routed, they fly, disperse, divide,
And in their native caverns hide.

Once more, the bat, with courtly voice—
"Hail, noble birds; much I rejoice
In your success—and come to claim,
My share of conquest, and of fame."
"Hence, traitor, hence!" the eagle cries,
"The birds thy dubious form despise;
No more—as you just vengeance fear,
Amongst our honour'd ranks appear."

The bat disown'd, in some old shed,
Now seeks to hide his exil'd head;
Nor dares his leathern wings display,
From rising morn to setting day.
In dark retreats, he shuns the light,
To hide his mongrel form from sight. H.

EPIGRAM.

Says Jack to Tom, you're a rogue and a cheat;
Says Tom to Jack, you're a rascal compleat.
Quoth Richard, the truth of the proverb I see,
That two of a trade can never agree. H.

INTEL-

INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, *Dec.* 28.

WE learn from Conſtantinople, that the Divan offers to join Ruſſia, England and France, againſt all the Barbary ſtates, in order to prevent the further robberies of theſe pirates: and as the Porte does not expect any thing but peace with the Ruſſians, they are, therefore, the more anxious to deviſe ſome plan to protect commerce from the depredations of theſe freebooters.

A letter from Gibraltar, via Spain, dated December 7, ſays, " The Algerines are about to break with all the Europeans: the Spaniards, with whom they have lately concluded a truce, not excepted. The Race-Horſe ſloop is lately returned from that port, where they were fitting 11 ſhips, from 42 to 18 guns, which, with what veſſels they have at ſea, make their navy very formidable. The French are fitting at Toulon a ſhip of 50 guns, and 5 very ſtout frigates, to protect their trade. The Dutch have only two men of war in the Mediterranean.

A letter from Teneriffe, dated Nov. 16, ſays, The volcano at the top of the mountain in the iſland of St. Magdalena, vulgarly called the Pike of Teneriffe, from which there has been no material eruption for a long ſeries of years, burſt out very ſuddenly on the morning of the tenth, with a black ſmoke, which was ſucceeded by lava, and the caſting up of hot ſtones, ſome of which fell on board the ſhipping and cauſed great alarm. It has ſince leſſened, but the flame is prodigious.

On the 23d and 24th of laſt month, an experiment was made at Compiegne, in preſence of the viſcount Laval, the principal perſons of the town, and almoſt all the inhabitants, of a machine invented by Mr. L'Abbé de Menth, which was univerſally applauded. The artiſt fixed his machine to a boat of two hundred feet in length, which it was able to pull, though full laden, without the aſſiſtance of a ſingle horſe, againſt the ſtream of the river Oyſe, with greater ſwiftneſs than could have been made with ſixteen horſes. But ſome labourers and other intereſted perſons in order to make the enterpriſe fail, threw ſand and ſtones between the wheels, which being clogged, their motion was ſuſpended for ſome minutes ſo that the ſucceſs of the attempt was doubtful; but as ſoon as the effect of this miſchief was diſcovered, and that the ſprings were diſengaged, the mechaniſm ſhewed itſelf capable of performing what was expected, and of crowning the indefatigable inventor with honour. M. L'Abbé de Menth is to repeat this experiment in preſence of the king, at whatever time and place his majeſty ſhall appoint for that purpoſe.

SHAKESPEAR!

This ornament of nature, and boaſt of England, will ſhortly receive ſuch marks of eſtimation and honors from this country, as never yet attended any poet of a modern age.

A deſign is on foot to preſent to the public a new edition of Shakeſpear, upon a ſcale that has never yet attended any publication. It is to be of a large folio ſize, on ſuperfine paper; each play is to contain two plates, engraved by the firſt artiſts of the age, from the deſigns of our moſt approved hiſtorical painters. Col. Hamilton is ſaid to take the lead in bringing forward this work; to whoſe name may be united thoſe of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Mr. Hayley, Mr. Malone, and Mr. Stevens. A ſubſcription is to be opened for this work, which will be publiſhed in numbers; every number, we learn, is to contain two plays, and four engravings, for which five guineas are to be paid: and, as the work will extend to twenty numbers, it will coſt each ſubſcriber, when complete, one hundred guineas.

The moſt eminent painters of England will be engaged in the deſign; two of the moſt ſtriking ſcenes of each play are to be ſelected, and treated on a ſcale that will admit the figures being as large as life.

The artiſts already conſulted, are, beſides Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Mr. Weſt, Mr. Copley, and Mr. Romney. The pencil of Mr. Gaineſborough is alſo to be engaged, for who like him has a ſoul poſſeſſed of the fineſt energies of poetry! Thoſe young artiſts, who have attached themſelves to the hiſtorical, and given proofs of genius and taſte, will likewiſe be applied to. The expence attending the neceſſary paintings, is to be defrayed out of the ſubſcription money: the engraving of

the ſubjects are to be paid for from the ſame fund.

Alderman Boydell will take an active part in this undertaking: and among other circumſtances it is intimated, that a public building is to be erected, at the expence of the city of London, where the pictures painted for this work will be depoſited, with portraits of Shakeſpear, Garrick, Johnſon, and other diſtinguiſhed commentators on that divine poet.

New-London Feb. 9. A letter from a gentleman in Berkſhire county, commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, dated December 9, 1786, ſays, "On the 5th of October we had a moſt extraordinary ſtorm of wind and rain, which raiſed the rivers to a height ſcarely ever known before; the mills and bridges in many towns are almoſt all damaged or gone, and the deſtruction of hay and corn in the meadows is very conſiderable. On the 6th day, in the morning, there was a noiſe, ſomething like an earthquake, heard in Mancheſter, ſtate of Vermont; when on a ſudden a flood ruſhed from the weſt mountain, in a ſurpriſing manner, it began near the top of the mountain, and ran with ſuch violence in a breadth of about 16 rods wide, that it was judged, where the mountain was as ſteep as the roof of a common houſe, the water ran near ten feet deep, throwing the timber into vaſt heaps, and waſhing out rocks of many tons weight; and tearing the ground near thirty feet deep, carrying down large quantities of red paint, with which the mountain abounds, forming in the meadows and ſtreams below, an appearance like a ſea of blood.

New York, *March* 5. Arrived at Swanſey, a few days ſince, the ſhip Union, Morril Baker, maſter, in 14 days from Cape-Francois. This ſhip was fitted out by the enthuſiaſtic fraternity of Shakers, for a voyage to the New Jeruſalem; but the captain knowing that there was a proſpect of making a better voyage in another path, perſuaded the concerned to conſent that he ſhould make a deviation, and firſt try a voyage to the Weſt-Indies, and back, which has been performed with tolerable ſucceſs.

Authentic information from Canada.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the northern ſtage from Montreal, we learn, that on the 27th ult. Shays, Day, Wheeler and Parſons, with eight other rebel officers, their names unknown, arrived at Iſle aux Noix; and that on the 28th they ſtill remained there, and converſed with him. This gentleman farther ſays, that from his own perſonal knowledge, that the real diſtreſs of the party, in point of finance, obliged Shays to pawn a ſleigh, &c. to defray their expences to this laſt retreat from offended juſtice. It was ſaid that they intended their route to Quebec.

At Fort Edward, our informant adds, he fell in with ſix others of Shays's party, one of which was a captain, who inquired of him, with earneſt ſolicitation, reſpecting Shays; theſe men were likewiſe in a diſtreſſed ſituation. This captain ſeemed zealouſly determined to purſue his infernal purpoſe of rebellion, and ſaid that they (meaning the body of inſurgents) *intended to return again when the leaves put out.*

The gentleman who has favoured us with the above particulars, cannot admit of the moſt diſtant probability, that theſe rebels to all law and government will receive either protection or countenance from the governor of Quebec.

By a letter from a gentleman of character dated at Kinderhook, the firſt inſtant, we are informed, that on the 27th of February there was an action at Barrington, between a detachment of General Lincoln's army and a party of inſurgents, in which four men on each ſide were killed, and 40, in the whole, wounded. That a Colonel Hyde, of the ſtate troops, and a Mr Hamlin of the inſurgents, were among the former. Further particulars of the action were not known when the letter was written; but it was reported at Kinderhook, that the ſtate troops kept the field, and the inſurgents, marched off with ſome cattle and other plunder which was in their poſſeſſion before the action.

We are informed from good authority, that there was another ſkirmiſh between the government troops and a party of the inſurgents on Thurſday laſt, when there were 5 killed in all, and near 50 inſurgents taken priſoners.

His excellency Governor Clinton, and company, were ſeen to paſs through Poughkeepſie, on Tueſday laſt, in good health, on their expedition to diſcountenance the leaſt friendly treatment to the rebels of Maſſachuſetts by the inhabitants of this ſtate.

On

On Monday laſt the Hon. the legiſlature paſſed a reſolution directing the commiſſary of military ſtores to have four pieces of artillery put in complete order for public ſervice.

March 15. Yeſterday, in the houſe of aſſembly, Col. Hamilton moved for leave to bring in a bill "to authoriſe the delegates of this ſtate in Congreſs to accede to, ratify and confirm the independence and ſovreignty of the people inhabiting the diſtrict of the country commonly called Vermont." Leave was granted, and Colonel Hamilton brought in the bill accordingly.

PHILADELPHIA, *March.*

By a letter from Annapolis, we are informed of ſeveral ſolemn conferences, between both houſes of the legiſlature of that ſtate; deputies have been nominated to the grand convention, to be held in Philadelphia in May next, from whoſe united deliberations and wiſdom, ſo much dignity and benefit to the confederation is expected, by every well wiſher to liberty and independence. The following clauſe is diſcriptive of the power with which they are inveſted.—"It is agreed, that the deputies from this ſtate, or any three or more of them, be authoriſed, on behalf of this ſtate, to meet ſuch deputies as may be appointed and authoriſed by the other ſtates, to aſſemble in convention at Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal ſyſtem, and to join with them in conſidering ſuch alterations, and farther proviſions as may be neceſſary to render the federal conſtitution adequate to the exigencies of the union, and in reporting ſuch an act, for the purpoſe, to the united ſtates in congreſs, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the ſeveral ſtates, will effectually provide for the ſame.

We hear from Charleſton, that Governor Moultrie, among a variety of ſubjects, which he recommended to the conſideration of the legiſlature, particularly ſolicited their attention to that primary object of public converſe and expectation, viz. the convention of delegates from the United States, which is to honour this city with their reſidence in May next. "He told them that many matters of high import would demand their deliberation and require application to buſineſs with hearts and minds to ſerve their country.

"The appointment of a convention of the ſtate, appeared to him indiſpenſable. —The principles on which this convention was to meet and act, they would ſee in the papers before them. From them they would be able to judge of the requiſites in their deputation (ſhould they agree to one) and whether to add, to alter, or make ſimilar acts to thoſe of other ſtates on the ſame occaſion."

William Few, Abraham Baldwin, William Pierce, George Walton, (the delegates in Congreſs for the preſent year,) and William Houſton and Nathaniel Pendleton, eſquires, by the ſtate of Georgia, are appointed deputies to a convention, propoſed to be held in the city of Philadelphia in May next, for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal conſtitution.

The following gentlemen are elected by the ſtate of South Carolina, as delegates to meet in federal convention, at Philadelphia, in May next, viz. chancellor Rutledge, hon. Major Butler, General Pinkney, Col. Henry Laurens, and Charles Pinkney, eſquires.

The Hon. Daniel Huger, and Honorable Pierce Butler, are elected delegates to repreſent the above ſtate in Congreſs till November next.

On the 24th of February, the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts made choice of the hon. Francis Dana, Elbridge Gerry, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King and Caleb Strong, eſquires, as delegates to repreſent that commonwealth, in the convention to be held in Philadelphia, on the ſecond Monday in May next, agreeably to a reſolution of Congreſs of the 21ſt February, 1787.

On Saturday laſt the Hon. Gen. Aſſembly were pleaſed to appoint John Armſtrong, jun. Eſquire, to repreſent this commonwealth in Congreſs for the enſuing year, in the room of Charles Pettit, eſquire, whoſe time has expired.

On the third of March, in the houſe of Aſſembly, Mr. Findley roſe and made the following motion.

Whereas the General Aſſembly taking into conſideration, the great inconveniency and unequal burdens to which the major part of the good citizens of this commonwealth is ſubjected by the ſeat of government, land-office, treaſury of the ſtate, comptroller-general's office, and rolls office being fixed in the city of Philadelphia, which is ſituated on the eaſtern extremity of the ſtate, at the diſtance of near 400 miles from the weſtern boundary thereof: and alſo, that government is and ought to be inſtituted for the benefit

at

of the community, which principles ought at all times to govern the legiſlature of a free ſtate; in order therefore to remove as much as poſſible the burdens, inconveniences and diſcontents of the people, and to leſſen the expence of government by removing the ſame to a more central ſituation:

Reſolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to appoint and empower commiſſioners to purchaſe materials and therewith to erect on the lot of land in the town of Harriſburgh, the property of this commonwealth, a ſtate houſe, for the accommodation of the ſupreme executive council and general aſſembly in their ſeveral truſts, and to appropriate effective funds for the completion of the ſaid ſtate houſe.

In order to induce the houſe to agree to this reſolution, he expatiated on the advantages to be derived to the ſtate from the removal, and ſpoke highly in commendation of that town and the country in its vicinity: it abounded with every thing, and they could be obtained at a lower rate than in this city. No dangers were to be apprehended from the riſe of the Suſquehannah, as the town was elevated beyond its reach. In coming down from Weſtmoreland he had taken it in his way, and was aſtoniſhed to ſee its increaſe, and was delighted with its proſpects: it ſeemed to him the moſt proper place to combine the intereſts of the ſtate, which the Suſquehannah appeared to divide by running a line between the upper and lower counties. He had intended to make this motion during laſt ſeſſions, but thought it would be better to defer it until he could advocate it from a perſonal knowledge of its propriety.

A deciſion was had on this motion without debate, and the yeas and nays being called were as follow: yeas 33—nays 29.

On Wedneſday evening, the 27th of Feb. in the hall of the univerſity, the annual oration was delivered before the American Philoſophical Society, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Smith, Vice Preſident of the college of New Jerſey, on the cauſes of the diverſity of figure and complexion in the human ſpecies. The ſubject was managed with uncommon ingenuity, depth and elegance.—The ſupreme executive council—the magiſtrates, clergy, phyſicians, and a very great number of the principal people of this city, by ſpecial invitation, were preſent on the occaſion. A profound attention, given by ſo large and venerable an audience, and the excellent order in which the whole buſineſs was conducted, did honor to the ſociety, and placed in a very reſpectable point of view, the general philoſophical taſte of Pennſylvania.

On the evening of the 9th inſt. eighteen criminals broke out of the gaol in this city. They were all condemned to puniſhment at the wheelbarrow, and would, in a few days, have been put to that exerciſe, having had their heads ſhorn, and uniforms prepared for that purpoſe. Their eſcape was effected by their breaking through the walls of the apartments in which they were confined, and getting over the priſon walls.—Several of the above villains have ſince been taken, but not without giving new ſpecimens of their abilities in the line of their profeſſion, as they committed ſeveral robberies within theſe few nights paſt.

On Sunday the 4th of Feb. died in the 103d year, of his age, Jacob Wiſmer, a native of Germany. In Queen Ann's reign he emigrated to North-Carolina, where he lived ten years: He then came and ſettled in Bucks county, Pennſylvania, where he married his third wife, with whom he lived 67 years, and had 170 children, grand children, and great grand children: His widow is about 84 years old. He retained his ſenſes till about two months, and could walk out, dreſs and undreſs himſelf, till about two weeks before he died.

The following is the weight of Mr. Hiltzheimer's cow, ſlaughtered by John Eberhart, and ſold on Saturday the 28th of Feb. laſt at ſtall No. 13, in this city.

	lb.	
The fore quarters	326	
	328	654
The hind quarters	282	
	289	571
The neat beef		1225lb.
	lb.	
The hide	111	
The head and heart	49	
Belly and feet	72	
Fack	35	
Tallow	163	
Inteſtines not weighed	——	430
Whole weight excluſive of the inteſtines		1655lb.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

OR

Monthly Miſcellany,

For APRIL, 1787.

Embelliſhed with a Perſpective View of the Country between Wilmington and the Delaware; taken from the Hill.

CONTAINING:

To which is prefixed a METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, for the Month of MARCH, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed for SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, CIST, and TRENCHARD.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Defcription and Drawing of the Remains of ancient Fortifications on the Mufkingum fhall appear in our next.

The Letter from G. Turner is received—his account of the Chalybeate Springs at Saratoga, was handed to us by a friend—and we fhall be obliged to him for the fecond Letter he mentions refpecting thefe Springs.—Every well authenticated communication that leads to a knowledge of the natural Hiftory of our country, will be particularly acceptable to the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

Several Pieces, in Profe and Verfe, have been received and are under confideration.

ERRATA,

In JANUARY MAGAZINE.

Page 223, Col. 1. Line 20, for defigned order, read defigned *ones*.
224, Col. 1. Line 10, for lightly cultivated, read *highly* cultivated.
225, Note [E], Line 4, for road land, read *broad* land.
Line 9, for blades without ftraw, read *heads* without ftraw.
Note [B], line 15, for lightly tilled land, read *highly* tilled land.

METE[illegible]IONS

Made at SPRINGMIL[illegible] of APRIL, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETE[illegible] of Farenheit mean degree D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	o	de Reamu degrés mo D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	ATHER.
1	42			4	5	
2	38	9		3		
3	38	5		2	7	y, cold.
4	62	5		13	5	air.
5	60			12	5	nd moon red.
6	45	8		6		rey, ſun very red.
7	50			8		
8	59	5		12	3	overcaſt.
9	56			10	5	, thunder.
10	52	3		9		vet, windy.
11	58	2		11	7	
12	66	5		15	3	
13	69			16	5	
14	67	8		15	8	warm, high wind.
15	47	2		6	7	air.
16	54			9	8	
17	56			10	5	
18	58			11	5	
19	43	8		5	2	air.
20	47	5		6	8	, fair.
21	33	8			7	, fair, high wind.
22	47	5		6	8	aſt, ſnow, high wind.
23	58			11	5	, then very fair.
24	58			11	5	windy.
25	53	3		9	5	
26	53	3		9	5	hen rain.
27	50	3		8	2	vet.
28	54	5		10		
29	65	7		15		
30	81	5		22		
						rm, rain thunder.

RESULT.		
	3d greateſt D. of cold. 25. 2	le 3d D. du plus gr. froid 3 0
	30th greateſt D. of heat. 90. 5	le 30 plus G.D de chaud. 26
	Variation 65. 3	Variation. 29
	Temperature 54. 3	Temperature 9 9

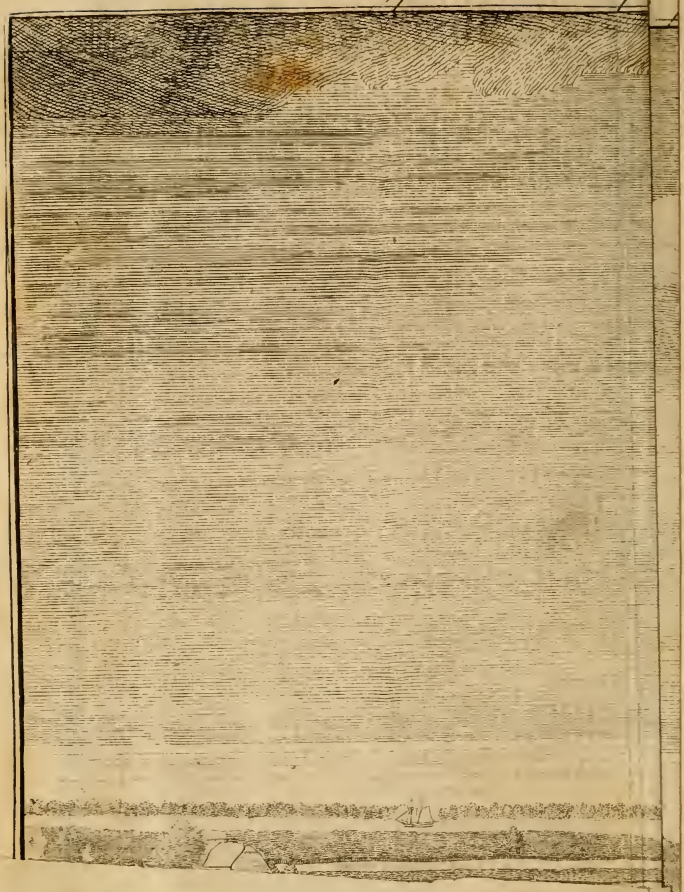
d very dry.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles, NNW. of PHILADELPHIA, 40° 9′ N. Month of APRIL, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	°	THERMOMETER de REAMUR degrés moyens D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	°	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	$\frac{1}{10}$	PREVAILING WIND	DAYS of aur. boreal	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest.	WATER of RAIN and SNOW. in.	pts.	$\frac{1}{16}$	WEATHER.
1	42			4	5		29	11		changeable									Fair.
2	38	9		3			29	9	4	idem.									Fair, windy, cold.
3	38	5		2	7		30	1		S W									Froſt and fair.
4	62	5		13	5		29	10		idem.									Fair, ſun and moon red.
5	60			12	5		29	10	2	idem.									Fair, ſky grey, ſun very red.
6	45	8		6			30	1		idem.									Overcaſt.
7	50			8			30		5	changeable									Fair, then overcaſt.
8	59	5		12	3		29	8		S E		1	1		1		5	2	Rain, ſtorm, thunder.
9	56			10	5		29	7		S S W									Overcaſt, wet, windy.
10	52	3		9			29	11		ſtill									Fair.
11	58	2		11	7		29	11	7	idem.									Very fair.
12	66	5		15	3		29	10	8	idem.									Overcaſt.
13	69			16	5		29	8	8	S S W									Overcaſt, warm, high wind.
14	67	8		15	8		29	7	7	idem.									Overcaſt, fair.
15	47	2		6	7		29	9		W N W									Fair.
16	54			9	8		29	11	2	ſtill									Very fair.
17	56			10	5		29	11		W									Fog, fair.
18	58			11	5		29	11	3	E N E									Overcaſt, fair.
19	43	8		5	2		29	11		N W									Froſt, clear, fair.
20	47	5		6	8		29	7	8	N W									White froſt, fair, high wind.
21	33	8			7		29	7	8	changeable									Fair, overcaſt, ſnow, high wind.
22	47	5		6	8		29	9	7	W N W				1				4	Froſt, ſnow, then very fair.
23	58			11	5		29	9	8	changeable									Very fair, windy.
24	58			11	5		29	11		ſtill									Idem.
25	53	3		9	5		29	6		S E		1					4	12	Overcaſt, then rain.
26	53	3		9	5		29	4		ſtill									Overcaſt, wet.
27	50	3		8	2		29	11		idem.									Fair.
28	54	5		10			29	10		idem.									Idem.
29	65	7		15			29	7		idem.									Overcaſt.
30	81	5		22			29	7	2	S		1	1		1		4	11	Cloudy, ſtorm, rain thunder.
RESULT.	3d greateſt D. of cold. 25. 2			le 3d D. du plus gr. froid. 3 0			the 6th greateſt elevation. 30 1												
	30th greateſt D. of heat. 90. 5			le 30 plus G.D. de chaud. 26			the 26th leaſt elevation. 29 3 5			Still & S W		3	2	1	2	1	2	13	Fair and very dry.
	Variation 65. 3			Variation. 29			Variation. 9 5												
	Temperature 54. 3			Temperature 9 9			mean elevation. 29 9 6												

Perspective View of



THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1787.

Confiderations on Religion in general, but more particularly on the Chriftian. By A. Z.

THE belief of a fupreme, fuperintending being is, and has been fo univerfal in all ages and places of this fublunary world, that no mention is any where made of a nation of atheifts. Although modern difcoveries have laid open tribes of favages who fhew very few external tokens of religion, yet all retain fome faint traces of the knowledge of a God.

That men have no innate ideas is, I apprehend, fully proved by Mr. Locke; therefore the firft impreffions on our minds muft be thofe we receive from external objects, afterwards enlarged by information and reflection,—from one or both of which we muft deduce our idea of a deity. In enquiries on this fubject confiderable affiftance may, I conceive, be drawn from our knowledge of enlightened antient heathens, and the favages difcovered in modern times; as for the patriarchs, and their defcendents, the Jews, I do not apprehend they can have a-any place, as it is evident they were affifted by revelation.

That for ages before, and a confiderable time after our Saviour's appearance on earth, the world was generally immerfed in idolatry is indubitable; and though the human mind was much improved by the literature of the Egyptians, Grecians and Romans, ftill numbers of their wifeft men broached and propagated the groffeft abfurdities concerning a deity, and the firft caufe of all fenfible objects, celeftial and terreftrial; but fome few, arguing from effects to caufes, concluded, as appears from Cicero's Natura Deorum, &c. that all material beings, as well as the rational faculties of the foul, muft have originated with, and be preferved by an uncreated, immaterial and omnipotent free agent, tho' they improperly confined the interpofition of providence, and reftricted it to thofe things which are of confequence in the eyes of man; *magna Dei curant, parva negligunt.* Cic. de Nat. Deor. as if all things were not equally valuable, or infignificant in the fight of him who is the creator of all, and a general

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A Perspective View of the Country between Wilmington and the Delaware. Taken from the Hill 1.71. of the Academy. For Colonel

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interference as easy to him whose *fiat* is operation, and with whom willing and doing are one. The same author also erred in supposing the governor of the universe corporeal, contrary to the sentiments of Plato *(a)*.

If the enlightened heathens were so ignorant of the being, &c. of a God, that their best opinions were only founded on conjecture, what but the grossest ignorance can be expected from men left entirely in a state of nature, whose ideas are very few beyond those of mere perception? Neither has experience disproved such an opinion; for tho' all nations, discovered for a few ages past, appear to have some idea of a God, yet it is so imperfect that it evidently is founded only on some greatly debased tradition; from whence I conclude that this last is the channel through which a knowledge of the deity has been conveyed to that part of the present generation, not assisted by revelation, yet that reason, improved by worldly science, is capable of making the discovery.

I have said we have no knowledge of a nation of atheists, and I believe I might have been more particular, as I much doubt there being, or ever having been a single one, at least since the spreading of christianity; or that Spinosa, Hobbs, and their followers were as firmly rooted in the opinion of the non-existence of a God as they pretended to be, but that they had at times doubts, if not always impressed with a certainty; tho' prompted to argue against it by pride, and a desire of being regarded as superior to the rest of mankind in their rational faculties; to obtain which character nothing could be more eligible than attacking an opinion generally adopted by the rest of the world; to this may be added a spirit of philosophising carried beyond due bounds: these probably have been the motives which induced the above heads of the sect to broach the doctrine, in which they have been followed by some from an incapacity of weighing their arguments, by others from a desire of singularity, and by many (not trusting solely to deistical principles) because such an opinion suited best to their course of life. But supposing, Lucretius and other heathens really disbelieved the being of a God, yet as some, from a contemplation of nature only, supposed it, what excuse can modern atheists, or pretenders to atheism plead, when they have not only the same book of nature, the knowledge of which is much improved by modern discoveries, but also the assistance of revelation, in records as well authenticated as any of the ancient histories.

The author of Religio-Medici, whose opinion is conformable to that I advance, in a note, page 54, asks "what will you say of Vanenes, who was burned alive for atheism at Thoulouse, in France, anno 1628, who, as he was going to the stake, said to those who led him, among other things, pray feel my pulse, and see if you can perceive the least emotion or alteration in it; you shall not find me utter the least word of despair, as your Christ did upon the cross. And when he was brought to the stake, to which he was bound, and felt the heat of the fire, he cried out

(a) Quod Plato sine corpore Deum esse censet, id, quale esse possit, intelligi non potest. Nat. Deor. lib. 1.

out, my God! my God! a certain monk who ſtood by, hearing this aſked him how he came to call on God now, ſince he had denied him all his life before, upon which he anſwered from the midſt of the flames, "ſir, it is only the manner of ſpeaking." *(b)*

This is, I conceive, an evidence againſt, rather than in favour of thoſe who credit the exiſtence of atheiſm; as vanity appears to have prevailed in Vanenes' conduct, elſe why this diſplay of his reſolution, in deſiring his pulſe to be felt, which could only be a proof of his firmneſs, not of his belief, and a ſtrong proof it certainly was, for though many meet death bravely, yet few, if any, without ſome emotion, human nature abhorring a diſſolution. Moſt men habituate themſelves to ſome particular term, or expletive, which they utter unknowingly: had Vanenes' exclamation been of this nature, it might have been uſed inadvertently; but tho' his principles might have led him to blaſphemy, certainly they would not to calling on God, from whence I conclude the expreſſion proceeded from the heart *(c)*.

An idea which, for a long time, I ſuppoſed would naturally flow from the belief of a ſupreme, ſuperintending power is, that the governed are under ſome obligations, and owe ſome duties to the governor, which cannot be expreſſed to an inviſible being otherwiſe than by adoration, and an endeavour to find out, from the light of reaſon what conduct would be moſt pleaſing to him. Men in diſtreſs naturally ſeek for relief, but many evils incident to the human race, being beyond their power to remove, they would probably recur to a beneficent and powerful God; hence prayers and ſupplications, by which means religion would be introduced among them, when left ſolely to the guidance of human reaſon *(d)*. But on a more mature conſideration of the ſubject, and of the informations given us of unenlightened ſavages, I ſuſpect I had been led into this opinion more by a mind accuſtomed to religious worſhip, conſequently prejudiced, than

(b) I believe we err much in regard to proofs of ancient facts, all old authors being admitted as evidences, whereas only cotemporary writers, who have been witneſſes to, or well-informed of the facts ſhould be admitted, all copiers valued only as hearſay, or ſecond-hand evidences, or rather channels through which the information has been handed down to us,–many tranſcribers make but one evidence, and, from the infirmities of human nature, the more hands the notices paſs through the leſs authentic they become, particularly when the quotation varies from the very words of the author, or is a tranſlation.

(c) Cicero in his treatiſe De Natura Deorum l. 1. doubts whether, without piety, the world would not be involved in conſtant confuſion, but piety cannot exiſt without the belief of a deity.

"In ſpecie autem fictæ ſimulationis, ſicut reliquæ virtutes, ita pietas ineſſe non poteſt; cum qua ſimul & ſanctitatem & religionem tolli neceſſe; quibus ſublatis, perturbatio vitæ ſequitur & magna confuſio. Atque haud ſcio, an pietate adverſus deos ſublata, fides etiam, & ſocietas humani generis, & una excellentiſſima virtus, juſtitia tollatur.

(d) A paſſage in the laſt verſe of the 4th chapter of Geneſis, *Then men began to call on the name of the Lord*, may lead ſome to think that mankind continued about three hundred years without any religious worſhip; but from the former part of the the ſame chapter it appears that men ſacrificed to God, which is certainly a religious act: I therefore conjecture that religious aſſemblies, or a joining in public worſhip then began.

than from the true merits of the caſe.

From the beſt enquiries I have had an opportunity of making, I find the North American ſavages, tho' not quite deſtitute of the notion of a God, have not the leaſt appearance of religious worſhip, public or private among them. We are told of ſome Indians who, like the ancient Perſians, ſuppoſe two all-powerful beings, one beneficent, the other malevolent, to the latter of whom their prayers and deprecations are addreſſed, but none to the former, from a preſumption that his goodneſs will not permit him to prejudice them, but rather the contrary. That there are many phyſical evils in the world is apparent, yet attributing them to the operation of a mild and benevolent being is repugnant to human reaſon; therefore the ſuppoſition of two ſupreme beings is very natural to men unenlightened by knowledge, reflection or revelation. From whence we may reaſonably conclude that men who believe the exiſtence of only one ſupreme being, and that a beneficent one, would never, from the ſimple light of nature, be induced to look on any religious act as neceſſary; or if they did, it would be confined to thankſgiving on any extraordinary inſtance of good fortune: from this we may determine that the practice is traditionary, and derived from Adam, who probably was obliged to have recourſe to deprecatory and petitionary prayers ſoon after his expulſion from paradiſe, though not before, all his worſhip being, 'till that period, confined to praiſes and thankſgivings.

We cannot doubt Adam's being created in a ſtate of bodily and mental maturity, but whether his mind was repleniſhed with all the religious knowledge his condition required, or that he received ſome inſtructions from celeſtial beings, with whom he converſed is not ſo clear, though we have room to think ſo from what is ſaid of the forbidden fruit; yet, ſuppoſing the latter, we may reaſonably conjecture he did not long continue ignorant of his duty to God; the relative duties, or obligations reciprocal between men, he may have received later, or they may have ariſen in his mind as occaſions of practiſing them occurred.

We can have no doubt of Adam's handing down both theſe religious and moral duties to his poſterity pure, but in proceſs of time many of them, at leaſt of the firſt claſs, became vitiated, and ſome obliterated. To remedy which diſorder it pleaſed God to reveal his will at different times, and in ſundry manners; hence aroſe the diſtinction of natural and revealed religion, the latter being founded on the former, but enlarged in points of faith, tho' not of morality, the duties of which continued the ſame.

Religion, Heaven's greateſt and beſt gift to man was certainly granted ſolely for the benefit of the human race, as God, ſupremely happy in himſelf, cannot receive any addition from man. By religion we are introduced to a certain degree of intimacy with the deity, by it men are more firmly united in the bands of ſociety, which would ſoon be rent to pieces, were it not for its precepts and reſtraints; without it the wolf would not be more hoſtile to the lamb than man to man; perſonal deſires and intereſts would be the only guide to the ſtrong, with whom power would ſupply the place of right, and the weak be neceſſitated to recur to craft, treachery and the works of darkneſs.

Deiſts

Deists may argue in favour of rectitude of heart, founded on human reason, and the eternal fitness of things; but these restraints would be quite insufficient to repress lustful appetites, a thirst of revenge, covetousness, and the long list of unruly passions, which can only be done by a proper knowledge of God's will, accompanied with a sincere desire of pleasing him, from fear of present and future punishments, if not from love. The mild precepts of religion instruct us to calm our passions, moderate our desires and comply with the dictates of benevolence, by doing which we not only contribute to each others happiness, but likewise render ourselves acceptable to God.

We are in the dark as to the time when men began to forsake the true God after the flood, but may reasonably suppose idolatry was introduced into the world by slow degrees, and originated in customs not blameable. Gratitude to men eminent for abilities, virtues, or the invention of useful arts might occasion their being treated with a higher degree of respect than usual, and the days of their births or deaths annually commemorated, 'till time had obliterated all knowledge of the first occasions of such customs; superstition rendered them sacred and religious, *(e)* which conjecture is considerably strengthened by some of the principal heathen gods, as Saturn, Jupiter, Bacchus, &c. having been kings and heroes.

Another cause of idolatry may have been a wrong conception of the deity, by considering him as so superior to man, that to address him directly might be thought too presumptuous, and that, as a mark of respect, it ought to be done through some intermediate beings, who might also be supposed his ministers and agents in the management of the world, and none were more likely to be thought so than the sun and moon, whose true natures were unknown, but the benefits received from them conspicuous; this we can hardly doubt to have been the origin of the Magician religion, the simplest of all the false ones introduced into the world, the sun being the undoubted origin of heat and light; fire, which produces both these effects, became a proper symbol of that divinity, besides fire is, of all the elements, the purest, and greatest purifier of all things committed to it: though almost every nation had its particular god or gods, the sun and moon appear to have been generally adopted. On the other hand the Egyptians carried paganism to the highest and most absurd pitch, deifying the vilest reptiles and inanimate things.

Polytheism being thus introduced into, and spread over the world, it pleased God to communicate himself to one man, *(f)* through whose

(e) The Author of Christianity, as old as the Creation, p. says, "It can not be imputed to any defect in the light of nature that the pagan world ran into idolatry, but to their being entirely governed by priests."

Tho' the shaft is directed against priests of the first ages, yet I believe the wound was intended for those of modern times: be that as it may, the author's assertion is certainly ill-founded, or rather impossible, as we have no account of priests of the true God prior to idolatry, therefore the case here is strangely perverted, and what unavoidably must have been an effect, is made a cause.

(f) It is supposed that Abraham was bred in idolatry, but that God enlarged his understanding, by which he discovered the vanity of such worship, and to avoid it quit his father Terah's house.

posterity

poſterity he deſigned to ſhew favour to, and reclaim mankind; this may not improperly be conſidered as the ſecond diſpenſation, (*g*) or at leaſt as an introduction to the Jewiſh.

[*To be continued.*]

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Plan for eſtabliſhing Schools in a new country, where the inhabitants are thinly ſettled, and whoſe children are to be educated with a ſpecial reference to a country life.

TAKE any number of ſettlers, we will ſuppoſe ſixty families, collected in a village, and they will be able to ſupport a ſchoolmaſter, and eaſily maintain their children at ſchool: for twenty ſhillings a year, paid by each family, will make up a competent ſalary for the maſter, and the children will be cloathed and fed at home.

But if theſe ſixty families are diſperſed over a large tract of country, from twenty to forty miles in extent, how ſhall their children receive the benefits of education? The maſter's ſalary, it is true, can be paid as in the former caſe; but few parents will be diſpoſed to incur the heavy expence of ſending their children from home, and boarding them at a diſtant ſchool. Hence, in ſuch a ſcattered ſettlement, general ignorance will enſue; and the people conſequently degenerate into vice, irreligion and barbariſm.—To remedy evils of ſuch magnitude will be difficult; perhaps it will be thought impracticable: to attempt it, however, will be laudable; and all thoſe who have the deareſt intereſts of ſociety at heart, will give the meaſure their ſupport.

If by charitable donations, or by grants of the ſtate, adequate funds could be formed, to defray the expences of the board and tuition of ſuch children, the evils before mentioned would be remedied: but ſuch funds are not to be hoped for: and if they could be obtained, it might well be doubted whether that would be the beſt mode of educating children deſtined for a laborious country life. There the boys are to be the future farmers, and the girls the farmers' wives. If both could, in early life, be well inſtructed in the various branches of their future employments, they would make better huſbands, better wives, and more uſeful citizens. And if the mode of communicating ſuch inſtruction could at the ſame time enable them largely to contribute to their own ſupport, another important advantage would be gained. —Theſe reflections have given riſe to the following

PLAN of EDUCATION for a Country Life.

1. Let three or four hundred acres of land be appropriated for the uſe of a ſchool: let it conſiſt of meadow,

(*g*) I have applied the word diſpenſation, or more particular diſtribution of God's religious favours, or inſtructions to man in a larger ſenſe than it is uſually underſtood, not comprehending only the Jewiſh and Chriſtian revelations, but all others where new precepts are given, and duties required, or renewed.

meadow, tillage and wood land, in convenient proportions.

2. Let a ſkilful and induſtrious manager be provided, who ſhall himſelf be a complete farmer, and have two labourers, one acquainted with farming, the other with gardening, to aſſiſt him:

3. Let the farm be completely ſtocked, and all the requiſite carriages and huſbandry utenſils provided: ſuch tools as are deſigned for boys, to be made of ſizes ſuited to their ſtrength.

4. Let the neceſſary buildings be erected for a ſchool, a boarding houſe, a barn and work-ſhop. Theſe may be very plain and cheap, and at the ſame time very comfortable. The neceſſary furniture and tools muſt alſo be provided.

5. A ſchoolmaſter and ſchoolmiſtreſs muſt be choſen with much circumſpection. The latter will be the houſe-keeper.

6. A cook will be neceſſary; and ſhe ſhould know how to dreſs the plain, wholeſome food of the country, in the beſt manner.

7. The childrens' beds and bedding, cloaths and materials for cloathing, muſt be provided by their parents.

The neceſſary foundations being thus laid, the ſchool and farm may be conducted agreeably to the following regulations.

1. No boy or girl under eight years of age ſhould be admitted.

2. Both boys and girls ſhould be taught to read, write and cypher. The boys ſhould alſo be inſtructed in every uſeful branch of huſbandry and gardening, and the girls in every kind of work neceſſary for farmers' wives to know and practiſe.

3. For the purpoſe of working, let the boys be divided into ſuch a number of claſſes as ſhall be judged convenient, diſtributing equal proportions of the larger and ſmaller boys to each claſs. Whenever the nature of the work to be done will admit of it; let equal portions of it be aſſigned to the ſeveral claſſes, in order to excite their emulation, to excel in induſtry and ſkill: and for this reaſon each portion of land ſhould be cultivated, through a whole ſeaſon, by the ſame claſs to which it was firſt allotted.—It will be obvious to direct the ſeveral boys in the ſame claſs, to perform ſuch parts of the general labours required of it, as ſhall be adapted to their ſeveral capacities and ſtrength.

4. All the boys may be taught the methods of making and rearing nurſeries of the moſt uſeful kind of fruit trees, ſhrubs and buſhes, and of improving the former by grafting and budding. Each boy ſhould have an equal portion of land allotted to him, on which he ſhould raiſe a nurſery; and when he has finiſhed his courſe of education, ſhould be allowed to take home with him all the trees, ſhrubs and buſhes he has reared and cultivated; excepting only ſuch a proportion as ſhall be requiſite for ſupplying the ſchoolfarm. In like manner he ſhould be allowed to take home with him a collection of uſeful garden ſeeds. In this way the moſt valuable fruits and plants would in a few years be ſpread and cultivated through the whole ſettlement.

5. When orchards ſhall be grown, they may be inſtructed in the art of making and fermenting cyder, ſo as to produce a ſoft and pleaſant liquor.

6. A ſmall brewery may be erected on the farm, and all the boys taught to malt barley and oats; and both boys and girls may be taught the art of brewing, ſo far, at leaſt,

as

as the ſame might be practiſed in every farmer's family.—Perhaps by extending the plan of the malt-houſe and brewery, they might be able to ſupply that wholeſome and nouriſhing liquor, good beer, to a great part of the ſettlement; and thus the uſe of pernicious, diſtilled liquors be ſuperſeded. Malt, at leaſt, might thus be furniſhed, and yield a ſmall revenue towards ſupporting the ſchool.

7. The management of cattle will make a neceſſary branch of their education; and the modern method of managing bees will well deſerve their attention.

8. Tending the cattle, and providing fuel and fencing ſtuff, will be the principal employments of the winter. But the boys may alſo make the wood-work of all thoſe utenſils of huſbandry which will be requiſite for the enſuing ſeaſon. The elder boys will be capable of handling axes, and all the other tools uſed in thoſe employments.

9. The girls will be taught to ſew, to knit, to ſpin, to cook, to make beds, to clean houſe, to make and mend their own cloaths, to make the boys cloaths when cut out, and to mend them—to milk cows, and to make butter and cheeſe.

10. That they may learn to cook and perform all other houſhold work, they ſhould be divided into claſſes, in the ſame manner in which the boys were claſſed, and aſſiſt the houſe keeper and cook, a week at a time, in rotation.

11. A collection of children, from eight to fourteen or fifteen years of age, thus regularly employed, on a good farm, would be nearly able to maintain themſelves; and if the expences of their ſchooling can thus be reduced as low, or nearly as low, as when, in ordinary caſes, they live at home, the great obſtacle to their education will be removed.

12. The winter will be the ſeaſon moſt favourable for the literary inſtruction of the children; as then they will have but few neceſſary avocations; perhaps no more than will occaſion that degree of exerciſe which the preſervation of their health may require. But their learning need not be wholly interrupted in ſummer. Every morning the boys may ſpend two hours at ſchool, and be ready to go in the field to work by eight or nine o'clock. And when they go out, the girls may enter, and alſo ſpend two hours at ſchool. Again at one o'clock (if they dine at noon) the boys may attend the ſchool, continuing there an hour and an half, or two hours; and the girls may ſucceed them, as in the forenoon, attending the ſchool a like length of time. Thus the ſame maſter might every day teach both girls and boys; and yet, in the whole, not to be confined above ſeven or eight hours in a day.—An hour every evening might be allowed the children, to amuſe themſelves in innocent ſports.

13. The employments of a country life are ſo congenial to the human heart, the maſter of this rural academy could hardly forbear to engage in them, in the intervals between ſchool hours. He would naturally be led to read the beſt authors on agriculture and rural affairs, and to get ſome acquaintance with botany. He would ſtudy theories, tracing uſeful practices back to their principles; and thus be able to communicate to the elder boys, or youth, a degree of ſcientific knowledge of the very important art of which, in the field, they daily learned the practice.

14. I hardly need mention, what ought

ought to be an indiſpenſable part of education in every literary inſtitution, That the children at this rural academy would be taught the plaineſt and moſt important principles of religion and morality.

25. It is to be preſumed that the abler farmers would continue their children at ſchool till they ſhould be fourteen or fifteen years old. Theſe children of both ſexes, might make further advances in learning. They might ſtudy geography, and read ſome inſtructive hiſtories, particularly the hiſtory of the United States, and a few of the beſt Engliſh moral writers, in proſe and verſe. At the ſame time they might learn ſo much of book-keeping as would be uſeful in the country; and the boys might be taught geometry, practical ſurveying, and the principles of mechanics.

26. Perhaps ſome uſeful manufactories might be eſtabliſhed, in which the children, both male and female, might be very ſerviceable.

Such an inſtitution as that here ſketched out, need not be confined to frontier ſettlements; tho' the firſt idea of it was ſuggeſted by a reflection on their ſituation. Rural ſchools, or academies, upon ſuch a plan, would perhaps be the moſt uſeful that could be eſtabliſhed in the country towns and counties of this and every other ſtate in America. Numerous advantages would reſult from them. I will hint at a few.

1. The children would be taught the plaineſt and moſt uſeful principles and rules of religion and morality.

2. They would be well and uniformly educated in the moſt neceſſary learning, and in the moſt important arts of civil life, *huſbandry* and *domeſtic œconomy*.

3. They would acquire habits of induſtry.

4. Their manners and behaviour would be formed, and rendered mild and agreeable.

5. A few ſucceſſive ſets of ſcholars thus educated, returning to their ſeveral homes, would quite change the face of the country, in point of cultivation, and introduce a pleaſing change in the knowledge, manners of the people, and aboliſh the invidious diſtinction of citizens and clowns.

OF DREAMING.

From Dr. BEATTIE'S *Diſſertations, Moral and Critical.*

[*Continued from Page* 335.]

4. AS agreeable thoughts accompany good health; as violent paſſions, and even phrenzy, are the effects of certain diſeaſes; as dulneſs and confuſion of thought, may be occaſioned by a loaded ſtomach; and as the ſwallowing of much ſtrong liquor produces a temporary madneſs:—as our thoughts, I ſay, when we are awake, are ſo much determined by our bodily habit, it is no wonder, that they ſhould be ſtill more liable to ſuch influence when we are aſleep. Accordingly certain dreams do, for the moſt part, accompany certain poſitions and ſtates of the body. When our breathing is in any degree interrupted, by the head falling away, or by the bed-clothes preſſing on the mouth

mouth and noſtrils, or by any internal diſorder, we are apt to dream of going, with great uneaſineſs, thro' narrow paſſages, where we are in danger of ſuffocation. When the ſtate of the ſtomach and bowels occaſions any convulſive motion in the jaws, a thing not uncommon in ſleep, and which frequently produces a ſtrong compreſſion and grinding of the teeth, we are apt to dream that our teeth are looſe, or falling out, or that our mouth is full of pins, or of ſomething very diſagreeable. In cold weather too, when by any accident we throw aſide the bed-clothes, we dream perhaps of going naked. Ariſtotle obſerves, that in ſleep a weak impreſſion made on an organ of ſenſe may make us dream of a ſtrong impreſſion; and that a ſtrong impreſſion may make us dream of a weak one *. A ſlight warmth in the feet, he ſays, if in any degree greater than ordinary, will ſometimes cauſe us to dream of walking on burning coals; and the crowing of a cock, heard in ſleep, will ſeem fainter, than if we had heard it at the ſame diſtance when awake.

Of all theſe facts I have had experience. And here we diſcover one ſource of the great variety of dreams. And, if things could be accurately attended to, I make no doubt, but many particular dreams might be accounted for in the ſame manner; that is, from impreſſions made in ſleep upon our organs of ſenſe, particularly thoſe of touch and hearing. A very ſlight hint, ſuggeſted from without, or in any way ſuggeſted, is ſufficient for fancy to work upon, in producing multitudes of viſionary exhibitions.

In confirmation of this remark, I beg leave to mention what, from good authority, I have heard of a gentleman in the army; whoſe imagination was ſo eaſily affected in ſleep with impreſſions made on the outward ſenſes, that his companions, by ſpeaking ſoftly in his ear, could cauſe him to dream of what they pleaſed. Once, in particular, they made him go through the whole procedure of a duel, from the beginning of the quarrel, to the firing of a piſtol, which they had put in his hand for that purpoſe, and which, by the exploſion awakened him.

When, therefore, we have an uncommon dream, we ought to look, —not forward, with apprehenſion, as if it were to be the fore-runner of calamity; but rather backward, to ſee if we can trace out its cauſe, and whether we may not, from ſuch a diſcovery, learn ſomething that may be profitable to us.—I dream, for example, that ſome of my teeth drop out. That, ſay the vulgar, betokens the loſs of friends. No doubt, if I have any friends, and ſhould happen to outlive them, the time muſt come, when I ſhall loſe them. But the dream has nothing to do with either the loſs, or the acquiſition of friends: nor does it direct my thoughts to futurity at all. I wiſh, rather to know, to what ſtate of my body this dream may have been owing: which, if I can find out, who knows, but I may draw advantage from my dream? My teeth ſeemed to drop out. Perhaps at that time my gums were affected with ſome painful ſenſation, or convulſive motion. Might not this be occaſioned by too heavy a ſupper, or by an ill-digeſted dinner? Let me eat lighter food, and in leſs quantity, for ſome time, and obſerve, whether the ſame viſion makes a ſecond appearance. I make the trial; and I find that my ſleep is ſounder, and my

* Ariſt. de Inſomn.

dreams

dreams more agreeable. This is making a right uſe of dreams. And in this way, I am perſuaded, that perſons, who diveſt themſelves of ſuperſtition and prejudice, might make important diſcoveries in regard to their health. So Plutarch thought long ago. See his dialogue called *Moſchion and Zeuxippus*.

In ſome conſtitutions, certain dreams go before, or accompany, the beginnings of certain diſeaſes.—When, for example, there is any tendency to fever, we are apt to dream of performing, with great labour, ſome work, we know not preciſely what, in which we never make any progreſs. This imagination will occur in ſleep, even while one has no means of obſerving, when awake, any ſymptom that could lead one to ſuſpect one's health to be in danger: and, when it does occur, may it not ſerve as a warning to make ſome change in the ordinary regimen, to eat or drink leſs than uſual, or have recourſe to ſome of thoſe other methods, whereby acute diſtempers are prevented? In general, when one is haunted with diſagreeable dreams, it may, I think, be taken as a ſign, that ſomething is wrong in the conſtitution; and, therefore, that temperance, faſting, or exerciſe, may be requiſite, to avert the impending evil. And theſe are remedies, which one may have recourſe to, and in regard to which one may venture to make a few experiments, in almoſt any circumſtances. Agreeable dreams I would take for the ſigns of health; and conſider them accordingly as good, and not evil.

This theory, which I have reaſon to think is not without foundation, may, to ſuch as acquieſce in it, prove a good antidote to thoſe idle ſuperſtitions in the affair of dreaming, which have been too prevalent in all ages.

5. After hinting, that dreams may be of uſe in the way of phyſical admonition; what if I ſhould go a ſtep further, and ſay, that they may be ſerviceable, as means of moral improvement? I will not affirm, however, as ſome have done, that by them, we may make a more accurate diſcovery of our temper and prevailing paſſions, than by obſerving what paſſes in our minds when awake. For in ſleep we are very incompetent judges of ourſelves, and of every thing elſe: and one will dream of committing crimes with little remorſe, which, if awake, one could not think of without horror. But, as many of our paſſions are inflamed or allayed by the temperature of the body, this, I think, may be affirmed with truth, that, by attending to what paſſes in ſleep, we may ſometimes diſcern what paſſions are predominant, and ſo receive good hints for the regulation of them.

A man dreams, for example, that he is in violent anger, and that he ſtrikes a blow, which knocks a perſon down, and kills him. He awakens in horror at the thought of what he has done, and of the puniſhments he thinks he has reaſon to apprehend: and while, after a moment's recollection, he rejoices to find, that it is but a dream, he will alſo be inclinable to form reſolutions againſt violent anger, leſt it ſhould one time or other hurry him on to a real perpetration of a like nature. If we ever derive this advantage from dreams, we cannot pronounce them uſeleſs. And why may we not in this way reap improvement from a fiction of our own fancy, as well as from a novel, or a fable of Æſop?

One

One of the fineſt moral tales I ever read, is an account of a dream in *The Tatler*, which, though it has every appearance of a real dream, comprehends a moral ſo ſublime and ſo intereſting, that I queſtion, whether any man who attends to it can ever forget it; and, if he remembers, whether he can ever ceaſe to be the better for it. Addiſon is the author of the paper; and I give the ſtory in his own elegant words.

"I was once, (ſays the Tatler) in agonies of grief that are unutterable, and in ſo great a diſtraction of mind, that I thought myſelf even out of the poſſibility of receiving comfort. The occaſion was as follows. When I was a youth, in a part of the army which was then quartered at Dover, I fell in love with an agreeable young woman, of a good family in thoſe parts, and had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing my addreſſes kindly received; which occaſioned the perplexity I am going to relate. We were, in a calm evening, diverting ourſelves on the top of the cliff, with the proſpect of the ſea; and trifling away the time in ſuch little fondneſſes as are moſt ridiculous to people in buſineſs, and moſt agreeable to thoſe in love. In the midſt of theſe our innocent endearments, ſhe ſnatched a paper of verſes out of my hand, and ran away with them. I was following her, when, on a ſudden, the ground, tho' at a conſiderable diſtance from the verge of the precipice, ſunk under her, and threw her down, from ſo prodigious an height, upon ſuch a range of rocks, as would have daſhed her in ten thouſand pieces, had her body been made of adamant. It is much eaſier for my reader to imagine my ſtate of mind upon ſuch an occaſion, than for me to expreſs it. I ſaid to myſelf, it is not in the power of Heaven to relieve me:—when I awaked equally tranſported and aſtoniſhed, to ſee myſelf drawn out of an affliction, which the very moment before appeared to be altogether inextricable."

I might enlarge on the beauty of this narrative; but I mean only to recommend, to the ſerious conſideration of the reader, the important leſſon implied in it. What fable of Æſop, nay of Homer, or of Virgil, conveys ſo fine a moral! Yet moſt people have, I am ſure I have, met with ſuch deliverances by means of a dream. And ſuch deliverance will every good man meet with at laſt, when he is taken away from the evils of life, and awakes in the regions of everlaſting light and peace; looking back upon the world and its troubles, with a ſurpriſe and ſatisfaction, ſimilar in kind (though far higher in degree) to that which we now feel, when we eſcape from a terrifying dream, and open our eyes upon the ſweet ſerenity of a ſummer morning. Let us not deſpiſe inſtruction, how mean ſoever the vehicle may be that brings it. Even if it be a dream, we may learn to profit by it. For, whether aſleep or awake, we are equally the care of Providence: and neither a dream, nor a waking thought, can occur to us, without the permiſſion of him, "in whom we live and move, and have our being."

6. The imagination, or fancy ſeems to be almoſt the only one of our mental powers, which is never ſuſpended in its operations, by ſleep. Of the other faculties, ſome are more and others are leſs affected, and ſome appear to be for a time wholly extinguiſhed. That memory is often impaired in ſleep, is evident from this, that a perſon ſhall dream

dream of converſing with his deceaſed friends, without remembering any thing of their death, though that event is ſeldom out of his thoughts when awake. Sometimes we ſeem to be carried back into the ages of antiquity, without being ſenſible, of what in our waking moments we can never forget, that thoſe ages were paſt before we had an exiſtence: as I remember once to have dreamed, that I was paſſing the Alps with Hannibal and his army. Sometimes our memory ſeems to be more vigorous than our judgment: as when we dream of converſing with a dead friend, and yet are not ſurpriſed at the circumſtance of ſeeing, and talking with ſuch a perſon. At other times, judgment is more active. Thus, as already obſerved, men ſometimes conclude (and I have reaſon to believe that the ſame thing happens to children) from the abſurdity of the ſcenes that preſent themſelves in ſleep, that they are not real, but viſionary. I dreamed once, that I was walking on the parapet of a high bridge. How I came there, I did not know: but, recollecting that I had never been given to pranks of that nature, I began to think it might be a dream: and finding my ſituation uneaſy, and deſirous to get rid of ſo troubleſome an idea, I threw myſelf headlong, in the belief, that the ſhock of the fall would reſtore my ſenſes; which happened accordingly. In a word, there are none of our powers, over which ſleep does not ſeem, at one time or other, to have great influence, fancy alone excepted: and even this faculty appears to be extinguiſhed, when we ſleep without dreaming (if that is ever the caſe) and ſometimes acquires a vivacity and a wildneſs that are quite unaccountable.

Who can tell, but the temporary ſuſpenſion of theſe powers may be uſeful, by enabling them to act more regularly, and with greater vigour, at other times? Or, to expreſs it in different words, Who can tell, but the ſoul, when it has long acted in one direction, may be relieved and ſtrengthened, by quitting the old track entirely for a while, and exerting itſelf in a new one? For, when we think too long on any one ſubject, we find that our intellectual energies become languid and unſucceſsful, and that a little reſt is neceſſary to the ſoul, as well as to the body. Nay, on theſe occaſions, the mind may regain her vigour, not only by reſt, but alſo, and more effectually perhaps, by exerting herſelf in another way. Thus, converſation makes us forget the labour of invention: reading is a relief after the fatigue of company: muſick is frequently more ſoothing than ſilence: and they who are harraſſed with metaphyſical uncertainty, may find a cure in the demonſtrations of Euclid.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Character of the late Dr. FOTHERGILL; *extracted from Dr.* Hird's "*Affectionate Tribute to his Memory.*"

[*Continued from Page* 318, *and now concluded.*]

FROM the extenſiveneſs of his daily employments in London and its neighbourhood, to which muſt be added, the variety of his medical, philoſophical, literary, and friendly correſpondence, it may be a matter

a matter of ſurprize to many, how he could acquit himſelf of the number of his engagements; yet he underſtood ſo well the value of a moment, and the influence of order in the management of time, that he could generally ſettle his moſt intereſting concerns every evening, before he retired to reſt. His thoughts were ſo perfectly digeſted, his penetration was ſo quick, and his hand was ſo rapid in its obedience to the dictates of his mind, that what might have been to many able men a ſcene of inquietude, not to ſay of confuſion, was, in his hands, eaſy and familiar. In caſes of moment he was no procraſtinator.

In the practice of a phyſician it is a happineſs to himſelf, and certainly a much greater to his patients, if he is in poſſeſſion of that native acumen, or ſagacioufneſs of mind, which, from the ſuperior importance of his art, ought to have a high place in the ſcale of character, could it be clearly aſcertained. —In every other art or ſcience it may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed by men of moderate abilities; but in medicine, its effects not being ſo obvious, popular impreſſion, or private influence, muſt neceſſarily be accepted as ſecurity for its exiſtence. It has ſo little dependance upon medical education, and profeſſional employment, that a man may have enjoyed all the advantages of the one, and all the emoluments of the other, yet neither he nor his patients may have felt the leaſt degree of its influence.—Education and employment are ordinary things; but this alone is the life of medical genius, and is truly extraordinary: it operates by quick diſcrimination in dubious caſes; it throws a clear light upon apparent difficulties; it fixes the judgment determinately upon the right object, and is practically illuſtrated by happy and unexpected events.—It was this ſpecies of penetration that principally diſtinguiſhed Dr. Fothergill as a medical man.

There was another advantage, of no ſmall moment, which his patients derived from his attendance; he knew how to unite the kindneſs of friendſhip with his profeſſional duties; and could enter in thoſe retreats of anxiety, from which flow an infinitude of bodily diſtreſſes, with an eye clearly diſcerning, yet incurious and benign.—A religious ſenſibility of ſpirit diſpoſed him to draw near the deep ſprings of affliction, and diffuſe the oil of peace over the troubled waters. There was a diſcretion in his ſympathy, that attached the confidence of his patients to an uncommon degree; and of what importance ſuch an acquiſition muſt be in the courſe of an extenſive practice, I leave to the judgment of every ſkilful practitioner.

A lady of my acquaintance, occaſionally expreſſing her high regard for the Doctor, and the ſatisfaction ſhe received from his attendance upon her on many occaſions, made uſe of the following pathetic language.—" He was indeed my warm friend and adviſer in my diſtreſs, as well as my phyſician.—He was, under Providence, the preſerver of my health, and the reſtorer of my peace in the ſevereſt conflicts of my life."

[Dr. Hird proceeds to ſpeak of him as an encourager of ſcience, as a patron of men of genius, and as a generous promoter of, and contributor to, charities and works of public utility and convenience; in ſpeaking

ing of Dr. Fothergill under this laſt head, he gives an account of his laudable inſtitution of the Foundling Hoſpital, at Ackworth. The concluſion is as follows.]

The perſon of Dr. Fothergill was of a delicate, rather of an extenuated make; his features were all character; his eye had a peculiar brilliancy of expreſſion, yet it was not eaſy ſo to mark the leading trait, as to diſengage it from the united whole. He was remarkably active and alert, and, with a few exceptions, enjoyed a general good ſtate of health.

He had a peculiarity of addreſs and manner, reſulting from perſon, education, and principle; but it was ſo perfectly accompanied by the moſt engaging attentions, that he was the genuine polite man above all forms of breeding.—I knew him well, and I never knew a man who left ſuch pleaſing impreſſions on the minds of his patients.

His dreſs was remarkably neat, plain, and decent, peculiarly becoming himſelf; a perfect tranſcript of the order, and, I may add, the neatneſs of his mind.—He thought it unworthy a man of ſenſe, and inconſiſtent with his character, to ſuffer himſelf to be led by the whim of faſhion, and become the ſlave of its caprices. But this impreſſion upon his underſtanding was much ſtrengthened by his firm attachment to his principles as a Quaker, which led to that decent plainneſs and modeſty in dreſs, which may be preſumed to be one at leaſt amongſt the external evidences of a ſpirit elevated in its views above all tranſient and ſublunary things.

At his meals he was remarkably temperate; in the opinion of ſome, rather too abſtemious, eating ſparingly, but with a good reliſh, and rarely exceeding two glaſſes of wine at dinner or ſupper; yet by this uniform and ſteady temperance, he preſerved his mind vigorous and active, and his conſtitution equal to all his engagements.

His ideas of retreat from buſineſs were marked by a degree of dignity perfectly correſpondent with the reſt of his character. "I wiſh, ſaid he, as far as I ought to wiſh, to withdraw myſelf from my profeſſional labours in full poſſeſſion of my faculties, and, I may add, of my reputation; for I well know, from many an humiliating inſtance, how much the infirmities of age, or paralitic debility, to which we are all of us alike expoſed, may affect the remembrance of our beſt qualities." —He wiſhed to retire with the reſpect, rather than the compaſſion of, his friends.—It has pleaſed Providence to remove him from ſociety, after a few weeks painful indiſpoſition, in the vigour of his faculties, and in the luſtre of his reputation, having cloſed a life of uſefulneſs and honour, in the 69th year of his age, with expreſſions of a well-grounded aſſurance of an happy immortality.

In the language of his own eulogium, on the memory of his friend Dr. Ruſſel, I ſhall conclude this imperfect tribute to the memory of my affectionate, ſteady, and I may add, my partial friend, Dr. Fothergill;—"animated by his example, let us purſue the arduous track of public virtue; and having, like him, ſupported the dignity of our profeſſion, by dealing with a liberal hand to all the bleſſings of health, to the utmoſt of our abilities, and done honour to our ſpecies, by the conſtant exerciſe of uprightneſs, candour and benignity, may we cloſe the ſcene in full poſſeſſion of all that deſerves the name of human felicity."

Compara-

Comparative view of the Animals of America and thoſe of Europe,—being a Refutation of Mr. Buffon's Aſſertion, "That the Animals, common to both the old and new World, are ſmaller in the latter."

Extracted from Mr. Jefferſon's Notes on Virginia.

OUR quadrupedes have been moſtly deſcribed by Linnæus and Monſ. de Buffon. Of theſe the Mammoth, or Big Buffalo, as called by the Indians, muſt certainly have been the largeſt. Their tradition is that he was carnivorous, and ſtill exiſts in the northern parts of America. A delegation of warriors from the Delaware tribe having viſited the governor of Virginia, during the preſent revolution, on matters of buſineſs, after theſe had been diſcuſſed and ſettled in council, the governor aſked them ſome queſtions relative to their country, and among others, what they knew or had heard of the animal whoſe bones were found at the Saltlicks, on the Ohio. Their chief ſpeaker immediately put himſelf into an attidude of oratory, and with a pomp ſuited to what he conceived the elevation of his ſubject, informed him that it was a tradition handed down from their fathers, "That in antient times a herd of theſe tremendous animals came to the Big-bone Licks, and began an univerſal deſtruction of the bear, deer, elks, buffaloes, and other animals which had been created for the uſe of the Indians: that the Great Man above, looking down and ſeeing this, was ſo enraged that he ſeized his lightning, deſcended on the earth, ſeated himſelf on a neighbouring mountain, on a rock of which his ſeat and the print of his feet are ſtill to be ſeen, and hurled his bolts among them till the whole were ſlaughtered, except the big bull, who, preſenting his forehead to the ſhafts, ſhook them off as they fell; but miſſing one at length, it wounded him in the ſide; whereon, ſpringing round, he bounded over the Ohio, over the Wabache, the Illinois, and finally over the great lakes, where he is living at this day." It is well known that on the Ohio, and in many parts of America, further north, tuſks, grinders and ſkeletons of unparalleled magnitude are found in great numbers, ſome lying on the ſurface of the earth, and ſome a little below it. A Mr. Stanley, taken priſoner by the Indians near the mouth of the Taniſſee, relates that, after being transferred through ſeveral tribes, from one to another, he was at length carried over the mountains, weſt of the Miſſouri, to a river which runs weſtwardly; that theſe bones abounded there; and that the natives deſcribed to him the animal to which they belonged, as ſtill exiſting in the northern parts of their country; from which deſcription he judged it to be an elephant. Bones of the ſame kind have been lately found, ſome feet below the ſurface of the earth, in ſalines opened on the North Holſton, a branch of the Taniſſee, about the latitude of 36½° north. From the accounts publiſhed in Europe, I ſuppoſe it to be decided that theſe are of the ſame kind with thoſe found in Siberia. Inſtances are mentioned of like animal remains found in the more ſouthern climates of both hemiſpheres; but they are either ſo looſely mentioned as to leave a doubt of the fact, ſo inaccurately deſcribed as not to authorize the claſſing them with the great northern bones, or ſo rare as to

to found a ſuſpicion that they have been carried thither as curioſities from more northern regions. So that on the whole there ſeem to be no certain veſtiges of the exiſtence of this animal further ſouth than the ſalines laſt mentioned. It is remarkable that the tuſks and ſkeleton have been aſcribed by the naturaliſts of Europe to the elephant, while the grinders have been given to the hippopotamus, or river horſe. Yet it is acknowledged that the tuſks and ſkeletons are much larger than thoſe of the elephant, and the grinders many times greater than thoſe of the hippopotamus, and eſſentially different in form. Wherever theſe grinders are found, there alſo we find the tuſks and ſkeleton; but no ſkeleton of the hippopotamus, nor grinders of the elephant. It will not be ſaid that the hippopotamus and elephant came always to the ſame ſpot, the former to depoſit his grinders, and the latter his tuſks and ſkeleton. For what became of the parts not depoſited there? We muſt agree then that theſe remains belong to each other, that they are of one and the ſame animal, that this was not a hippopotamus, becauſe the hippopotamus had no tuſks nor ſuch a frame, and becauſe the grinders differ in their ſize as well as in the number and form of their points. That it was not an elephant I think aſcertained by proofs equally deciſive. I will not avail myſelf of the authority of the celebrated * anatomiſt, who, from an examination of the form and ſtructure of the tuſks, has declared they were eſſentially different from thoſe of the elephant; becauſe another † anatomiſt, equally celebrated, has declared, on a like examination, that they are preciſely the ſame. Between two ſuch authorities I will ſuppoſe this circumſtance equivocal. But, 1. The ſkeleton of the Mammoth (for ſo the incognitum has been called) beſpeaks an animal of five or ſix times the cubic volume of the elephant, as M. de Buffon has admitted. 2. The grinders are five times as large, are ſquare, and the grinding ſurface ſtudded with four or five rows of blunt points: whereas thoſe of the elephant are broad and thin, and their grinding ſurface flat. 3. I have never heard an inſtance, and ſuppoſe there has been none, of the grinder of an elephant being found in America. 4. From the known temperature and conſtitution of the elephant, he could never have exiſted in thoſe regions where the remains of the Mammoth have been found. The elephant is a native only of the torrid zone and its vicinities. If, with the aſſiſtance of warm apartments, and warm cloathing, he has been preſerved in life in the temperate climates of Europe, it has only been for a ſmall portion of what would have been his natural period, and no inſtance of his multiplication in them has ever been known. But no bones of the Mammoth, as I have before obſerved, have been ever found further ſouth than the ſalines of the Holſton, and they have been found as far north as the Arctic circle. Thoſe therefore who are of opinion that the elephant and Mammoth are the ſame, muſt believe, 1. That the elephant known to us can exiſt and multiply in the frozen zone; or, 2. That an internal fire may once have warmed thoſe regions and ſince abandoned them, of which however the globe exhibits no unequivocal indications; or, 3. That the obliquity of the ecliptic, when theſe elephants lived, was ſo great as to in-

* Hunter. † D'Aubenton.

clude within the tropics all those regions in which those bones are found; the tropics being, as is before observed, the natural limits of habitation for the elephant. But if it be admitted that this obliquity has really decreased, and we adopt the highest rate of decrease yet pretended, that is of one minute in a century, to transfer the northern tropic to the arctic circle, would carry the existence of these supposed elephants 250,000 years back; a period far beyond our conception of the duration of animal bones left exposed to the open air, as these are in many instances. Besides, tho' these regions would then be supposed within the tropics, yet their winters would have been too severe for the sensibility of the elephant. They would have had too but one day and one night in the year, a circumstance to which we have no reason to suppose the nature of the elephant fitted. However it has been demonstrated that, if a variation of obliquity in the ecliptic takes place at all, it is vibratory, and never exceeds the limits of 9 degrees, which is not sufficient to bring these bones within the tropics. One of these hypotheses, or some other equally voluntary and inadmissible to cautious philosophy, must be adopted to support the opinion that these are the bones of the elephant. For my own part I find it easier to believe that an animal may have existed, resembling the elephant in his tusks, and general anatomy, while his nature was in other respects extremely different. From the 30th degree of south latitude, to the 30th of north, are nearly the limits which nature has fixed for the existence and multiplication of the elephant known to us. Proceeding thence northwardly to 36½ degrees, we enter those assigned to the Mammoth. The further we advance north, the more their vestiges multiply as far as the earth has been explored in that direction; and it is as probable as otherwise, that this progression continues to the pole itself, if land extends so far. The centre of the frozen zone then may be the acmé of their vigour, as that of the torrid is of the elephant. Thus nature seems to have drawn a belt of separation between these two tremendous animals, whose breadth indeed is not precisely known, tho' at present we may suppose it about 6½ degrees of latitude; to have assigned to the elephant the regions south of these confines, and those north to the Mammoth, founding the constitution of the one in her extreme of heat, and that of the other in the extreme of cold. When the Creator therefore has separated their nature as far as the extent of the scale of animal life allowed to this planet would permit, it seems perverse to declare it the same, from a partial resemblance of their tusks and bones. But to whatever animal we ascribe these remains, it is certain such a one has existed in America, and that it has been the largest of all terrestrial beings. It should have sufficed to have rescued the earth it inhabited, and the atmosphere it breathed, from the imputation of impotence in the conception and nourishment of animal life on a large scale: to have stifled in its birth, the opinion of a writer, the most learned too of all others in the science of animal history, that in the new world, 'La nature vivante est beaucoup moins agissante, beaucoup moins forte:' that nature is less active, less energetic on one side of the globe than she is on the other. As if both sides were not warmed by the same genial sun; as if a soil of the same chemical composition, was less

leſs capable of elaboration into animal nutriment; as if the fruits and grains from that ſoil and ſun, yielded a leſs rich chyle, gave leſs extenſion to the ſolids and fluids of the body, or produced ſooner in the cartilages, membranes and fibres that rigidity which reſtrains all further extenſion, and terminates animal growth. The truth is that a Pigmy and a Patagonian, a mouſe and a Mammoth, derive their dimenſions from the ſame nutritive juices. The difference of increment depends on circumſtances unſearchable to beings with our capacities. Every race of animals ſeems to have received from their maker certain laws of extenſion, at the time of their formation. Their elaborative organs were formed to produce this, while proper obſtacles were oppoſed to its further progreſs. Below theſe limits they cannot fall, nor riſe above them. What intermediate ſtation they ſhall take may depend on ſoil, on climate, on food, on a careful choice of breeders. But all the manna of heaven would never raiſe the mouſe to the bulk of the Mammoth. [*To be continued.*]

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

You are requeſted to inſert the following Piece, which has been ſent the Society for promoting Agriculture, in your next Magazine.

T. PICKERING, Secretary.

——I HAVE great hopes of general utility and ſucceſs from your exertions on a branch, which, though little underſtood, is the ſtaple and the foundation of the proſperity of the middle ſtates. As I wiſh to aſſiſt your laudable endeavours, I now encloſe a plan of experiments on the culture of wheat on a ſmall ſcale; being ſix perches I had added to my garden from the adjacent field. For particulars I refer to the draft and notes thereon, and ſhall hereafter communicate the ſucceſs; already I may obſerve that the trenching, which I had done by the ſpade, was performed by one of thoſe very men who was formerly ſo employed near Glaſgow, as mentioned by Mr. Varlo. He has long worked for me, and is ſtrong and expert at the ſpade; yet, tho' I obſerved he was very diligent, at the rate he worked it would coſt 16l. to trench an acre. He informs me that the land ſo trenched near Glaſgow was intervale, on Clyde ſide, and that the rich mould was deeper than the trench; it was otherwiſe here, for the under ſtratum thrown up was a ſtiff clay, and as I expected, the wheat has now a very poor appearance; but I think it had not juſtice done it, as the ground was dug up a month only before ſowing. I had a machine made on purpoſe, ſimilar to that Mr. Varlo deſcribes for planting; it anſwered my expectations, and the plants ſtand well; but the uſe of it in this country will be tedious and expenſive for common practice, tho' now very general in Norfolk. I have alſo tranſplanted ſome of the ſame lot, which promiſes well, but the proceſs is ſtill more tedious.

I have alſo laid out a field for a courſe of crops as practiſed in England; it contains twelve acres, laid out, but not fenced off, in three acres each. The laſt harveſt it ſtood in rye, and this autumn is has been plowed deep, ſome of it trenched. The following courſe is intended. Lot No. 1, to be manured next ſpring, and

and ſowed with barley; when up, to be ſowed with twelve pounds of clover per acre, and rolled in. No. 2, oats. No. 3 and 4 to be fallowed. The ſucceſſion will ſtand as follows.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
1786	Barley	Oats	Fallow	Fallow
1787	Clover	Barley	Oats	Wheat
1788	Wheat	Clover	Barley	Oats
1789	Oats.	Wheat	Clover	Barley

And thus to continue in a ſucceſſion of four crops, the ſtubbles always to be plowed up deep in the fall, and laid in three pace lands, and the barley land to be manured in the fall or ſpring before plowing, and ſowed with clover as above.

It would ſurprize an European to hear that the average produce of our wheat crops in this neighbourhood is under ſix buſhels; our farms are laid out in four or five fields, broken up with oats, corn and a great deal of buck-wheat, next year fallowed, third year in winter grain, fourth year in graſs, and ſome alſo the fifth year. This courſe leaves little paſture till the ſtubbles and meadows are opened, by which little manure can be made. No wonder then that our crops are light with ſuch conſtant tillage and ſcarce any help. The grain has not ſtrength to ſtand the cold ſprings, much of it heaves out, or is blown away with the March winds.

Amidſt theſe calamities, the ſeed drill is fortunately come to our relief, and many have already experienced wonderful effects from it; we have them made with four coulters, at thirteen inches diſtant (ſome think eighteen inches better.) One of my large fallows that, when laſt ſowed, I well remember did not yield five buſhels to the acre, being now moſtly drilled, gave this ſeaſon above thirteen buſhels per acre, and what is remarkable, and carries conviction with it to all my neighbours, where the land was beſt, my overſeer perſiſted in ſowing after the old way, and this proved to be the pooreſt wheat in the field, the ears being ſmaller, leſs in quantity and in weight. This method was firſt practiſed in this ſtate in Sourland, near Princeton, where I am well informed, that ſome farmers who could not raiſe their bread in the old way, now ſell conſiderable quantities of grain.

I am alſo convinced that deep plowing, if not trench plowing, will be advantageous in lands much worn out by tillage without help of manure. I therefore, on lot No. 3, trench plowed part by an addition to the plough, as deſcribed by Mr. Varlo. Part is plowed deep, and the reſt only to be broken up next ſeaſon, by which I ſhall experience the comparative merit of all three methods in ſummer 1787.—I could not proceed faſter with my courſe on this field, it being much exhauſted by a crop of wheat and corn, and two crops of rye in three years, till this autumn, when the ſtubble was plowed up.

Beſides breaking up in the fall, deep plowing and drilling, making compoſts of various materials, and green dreſſing with buck-wheat ſhould not be neglected; alſo liming where convenient. The high price of labour is the only objection,—a growing evil, from the preſent humour of poorer families emigrating to the remote wilderneſs, unhappily for themſelves, as they commonly lead an uncomfortable or ſavage life, while they deprive the old ſettlements of uſeful labourers. Every means ſhould therefore be uſed to diſcourage it.

Tho' many argue in favour of ſhallow plowing, ſaying, that deep turns up the bad earth, and is double trouble for their horſes, the reaſons are

are obvious; they break up late, ſome even after harveſt, when the fallow has not time to mellow, and their horſes are then weak, being confined to poor paſture; but if they would break up the fall before, for ſummer crops, very deep, and their fallow early in due ſeaſon, they would find a material difference.

I beg leave to add the reaſons which occur to me in favour of deep plowing. This climate is ſubject to four unfavourable extremes to a greater degree than middle Europe, viz, heat, cold, drought and floods; by deep plowing the plants are enabled to penetrate and ſeek their food deep; and thus invigorated are better enabled to reſiſt the three firſt extremes of weather, and againſt the fourth evil as the rains ſoak more in the ground, it there drains away without waſhing off the ſhallow ſurface; I therefore conclude that much land is gullied and ruined, that deep plowing would have ſaved with due attention at firſt.

The following reaſons occur to me in favor of ſowing by a ſeed drill. 1ſt. The ſeed is ſown deep and well covered. 2dly. It is more equally divided. 3d. After froſts, inſtead of heaving out, the earth crumbles down on the roots of the plants. 4. The ridges ſhelter the roots from the ſpring winds. 5. The furrows keep moiſter in the ſpring and ſummer droughts. 6. It may ſave one quarter of ſeed. All which is confirmed by undeniable experiments. The coſt of the machine is only one half Johannes; there is no eſtimating the value.

By our preſent method of culture it is no wonder that flat clay lands are generally froze out. I therefore propoſe that it ſhould be gathered in ridges of three paces, harrowed the ſame way, and drilled leaving the furrows open; this is the method uſed in the old countries.

Sincerely wiſhing ſucceſs to the laudable endeavors of your patriotic ſociety, I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

A Jerſey Huſbandman.

Plan of Six Perches of Land, ſeeded, and manured, in various ways, as referred to in the letter.

Well manured	Top dreſſed	No manure	Trenched	
	Pigeon and Fowls Dung.		Top dreſſed	Sowed in broad caſt, at 2 ½ pints to two perches, equal to one bushel to an acre.
	Aſhes			Planted in Quincunx at 6 inches in the rows. 2 or 3 in each hole, planted half a pint in 2 perches.
	Rotten dung			Drilled, each drill way 13 inches aſunder, one quart of ſeed to 2 perches.

Theſe ſix perches are a loamy clay, the bottom a ſtiff clay, very wet in the ſpring; otherwiſe the land is ſtrong. I have little expectation of the trenched part, the firſt part, as the ſtiff clay was thrown up, though it coſt at the rate of 16l. the acre.

ROYALTY,

ROYALTY, an Eastern Moral.

A Bramin of Patna, going out early in the morning, saw upon the sill of his door, a rush basket, containing a new born infant. He took it into his house, and raised it with care.—Finding that his pupil possessed a lively genius and a noble heart, he was careful to improve his natural endowments by an excellent education. The youth profited so well by these advantages, that he became by degrees to fill the first offices in the state—and, after the death of the king, the crown, which was elective, was unanimously conferred on him.

One day, whilst he was administering justice to his new subjects, he observed amongst the crowd a poor old man, whose eyes, which were fixed upon him, seemed to be wet with tears of tenderness and joy. Presently after, a man of a singular aspect entered the hall of audience. The old man fastened upon him with rage, and in spite of resistance dragged him to the foot of the throne.—My lord, said he to the king, do me justice on this wicked astrologer, and condescend to hear my history and your own. I am your father—But alas! I have not dared to make myself known to a son whom I abandoned, and of whom I am not worthy—Behold the author of my crime—His presence provokes me to rage, and I can no longer retain the secret of your birth You were scarcely brought into the world when I presented you to this impostor, beseeching him to inform me of your future destiny. He pretended to consult the stars, and after many tedious ceremonies, which I did not understand, he uttered these words, which I exactly remember—"*In forty years or sooner, your son will be the most unhappy man in the kingdom.*" This horrible prediction troubled my mind. Fearing to preserve a life which heaven had cursed, I exposed you, with many tears, at the door of the good Bramin, who has so faithfully brought you up. Already, my lord, forty years have passed, and behold you are happy, *for you are a king*. Punish then this ill-boding prophet,—this impudent deceiver, and pardon your father a crime, which an ill-advised compassion made him commit.

The silence and confusion of the astrologer, the unfeigned anger of the old man, his grief, his joy--all conspired to prove the fact; so that the king had no doubt of the truth of the recital. He ran to his father, and embracing him with transport, enjoy, said he, next to the gods and my people, enjoy my respect and love; but do not insist on my punishing your astrologer. His prediction, rash as it was, I have found, alas! but too true—O my father! how distant is royalty from true happiness—more distant in comparison than the rush basket in which I once lay, and the superb throne I have mounted against my will: tumultuous and insipid pleasures, cruel anxieties, which prey upon me in secret, loss of liberty, loss of repose, a crowd of flatterers, and not one friend—these are but a few of the miseries I am condemned to suffer. It is not enough that I sacrifice to duty my own inclinations, however innocent; I must also run the risk of being hated, by endeavouring to restrain the erring passions of my people, and to keep them within the limits of public peace and the general good. My happiness in a word depends upon a miracle which Heaven has never wrought.

wrought. No, added he, addressing himself to the people that surrounded him—No, my children, I can never be truly blest, till I see you all good and happy.

Sagacity of an Elephant.

OF all the accounts heretofore related in proof of the elephant's sagacity, few are so extraordinary and so well authenticated as the following.

A man of Calcutta had an elephant which he was sending to Chotygone.—The keeper had always treated the elephant with great kindness, but the animal broke from him by the way, and escaped into the woods.—It was supposed that the keeper had sold the elephant, and he was condemned to work on the high ways.—Twelve years afterwards this same keeper was sent into the interior parts of the country, to assist in hunting wild elephants. One of the means employed in this hunt is to form a large circle surrounding the elephants—this circle is gradually contracted, until the elephants are inclosed in as small a space as possible. In this situation it is very dangerous to approach them until some one hath been tamed, and by his example determines the rest to lay aside their ferocity and become tractable.

In the midst of the circle in which the elephants were surrounded the keeper discovered his run-away, which had occasioned him so much evil. Without fear or hesitation, he determined to go immediately thro' the group of fierce and threatening animals, and secure his prisoner. As soon as he approached, the elephant recollected him, and saluted him with three motions of her trunk; she kneeled down, received him on her back, and assisted him in gaining the other elephants, and brought away with her three young ones, which she had brought forth during her escape. This elephant belonged afterwards to Mr. Hastings.

The Use of VITRIOLIC ÆTHER, *in Cholics of Men or Beasts; from a Publication of* M. LE MARQUIS DE SAINT VINCENT.

THE effect of Æther in suddenly curing cholics arising from indigestion, is almost miraculous—I have never known it to fail, even in cases of the most terrifying and desperate appearances.—The dose which I have always found successful, is from 24 to 30 drops of good æther, taken in half a glass of fair water. If the first dose should not prove effectual, a second may safely be given in the interval of an hour.

I never heard of this medicine being administered to beasts; but necessity sometimes urges to successful experiments. I had lost a fine, vigorous Danish horse by a fit of the cholic, and through the unskilfulness of the farrier. Some time afterwards I was told that another of my horses had a like fit of the cholic.

cholic. Having already ſeen the inſufficiency of the ordinary remedies in this dangerous malady, I determined to try what *æther* would do. I found means to make the horſe take a proper doſe of that medicine—and although he had rolled and kicked till he was in a profuſe ſweat, and although his ears were cold, and every fatal ſymptom had appeared—he became almoſt inſtantaneouſly calm and compoſed, and having diſcharged an amazing quantity of excrement, was perfectly cured. There ſeemed no reaſon to doubt but that he would have died under the treatment of the horſe I had before loſt in the ſame diſeaſe.

Some months after, an old working mare was attacked with a cholic, which I judged not to be altogether of the ſame kind with the former. She was, however, ſpeedily cured by the ſame remedy; but inſtead of excrements, ſhe diſcharged only wind. Here then were two different cauſes of diſeaſe, and the æther proved equally ſuccefsful in a cholic occaſioned by wind or by indigeſtion. My mare went to her ordinary work the next day, without any apparent inconvenience.

Horned cattle are ſtill more liable to cholics than horſes; becauſe, changing from a dry and unſubſtantial food, to the moiſt and luxurious produce of meadows; or feeding on trefoils or luzerne without diſcretion, their digeſtion becomes vitiated. I have had but one opportunity of trying the effect of æther on a cow, which had a cholic, complicated with another ailment; but I had reaſon to think, from the ſudden ſucceſs of that experiment, that æther would prove a certain remedy for cholics in horned cattle, and that it may be given with great ſafety, in all circumſtances of that kind.

The doſe which I found proper for theſe animals, was from 50 to 60 drops of good æther, and the moſt convenient manner of adminiſtering it is as follows:

Having tied the horſe or cow ſhort to the rack, fill a horn with clean water, put ſome powdered ſugar in a wooden ſpoon with a long handle; pour about 50 drops of æther on the powdered ſugar, and introduce it as low as poſſible into the throat of the beaſt—this muſt be done with great dexterity and expedition, otherwiſe the æther will evaporate. As ſoon as the medicated ſugar is lodged in the throat pour in the water from the horn, which will compel the creature to ſwallow it. After ſome few minutes, when the æther may be ſuppoſed to have reached the ſtomach, releaſe the patient; and if you pleaſe, make him walk a little—and it will not be long before he will make a conſiderable diſcharge of wind or excrement, and he will return to the ſtable perfectly eaſy. It is only neceſſary to obſerve that he ſhould not be ſuffered to eat or drink for two or three hours after the adminiſtration of this medicine.

[*From the Bib. Phyſ. Oeconom.*]

ANECDOTES.

AN old offender, who had frequently eſcaped the puniſhment due to his crimes, was condemned to death at Norfolk, in England. Being aſked why he had engaged and perſiſted in a courſe of life ſo dangerous? For the ſame reaſon, ſaid he, that people run the hazards of

of commerce——I have had many chances of making considerable profits; many in which I never was discovered; several in which, tho' discovered I was not taken—when I was taken I had many chances of not being convicted; and even convicted and sentenced as I now am, there is still a chance that I may not be hanged.

ONE very cold day in winter, the count de—— visited his friend the chevalier de ——— who, to a ridiculous passion of being thought a great poet, added the tedious folly of reading his verses to every one who had the misfortune to fall in his way. The chevalier immediately took the count into a chamber, apart from the company, in order to read to him a very long poem he had newly composed; having got thro' the performance, he asked the count his opinion of it—*My dear friend*, said the count, shivering with cold, for there was no fire in the chamber, *if there had been more fire in your verses, or more of your verses in the fire, I should not suffer as I now do.*

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE seen a piece in Mr. Carey's Museum, upon the subject of WHITE-WASHING, in which that necessary duty of a good housewife is treated with unmerited ridicule—I should probably have forgot the foolish thing by this time—but the season coming on, which most women think suitable for cleansing their apartments from the smoak and dirt of the winter, I find this saucy author dish'd up in every family, and his slippant performance quoted wherever a wife attempts to exercise her reasonable prerogative or execute the duties of her station. Women generally employ their time to better purpose than scribbling. The cares and comforts of a family rest principally upon their shoulders—hence it is that there are but few female authors—and the men, knowing how necessary our attentions are to their happiness, take every opportunity of discouraging literary accomplishments in the fair sex. You hear it echoed from every quarter—My wife cannot make verses, it is true; but she makes an excellent pudding—she can't correct the press; but she can correct her children, and scold her servants with admirable discretion—she can't unravel the intricacies of political œconomy and federal government; but she can knit charming stockings—and this they call praising a wife, and doing justice to her good character—with much nonsense of the like kind.—I say, women generally employ their time to better purpose than scribbling; otherwise this facetious writer had not gone so long unanswered.—We have ladies who some times lay down the needle and take up the pen, I wonder none of them have attempted some reply.—For my part I do not pretend to be an author. I never appeared in print in my life; but I can no longer forbear saying something in answer to such impertinence. Only consider, Mr. Editor, our situation. Men are naturally inattentive to the decencies of life—

but why I ſhould be ſo complaiſant, —I ſay, they are naturally naſty beaſts: if it were not that their connection with the refined ſex, poliſhed their manners, and had a happy influence on the general œconomy of life, theſe lords of the creation would wallow in filth, and populous cities would infect the atmoſphere with their noxious vapours. It is the attention and aſſiduity of the women that prevent men from degenerating into ſwine.—How important then are the ſervices we render—and yet for theſe very ſervices we are made the ſubject of ridicule and fun—baſe ingratitude—nauſeous creatures!—Perhaps you may think, I am in a paſſion—No, Mr. Editor, I do aſſure you I was never more compoſed in my life—and yet it is enough to provoke a ſaint to ſee how unreaſonably we are treated by the men.—Why now there's my huſband—a good enough ſort of a man in the main—but I will give you a ſmall ſample of him—He comes into the parlour the other day, where, to be ſure, I was cutting up a piece of linen.—Lord, ſays he, what a clutter here is—I can't bear to ſee the parlour look like a taylor's ſhop—beſides I am going to make ſome important philoſophical experiments, and muſt have ſufficient room.—You muſt know my huſband is one of your wou'd-be philoſophers,—well, I bundled up my linen as quick as I could, and began to darn a pair of ruffles; which took up no room, and could give no offence—I tho't however, I would watch my lord and maſter's important buſineſs.—In about half an hour the tables were covered with all manner of trumpery—bottles of water, phials of drugs, paſte-board, paper and cards, glew, paſte and gum-arabic, files, knives, ſciſſars and needles, roſin, wax, ſilk, thread, rags, jaggs, tags, books, pamphlets and papers.—Lord bleſs me! I am almoſt out of breath, and yet I have not enumerated half the articles—well—to work he went—and altho' I did not underſtand the object of his manœuvres, yet I could ſufficiently diſcover that he did not ſucceed in any one operation—I was glad of that, I confeſs—and good reaſon too—For, after he had fatigued himſelf with miſchief, like a monkey in a china ſhop, and had called the ſervants to clear every thing away, I took a view of the ſcene my parlour exhibited—I ſhall not even attempt a minute deſcription—Suffice it to ſay that he had overſet his ink-ſtand, and ſtained my beſt mahogany table with ink; he had ſpilt a quantity of vitriol, and burnt a great hole in my carpet; my marble hearth was all over ſpotted with melted roſin—beſides this, he had broken three china cups, four wine glaſſes, two tumblers, and one of my handſomeſt decanters—and after all, as I ſaid before, I perceived that he had not ſucceeded in any one operation.—By the bye,—tell your friend the white-waſh ſcribbler, that this is one means by which our cloſets become furniſhed with—"halves of China bowls, cracked tumblers, broken wine glaſſes, tops of tea-pots and ſtoppers of departed decanters,"—I ſay, I took a view of the dirt and devaſtation my philoſophic huſband had occaſioned—and there I ſat, like Patience on a monument, ſmiling at grief—but it worked inwardly—yes Mr. Editor, it worked inwardly—I would almoſt as lieve the melted roſin and vitriol had been in his throat, as on my dear marble hearth and my beautiful carpet.—It is not true that women have no power over their own feelings—For notwithſtanding this

this provocation, I ſaid nothing, or next to nothing; for I only obſerv'd very pleaſantly, that a lady of my acquaintance had told me that the reaſon why philoſophers are called *literary* men is, becauſe they make a great *litter*—not a word more—however the ſervant cleared away, and down ſat the philoſopher.—A friend dropt in ſoon after—Your ſervant, ſir, how do you do?—' Oh Lord!—*I am almoſt fatigued to death—I have been all the morning making philoſophical experiments.*'—I was now more hardly put to it to ſmother a laugh, than I had been juſt before to contain my rage—my *Precious* went out ſoon after, and I, as you may ſuppoſe, muſtered all my forces—bruſhes, buckets, ſoap, ſand, lime-ſkins, and cocoa-nut ſhells, with all the powers of houſewifery were immediately employed—I was certainly the beſt philoſopher of the two: for my experiments ſucceeded, and his did not—all was well again, except my poor carpet—my vitriolized carpet—which ſtill remained a mournful memento of philoſophic fury, or rather philoſophic folly. This operation was ſcarce over, when in came my experimental philoſopher and told me, with all the indifference in the world, that he had invited ſix gentlemen to dine with him at three o'clock—It was then paſt one—I complained of the ſhort notice—poh, poh, ſays he, you can get a leg of mutton and a loin of veal, and a few potatoes, and it will do well enough—Heavens! what a chaos muſt the head of a philoſopher be? a leg of mutton, a loin of veal and potatoes!—I was at a loſs whether I ſhould laugh or be angry—but there was no time for determining—I had but an hour and an half to do a world of buſineſs in. My carpet, which had ſuffered in the cauſe of experimental philoſophy in the morning, was deſtined to be moſt ſhamefully diſhonoured in the afternoon, by a deluge of naſty tobacco juice—Gentlemen ſmoakers love ſegars better than carpets.——Think, Mr. Editor, what a woman muſt endure under ſuch circumſtances, and then, after all, to be reproached with her cleanlineſs, and to have her white-waſhings, her ſcourings and ſcrubbings made the ſubject of ridicule—it is more than patience can put up with.—What I have now exhibited is but a ſmall ſpecimen of the injuries we ſuſtain from the boaſted ſuperiority of men. But we will not be laughed out of our cleanlineſs—A woman would rather be called any thing than a *ſlut*, as a man would rather be thought a knave than a fool.—I had a great deal more to ſay; but I am called away—we are juſt preparing to white-waſh, and of courſe I have a deal of buſineſs on my hands.—The white-waſh buckets are paraded—the bruſhes are ready—my huſband is gone off—ſo much the better—when one is about a thorough cleaning—the firſt dirty thing to be removed is one's huſband—I am called for again——Adieu.

Yours

April 18. NITIDIA.

On County Malt-Houſes and brewing in private families,

Addreſſed to the Philoſophical Society for promoting Agriculture.

SPIRITUOUS liquors have been found as fatal to virtue as to health; and in every country, the free uſe of them among the common people has deſtroyed the faculties both of ſoul and body. Any propoſal

propoſal then which has for its object a change of a deſtructive beverage, for a delicious and wholeſome drink, is entitled to a favorable reception, and is equally worthy of the regard of our rulers and miniſters of religion: for the ſtate has an intereſt in the vigour and ſtrength of its people; and religion ſubſiſts but to little purpoſe without morals.

When it is a fact generally admitted, that the common uſe of malt-beer is a promoter of health and vigour in the people of the northern nations of Europe, and that the farmers in England brew their own beer, we may well believe that to introduce the practice here would be an important good to the people of this country alſo, eſpecially as the American farmer would thereby be freed from the neceſſity of expending his money for foreign ſpirits, which every ſerious perſon ſees with ſorrow is the canker of health and of happineſs in many families in this country.

It is eaſy to raiſe objections—It is manly to overcome difficulties. In the preſent caſe there is but one difficulty imagined:—"We cannot get malt." This is an obſtacle eaſily to be ſurmounted: It is in the power of our legiſlators to introduce malt for general uſe, throughout the ſtates in a ſhort time; whereas, if it be left to chance, or to the example or exhortations of individuals, the acquiſition is probably ſome hundred years diſtant.

At the commencement of the revolution war, it ſtruck me, that the brewing of beer at home ought to be a *ſine qua non* among farmers here as well as in Europe; and I was the more confirmed in this opinion when I perceived from my own little practice, that the knowledge of malting and brewing was ſo eaſily acquired, as to become familiar to my common ſervants:—Hence it is evident to me, that any perſon may readily learn both how to malt and how to brew. But there are reaſons why here, as in England, it is beſt that the farmer ſhould buy the malt he wants. That he may do this, malt muſt be previouſly introduced within his reach: and to bring that about, it ought in my humble opinion to be taken up, firſt by the people of the county deſiring it; who will apply to their general aſſembly, for a malt-work to be erected at the expence and for the uſe of the county, under proper regulations, adapted to the deſign.

I have thought of a ſcheme of ſuch a county malt-work, and of principles and regulations by which it may be conducted to the beſt purpoſe; in the execution whereof, the expence need not be great, and cannot far, if at all, exceed the income of it. The convenience of ſuch a county work will render the coſt of malt leſs in this way to the farmer, than if he made it at home, nor need he expend his caſh about it, as an exchange of malt for barley will be preferred by the malſter. Whatever ſhall be gained by the buſineſs, is to be carried to the credit of the county. It is hoped there would be ſome gain; becauſe in the beer countries of Europe, moſt of their malt is purchaſed from perſons who carry on malt works at their private expence; which ſtrongly implies a gain on the buſineſs. Some malſters exchange malt for barley, buſhel for buſhel, for their profit—but it is probable the honeſt malſter would find his advantage from it rather ſmall. There is a practice by others of blowing up malt, in which caſe meaſure for meaſure may give ſufficient income. On the other hand, where

where (as I have known practiſed) twelve pence moreover is taken, there the malſter gains immoderately; or elſe he malts imperfectly, to render ſuch addition neceſſary for giving him a ſufficient profit.

Under ſuch a public work, every perſon of the county, from the loweſt tenant to the greater farmer, who ſhall grow a few buſhels of barley, can have malt without applying caſh: He only carries his bags of barley to the work, and returns with them full of malt; the brewing it into beer to his own fancy ſoon becomes familiar, and it will be pleaſing to his good wife and family. Until the farmer ſhall raiſe hops, hoarhound will be a wholeſome ſubſtitute. This drink is more certainly to be acquired than cyder; barley being hardy againſt every enemy to grain whilſt growing, except water-holding grounds—So ſhall every farmer of the county, adopting the deſign, be independent of the caterpillar and other uſual enemies to the apple, and alſo independent of foreign countries, for a wholeſome home-brewed drink at his own command!

From the experience of ſeveral harveſts, in which a light beer was the only drink of the people, excepting water, rum being totally excluded, beer proved to be moſt ſatisfactory, the moſt profitable and wholeſome liquor that my people have ever had at their harveſt: They every way prefer it. It is pleaſing to ſee how much more cheerfully, ſteadily and orderly they go through the whole harveſt, than they did when rum was uſed—that quick, wild-fire cordial, which ſo haſtily raiſes the people up to exceſs, and often diſables them for future reaping for days, and even entire harveſts.—I have only further to obſerve, that beer is the harveſt drink in the northern countries of Europe, generally, as I am informed.

With hearty inclinations to ſecond the deſigns and endeavours of your ſociety, in promoting the happineſs of American huſbandmen, I am, gentlemen, your friend.

B.

Extract from an Account of ſome of the vegetable Productions, naturally growing in America, botannically arranged. By the Rev. MANASSEH CUTLER, *F. A. A. and M. S. and Member of the Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia.*

FROM the want of botanical knowledge, the groſſeſt miſtakes have been made in the application of the Engliſh names of European plants, to thoſe of America. Many of our moſt common vegetables are generally known, and ſome of them frequently preſcribed for medical purpoſes, by the names of plants that are entirely different, belonging to other claſſes, and poſſeſſed no doubt, of different properties. Botanical enquiries will enable us to rectify theſe miſtakes, and to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral ſpecies of European or other foreign plants from thoſe that are peculiar to America.

We have it, alſo, in our power, from the recent ſettlement of our country, to determine, with great certainty, what vegetable productions are indigenous, and prevent thoſe doubts and diſputes hereafter, which have frequently taken place among botaniſts in old countries. For it is very improbable that any exotic plants are become ſo far naturalized

turalized as not to be diſtinguiſhable from the natives.

Was the theory of this ſcience united with its practical uſes, and employed in procuring neceſſaries, and adding to the conveniences and ornaments of life, the vulgar opinion of its being merely ſpeculative would be removed, and could not fail of engaging a more general attention. For it is well known that the œconomical uſes of the vegetable kingdom are exceedingly numerous; not only furniſhing food and medicine for man and beaſt, materials for agriculture, and various arts and manufactures, and for many of the *delights* and *ornaments* of life; but it ſupplies important articles of commerce, and, in ſome countries, is the greateſt ſource of internal wealth. We are, no doubt, yet ignorant of many productions well adapted to moſt, or all, of thoſe purpoſes.

The native Indians were acquainted with the peculiar properties of certain vegetable productions, which, if thoroughly underſtood by the preſent inhabitants, might be made extenſively uſeful, both in phyſic, arts, and manufactures, and new branches of commerce. Their *materia medica* ſeems to have conſiſted of few articles: theſe were certain plants, powerful in their operation, and ſometimes producing ſudden and ſurpriſing effects upon the human body. Theſe ſavages ſeem to have had better ideas of the medical virtues of plants, than ſome who have imagined that vegetables, fit only for food, were the moſt proper for medicine; and that combining a great number of the moſt common plants, might be a remedy for almoſt every diſeaſe. Vegetables called poiſonous are capable of producing great and ſudden alterations in the human body: may not many of them be found, upon accurate and well-judged experiments, like ſome chymical poiſons, to be the beſt medicines? The Indians had diſcovered effectual antidotes againſt the venom of rattleſnakes, which muſt have been a diſcovery of great importance to them, and may, poſſibly, be reckoned among their greateſt improvements in the knowledge of medicine. Mr. Cateſby mentions a fact, which, he ſays, was well atteſted, of an Indian's daubing himſelf with the juice of the purple bindweed, a ſpecies of the convolvulus, and then handling a rattle-ſnake with his naked hands, without receiving any injury.

Theſe natives were, likewiſe, poſſeſſed of the art of dyeing deep and moſt permanent black, red and yellow colours. Theſe colours were given to bone, horn, porcupine quills, and other hard ſubſtances, which ſtill appear unimpaired on ſome of their ornaments and utenſils. The Spaniards are ſaid to have procured from the Californian Indians, the art of dyeing the beſt black ever yet known. The plant they employ in this dye is called the caſcalote, a ſmall ſhrub, which abounds in that country, and may probably be found within the limits of the United States.

However deſirable the knowledge of our vegetable productions may be, our progreſs muſt be ſlow, until men, verſed in this ſcience, can devote their time to the inveſtigation of them. Some advances may be made by individuals, collecting the productions of their own neighbourhood, and tranſmitting accounts of them, from time to time, to the academy. How much a correſpondence of this kind has done, in perfecting the hiſtory of the Britiſh plants,

plants, will appear from the numerous botanical papers publiſhed in the tranſactions of the Royal Society.

As there has never been a deſcription given of the indigenous plants in this part of the country, and it being one of the ends of the inſtitution of the academy to promote the knowledge of natural hiſtory, I take the liberty of communicating an account of ſome of thoſe which have fallen under my obſervation. They are arranged according to the Linnæan ſyſtem; and the generic characters, where they were found to correſpond, are referred to Linnæus's deſcription in the fifth edition of his *Genera Plantarum:* The characters of the ſpecies, where there was an agreement, are taken from the tenth edition of the *Syſtema Naturæ.* A few ſynonyms from other authors are given, and more might have been added, had it been conſiſtent with the limits of this paper. Some additional deſcription of moſt of them, the time of flowering and places of growth, were thought neceſſary. Thoſe plants which appear not to agree with the eſſential generic characters of any known genus, are inſerted without any generic names, but the natural characters of the fructification are particularly deſcribed. Such as appeared doubtful are diſtinguiſhed by a mark of interrogation. The Engliſh names are thoſe by which the plants have been called either here or in other parts of the world, except, in a few inſtances, where no trivial name was known. The medical and œconomical uſes which are mentioned, are inſerted from the beſt private information that could be obtained, or ſelected from good authorities; many of them in particular, from a late ingenious and uſeful publication, by William Withering, M. D. entitled, "The botanical arrangement of Britiſh plants."

In giving this account of indigenous plants, I have had opportunity of inveſtigating only thoſe which were found growing within the compaſs of a few miles; except a ſmall number that happened to be noticed at a greater diſtance. Many others have been obſerved, but the limits of this paper did not admit their being inſerted. The generic characters of theſe plants were minuted from freſh bloſſoms in full bloom, with the aid of a microſcope, and with as much attention as the little leiſure I have had for botanical enquiries would admit. But not having examined any of them, for any other purpoſe than mere amuſement, until the laſt ſummer; I doubt not errors will be found in this arrangement, which more time and further examination might have prevented. This I hope will be admitted as ſome apology, by every experienced botaniſt, who knows how much time is neceſſary for inveſtigating and arranging a conſiderable number of plants in a part of the country never before explored.

[*We ſhall in our next give Mr. Cutler's deſcription of ſome of the moſt uſeful American Plants.*]

Hiſtory of Kitty Wells. *A true Story.*

[*Continued from* page 342, *and now concluded.*]

Mrs. Wells ſaw him, and fancying it was her grand-father, ſhe knelt down to fortify herſelf with a pious ejaculation. Robin came up, and ſaw, oh dreadful! ſaw the white figure kneeling juſt before him, with its

its hands raiſed up and folded. It was too much in ſuch a moment, for human ſtrength to bear, he trembled, his blood froze in his veins, he ſtood at laſt like a ſtatue, motionleſs and glaring. The fanciful lady Mary looked at him with perfect compoſure, the compoſure that is natural to the frenzy with which ſhe was afflicted; ſhe diſcovered him, and riſing, exclaimed, "Robin!" Robin ſtarted, "Lord have mercy upon me!" ſays Robin, "Robin," ſays ſhe, "don't be afraid!" "Our father which art in heaven," ſaid he. "Don't be afraid, Robin," ſaid ſhe. Robin took to his heels, and never looked behind him, ſhe followed him as faſt as ſhe could, he got into the outer houſe where he lay with another of the ſervants; and ſhe ſlipped in by the garden-gate, which ſhe had left open for the purpoſe. Robin's caſe was pitiable. He was in a cold ſweat, he wakened his bed-fellow, and told him his ſtory, his bed-fellow laughed at him, and curſed him for wakening him out of a ſound ſleep, aſked him what other humbug he had in view, told him he was a good actor, and turned upon his back, bidding him to go and catch young birds with chaff. Robin lay all night ſweating and trembling, without reſt, and with a troubled conſcience; in the morning he was ill, and all the reſt of the family were like his bed-fellow, they ridiculed him for his attempting to impoſe upon them; and his ſtory and diſtreſs were diſregarded. He fell ill, and was confined to his bed with a high fever.

The diſaſter of Robin, which at firſt was the jeſt of the whole family, became ſeriouſly affecting! the phyſician pronounced him to be dangerouſly ill, and while in this melancholy ſtate he lay with the horrors of an unexpected diſſolution before him, at times delirious, and at times tortured with the recollection of his preſumptuous behaviour in regard to Mrs. Wells, he was exceedingly anxious to confeſs the deception of which he had been guilty, and thereby remove, at leaſt, one ſting from his boſom. The unhappy woman was alſo in a fever, but of another ſort. Her's was a fever of the brain, Robin's of the blood. Her's was the effect of that hereditary maggot which we have deſcribed, cruelly irritated by the wanton impoſition which had been practiſed on her; while Robin's flowed from the ſhock of an apprehenſion, in which conſcience had a ſhare. Robin's bore all the ſymptoms of fatality, while the poor woman's was lively and ſpirited. They both deſerved the compaſſion of the ſpectator, but they were not likely to receive it in an equal degree; for that the ſoft and tender emotion of pity may be engendered in the heart, it is neceſſary that the object under affliction ſhould appear ſenſible of his ſufferings. When we ſee mad Tom decorated with his crown of ſtraw, iſſuing his ſovereign mandates from his aërial throne, do we pity the miſery of a man who himſelf feels no miſery? It is the melancholy lunatic, it is the ſenſible, the afflicted Maria only, that can move the heart, and inſpire the ſoft ſympathetic affection which Yorick ſo ſtrongly felt, and ſo elegantly deſcribed. The man who from the wheel, the rack, or, to bring it cloſer to our feelings by a more familiar alluſion, who under the torture of the laſh preſerves the ſerenity of manhood, and looks around him with the compoſed dignity of a ſoul ſuperior to the weakneſs

neſs of lamentation, he calls upon us to admire rather than to pity him.

The fleſh will quiver where the pincers tear,
And the blood muſt follow where the poniard ſtabs.

But there are men who exalt their ſpecies by ſhewing, amidſt the agonies of death, that their fleſh and blood are the only mortal parts which they poſſeſs. The trembling, miſerable wretch, whoſe clamour is proportioned to his ſuffering, affects the tender ſtrings of the heart; we bleed at every ſtroke; we pity, but we cannot admire.

Mrs. Wells's fever bore her on the the pinions of fancy into the regions of romance; and while ſhe indulged herſelf in all the phantaſies of a bewildered brain, there was too much rapture in her eye, to ſuffer thoſe around her to compaſſionate her caſe. But Robin lay gaſping under the miſery of his madneſs, his paroxiſms of delirium were filled with ravings of diſordered guilt; and his intervals with reproaches more excruciating for being ineffectual. In one of thoſe ſhort ceſſations, however he procured Mrs. Wells to his bed-ſide, and there, with conſiderable difficulty, and many interruptions, he explained to her the poor ſtratagem that he had practiſed on her eaſy mind: but, what was the unhappy conſequence? A perſon whoſe extaſies are the reſult of infatuation, will not eaſily be brought to reaſon. To undeceive Mrs Wells was to rob her of her tranſports. Inſtead therefore, of returning to the quiet tenor which conviction ought to have inſpired, ſhe flew into a violent phrenzy, and loaded the miſerable author of all her unhappineſs with every epithet that rage could dictate. It became a ſcene, which thoſe who are fond of ſporting with human weakneſs ought to have ſeen. It would have been a leſſon to them for life; by which they would have been inſtructed not to inflame the diſorders of their fellow-creatures, for cruel muſt be the pleaſure which concludes ſo fatally. They tore her away, but they could not overcome her paſſion. She went into her room, and ſpent the remainder of the day in a perturbation of mind which may be imagined, but cannot be deſcribed. At night ſhe went out again by the ſame door as formerly, and from that inſtant to this ſhe never has been heard of nor ſeen. Where ſhe went, or what was her fate, the worthy and humane gentleman with whom ſhe had reſided as houſekeeper, was never able to diſcover. In the morning the ſervants were ſent to traverſe the fields and parks in every direction; nay, the ponds and rivers were dragged, but all to no purpoſe. Her departure in this ſtrange manner ſoon became the topic of general converſation; and, as is uſual in a country place, there were a thouſand ſtories of her being ſeen wandering to and fro, and appearing firſt in one place, and then in another. Theſe ſtories, the haſty invention of wonder or weakneſs, it is not neceſſary to relate, ſince they were at once ridiculous and untrue. Robin ſlowly recovered to exhibit to the affected family, of which he had formerly been the ſoul, the waſted and melancholy picture of a man, who having wantonly provoked the diſtemper of an unhappy creature, was now labouring under the mental puniſhment of being her deſtroyer. A conſcious criminal rendered grave by penitence in his ſeventeenth year, incapable

incapable of ſharing in the joys or pleaſures of youth.

Kitty Wells, at the time of her mother's departure, was only ſeven years of age. She, therefore, received no durable impreſſion by the event; and, at the end of a few weeks ſhe was ſent for by a Mr. Atkinſon, of Northampton, a relation of her mother's, under whoſe care and kindneſs ſhe ſoon loſt the few faint traces that remained in her mind. She continued with him, and received an education ſuitable to her rank in life, juſt ſufficient to qualify her for a decent ſervice, or a feminine employment. In the month of November laſt, having entered her ſixteenth year, Mr. Atkinſon ſent her to London, to an uncle, a half brother of her mother's, who had been for many years, one of his Majeſty's coachmen. The letter was addreſſed to him at his houſe, and ſhe was ſent up to him by the coach. No adventure worth the recital occurred to her during the journey; but with a good deal of painful anxiety, and that ſort of timid ſurprize which an innocent girl feels on her firſt entering the crowded ſtreets, and the noiſy buſtle of the metropolis, ſhe arrived at her uncle's houſe. But, what was the ſhock of her aſtoniſhment and deſpair, when ſhe found that her uncle had been dead for ſome months, and that his death had been irregular, as he had put an end himſelf to his exiſtence. It would be painful to enter into a minute deſcription of the particulars. Like Kitty's own mother, he poſſeſſed an hereditary diſturbance in his mind, which had puſhed him to the horrid perpetration of ſuicide.

Of all crimes that ſurely ſhould be avoided, nature, reaſon, and every action of the brute creation ſhews this obſervation; and ſhall man, the firſt and nobleſt of all, want that fortitude? In all troubles, in all cares and adverſities, look up to Providence, pay attention to the Supreme Being, who will give you ſtrength and reſolution to overcome difficulties.

Should they ariſe from perſecutions, conſole yourſelf with the compariſon of others, more unfortunate, and be gratefully thankful for your ſituation; if from errors and temptations, reſolve to err no more; ſupplicate the divine will, and he will hear; but above all, remember the Lord gave, and the great Creator is only to diſpoſe of our lives: It is a weakneſs, it is cowardice; we wiſh, we accept the bleſſings of this life, but want reſolution to bear the evils, when they are only to diſpoſe us for perhaps our good: Job was puniſhed to try his ſtrength, he prevailed; and therefore let us, in all our troubles, in all our dangers, ſay it is God's work, and let his will be done; perhaps by relying on him, our future days may be happy, and in the end we may bleſs the rod of affliction.

Kitty gave way to thoſe clamorous emotions of grief which are likely to draw the attention, and excite the pity of the beholder. In this miſerable ſituation, without a friend, relation, or acquaintance, in the midſt of the great metropolis of the empire, inexperienced and ſimple, deſtitute and dejected, ſhe was found by the charity of Miſtreſs Broad—d, a lady who unites the elegance of faſhion with the ſplendor of benevolence, and while ſhe prepares the moſt ſumptuous entertainments for the great and affluent, does not forget to ſupply the needy with the leſs brilliant but more ſubſtantial

ſtantial comforts of life. She inquired into the poor girl's caſe, and took her home to her manſion in Portland-place, with the view of procuring her a ſituation in ſome reſpectable family, or, at leaſt, provide for her in ſome way or another, that ſhe might be ſnatched from the dangers of deſtitution. After having kept her in her eye for a fortnight, and finding her totally unfit to be truſted by herſelf, ſhe thought the beſt way was to ſend her down to Eltham, to find out, if poſſible, her father, whom ſhe had not ſeen for many years. The undertaking was almoſt romantic; for during the ſpace of ten years ſhe had never heard of her father, ſhe knew not where he lived, or whether he was yet alive or not. He had only been a labourer in a low condition, and his obſcurity might elude her ſtricteſt ſearch; but the attempt was to be made, and a ſervant was ſent to conduct her to the ſtage, which ſets out every day from Charing-Croſs. The footman was unfortunately as ignorant of the town as ſhe was herſelf. They miſſed their way, and inſtead of getting to their deſtination, wandered through Holborn, and were reconnoitred by one of thoſe ſharpers, who, under the character of ſmugglers, impoſe on the ignorant the manufactures of Mancheſter and Spitalfields, as the fineſt ſilks and muſlins from India. Theſe fellows are to be ſeen every day in the great thoroughfares, buttoned up in large great coats, and crammed on both ſides with bundles of their goods, which chiefly conſiſt of jemmy waiſtcoat-pieces, handkerchiefs, chintz, nankeens, and all the little gew-gaws which grown-up boys and girls, in their firſt approaches to finery, are eager to procure. He traced ſimplicity and ignorance in their faces, and cajoled them into an ale-houſe, where he diſplayed all his ſtock in trade, and in leſs than ten minutes deprived them of the trifle which they had in their pockets. From poor Kitty's nutmeg-grater ſhe took the guinea which her patroneſs had put into her hand at parting, and received in its ſtead a bundle of fine things, which muſt be a prodigious bargain, as they were ſo much under the ſhop price; and the footman thought himſelf a perfect beau, by the purchaſe of a bit of paltry moreen, for the breaſts of a waiſtcoat.

Having ſtripped them of their caſh, the friendly gentleman put them into the way for Charing Croſs, where they arrived about three in the afternoon; and, to their inexpreſſible ſorrow, found that the coach ſet off at two o'clock, and did not go again till eight next morning. As the footman was obliged to go home, to wait at dinner, they muſt ſeparate, and they agreed that ſhe ſhould purſue her way on foot. Juſt as a gay young fellow was coming by, the footman gave her the following diſtinct route, by which to purſue her way: "You muſt, Kitty, make the beſt of your way down the Strand, along Fleet-ſtreet, up Ludgate-hill, through St. Paul's Church-yard, along Cheapſide, paſs the 'Change, down by the Monument, over London Bridge, through the Borough, and then you muſt aſk the way to Eltham, in Kent." With this direction, after ſhaking her by the hand, away he went, and the poor unfortunate girl was left ſtanding at Charing-Croſs, at three o'clock in the afternoon, of one of the dark days of November, to make the beſt of her way to Eltham, without

without knowing a foot of it. She did not ſtand long without company. There are a ſet of young fellows in London, whoſe fathers having toiled and amaſſed a fortune, leave them only the employment and pleaſure of ſpending it. Having a great deal of leiſure, they learn to be great debauchees; and having the power of purchaſing the various gratifications of life, they are conſtantly in the ſearch of them; from a thorough knowledge of the town, they are able to diſtinguiſh between the hacknied and innocent objects of deſire; the former of whom they abandon, and the latter they debauch. As young, inexperieuced men fall a prey to the artful and experienced women of the town, ſo the young and innocent of the female ſex fall victims to thoſe gay, embroidered rakes, whoſe arts of addreſs and gallantry are heightened by every incentive that ſplendor, wit, and manners can beſtow. Some of theſe young fellows are members of parliament. Yes; theſe very grave, ſedate, ſober, and prudent men (as ſenators ſurely ought to be) have, ſome of them, heads as green, and hearts as paſſionate, as any other members of the community; and while the ſenate houſe is filled with boys of one and twenty, it muſt be ſo. Theſe gentlemen, who may be called the rangers of the metropolis, are everlaſtingly in purſuit of intrigue; and they have ſuch opportunities and knowledge, that in traverſing the ſtreets, they can ſelect from the number of paſſengers, the particular girls, whoſe roving eyes, and giddy manners, give them to underſtand, that they have more paſſion than prudence; and that if they have not yet fallen, it is becauſe they have not yet run the gauntlet of ardent ſolicitation. Hear this, ye volatile, and ſlighty girls; whether you are ſempſtreſſes or ſervants, milliners or mantua-makers; whether you trip in couples to the park, or ſeat yourſelves in the two ſhilling gallery; whether you go to church or to market, hear and be alarmed. You cannot throw about you one inviting glance, you cannot harbour one lurking leer, you cannot breathe one melting ſigh, you cannot indulge one tempting titter, without being obſerved. The rangers are always hovering about you, ready to graſp at your thoughtleſs hearts, and ſeduce you into ruin. It was ſuch a fellow that heard the footman's inſtructions to Kitty.

He made up to her without the embarraſſment of ceremony, and with that familiar expreſſion in his countenance which was calculated to reconcile her to the impudence of his intruſion. "Pray, my dear, (ſays he) will you give me leave to conduct you to the end of your journey?" There are moments in which the heart is eaſily beſet. Let the reader imagine the ſituation of the forlorn and ſimple girl. She was in a ſtate of mind favourable to ſurpriſe, and alas! but too favourable to the deſigns of gallantry. She turned to the young fellow, on this addreſs, and in the pure ingenuouſneſs of diſtreſs, burſt into tears. "Heavens! my good girl (ſays the gentleman) what ails you! Are you unhappy, and can I be of ſervice to you?" Kitty told him, with much diſcompoſure, that ſhe had not a friend in the world, and hardly an acquaintance, that ſhe was in the ſearch of a father, whom ſhe had not ſeen for many years, and of whoſe exiſtence ſhe was ignorant, and that ſhe was going to Eltham, and did not know a foot of the way.

This

This account of herſelf ſo ſingular and pathetic, at once rouzed his ſuſpicions, his curioſity, and his feelings. He knew the town well enough to be on his guard againſt the lures of the hacknied, and he was aware that artifice might be dignified with the ſemblance of ſimplicity. At the ſame time he was anxious to diſcover the truth of what ſhe told him, from an earneſt deſire to aſſiſt her if the ſorrow was real; for he mixed benevolence with gallantry; and though he was heartily diſpoſed to debauch her if innocent, he was as well inclined to protect her if friendleſs. He ſoothed her with the moſt endearing condeſcenſions, and intreated her to ſtep in ſomewhere, that he might be able to inquire if the coaches for Eltham were gone out, or that he might provide for her ſome way or another. She made no heſitation, and he carried her into the Rummer tavern, one of thoſe convenient houſes where intrigues, in whatever place they may be begun, are generally concluded. He called for a bottle of wine, and heard from Kitty the particulars of her ſtory, as we have related them. The romantic fate of her mother, and the very lamentable ſituation of the girl herſelf, made him take a peculiar intereſt in her affairs. He determined with glowing and honeſt generoſity, to ſhield her from all the difficulties to which ſhe was expoſed: But while he was thus to guard her from others, he made a reſervation in favour of himſelf. He no longer doubted her ſincerity. Nature was in her face; ſhe had teſtimonies of truth in her features and behaviour, which could not be feigned, and which he could not miſtake. But this was not enough to deter him from an attempt on her virtue. He was the ſlave of paſſion. His habits had given ſuch aſcendency to his deſires over reaſon, morality and honour, that he was conſtantly in purſuits of objects of intrigue; and a mind not by nature vicious, was rendered ſo by indulgence. He attacked her with all the violence of ungovernable appetite. He promiſed her immenſe ſums, threw his purſe upon the table, and uſed every art that deſire or gallantry could invent to produce her compliance; but Kitty reſiſted him with the native dignity of innocence. She broke from his arms, reproached him with the baſeneſs of inſulting an unprotected woman, whom misfortune and not error had put into his power; and overwhelmed with grief and fatigue, ſhe burſt into a flood of tears: The hurry of her ſpirits increaſed the invitation of her looks. The blooming health that fluſhed in her cheeks received a deeper tincture; and the blood, which ſeemed to be too copious in its channels, was warmed into a more rapid courſe. The gentleman was agonized with paſſion, but he was checked by the commanding influence of modeſty. He then endeavoured to calm her tumults, he ſpoke to her with the moſt gentle and compaſſionate tone, and he aſſured her that he would not dare to offend her more. She was huſhed into confidence, and for a few minutes they converſed on the means of her going down to Eltham that night. The waiter was ſent to know if there was any coach going that road; he returned and informed them, that none would go before eight o'clock the next morning. This diſappointment threw poor Kitty into the moſt excruciating ſtate of mind: He ſeized on this circum-

circumſtance as a new ground of hope; and under the tyranny of his erratic paſſion, he again importuned her to make him happy. She now ſtarted up, and in her ſimple but honeſt reſentment of his behaviour, pulled out of her pocket her whole treaſure, a few, very few remaining ſhillings, a nutmeg grater and a thimble: From this ſhe took and threw a ſhilling on the table, to pay her ſhare of the reckoning, "that ſhe might not (ſhe ſaid) be under the ſmalleſt obligation to ſuch a villain." He could not avoid ſmiling at her ſimplicity; but it concluded his proſpects, and his hopes of ſeduction were now converted into the moſt fervent wiſhes to protect her. He again with much difficulty, and many aſſeverations, reconciled her to her ſeat; and he procured her promiſe that ſhe would take up her abode for that night in the tavern where they were, and in the care of the landlady, to whom he would ſpeak, and in the morning he would take a ride with her down to Eltham, and aſſiſt her in the ſearch of her father. If they failed, he promiſed her upon his honour, that he would provide for and protect her till they could look out for a genteel ſervice, and he would not harbour the moſt diſtant intention againſt her. With theſe aſſurances ſhe ſeemed to be ſatisfied. It was now between three and four o'clock. It was the firſt day of the meeting of parliament, and he was a member of the lower houſe. This gay, unprincipled rake, was a man to whom a part of the conſtituent body of the nation intruſted their rights, and with all this foible or vice in his nature, he was a valuable, becauſe an independent repreſentative. He promiſed to return by eight in the evening, and after giving orders to the houſe, to ſupply her with whatever ſhe might want, and intreating her to compoſe herſelf and remain in the confidence of his protection, he left her. The poor unfortunate girl having had the experience of his ungovernable temper, and juſtly fearing, that he might renew his outrages when he had her again in his power, flew from the houſe on the inſtant of his departure. With a ſorrowful heart ſhe walked along the Strand, and down Fleet-ſtreet; at the bottom of which ſhe was perfectly bewildered, and ſtood crying in the middle of the ſtreet: She was however directed acroſs Blackfriars bridge; but by the time that ſhe had wandered up as far as the obeliſk it was dark, a very heavy ſhower came on, and ſhe was wetted to the ſkin. She aſked her way at the turnpike, to Eltham. The people were ſtruck with her misfortunes; and an old man, after examining her very cloſely, procured her a lodging for the night, at the houſe of a waſher-woman, in the neighbourhood. The gentleman who had left her in the bagnio returned according to his promiſe, at eight o'clock, and on being told by the waiter that ſhe had left the houſe immediately after him, flew into a vehement paſſion, and ſwore that they wiſhed to ſecrete her. In truth he believed ſo, and with all his debauchery he was exceedingly anxious to ſave her from their miſchievous deſigns. He ſearched the whole houſe, and was only convinced from their patience while he did this, that the girl was gone away. The next morning he rode down to Eltham, and juſt as he was turning into the village he came up with Kitty, who had ſet off on foot at a very early hour, and had made her

her way to the place without any further accident. The meeting occaſioned conſiderable apprehenſion on the part of Kitty, but he diſpelled her fears by the openneſs and reſpect of his behaviour. The whole day was ſpent in ſeeking for her father, whoſe obſcurity eluded their ſearch, and it was by mere good fortune that he traced him at laſt to a miſerable hedge alehouſe, drinking his pint of beer with ſome of his fellow-labourers. The father and daughter met one another with an honeſt joy, and the young fellow who but the day before did every thing in his power to ruin her peace of mind, now felt the moſt exquiſite ſenſations on her recovery of her natural guardian, and he took the moſt generous intereſt in her welfare. He forced upon her father a twenty pound bank note, with which he might provide comfortably for Kitty's maintenance; and within a fortnight, he procured her a ſervice in the family of a moſt amiable aunt, to whom he communicated the ſtory, and where Kitty now reſides.

ANECDOTES.

GUSTAPHUS ADOLPHUS was one of the greateſt monarchs that Sweden or any other country ever had: his piety, philantropy, magnanimity, political wiſdom, eloquence, taſte and learning, entitled him to the epithet of great from friends and foes. He protected the Proteſtants in Germany, againſt the ſuperior power of the Catholics, headed by the houſe of Auſtria; and after having in two years conquered a great part of that country, and ſhaken the imperial throne, he fell in the battle of Lutzen by the treachery of a foreign prince who attended him; yet victorious in death, and ſealing with his blood the liberties of Europe. Being diſappointed in his firſt and early love for a beauteous and accompliſhed Swediſh lady; his ſenſibility ſtill revolted againſt a connubial alliance formed only by reaſons of ſtate, the common lot of kings; and he reſolved, if poſſible, to conſult at the ſame time the intereſt of his people, and the feelings of his own heart. With this view he viſited ſeveral courts, and choſe at laſt for his conſort Maria Eleonora, electoral princeſs of Brandenburg. Of her we have the following curious anecdote. Her grief for the deceaſed hero was ſo immoderate, as for a long time to make her ſole occupation. She entered his tomb once a day, to fill it for hours with her moans—to weep over his dear remains—to careſs them with all the extaſy of agonizing tenderneſs. The principal members of the ſtate and the clergy ſeveral times waited on her with the moſt pathetic entreaties, not to diſturb the repoſe of their beloved monarch, nor torment herſelf and them by this exceſs of unavailing woe, before ſhe was perſuaded to leave off this ſacred homage. She then took the golden box, that contained his heart, and kept it ſeveral months in her bed. This uncommon affection was however attended with ſome very great blemiſhes. Her taſte for architecture, landſcapes, and the fine arts was too romantic and magnificent: wherever ſhe in her tour over the country ſaw a fine ſituation, ſhe ordered ſtately palaces and charming villas

villas to be designed; she would have exhausted the national treasury, had it been at her command. She had an antipathy against the Swedes in general, a people so dear to her *great consort, for whom he had often bled*, for whom he died; and who loved him with an affection bordering on adoration. These are amazing instances of human imperfection, and should moderate our admiration of that eccentric elevation of some noble qualities, which, however darling, carries us too far from the regular path of duty. This excess of conjugal love was estimable, had she proved herself worthy of Gustaphus, by attachment to his kingdom, whose national character was at that time very high—and by a pursuit of the grand designs he had begun for its glory and felicity. She would then have fixed the eyes of an admiring world on her throne, and been the darling of a grateful nation, from whom she withdrew in disgust, leaving behind her the character of a fond, but silly woman.

THE following is an account of the courageous behaviour of one Gillet, a French quartermaster, who, going home to his friends, had the good fortune to save the life of a young woman, attacked by two ruffians. He fell upon them, sabre in hand, unlocked the jaw of the first villain, who held a poniard to her breast, and at one stroke pared the nails of the other, (who was armed with a pistol) just above the wrist. Money was offered by the grateful parents; he refused it; they offered him their daughter, a young girl of 16, in marriage, the veteran, then in his 73d year, declined, saying, "Do you think that I have rescued her from instant death, to put her to a lingering one, by coupling so lively a body with one worn out with age?" This action has been recorded by one of the best painters in Paris, and was exhibited, not long since, in the royal gallery at the Louvre. Several of the spectators wished to see the hero of the tale; after some researches, the modern Perseus was found in the infirmary, within the college of invalids, where he had been for three months, without having uttered a single word about his adventure. Monsieur de ———, president of the parliament, brought him to the Louvre, where he was received amidst the applause and congratulations of persons of the first rank, who were all eager in offering him money; but this he absolutely refused to accept of. The governor of the college has obtained of the minister, that the annuity of 200 livres should be continued to him during life, though that kind of half-pay generally ceases when a veteran accepts of a retreat in the invalids.

A FRENCH officer at a general review before the king, *dans la plaine des sablons* in Paris, while he was running on horse-back through the ranks, happened to let his hat fall on the ground; a soldier picking it up with a drawn sword, made a hole into it, which put the officer in such a violent passion, that he declared he would rather have had the sword through his guts than his hat. His majesty hearing this strange declaration, asked him the reason: "Why, said he, there is a surgeon of my acquaintance, who, I am sure, would give me credit; but I know of no hatter that will."

THE

he COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

e TEMPLE of MINERVA,

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

formed in Nov. 1781, by a Band of Gen-lemen and Ladies, at the hotel of the Mi-ister of France, in Philadelphia.

RSONS. MINERVA. The GENIUS of FRANCE. The GENIUS of AMERICA. The HIGH PRIEST of Minerva.

ENE I. *In the Temple of* Minerva. *The doors of the Sanctuary shut.*

OVERTURE.

e GENIUS of FRANCE, the GENIUS of AMERICA, and the HIGH PRIEST of MINERVA.

TRIO.

RISE! Arise! Your voices raise,
And swell the solemn hymn of praise;
great *Minerva*'s awful shrine
w down, and own the pow'r divine.

GENIUS OF AMERICA.

, wise *Minerva!* Hear my pray'r,
And tell great *Jove*'s decree:
elestial goddess! Now declare
What fate has fix'd for me.

y warlike sons—the sons of fame,
In deeds of virtue bold,
mongst the nations nobly claim
An honor'd place to hold.

y, will high *Jove* their labours crown,
And grant their arms success;
rom this exalted throne look down,
And my orisons bless?

GENIUS OF FRANCE.

Rise *Minerva!* Grant her pray'r,
Take her valiant sons thy care;
'o th' immortal breath of fame,
Give, oh give, her honor'd name.
'er her councils still preside,
n the field her armies guide:
Thus directed, she shall be
Great and glorious, wise and free.

DUETTO.

Great *Minerva!* Hear our pray'r,
What the fates ordain, declare.
Thus before thy throne we bow—
Hear, oh goddess, hear us now!
Humble off'rings thus we bring,
With united voices sing;
Let our favor'd songs ascend—
Thou hast e'er been Virtue's friend.

HIGH PRIEST.

With solemn rites approach the shrine,
And humble homage pay;
Fit off'rings to the pow'r divine,
Upon her altar lay.
From the censer clouds ascending,
Hearts and voices sweetly blending,
Shall to *Minerva* grateful prove,
And call down blessings from above.

TRIO.

From those radiant blest abodes,
Where thou sitt'st enthron'd with Gods,
Oh, descend! Thy temple grace,
With thy glories fill the place.
Hear, oh goddess! Hear our pray'r,
Make *Columbia*'s cause thy care;
Blest and patronis'd by thee,
Great and pow'rful shall she be.

SCENE II. *The Doors of the Sanctuary open.*

HIGH PRIEST.

Adore the great daughter of *Jove!*
Behold, how resplendent with light,
On a cloud, she descends from above,
All glorious reveal'd to the sight.
Your songs have her favour obtain'd,
She comes to reply to your pray'r;
And now, what the fates have ordain'd,
Minerva herself shall declare.

MINERVA.

In a golden balance weigh'd,
Have I seen *Columbia*'s Fate,
All her griefs shall be repaid
By a future happy state.

She with *France* in friendship join'd,
Shall opposing pow'rs defy;
Thus united, thus combin'd,
Heav'n will bless the sacred tie.

Freedom on her happy shore
Shall her banners wide display;
Commerce shall her richest store
Through her numerous tides convey.

Jove declares his high command,
Fate confirms the great decree;
If her sons united stand,
Great and prosp'rous shall she be.——

She, like the glorious sun,
Her splendid course shall run,
And future days
Columbia's praise

Shall

Shall spread from east to west:
The gods decree
That she shall be
A nation great confest.

GENIUS OF AMERICA.

Let earth's inhabitants Heav'ns pleasure know,
And fame her loud uplifted trumpet blow;
Let the cœlestial nine, in tuneful choirs,
Touch their immortal harps with golden wires.

CHORUS.

Great Minerva, *pow'r divine,*
Praise, exalted praise, be thine;
Thus thy name in songs we bless,
Thus in songs thy pow'r confess.
Great Minerva, *pow'r divine,*
Praise, exalted praise, be thine.

From the friendly shores of France,
See the martial troops advance,
With Columbia's *sons unite,*
And share the dangers of the fight,
Equal heroes of the day,
Equal honors to them pay.

Now the dreadful conflict's o'er,
Now the cannons cease to roar,
Spread the joyful tidings round,
He comes, he comes, with conquest crown'd.
Hail Columbia's *godlike son!*
Hail the glorious WASHINGTON!

Fill the golden trump of fame,
Through the world his worth proclaim;
Let rocks, and hills, and vales, resound---
He comes, he comes, with conquest crown'd.
Hail Columbia's *godlike son!*
Hail the glorious WASHINGTON!

H.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A FAIR BARGAIN,

(Written in the year 1782.)

AS Satan was taking an airing one day
Columbia's fair geniusfell plump in his way,
Array'd like a goddess, and blooming as May.

Vile monster, said she, you oppose me in vain,
My people shall surely their wishes obtain;
You can but perplex us—and so mark the end on't,
For, sooner or later, they'll be independant.

What you say, quoth the fiend, I confess is too true,
But why not allow the poor devil his due?
Give me *one* of your states and the re be free
To follow their fate unmolested by me.

Agreed! Said the lady, if that's a want,
Here take and enjoy it—It is my *Verm*
Oh! Ho! exclaim'd Satan, how ge you're grown
So kindly to give, what's already my ov
So thank you for nothing, fair lady, I tr
The Devil is not to be bamboozled so.
Come---down with your dust---you know mean
I must have at least *one* of your fav'rite *Th*

A tear in her eye and a sigh from her l
The doubts and the fears of the genius cor
But whilst she was puzzled, unable to finc
Which state might with ease be to Satan signed,
The *Five per cent. impost law* popt in her min
This settled the point—She look'd up w smile and
Presented his Fiendship the state of RH ISLAND.
He seiz'd the fair prize—cramm'd it into pocket
And darted away in a blaze, like a rocket

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE

Written in the Hermitage, near Mount Holl the year 1776, whilst the Hermit was gone i adjacent spring to fetch a drink of water for author.

AS MUSING in a Hermit's lonely c
Where modest virtue seem'd secure dwell;
Where man the sacred precincts seldom troc
And contemplation held her mild abode;
In fancy I surveyed the scenes of life,
Fraught with contention, care, and deadly stri
The pomps of courts, the grandeur of a crow
The bustling pleasures of the busy town,
The numerous joys in dissipation's train,
The fatal, universal thirst for gain,
The direful ills that from ambition flow,
And all the various pursuits here below,
Passed in review before my mental eye,
Nor passed unheeded, or without a sigh.
Mistaken mortals! 'tis to joys like these
Ye sacrifice content, and health, and ease,
Can those convey that calmness to the mind
Which you in tranquil solitude can find?
Can they a lasting respite give to grief?
Or prove to care a durable relief?
True they a transient pleasure can convey,
And shine on guilt with a delusive ray;

Bu

t if you wish for happiness below
om sweet retirement only it can flow:
the retreat where innocence is found
d nature spreads her choicest gifts around.
; there contentment holds her tranquil court,
; there Astrea boldly dares resort,
d friendship, choicest boon that e'er was given
soothe our sorrows, by all gracious heaven;
endship the sovereign balm of all our care
o' rarely found, may still be met with there.
ant me blest powers its pleasures to enjoy,
easures that never satiate, nor cloy;
shall I live in peace, in peace shall die,
d rise triumphant thro' the azure sky.

W. P.

r the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

H. PENSEROSO.

By DR. G. P * * * * *.

AH! PENSEROSO, why so sad?—
Now Winter's gloomy gusts are flown,
e laughing Spring in verdure clad,
Joyous mounts her annual throne.

ow *April*'s sunshine soft'ning show'rs,
Calls forth th' fragrant flow'rs to bloom,
d laughing Spring's gay festive hours,
Joyous mount her annual throne.

e fragrance-fanning zephyrs play,
All cheer'ly round the flow'r clad lawn,
d laughing Spring, with smiling *May*,
Joyous mounts her annual throne.

e lawns enrob'd with richest hues,
And dewy-fringed flow'rs fresh blown—
! laughing Spring! exclaims the muse,
Joyous mounts her annual throne.

ose charms that nature now assumes,
Cajole each care and brooding moan,
d laughing Spring in rich perfumes,
Joyous mounts her annual throne.

e birds resume their melody,
The lambs now gambol o'er the lawn,
d laughing Spring to gladden thee,
Joyous mounts her annual throne.

eet Philomela charms at eve,
The cheerful lark salutes the dawn,
d laughing Spring, forbidding grief,
Joyous mounts her annual throne.

thoughtful melancholy man,
No more is heard to sigh alone,
m that extreme to this he ran,
And L'ALLEGRO mounts the throne.

Baltimore, April, 1787.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The vanity of being dissatisfied with our own Situation, and envying that of others.

EPISTLE I.

To ELVIRA.

WHENCE fair Elvira, is it that we find
Such discontents prevail amongst mankind?
From Satire's page, no cure has yet been brought,
To check our anguish, soothe distracting thought.
To calm our discontents, we often crave
Reason's bright aid—too weak, alas! to save.
And tho' we own that all the joys of sense
"Lie in three words, Health, Peace and Competence:"
Yet this obtain'd, not long remains the joy,
Our dreams of happiness still meet alloy;
We then conclude this long known truth sincere,
Pleasures unmix'd and pure, none meet with here.

When other happier hopes we place in view,
And oft mistake imagin'd joys for true;
Sages experienced in this wayward strife,
Assert that all have equal lots in life.
Thus Pope declares, "All pleasures sicken, and all glories sink;
"Each has his share, and who would more obtain,
"Shall find the pleasure pays not half the pain."
Our judgment's hasty in whate'er we view.
And oft for pleasure, real ill pursue.
We vainly think we comprehend the whole,
When but its parts before our senses roll;
Were we so far indulg'd, t'assume the task,
To strip all objects of their gilded mask;
What new ideas would continual rise?
And each enquiry end in deep surprize.

Behold distress'd impatience, grief and care,
Thro' golden robes and prosperous days appear;
Oft unexpected, in the poor man's cell,
The secret joys of calm contentment dwell.
Nature, thus variously exerts her pow'rs,
The surface of the bog adorns with flow'rs;
Its depth unbosom'd view, 'tis filth and mire,
And from its borders sicken'd we retire.
No laurels on yon craggy rock are spread,
Nor flowers of gay delight adorn its head,
A rude and useless mass to transient eyes,
Its caverns once explor'd, what wonders rise:
The magnet lies conceal'd amidst its stores,
Yet when produced, bright science owns its pow'rs;
Its virtues far excel the diamond's ray,
Thro' trackless oceans pointing out the way.

Of grief, of joy, of pleasure and of care,
Each trav'ller has his own peculiar share;

Their

Their conflicts are to us but little known,
Their griefs we judge of, but we feel our own:
Nor can we from experience ascertain,
That others griefs and ours would be the same,
Were deep afflictions and distresses given,
In the same portion by the hand of Heav'n.

Let us observe the partial estimate,
Which each one makes of his peculiar state,
Attend his tale, how grievous are his pains,
His losses num'rous and how few his gains;
Say, may we not with safety then conclude,
Sorrow, distress and misery here intrude.

But change the scene, and hear a tale well-told,
One might conclude what glitters is all gold.
His neighbour's comforts, traffic magnifies;
His affluence contemplating thus he cries:
How happy Florio lives, an envied life,
Bless'd with his children and accomplish'd wife;
His fortune adequate to ev'ry claim,
His virtues merit or his wish would gain;
Luxuriant plenty crowns him with her smiles,
And sweet felicity his hour's beguiles
From a false estimate, we Florio view:
Florio asserts his pleasures are but few,
That Traffic's prospects are more flattering far;
Nor wife nor children claim his anxious care;
Should losses happen, Traffic still must own,
They rest more lightly as he is alone:
Thus each concludes those cares from which he's free,
In others are but dull hypocrisy.

How shall we seek for happiness? which way
Shall we enquire?--among the young the gay.

Philander! whence that sigh, but half suppress't?
Or why those anxious cares which fill thy breast?
Which thus forbid the joys of life to prove,
Philander's heart vibrates with anxious love,
Incessant touches or of hope or fear,
Flash brighter joy or chill with duller care.

The venerable elder, from whose head
Time's voice proclaims the fire of life is fled,
Philander's hopes and fears indiff'rent views,
And smiling says that love should but amuse;
If once our int'rest but oppose the guest,
Prudence demands t'expel it from our breast.

But sure from science great contentment flows,
Knowledge the richest gift kind Heav'n bestows;
Sure this must real happiness afford,
Lov'd, honor'd by all ranks—almost ador'd.
"In parts superior what advantage lies,"
Search careful 'mongst the records of the wise,
"Tis but to know, how little can be kno
"To see all others faults and feel our ow
And from superior knowledge often flows
A stronger keener sense of all our woes—
Thus spake a king—e'en Solomon the wise
Thus his admirer echo-like replies:
With such a teacher may we not conclude
Science alone affords no real good?

Amongst the virtuous of the lovely sex
Turn we our search—no sorrows here perpl
Remote from care, far from its restless tra
Here if we search, we shall not search in v
Perpetual calms o'ershade their roseate bow
Say, can aught interrupt such peaceful ho
Honor awaits to please them—Ages toil
To crown their wishes or to gain a smile;
These favorites of nature, all must own
Thy sweet retreats, felicity have known:
If to the lute with liveliest step they mov
Pleasure's bright scenes their tender bos
prove:
If more retir'd, they modestly impart
The soft allurements which engage each he
And thrill each nerve with transport—'tis f
thee,
They hold this claim—sweet sensibility.

These thoughts, tho' pleasing, are wholly true,
When tried by calm reflection's closer view
A constant round of pleasure may appall,
Lap-dogs may perish or a * sparrow fall;
Suppose their pleasures long without alloy
Such is our make—Satiety will cloy—
We then conclude the proposition true,
And still remain without the end in view.

On HOPE.

VAIN phantom Hope---delusive chea
Thou lovely idol of the mind:
Still hush my fears---my woes defeat,
Be to thy sorrowing vot'ry kind.

Hail ever young, and ever gay,
My troubled thoughts to comfort lead:
Chase, quickly chase, my doubts away,
In smiling pastures let me feed.

Shew to my aching sight a close
Of all I dread---of all I want;
A triumph o'er ten thousand foes,
'Tis thou can'st give, 'tis thou can'st gra

* Catullus's mistress grievously lamen
the death of a sparrow, and we are not with
instances of affliction for the loss of lap-do

INTI

INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Rome, received by a gentleman of diſtinction.

"WE have juſt been ſpectators of one of the moſt bloody tragedies ever acted in this metropolis ſince the days of Cola di Rienzo. The awful ſpectacle was however received with univerſal applauſe; and with regard to its merit, I can only ſay that ſtrict juſtice has been done to the principal character. To come to the point, Wedneſday laſt, about four o'clock in the afternoon, Cardinal Turlone, high inquiſitor of the holy office, on his coming out of the Vatican, was attacked by an incenſed multitude, who forced his eminence out of his carriage, and, after cutting his noſe and ears off, and mangling him in a moſt ſhocking manner, dragged the butchered carcaſe to Monte Tiburno, where they hung it on a gibbet 50 feet high, which they had erected for that purpoſe. The reaſons aſſigned for this popular execution are various: Cardinal Turlone was originally a Black Friar; but a few years ago he practiſed at the bar as a curiale, which in England anſwers to a lawyer. He had not been a month in office, when he made a clandeſtine connexion with Cardinal Selboroni, who, having been a Jeſuit for many years, had ſtrongly imbibed the pernicious maxims of that iniquitous order. Turlone gained ſuch an aſcendancy over the mind of the deluded pontiff that he became the ſole and abſolute oracle of the conſiſtory. From the moroſity of Turlone's temper, and the Neronian perverſeneſs of his heart, it was eaſy to conjecture what would be the conſequence of placing an unlimited power in the hands of ſuch a man. The oppreſſion of the poor and the miſeries of his fellow-creatures ever ſeemed his favorite objects. While he remained in office about twenty thouſand individuals were ſhut up and actually ſtarved within the walls of the inquiſition. Several cardinals moved for an act of grace in full conſiſtory; one of them, in particular, with great wiſdom, obſerved, that in every other country ſuch acts frequently took place, not only to favour the cauſe of humanity, but alſo to ſerve the ends of good policy, eſpecially after the numerous calamities with which the ſubjects of his holineſs had lately been afflicted. He proved that the evident aim of the inquiſitor, in his unmanly rigour, was to enrich himſelf, at the ſame time that he impoveriſhed the nation, by depriving it of a great number of ingenious and uſeful artiſts and manufacturers; and, after all his eminence declared, that having taken the trouble of inveſtigating the nature of the various charges laid on the poor wretches confined in the goals of the inquiſition, he had found that, except a very few, not exceeding the number, perhaps, of 50, who might deſerve the rod of juſtice, the reſt of that great multitude were guilty of nothing elſe but indiſcretion and exuberant good nature. Theſe forcible arguments ſeemed to make ſome impreſſion on the mind of the ſovereign pontiff; but Turlone ſet his black face againſt all the pleas of humanity and reaſon, in ſuch a blunt and inſolent manner, that the good intention of the benevolent cardinal was entirely defeated. Such was the brutal diſpoſition of this inquiſitor, that happening to find the pope on his knees, in the Vatican, before a noble picture of Raphael, reprefenting Mercy on a golden throne, he fell into a moſt violent paſſion, tore the picture to pieces before the face of his holineſs, and refuſed him abſolution for three weeks, which infamous conduct he pretended to juſtify with this ſpecious reaſon, that Mercy being a pagan deity, it was a moſt heinous ſin for a Chriſtian Pope to make it an object of his veneration."

The Emperor of Morocco has ſent to the States of America a letter, of which we here give a literal tranſlation:

In the name of God! Mahomet, Ben-Abdala!

Moſt illuſtrious Congreſs of America!

We have received your letter by the hands of your Ambaſſador, and peruſed its contents with all due attention. We have remarked therein the inclination you expreſs of concluding with us a treaty of peace. To this we willingly have aſſented, and even ratified the plan, ſuch as you have propoſed, by ſetting thereto our imperial ſeal. Wherefore, we have from that very moment, given ſtrict command to the captains of our ports, to protect and aſſiſt all ſhips under American colours, and, in ſhort, to ſhew them every favour due to the moſt friendly powers: being fully determined to do much, when an opportu-

nity offers. We write this in full teſtimony of our ſincere friendſhip, and of the peace which we offer on our part.

Given the 20th day of the Ramadan, in the firſt year of the Hegira, 1200, *that is the 24th of July*, 1786.

Boſton, March 23. By laſt Saturday night's mail, his excellency our Governor received the following letter from his excellency Benjamin Franklin, Eſq. Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1787.

SIR,

"I received the letter your excellency did me the honour lately to write me, reſpecting your proclamation for apprehending ſeveral promoters of the rebellion in your ſtate. The proclamation was immediately printed in our news-papers; and the matter being laid before the council and aſſembly, it was thought fit to make an addition to the rewards your government had offered, which will be done, though the uſual forms of proceeding have occaſioned ſome delay.

"I congratulate your excellency moſt cordially on the happy ſucceſs attending the wiſe and vigorous meaſures taken for the ſuppreſſion of that dangerous inſurrection? and I pray moſt heartily for the future tranquillity of the ſtate which you ſo worthily and happily govern. Its conſtitution is, I think, one of the beſt in the Union, perhaps I may ſay in the world. And I perſuade myſelf, that the good ſenſe and ſound underſtanding predominant among the great majority of your people, will always ſecure it from the mad attempts to overthrow it; which can only proceed from the wickedneſs or the ignorance of a few, who, while they enjoy it, are inſenſible of its excellence.

With ſincere and great eſteem and reſpect

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's

Moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

B. FRANKLIN.

His excellency Governor Bowdoin.

Grenville in the county of New-Hampſhire, ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, March 6, 1787.

On Friday laſt a ewe, belonging to Mr. John Cowles, of this town, brought forth a lamb, and a puppy in perfect ſhape of a young dog, except his feet which were cloven, though of an extraordinary length; it meaſured from the end of its noſe to the end of its back two feet; its legs were in proportion, it was covered with very ſhort ſlick hair.

About 90 people (including a number of ſcholars who met to ſpeak in public) aſſembled, on the 19th ult. in a chamber of the houſe of Mr. James Dyer of Portſmouth, Rhode-Iſland, and while one of the ſcholars was declaiming on the value and ſhortneſs of time, the floor gave way, and they fell into the room below; the floor of which alſo falling, they all continued to deſcend till they reached the bottom of the cellar. Though about one half of them were wounded, yet, very providentially, not one life was loſt, nor a bone broke.

April 2. On Monday the 2d inſt. came on at Faneuil-Hall, in Boſton, the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c. of Maſſachuſetts; at the cloſe the numbers were:

GOVERNOR.

His excellency James Bowdoin, eſq.	724
The honorable John Hancock, eſq.	775

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Honorable Thomas Cuſhing, eſq.	880
Benjamin Lincoln, eſq.	424
Samuel Adams, eſq.	179

A letter from a gentleman in Wincheſter, to the editor of the Worceſter Magazine, dated March 17, 1787, ſays, "I have to inform you of a ſingular circumſtance which happened in this town on Tueſday laſt---about three o'clock in the afternoon. A heavy rumbling noiſe was heard in a mountain in the ſouth-eaſt part of the town, for ſeveral times, for the ſpace of twenty or thirty minutes, when all of a ſudden it was ſeen by one Mr. Gold, who lived at the foot of the mountain, to break forth, and the rocks and dirt to move in vaſt bodies: ſoon after the firſt motions were diſcovered, rocks and dirt were ſeen to fly in the air, though the main body made its way down the mountain. Mr. Gold ſtood viewing it till the noiſe ſeemed to be over, when he ſuddenly heard it again, and perceived a ſecond eruption taking place, at the diſtance of about eight or ten feet from the firſt: the noiſe and motion were as ſudden as if they had been occaſioned by a blaſt of powder, though he ſaw no appearance of ſmoke or fire, nor did he ſmell any thing of a ſulphurous nature. I have ſince been and viewed the ground, but could not diſcover any thing of a ſulphurous kind, ſufficient to cauſe the eruption---there are many conjectures reſpecting the cauſe of it. The diſtance from the place where the eruption began to where it ended, was about ten or twelve rods, and in ſome places thirty or thirty-

five

five feet wide, and from four to eight feet in depth. Rocks of ſeveral tons weight were thrown ſeveral rods down the mountain, and I ſuppoſe at a moderate computation, there was as much as an acre of land covered with rocks and gravel. The rocks and dirt thrown out are ſuppoſed by many to be ſeveral thouſand tons."

New-York, March 26. There is a ſingular inſtance of longevity, exhibited in Montgomery county, in this ſtate. One William Coppernall, being now living there, who was born in the year 1677, and is now 109 years old. This old man has lived to ſee ſeven ſovereigns wield the Britiſh ſceptre; and in the evening of life has the happineſs to ſee liberty dawning in the Weſt, under the auſpices of a new and riſing empire eſtabliſhed in thoſe wilds, and on thoſe ſhores, of which but a ſhort time ſince the Eaſtern world was poſſeſſed of any knowledge.

March 29. Yeſterday morning the important queſtion for declaring the Independence of Vermont, was debated in the houſe of aſſembly. In the afternoon when the queſtion was called for, it was carried in the affirmative.

By the United States in Congreſs Aſſembled, March 23, 1787.

On the report of a committee appointed to conſider the reductions neceſſary to be made in the civil liſt department.

Whereas the preſent deranged condition of the national revenues, and the numerous demands on the fœderal treaſury, are not only conſiderations of the moſt ſerious weight and importance, but juſtly operate as powerful motives in favour of every œconomical reform, which can with ſafety be adopted in the public expenditures.

Reſolved, That the ſum to be allotted to the ſupport of the houſehold of the preſident of Congreſs including the ſalaries of the Steward and private Secretary, houſe-rent and all other expences, ſhall not exceed a ſum at the rate of eight thouſand dollars annually.

Reſolved, That the ſalaries of the following officers be reduced, and that from and after the preſent quarter,

The annual ſalary of the ſecretary of Congreſs be at the rate of two thouſand ſix hundred dollars.

That of the ſecretary to the United States for the department of foreign affairs, at the rate of three thouſand five hundred dollars.

That of each of the commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury, at the rate of two thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars.

That of the ſecretary of the Board of Treaſury, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars.

That of the Treaſury, at the rate of twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

That of the Comptroller of the treaſury at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars.

That of the Auditor, at the rate of eight hundred dollars.

That of the Deputy Secretary of Congreſs at the rate of eight hundred dollars.

That of the Deputy Secretary of foreign affairs, at the rate of eight hundred dollars.

That of the Steward of the Preſident's houſehold, at the rate of three hundred dollars.

That of the Private Secretary of the Preſident, at the rate of three hundred dollars.

And that of the Geographer at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars for ſuch time as he may be actually employed in the public ſervice.

Reſolved, That the ſervices and duties of the Paymaſter-General be, and hereby are united with thoſe of the Commiſſioner of army accounts, and that the ſaid Commiſſioner, after the expiration of the preſent quarter, be allowed in full for his ſervices as Commiſſioner and Paymaſter-General, a ſalary at the rate of twelve hundred and fifty dollars annually.

Reſolved, That in no caſe after the expiration of the preſent quarter, there be allowed to any perſon employed as an aſſiſtant or clerk in any of the departments under Congreſs, a ſalary exceeding the rate of four hundred and fifty dollars annually: and that no door-keeper or meſſenger, except thoſe of Congreſs, be allowed more than one hundred and fifty dollars annually.

Reſolved, That from and after the preſent quarter there be annually allowed to each of the Commiſſioners of the continental loan-office, in full for all ſervices and duties which are or may be annexed to their reſpective offices, and alſo in full for office-rent, clerks and every other charge except that of ſtationary, at the rate of the following ſums:

	dollars.
For New Hampſhire	650
Maſſachuſetts	1500
Rhode-Iſland	600
Connecticut	1000

New

New York	1000
New Jerſey	700
Pennſylvania	1500
Delaware	600
Maryland	1000
Virginia	1500
North-Carolina	1000
South-Carolina	800
Georgia	600

Provided that in thoſe caſes where, in the judgment of the Board of Treaſury, the public intereſt may require the employment of one or more clerks in any of the loan offices at the public expence, the ſaid Board be and hereby are authoriſed to continue in employ ſuch clerk or clerks, not exceeding the term of three months after the expiration of the preſent quarter.

April 16. On Friday laſt the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, paſſed a reſolution, recommending it to the different ſtates, to repeal all their laws now in force, which are inconſiſtent with the treaty of peace between the United States of America, and the king of Great Britain.

And ſame day Mr. Jones moved for leave, and brought in a bill to repeal all the laws of this ſtate, inconſiſtent with the treaty of peace, between the United States, and the king of Great-Britain.

PHILADELPHIA.

March 31. Thurſday laſt at one o'clock, the honorable the general aſſembly of this commonwealth adjourned, to meet in this city on the firſt Tueſday in September next. During their ſeſſion the following laws were paſſed :—1. A ſupplement to the act for the more ſpeedy and effectual adminiſtration of juſtice.—2. An act, containing a ſupplement to the acts for the relief of inſolvent debtors.—3. For the eſtabliſhment of an academy or public ſchool in Pittſburgh.—4. To exonerate the contributors to the Pennſylvania hoſpital from debt due to this commonwealth.—5. For incorporating the German Lutheran congregation in and near Lancaſter.—6. To alter and amend an act entitled an act to prevent frauds in the packing of ſhad and herring for exportation.—7. To exonerate and diſcharge David Cloyd, late treaſurer of Cheſter county, from the payment of £.270 9s. ſpecie of which he was robbed. —8. To incorporate the congregation of Seventh Day Baptiſts, reſiding within the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, in the county of Cheſter.—9. To enable the committee of the eſtate of John Vanderen, who is *non compos mentis*, to ſell part of his eſtate for the payment of ſome of his debts.—10. For co-operating with the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in the apprehenſion of the proclaimed rebels, Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parſons.—11. To alter and amend an act entitled an act for the relief of officers, ſoldiers and ſeamen, who in the courſe of the late war have been wounded or otherwiſe diſabled in the ſervice of the ſtate or of the united ſtates.—12. To incorporate the Preſbyterian congregation of the townſhip of Leacock, in the county of Lancaſter.—13. For incorporating the united Epiſcopal churches of Trinity Church, in Oxford townſhip, and All Saints Church in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county.—14. To incorporate and endow the German college and charity ſchool in the borough and county of Lancaſter.—15. To amend an act, entitled an act for the regulation of bankruptcy.—16. To direct and authoriſe the laying out of an highway, from the waters of the river Patowmack to the river Ohio.—17. To amend and explain the act entitled, an act to encourage and promote the manufactures of this ſtate, and for the further encouragement of navigation.—18. To revive the incorporation of the ſubſcribers to the bank of North America.—19. For granting and ſecuring to John Fitch, the ſole right and advantage of making and employing the ſteam boat by him lately invented, for a limited time.--20. To incorporate the Preſbyterian church in the townſhip of Londonderry, in the county of Dauphin.—21. To incorporate the Preſbyterian congregation in Tinicum townſhip in the county of Bucks.—22. For incorporating the Preſbyterian congregation of New London, in the county of Cheſter.—23. For ſecuring the city of Philadelphia, and the neighbourhood thereof from damage by gunpowder.—24. A ſupplement to an act entitled, an act for re-eſtabliſhing the charter of the ſecond Preſbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia.—25. To incorporate the Union library company of Hadborough, in the manor of Moreland, and county of Montgomery.—26. To incorporate the Baptiſt church and congregation in Lower Dublin townſhip in the county of Philadelphia.—27. For eſtabliſhing a court of admiralty ſeſſions for the trial of crimes and offences, other than piracies and felonies committed on the high ſeas, or within admiralty juriſdiction.—28. For facilitating the redemption of the bills of credit emitted in the year 1780, and for redeeming part of the funded debts

of

of the ſtate by the ſpeedy collection of arrearages due for unpatented lands which were located before the declaration of independance.—29. To enlarge the lots on the ſtate-houſe ſquare appropriated for building thereon reſpectively county and city court-houſes.—30. To grant to Oliver Evans for a term of years the ſole and excluſive right of making and ſelling within this commonwealth the machines therein deſcribed.—31. For opening and eſtabliſhing a road between the navigable waters of the Frankſtown branch of the river Juniata and the river Conemaugh.—32. A ſupplement to the act entitled, an act appointing deputies to the convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal conſtitution.—33. A ſupplement to the act entitled, an act for the further relief of the public creditors who are citizens of this ſtate.—34. To incorporate and endow the academy of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal church in the city of Philadelphia.--35. To alter the teſt of allegiance to this commonwealth.---36. For granting 200l. of the unappropriated monies of this commonwealth for mending and repairing the road from Hamburgh on Schuylkill to the Northumberland line.---37. To make more effectual proviſion for the payment of 130,000l. ſterling, granted to the late proprietary of Pennſylvania.---38. For aſcertaining and confirming to certain perſons called Connecticut claimants, the lands by them claimed within the county of Luzerne.—39. For opening a road from the river Suſquehannah, at the Falls of Neſcopeck and the Lehigh, at or near the Union Saw-Mill.

April 6. The commiſſion of the Hon. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, as judge of admiralty, having expired by its own limitation, the hon. the ſupreme executive council unanimouſly re-elected him to that office.

The hon. GEORGE BRYAN was alſo reappointed one of the judges of the ſupreme court.

April 11. This evening the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, Biſhop for the Epiſcopal Church in Pennſylvania, arrived in this city.

April 16. This day the corner ſtone of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Academy, in Cheſnut-ſtreet was laid by the Rev. *Biſhop White*, attended by the truſtees, principal, tutors and ſcholars of the inſtitution.

A few days ſince, at a public ſale of the effects of S— W—, eſq. under a commiſſion of bankrupcy, among other things a negro woman and two young children, were put up as one lot, and 11l. had been bidden for them, when a gentleman of this city interpoſed, and reprobating the iniquity of ſuch ſales declared he would purchaſe the unfortunate blacks himſelf, and give them their freedom: the firſt bidder diſappearing, the gentleman generouſly offered 5l. which the crier directly accepted, and knocked off the lot to him, to the univerſal ſatisfaction of all preſent.

April 18. The *Circuit Courts*, this ſpring are to be held at the following times and places:

By the Chief Juſtice and Judge Ruſh, at the Turk Head,

	in Cheſter county,	April 23
	at Lancaſter	May 7
	at Carliſle,	May 14
	at York,	May 21
By Judges Atlee and Bryan,		
	at Reading,	May 7
	at Eaſton,	May 14
	at Newtown,	May 21

The honourable the juſtices of the ſupreme court of New-Jerſey have appointed courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery and of niſi prius to be holden in the weſtern counties of that ſtate as follows:

In Cape May, the laſt Tueſday in May, Cumberland, firſt do. in June, Salem, ſecond do. Glouceſter, third do. Burlington, fourth do.

The following is the weight of Mr. Hiltzheimer's great ſteer, ſlaughtered by Mr. Eberhart, at ſtall No. 13, and ſold on St. Patrick's day.

	lb.	
Fore quarters	406	
	399	
		805
Hind quarters	284	
	276	
		560
Neat beef		1365
Hide	156	
Tallow only	83	
Head and heart	63½	
Feet	34	
Belly	36	
Fack	33½	
		406

Whole weight excluſive of the guts 1771

at 5 years old.

(31) On the ſame day Meſſrs. Maſterman and Trotters brought to market a ſteer of the ſame age, raiſed by Mr. Marmaduke Cooper, of New-Jerſey, whoſe height on the ſhoulder, as taken by Mr. Cooper

Cooper, was 17 hands and an inch, and his girth behind the fore leg feet and inches. He was accurately weighed as follows:

Fore quarters	380	lb.
	378	
	——	758
Hind quarters	263	
	262	
	——	525
Neat beef		1283
Hide	150	
Tallow	102	
Head and heart	64½	
Feet	34	
Belly	27	
Fack	33	
	—	410½

Whole weight exclusive of the guts 1693½

What may we suppose those cattle would have weighed had they been kept until they were eight years old! This, however, it seems, could not well be done, in either case as Mr. Hiltzheimer's steer was rather tender in his feet, and could hardly bear his enormous weight, and Mr. Cooper's grew unruly: and it is remarkable that the neck was so short in both of them that they fed on grass with great difficulty.

(32) There was lately killed by Oliver Dewet, of Newport, Rhode-Island, in the hog-house of Ebenezer Carr, a hog not four years old, raised in that town, by T. Clark; which weighed as follows:

	lb.
Before dressing	824
When gutted and dressed	715
Harslet	14
Gut Fat	35
His length	9 feet
Bignesin girth	6 do.

BANKRUPTS.

ABRAHAM BACHMAN, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant.

ANTHONY CADWALLADER MORRIS, of the city of Philadelphia, Grazier.

ROBERT ROSS, of the city of Philadelphia, Broker.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, jun. of the city of Philadelphia, merchant.

SAMUEL READ, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant.

Marriages.

NEW-ENGLAND.

At Charleston, the Rev. Robert Gray, of Dover, New Hampshire, to Miss Lydia Tufts, daughter of Mr. John Tufts.

At Portsmouth, Mr. N. G. Rousselet of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Moffat.

At Providence, Mr. Thomas Angel, to Miss Abigail Burkett, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Burkett.

NEW-JERSEY.

At Elizabeth town, Mathew Ridley, Esq. of Maryland, to Miss Catherine Livingston, daughter of his Excellency Governor Livingston.

CHARLESTON, (s. c.)

Thomas Simons, Esq. to Miss Betsey Read.—Mr. George Frederick Dener, to Miss Christiana Spidele.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Philadelphia, Major George Tudor, to Miss Shute—Mr. John Melbeck, merchant, to Miss Hess.

Deaths.

NEW-ENGLAND.

At Boston. Mr. Joseph Malace---Mrs. Elizabeth Somes, wife of capt. Nehemiah Somes---Mrs. Sarah May, wife of Mr. Enoch May.---Thomas Ivers, Esq. Treasurer and Receiver-General of this Commonwealth.

At Millington, in East Haddom, the Rev. Eleazer Sweetland.

At New Haven, Mrs. Jane Strong, wife of Mr. Moses Strong, aged 78---Capt. Leveret Hubbart---Mrs. Jemima Tomlinson, wife of Mr. Isaac Tomlinson.

At Salem, Mr. Nathaniel Bullock---Mr. John Brown.

At Newport, Rhode Island, Mrs. Elizabeth Jepson, relict of John Jepson, Esq.

NEW-YORK.

Miss Mary Cruger, aged 69.

MARYLAND.

At Baltimore, Mrs. Sarah Blakely, wife of Mr. Josiah Blakely.

In Queen Ann's County, John Clayton, Esq. Attorney General for that district.

VIRGINIA.

Mrs. Rebecca Stith, wife of Mr. James Stith, of Westbury, Charles City.

At Richmond, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. Charles White, merchant---Mr. James Honey.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mrs. Charlotte Poaugh, relict of John Poaugh, Esq.---Mrs. Elliot, relict of Mr. William Elliot of Beaufort.

At Georgetown, Archibald Young, Esq. member of the house of representatives.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

OR

Monthly Miſcellany,

For MAY, 1787.

EMBELLISHED WITH

I. A Plan of a New Invented Candle Caſe.
II. A Plan of ſome Ancient Works on the Muſkingum.

CONTAINING:

To which is prefixed a METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Month of APRIL, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed for SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, CIST, and TRENCHARD.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lavinia, Jun. To ——— on the death of their ſon, is replete with good ſentiments; but as a poem it is not ſufficiently correct and finiſhed: however diſpoſed we might be to favour a young female pen, which ſeems to merit encouragement, the public eye will make no allowances.

The Weſtern Tour, is too much like verſe to be good Proſe, and too proſaic to be any thing like a poem. Had the author given it in the form of a journal, it might have been entertaining and inſtructive.

Fotzow, a Perſian Tale, is well intended: but we think, if the author will reviſe his work, he will find, that it may be abridged to advantage—that the Eaſtern ſtile is not ſupported throughout, and that the incidents do not point with ſufficient preciſion to the moral in view.

Verſes, on applying Pigeons to a Lady's feet when dying.—A circumſtance very improper, in our opinion, for a ſubject of gallantry.

Balloons no modern invention—Lucius—Obſervator—Eugenio—in our next.—Several other communications are under conſideration.

According to Major Turner's deſire, we acknowledge that the deſcription of the Chalybeate Spring at Saratoga, given under his name in our Magazine for March, was not publiſhed with his knowledge or acquieſcence. We ſhall thank him for any corrections or further explanation he may think neceſſary—and alſo for his account of the other curious ſprings near the ſame place.

1787.

n.

ſtorm.

able.

, fair.

wet.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1787.

Confiderations on Religion in general, but more particularly on the Chriftian. By A. Z.

[*Continued from* page 356.]

WE cannot doubt but that all mankind were corrupt and idolatrous in the days of Noah, his family excepted, and that after his death idolatry fprang up again and foon fpread, yet not equally every where; elfe why would Rebecca affign it as one reafon for fending Jacob to feek a wife from the houfe of Bethuel, becaufe fhe was weary of her life left he fhould take one from among the daughters of Heth, on account of their idolatry, as may reafonably be fuppofed; yet he, guided by God, married two daughters of Laban, who was certainly in fome degree guilty of this offence, as is plain from the 31ft chapter of Genefis, 19th and 30th verfes, nay from a particular expreffion ufed by him, in fpeaking to Jacob, calling the true God *the God of your fathers*, it might be concluded he did not acknowledge him as his.

From the twenty years intercourfe betwen Laban and Jacob, who certainly differed in religious principles, we may reafonably conclude that fuch difference was not then a fource of hatred among mankind, who probably differed as much in forms as objects of worfhip, and that every man left his neighbour to think and act in this refpect as feemed beft to him, neither do I find any traces of perfecution among the heathens, except the Perfians deftroying the temples and idols of the Polytheifts, which was the utmoft extent to which their zeal carried them; the objects and places of worfhip were obnoxious, but not the perfons of the worfhippers; all others allowed univerfal toleration 'till Chriftianity, by attacking the very foundations of idolatry, united all Polytheifts in an oppofition to their doctrines, which example has been but too well copied by Chriftians themfelves againft each other. Poffibly the devil, ignorant of the intended propitiatory facrifice, by which all the human race was to be reconciled to God, thought he had fufficiently fatiated his envious malice, by perfuading mankind to follow his ex-

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles, NNW. of PHILADELPHIA, 40° 9′ N. Month of MAY, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of Farenheit mean degree D.	1/10	0	THERMOMETER de Reaumur degrés moyens D.	1/10	0	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	1/10	PREVAILING WIND	DAYS of aur. boreal	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest.	WATER of RAIN and SNOW. in.	pts.	1/10	WEATHER.
1	75	1		18	3		29	5	8	WSW		1	1				2	5	Cloudy, thunder and rain.
2	52	6		9	2		29	10	6	WNW									Fair.
3	49			7	5		30		5	ſtill									Very fair.
4	55			10	3		29	11		S W									Idem, overcaſt.
5	69			16	5		29	8		S W		1	1				1	1	Overcaſt, thunder, rain.
6	72	3		18			29	6	3	S S W		1	1				8		Overcaſt thunder, rain.
7	64	3		14	7		29	7		idem.									Overcaſt, then fair.
8	59			12			29	9	2	WSW									Very fair, then rainy.
9	55	8		10	5		29	10	5	ſtill		1					6		Rain.
10	59	7		12	3		29	8	2	ſtill		1					1	15	Idem.
11	60			12	7		29	8	8	N		1					1	13	Overcaſt, rainy.
12	60	2		12	8		29	11	5	E									Rainy.
13	56	9		11			29	11	1	N E		1					1		Idem.
14	56	9		11			29	11		N E									Idem.
15	63	2		14			29	10	4	E N E									Overcaſt, fair.
16	61			13			29	11		ſtill	1								Fog, very fair.
17	66			15	2		29	8		W S W		1	1				1	6	Fog, fair, thunder, rain.
18	67	2		15	8		29	5	9	idem.		1	1		1		4	7	Overcaſt, rain, thunder, ſtorm.
19	67	1		15	7		29	6	8	idem.									Very fair.
20	67	2		15	8		29	5		idem.		1			1			15	Very fair, rain, ſtorm.
21	60			12	5		29	9		W									Very fair.
22	60			12	5		29	10		S W		1					2	8	Overcaſt, rainy, changeable.
23	60	2		12	8		29	11		idem.									Fair, rainy.
24	64	8		14	5		29	10	1	idem.									Overcaſt, wet, cloudy, fair.
25	59			12			29	8		changeable		1							Overcaſt, rain.
26	57	3		11	3		29	11	4	W						1	1	4	Fair.
27	54	5		10			30			W N W									Overcaſt, cloudy, cold.
28	54	7		10	2		30		6	ſtill									Fair.
29	59			12			29	11	3	idem.									Fog, very fair.
30	58	8		11	8		29	7	3	E N E		1				1	2	8	Overcaſt, rain.
31	69	7		16	7		29	5	4	W N W		1	1					2	Thunder, rain.
RESULT.	3d greateſt D. of cold 34. 1			le 3d D. du plus gr. froid. 1			the 3d greateſt elevation. 30 1												
	1ſt greateſt D. of heat. 80. 1			le 1 plus G.D. de chaud. 21 5			the 31ſt leaſt elevation. 29 4 5			WSW and Still	1	14	6		2	4	11	4	Foggy, cold and wet.
	Variation 46. 1			Variation. 20 5			Variation. 8 5												
	Temperature 61.			Temperature 13			mean elevation. 29 9 2												

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ample, and forfake the true God, but finding himfelf difappointed, infpired Chriftians with that fiery zeal which has been productive of fo many and great evils, which occafioned the Sicilian vefpers and maffacre of St. Bartholomew; but thank God this evil is now much decreafed.

I believe the weaknefs of human reafon has not been in any one inftance more confpicuous, than in that of endeavouring to bring every man's religious opinions to the ftandard of one's own; or of the depravity of human nature, than ufing violence to compafs this end; yet this fpirit early influenced, and ftill continues in fome degree to influence Chriftians of every denomination, not excepting the Quakers, the moft tolerant of all fects, as I conceive they have practifed it, in one inftance at leaft, to be prefently taken notice of.

Religion is the concern of man individually, not collectively, as befides comfort in this life, its principal view is to procure celeftial felicity to each in the next, the means of obtaining which every man muft judge of for himfelf, therefore he ought to have a free choice as to the road he conceives will beft lead him to fo defirable an end; in this he may be adviled, but ought of right to be left free from all compulfion. Religion, when in its gofpel purity, or even when opinions clafh in regard to fpeculative points, cannot have any concern with matters of fociety, further than as men's morals are influenced thereby, and the crimes moft common to mankind cannot be, and I believe never have been vindicated, or attempted to be vindicated by the principles of any Chriftian fect, except perfecution and the power claimed by the church of Rome, of loofening the bands of obligatory oaths, which, if we can judge of principles from practice, are both given up. I further believe a community might exift for ages in peace and harmony, tho' no two individuals agreed in the fpeculative or ceremonial parts of religion.

When I was firft acquainted with Pennfylvania, I found in Philadelphia places of worfhip for every Chriftian fect I had ever heard of in Europe, yet all was peace in this refpect, no religious difputes, no bickerings that I could difcover, no influence on men's intercourfe, not even in families, tho' in feveral the hufband frequented one and the wife another place of worfhip. I have been acquainted with feveral for years without knowing what mode of devotion they followed: all this was doubtlefs owing to the Quakers, who had the principal influence. Since fo good fruits were the produce of their principles, how happy would it have been, and might ftill be, if the world was always guided by fuch; but forry I am to fay I do not know any other fect arranging itfelf under Chrift's banner, which has not perfecuted in its turn, when power permitted, though each complained moft grievoufly when under the lafh. I do not confine perfecution to compelling diffenters to enter into the pale of any church by fire and torments, but extend it, as it ought to be, to every, the minuteft reftraint any individual is laid under by the municipal laws, or practice of any country, when it exceeds that portion of inherent liberty each individual muft refign in order to become a partaker of the benefits of fociety; nay any perfon who declines doing a good office to another, folely on account of a difference in religious opinions, I regard as influenced by the fpirit of perfecution.

I fhall

I ſhall now ſpecify the inſtance, and I believe the only one in which the Quakers can be ſaid to have been perſecuted.

Mr. Barclay, whoſe apology contains the avowed principles of the Quakers, as they never have, as far as I know, been controverted by them, ſpeaking of the ſabbath ſays, "We not ſeeing any ground in ſcripture forit, cannot be ſo ſuperſtitious as to believe that either the Jewiſh ſabbath now continues, or that the firſt day of the week is the antitype thereof, or the true Chriſtian ſabbath, which with Calvin, we believe to have a more ſpiritual ſenſe, and therefore we know no moral obligation by the fourth command, or elſewhere, to keep the firſt day of the week more than any other, or any holineſs inherent in it. But firſt, for as much as it is neceſſary that there be ſome time ſet apart for the ſaints to meet together, to wait on God; and that ſecondly, it is fit at ſome time to be free from their other outward affairs; and that, thirdly, reaſon and equity doth allow that ſervants and beaſts have ſome time allowed them to be eaſed from their continued labour; and that fourthly, it appears that the apoſtles and primitive Chriſtians did uſe the firſt day of the week for this purpoſe." Apology, p. 350.

This quotation containing many points of importance, I ſhall take them in the order in which they offer themſelves.

Mr. Barclay reckons it a piece of ſuperſtition to ſuppoſe the Jewiſh ſabbath ſtill continues, yet I own I have doubts on this point for the following reaſon:

The laws immediately derived from God by expreſs revelation may be eſteemed of two kinds, partial and general. Of the firſt ſort is that given to Abraham, inſtituting circumciſion, and thoſe afterwards given to Moſes, and generally called levitical. The latter are all ſuch as have the appearance of being intended for all mankind, by their being given to ſome general repreſentative thereof, or being diſtinguiſhed from others by ſome particular mark, or by the purport plainly importing their being intended for univerſal uſe.

Mankind have had but two repreſentatives, Adam and Noah; if the former after his fall received any laws, they have not been handed down to us; three were given to the latter, *to encreaſe and multiply, to abſtain from eating blood*, and laſtly, *to require life for life;* on what principles Chriſtians have deviated from the ſecond I know not, but conceive it ſtill binding, particularly as the reaſon aſſigned ſtill ſubſiſts, *becauſe it is the life of the animal.* When God gave the children of Iſrael their laws, a few were particularly diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, theſe were written by the finger of God, and on tables of ſtone, the firſt probably to denote their preeminence, and the latter their ſtability; this is alſo greatly confirmed by their purport. The firſt declared the unity of God, the ſecond and third are natural conſequences of this, the fourth preſcribes the religious obſervance of a certain day, becauſe God thereon abſtained from the work of creation, in which Chriſtians and all the human race are equally concerned with the Jews; the other commandments, the tenth excepted, are only precepts of the law of nature reduced to writing, which tenth is only an extenſion of the eighth from action to imagination. Chriſtians of all denominations admit the preſent validity of the

the decalogue, yet almost universally infringe the law under consideration. There is no doubt of the observance of the first day of the week in the time of the apostles, and by them, *(b)* but it is not so clear whether they likewise kept the seventh, as where they are mentioned visiting synagogues on that day, it evidently appears to have been in part, if not solely, for the purpose of instructing the Jews then assembled. The difficulty with me is what power or authority any man, or set of men, can have to cancel a positive and express law of God. It is a universally allowed maxim among men, that no inferior authority can abrogate the law of a superior.

Mr. Barclay denies the first day of the week being the antitype of the Jewish sabbath, or being the true Christian sabbath; he also asserts that there is no moral obligation to keep it, nor any holiness inherent in it. If this is the real state of the case, on what principles did the Quakers, and do many Christians enact laws, compelling all to the observance thereof, as a holy day, and prohibiting all manner of work thereon? Not only Jews, but one sect of Christians, the seventh day Baptists, keep the Jewish sabbath from religious principles, founded on an express command of God, and abstain from their usual occupations the first day through compulsion: this certainly is an unjustifiable encroachment on the native liberty of man, no part of which has been resigned but what society required, and from which some personal benefit mediately or immediately results, now the contrary is the unavoidable consequence of this law; individuals not influenced by religion, loose a second seventh part of their time, and the public of the fruits of their industry; nor do those who observe the first day from principle obtain any benefit from the general effect of the law, as in very few instances, and those easily remedied, can persons assembled for public worship receive any detriment from those who do not; nay, the most zealous advocates for the observance of the first day of the week, infringe their own law on an occasion where humanity requires it should be most strictly observed, that is warfare, in which no sabbath, no day of rest from preparations, manœuvres and actual slaughter is observed; I have known those who scrupled conversing on business, or worldly affairs on Sunday, employ, or cause to be employed, that day in the most laborious and offensive services for military purposes.

The Jews have, in this respect, an advantage over most Christians, that renders the burden less grievous, for being generally engaged in merchandize (not in trades or manufactures) which requires times of retirement, and leisure for adjusting books, settling accounts, writing letters, &c. in which it is probable the Christian sabbath is employed by them, and not by them only, but also by many others who express great veneration for the day; in this case is not the sanctity thereof, if it has any, as much infringed as if a yard of cloth or pound of sugar was openly sold? It may be alleged that exceptions in favour of some might induce others to copy them; this I acknowledge, but cannot see the evil consequence further than preventing hypocrisy, at least towards men, which must be the case of every person who frequents a place of worship, or refrains

(b) See Acts, 20th chap. 7 v.

frains from business through force, not choice, as to God there cannot be any merit in joining in public worship, unless true piety is the motive.

As to the latter part of the quotation from Mr. Barclay, I highly approve of having some part of our time set apart for the external shew of devotion, as well as for private worship, meditation, &c. not only for the reasons assigned by him, but because I think that, as the generality of mankind have not capacities to form just religious notions, instruction may be of service; for which reason I would have all preaching restricted to the practical points of morality, to enlarging and rightly directing our notions of the Deity, and shewing the necessity of a strict observance of the Christian social precepts, not resting religion on a scrupulous observance of the external minutiæ thereof. There is one consideration which ought, I apprehend to weigh with all such as regard Sunday as the proper sabbath, parents especially, which is that the example of refraining from places of public worship would probably have such an effect, at least upon youth, that in time such places would become deserted and useless, and not only themselves, but likewise their descendants, deprived of the benefit of our Saviour's promise, *to grant the requests of two or three gathered together in his name;* to which I shall add that all must appear before the judgment seat of God, and answer for offences of omission as well as commission to a judge thoroughly acquainted not only with such events as have actually taken place, but likewise with those that have been prevented by antecedent causes, and may make us accountable for all the evils owing to our bad examples.

I have already observed that it is impossible to determine whether Adam's religious knowledge was owing to revelation, or consisted entirely of what is now called the law or religion of nature, which may be defined *a law impressed on man's heart, as a guide to his actions;* or, according to bishop Wilkins, page 39. "That which man might know and should be obliged unto by mere principles of reason, without the help of revelation," for a little reflection will convince us that we are not excentric creatures, but bound one to another by certain reciprocal ties, and that as we expect favour and assistance, it may be expected from us; so that the precept of doing to others as we would they should do unto us, does not depend on revelation only, but is apparent from the light of nature, and the discovery must naturally produce benevolence. "It is a desirable thing for a man to have the assistance of others in his need and distress, and it is not reasonable in him to expect this from others, unless he himself be willing to shew it to others." Wilkins, p.20. which natural obligation has subsisted from the beginning of the world, and must continue to the end thereof, yet has been much impaired, and in some instances destroyed by human passions, operating directly contrary thereto, not only in individuals, but whole nations, an instance of which is the unnatural custom of sacrificing human victims, parents not sparing their own children *(i)*; but the greatest injury to natural

(i) "As for human victims, whose blood has been so plentifully shed on the altars "of the nations of both hemispheres, it would be very difficult to say any thing rea- "sonable

natural religion, and which could not be repaired without divine assistance, was an oblivion of the true God, and an introduction of absurd and impious opinions (*k*).

The dispensations, or revelations of God's will, and laws for the government of man, are generally reckoned two, the Jewish and the Christians, but I believe the number may be enlarged to five; the first, God's revealing his will to Noah; the second, or that to Abraham, I have already taken notice of, this was very limited in its effects, being confined to one family, but preparatory to the third, a more extensive one on Mount Sinai, to which all might become

"sonable on this head. One would not think it possible to find the least footsteps of "humanity in these sacrifices. It is however probable, that the first victims of this "kind were offered up in order to appease the divine vengeance on certain occasions, "of so great importance, they thought the angry God could be appeased with nothing "but human blood. This is perhaps the most reasonable construction that can be "made in this case, and the original we have given to this cruel custom, seems in "some measure to be justified by the death of the descendants of King Saul." Picarto Relig. Cerem of all nat. v. 3. p. 15.

This conjecture about the origin of so barbarous a custom appears to me rational, and that it was first used on some very urgent occasion of deprecating the divine wrath, or interceding for favour. Possibly these victims were first offered to those deities who were supposed to preside immediately on the affairs of war, and who might well be regarded as delighting in blood and slaughter, and probably to obtain success in some battle that was to decide the fate of nations; this conjecture seems to me countenanced by the human sacrifices the Carthagenians offered at the commencement and during the continuance of their war; and also the King of Moab's offering his, or the King of Edom's eldest son, when besieged by three kings. 2d Kings, chap. 3. v. 27. In the title to the chapter, in our English translation, it is said to have been the son of the King of Edom, though from the text, which is ambiguously worded, I conjecture it to have been the King of Moab's own son, as certainly the offering his own child would have been a more valuable sacrifice than that of the son of an enemy.

As to the business of the descendants of Saul, I think it foreign to the present purpose; they were not sacrificed by David, but given up at the desire of the Gibeonites, who by divine direction were to be appeased, and might have killed them, or not, at their own discretion, they preferred the former, probably to gratify resentment; not as a sacrifice. If we are to recur to the Jewish history for some transaction which might have given birth to this inhuman custom, we find the order given by Moses, Exod. c. 32. v. 27, &c. to the sons of Levi to consecrate themselves, by slaying every man his neighbour, or, more pertinently to the point in question, the killing of Zimri and Cozbi, as recorded in the 25th chapter of numbers, as here is an attonement made by human sacrifice, and a plague stopped; or possibly the order to Abraham to sacrifice his son.

(*k*) The author of christianity as old as the creation, p 3. asks,

"If God then from the beginning gave man a religion, I ask was the religion perfect or imperfect?

"Most perfect without doubt, since no religion can come from a being of infinite wisdom and perfection but what is absolutely perfect.

Such is the question made by our author, and the answer he puts in the mouth of his antagonist; but had he been desirous of fairly handling the dispute between christians and deists, the question should not have been what the law of nature really was, but how far it was observed by the larger part of mankind when Christ appeared. For though there is no doubt that the law first given was perfect, it is equally certain that the observance thereof was greatly neglected, or corrupted, and the worship and even knowledge of the true God almost lost on earth, so that nothing short of the divine interposition could restore things to their pristine state.

Though God be perfect, he may and has, doubtlessly for wise and benevolent purposes, created imperfect beings, so that imperfection may proceed from perfection, not by accident, or from necessity, but choice.

become proſelytes on certain conditions, which third was alſo preparatory to the fourth, unlimited in its operation; Chriſt's appearance and ſacrifice being beneficial not only to thoſe exiſting, or to exiſt, but extending to thoſe who had already paſſed through this life; the fifth and laſt, which did not introduce any new doctrines, but only renewed the fourth, was the reſtoration of learning in the 14th and 15th centuries; my reaſon for regarding it as ſuch I ſhall preſently aſſign. Theſe five are the only celeſtial informations given to mankind that can be deemed genuine, all other pretenſions to divine revelations for the eſtabliſhment of our laws being demonſtrably impoſtures.

Theſe diſpenſations were uſhered into the world in different manners and with very oppoſite circumſtances; the two firſt by celeſtial meſſengers, clothed in human forms: this certainly was the caſe in reſpect to Abraham and probably to Noah; the third, which conſiſted more in ceremonials than moral obligations, was given by God, or his repreſentative, clothed in all the terrors of celeſtial majeſty, and accompanied with all the appearances requiſite to ſtrike awe, and impreſs reverence in a people inclined to ſenſuality, and accuſtomed to idolatrous practices in the country they had lately quitted (*l*), and conſequently diſqualified to receive a religion ſo deſtitute of outward ſhew and ceremonies as the Chriſtian in its purity, therefore in compliance with the prevailing cuſtoms of the world, from a fondneſs for which nothing leſs than a miracle could probably have weaned the Iſraelites: ceremonies and ſacrifices conſtituted great part of the Jewiſh religion, but certainly ſtripped of all that was criminal in the pagan rites.

[*To be continued.*]

Comparative view of the Animals of America and thoſe of Europe, being a refutation of Mr. Buffon's Aſſertion, "That the Animals common to both the old and new World, are ſmaller in the latter."

Extracted from Mr. Jefferſon's Notes on Virgina.

[*Continued from Page* 369.]

THE opinion advanced by the Count de Buffon, is 1. That the animals common both to the old and new world, are ſmaller in the latter. 2. That thoſe peculiar to the new, are on a ſmaller ſcale. 3. That thoſe which have been domeſticated in both, have degenerated in America: and 4. That on the whole it exhibits fewer ſpecies. And the reaſon he thinks is that the heats of America are leſs; that more waters are ſpread over its ſurface by nature, and fewer of theſe drained off by the hand of man. In other words, that *heat* is friendly, and

(*l*) From Aaron's attempting to appeaſe the Iſraelites, who grew turbulent on Moſes's long ſtay on the mount, by making a golden calf for them to worſhip, ſome ſuſpect they were addicted to the worſhip of Apis while in Egypt.

and *moiſture* adverſe to the production and developement of large quadrupeds. I will not meet this hypothesis on its firſt doubtful ground, whether the climate of America be comparatively more humid? Becauſe we are not furniſhed with obſervations ſufficient to decide this queſtion. And though, till it be decided, we are as free to deny, as others are to affirm the fact, yet for a moment let it be ſuppoſed. The hypotheſis, after this ſuppoſition, proceeds to another; that *moiſture* is unfriendly to animal growth. The truth of this is inſcrutable to us by reaſonings a priori. Nature has hidden from us her modus agendi. Our only appeal on ſuch queſtions is to experience; and I think that experience is againſt the ſuppoſition. It is by the aſſiſtance of *heat* and *moiſture* that vegetables are elaborated from the elements of earth, air, water, and fire. We accordingly ſee the more humid climates produce the greater quantity of vegetables. Vegetables are mediately or immediately the food of every animal: and in proportion to the quantity of food, we ſee animals not only multiplied in their numbers, but improved in their bulk, as far as the laws of their nature will admit. Of this opinion is the Count de Buffon himſelf in another part of his work: 'en general il paroit que les pays un peu *froids* conviennent mieux à nos boeufs que les pays chauds, et qu'ils ſont d'autant plus gros et plus grands que le climat eſt plus *humide* et plus abondans en paturages. Les boeufs de Danemarck, de la Podolie, de l'Ukraine et de la Tartarie qu'habitent les Calmouques ſont les plus grands de tous.' Here then a race of animals, and one of the largeſt too, has been increaſed in its dimenſions by *cold* and *moiſture*, in direct oppoſition to the hypotheſis, which ſuppoſes that theſe two circumſtances diminiſh animal bulk, and that it is their contraries *heat* and *dryneſs* which enlarge it. But when we appeal to experience, we are not to reſt ſatisfied with a ſingle fact. Let us therefore try our queſtion on more general ground. Let us take two portions of the earth, Europe and America for inſtance, ſufficiently extenſive to give operation to general cauſes; let us conſider the circumſtances peculiar to each, and obſerve their effect on animal nature. America, running through the torrid as well as temperate zone, has more *heat*, collectively taken, than Europe. But Europe, according to our hypotheſis, is the *dryeſt*. They are equally adapted then to animal productions; each being endowed with one of thoſe cauſes which befriend animal growth, and with one which oppoſes it. If it be thought unequal to compare Europe with America, which is ſo much larger, I anſwer, not more ſo than to compare America with the whole world. Beſides, the purpoſes of the compariſon is to try an hypotheſis, which makes the ſize of animals depend on the *heat* and *moiſture* of climate. If therefore we take a region, ſo extenſive as to comprehend a ſenſible diſtinction of climate, and ſo extenſive too as that local accidents, or the intercourſe of animals on its borders, may not materially affect the ſize of thoſe in its interior parts, we ſhall comply with thoſe conditions which the hypotheſis may reaſonably demand. The objection would be the weaker in the preſent caſe, becauſe any intercourſe of animals which may take place on the confines of Europe and Aſia, is to the advantage

advantage of the former, Afia producing certainly larger animals than Europe. Let us then take a comparative view of the the Quadrupeds of Europe and America, prefenting them to the eye in three different tables, in one of which fhall be enumerated thofe found in both countries; in a fecond thofe found in one only; in a third thofe which have been domefticated in both. To facilitate the comparifon, let thofe of each table be arranged in gradation according to their fizes, from the greateft to the fmalleft, fo far as their fizes can be conjectured. The weights of the large animals fhall be expreffed in the Englifh avoirdupoife pound and its decimals: thofe of the fmaller in the ounce and its decimals. Thofe which are marked thus*, are actual weights of particular fubjects, deemed among the largeft of their fpecies. Thofe marked thus †, are furnifhed by judicious perfons, well acquainted with the fpecies, and faying, from conjecture only, what the largeft individual they had feen would probably have weighed. The other weights are taken from Meffrs. Buffon and Daubenton, and are of fuch fubjects as came cafually to their hands for diffection. This circumftance muft be remembered where their weights and mine ftand oppofed: the latter being ftated, not to produce a conclufion in favour of the American fpecies, but to juftify a fufpenfion of opinion until we are better informed, and a fufpicion in the mean time that there is no uniform difference in favour of either; which is all I pretend.

A Comparative View of the Quadrupeds of Europe and America.

I. *Aboriginals of both.*

	Europe. lb.	*America.* lb.		*Europe.* lb.	*America.* lb.
Mammoth			Beaver. Caftor	18.5	*45
Buffalo. Bifon		*1800	Badger. Blaireau	13.6	
White bear. Ours blanc		-	Red Fox. Reynard	13.5	
			Grey Fox. Ifatis		
Carribou. Renne			Otter. Loutre	8.9	†12
Bear. Ours	153.7	*410	Monax. Marmotte	6.5	
Elk. Elan. Original palmated			Vifon. Fouine	2.8	
			Hedgehog. Heriffon	2.2	
Red Deer. Cerf	288.8	*273	Martin. Marte	1.9	†6
Fallow Deer. Daim	167.8			oz.	
Wolf. Loup	69.8		Water rat. Rat d'eau	7.5	
Roe. Chevreuil	56.7		Wefel. Belette	2.2	
Glutton. Glouton. Carcajou			Flying fquirrel. Polatouche	2.2	oz. †4
Wild cat. Chat fauvage		†30	Shrew Moufe. Mufaraigne	1.	
Lynx. Loup cervier	25.				

II. *Aboriginals of one only.*

EUROPE.	lb.	AMERICA.	lb.
Sanglier. Wild boar	280.	Tapir	534.
Moufion. Wild fheep	56.	Elk, round horned	† 450.
Bouquetin. Wild goat		Puma	

II. *Table continued.*

EUROPE.	lb.	AMERICA.	lb.
Lievre. Hare	7.6	Jaguar	218.
Lapin. Rabbet	3.4	Cabiai	109.
Putois. Polecat	3.3	Tamanoir	109.
Genette	3.1	Tamandua	65.4
Defman. Muſkrat	oz.	Cougar of N. America	75.
Ecureuil. Squirrel	12.	Cougar of S. America	59.4
Hermine. Ermin	8.2	Ocelot	
Rat. Rat	7.5	Pecari	46.3
Loirs	3.1	Jaguaret	43.6
Lerot. Dormouſe	1.8	Alco	
Taupe. Mole	1.2	Lama	
Hamſter	.9	Paco	
Ziſel		Paca	32.7
Leming		Serval	
Souris. Mouſe	.6	Sloth. Unau	27¾

Europe.	*America.*		*Europe.*	*America.*	
	Sarciovienne			Akouchi	
	Kincajou			Ondatra. Muſkrat	
	Tatou Kabaſſou	21 8		Pilori	
	Urſon. Urchin			Great grey ſquirrel	†2.7
	Raccoon. Raton	16.5		Fox ſquirrel of Virg.	†2.625
	Coati			Surikate	2.
	Coendou	16.3		Mink	†2.
	Sloth. Aï	13.		Sapajou. Sajou	1.8
	Sapajou Ouarini			Indian pig. Cochon d'Inde	1.6
	Sapajou Coaita	9.8		Sapajou. Saïmiri	1.5
	Tatou Encubert			Phalanger	
	Tatou Apar			Coquallin	
	Tatou Cachica	7.		Leſſer grey ſquirrel	†1.5
	Little Coendou	6.5		Black ſquirrel	†1.5
	Opoſſum Sarigue			Red ſquirrel	10.oz.
	Tapeti			Sagoin, Saki.	
	Margay			Sagoin pinche	
	Crabier			Sagoin Tamarin	
	Agouti	4.2		Sagoin Ouiſtiti	4.4
	Sapajou Saï	3.5		Sagoin Marikine	
	Tatou Cirquiçon			Sagoin Mico.	
	Tatou Tatouate	3.3		Cayopollin	
	Mouſſette Squaſh			Fourmilier	
	Mouſſette Chinche			Marmoſe	
	Mouſſette Conepate. Scunk			Sarigue of Cayenne	
	Mouſſette Zorilla			Tucan	
	Whabus. Hare. Rabbet			Red mole.	oz.
	Aperea			Ground ſquirrel	4.

III. *Domeſticated in both.*

	Europe. lb.	*Amrica.* lb.		*Europe.* lb.	*America.* lb.
Cow	763	*2500	Sheep		*125
Horſe		*1366	Goat		*80
Aſs			Dog	67.6	
Hog		*1200	Cat	7.	

I have

I have not inſerted in the firſt table the * Phoca nor leather-winged bat, becauſe the one living half the year in the water, and the other being a winged animal, the individuals of each ſpecies may viſit both continents.

Of the animals in the 1ſt table Monſieur de Buffon himſelf informs us, [XXVII. 130. XXX. 213.] that the beaver, the otter, and ſhrew mouſe, though of the ſame ſpecies, are larger in America than Europe. This ſhould therefore have corrected the generality of his expreſſions XVIII. 145. and elſewhere, that the amimals common to the two countries, are conſiderably leſs in America than in Europe, '& cela ſans aucune exception.' He tells us too, [Quadrup. VIII, 334. edn. Paris, 1777] that on examining a bear from America. he remarked no difference, 'dans *la forme* de cet ours d'Amerique comparé a celui d'Europe.' But adds from Bartram's journal, that an American bear weighed 400 ℔. Engliſh, equal to 367 ℔. French: whereas we find the European bear examined by Moſieur Daubenton, [XVII. 82.] weighed but 141 ℔. French. That the palmated Elk is larger in America than Europe we are informed by Kalm, a naturaliſt who viſited the former by public appointment for the expreſs purpoſe of examining the ſubjects of natural hiſtory. In this fact Pennant concurs with him. [Barrington's Miſcellanies.] The ſame Kalm tells us that the black Mooſe, or Renne of America, is as high as a tall horſe; and Cateſby, that it is about the bigneſs of a middle ſized ox. The ſame account of their ſize has been given me by many who have ſeen them. But Monſ. Daubenton ſays that the Renne of Europe is but about the ſize of a Red-deer. The Weſel is larger in America than in Europe, as may be ſeen by comparing its dimenſions as reported by Monſieur Daubenton and Kalm. The latter tells us that the Lynx badger, Red-fox, and Flying ſquirrel, are the *ſame* in America as in Europe: by which expreſſion I underſtand, they are the ſame in all material circumſtances, in ſize as well as others: for if they were ſmaller, they would differ from the European. Our grey fox is, by Cateſby's account, little different in ſize and ſhape from the European fox. I preſume he means the red fox of Europe, as does Kalm, where he ſays that in ſize 'they do not quite come up to our foxes.' For, proceeding next to the red fox of America, he ſays 'they are entirely the ſame with the European ſort.' Which ſhews he had in view one European ſort only, which was the red. So that the reſult of their teſtimony is, that the American grey fox is ſomewhat leſs than the European red; which is equally true of the grey fox of Europe, as may be ſeen by comparing the meaſures of the Count de Buffon and Monſieur Daubenton. The white bear of America is as large as that of Europe. The bones of the Mammoth which have been found in America, are as large as thoſe found in the old world. It may be aſked, why I inſert the Mammoth, as if it ſtill exiſted? I

* It is ſaid, that this animal is ſeldom ſeen above 30 miles from ſhore, or beyond the 56th degree of latitude. The interjacent iſlands between Aſia and America admit his paſſing from one continent ro the other without exceeding theſe bounds. And, in fact, travellers tell us that theſe iſlands are places of principal reſort for them, and eſpecially in the ſeaſon of bringing forth their young.

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aſk in return, why I ſhould omit it, as if it did not exiſt? Such is the œconomy of nature, that no inſtance can be produced of her having permitted any one race of her animals to become extinct; of her having formed any link in her great work ſo weak as to be broken. To add to this the traditionary teſtimony of the Indians, that this animal ſtill exiſts in the northern and weſtern parts of America, would be adding the light of a taper to that of the meridian ſun. Thoſe parts ſtill remain in their aboriginal ſtate, unexplored and undiſturbed by us, or by others for us. He may as well exiſt there now, as he did formerly where we find his bones. If he be a carnivorous animal, as ſome anatomiſts have conjectured, and the Indians affirm, his early retirement may be accounted for from the general deſtruction of the wild game by the Indians, which commences in the firſt inſtant of their connection with us, for the purpoſe of purchaſing matchoats, hatchets, and fire locks, with their ſkins. There remain then the buffalo, red deer, fallow deer, wolf, roe, glutton, wild cat, monax, viſon, hedge hog, martin, and water rat, of the comparative ſizes of which we have not ſufficient teſtimony. It does not appear that Meſſrs. de Buffon and Daubenton have meaſured, weighed, or ſeen thoſe of America. It is ſaid of ſome of them, by ſome travellers, that they are ſmaller than the European. But who were theſe travellers? Have they not been men of a very different deſcription from thoſe who have laid open to us the other three quarters of the world? Was natural hiſtory the object of their travels? Did they meaſure or weigh the animals they ſpeak of? Or did they not judge of them by ſight, or perhaps even from report only? Were they acquainted with the animals of their own country, with which they undertake to compare them? Have they not been ſo ignorant as often to miſtake the ſpecies? A true anſwer to theſe queſtions would probably lighten their authority, ſo as to render it inſufficient for the foundation of an hypotheſis. How unripe we yet are for an accurate compariſon of the animals of the two countries, will appear from the work of Monſieur de Buffon. The Ideas we ſhould have formed of the ſizes of ſome animals, from the information he had received at his firſt publications concerning them, are very different from what his ſubſequent communications give us. And indeed his candour in this can never be too much praiſed. One ſentence of his book muſt do him immortal honor. 'J'aime autant une perſonne qui me releve d'une erreur, qu'une autre qui m'apprend une verité, parce qu'en effet une erreur corriggée eſt une verité.' He ſeems to have thought the Cabiai he firſt examined wanted little of its full growth. 'Il n'etoit pas encore tout-a-fait adulte.' Yet he weighed but 46½ ℔. and he found afterwards, that theſe animals, when full grown, weigh 100 ℔. He had ſuppoſed, from the examination of a jaguar, ſaid to be two years old, which weighed but 16 ℔. 12 oz. that when he ſhould have acquired his full growth, he would not be larger than a middle ſized dog. But a ſubſequent account raiſes his weight to 200 ℔. Further information will, doubtleſs, produce further corrections. The wonder is, not that there is yet ſomething in this great work to correct, but that there is ſo little. The reſult of this view then is, that of

of 26 quadrupeds, common to both countries, 7 are ſaid to be larger in America, 7 of equal ſize, and twelve not ſufficiently examined. So that the firſt table impeaches the firſt member of the aſſertion, that, of the animals common to both countries, the American are ſmalleſt, 'et cela ſans aucune exception.' It ſhews it not juſt, in all the latitude in which its author has advanced it, and probably not to ſuch a degree as to found a diſtinction between the two countries.

Proceeding to the ſecond table, which arranges the animals found in one of the two countries only, Monſ. de Buffon obſerves that the tapir, the elephant of America, is but of the ſize of a ſmall cow. To preſerve our compariſon, I will add that the wild boar, the elephant of Europe, is little more than half that ſize. I have made an elk with round or cylindrical horns, an animal of America, and peculiar to it; becauſe I have ſeen many of them myſelf, and more of their horns; and becauſe I can ſay, from the beſt information, that in Virginia, this kind of elk has abounded much, and ſtill exiſts in ſmaller numbers; and I could never learn that the palmated kind had been ſeen here at all. I ſuppoſe this confined to the more northern latitudes *. I have made our hare or

* The deſcriptions of Theodat, Denys and La Hontan, cited by Monſ. de Buffon, under the article Elan, authorize the ſuppoſition that the flat-horned elk is found in the northern parts of America. It has not however extended to our latitudes. On the other hand, I could never learn that the round horned elk has been ſeen further north than the Hudſon's river. This agrees with the former elk in its general character, being, like that, when compared with a deer, very much larger, its ears longer, broader, and thicker in proportion, its hair much longer, neck and tail ſhorter, having a dew-lap before the breaſt (caruncula gutturalis Linnaei) a white ſpot often, if not always, of a foot diameter, on the hinder part of the buttocks, round the tail; its gate a trot, and attended with a rattling of the hoofs; but diſtinguiſhed from that deciſively by its horns, which are not palmated, but round and pointed. This is the animal deſcribed by Cateſby, as the Cervus major Americanus, the Stag of America, le Cerf de l'Amerique. But it differs from the Cervus as totally, as does the palmated elk from the dama. And in fact it ſeems to ſtand in the ſame relation to the palmated elk, as the red deer does to the fallow. It has abounded in Virginia, has been ſeen, within my knowledge, on the eaſtern ſide of the Blue ridge, ſince the year 1765, is now common beyond thoſe mountains, has been often brought to us and tamed, and their horns are in the hands of many. I ſhould deſignate it as the 'Alces Americanus cornibus teretibus.' It were to be wiſhed that naturaliſts, who are acquainted with the Renne aad Elk of Europe, and who may hereafter viſit the northern parts of America, would examine well the animals called there by the names of grey and black mooſe, caribou, original, and elk. Monſ. de Buffon has done what could be done from the materials in his hands, towards clearing up the confuſion introduced by the looſe application of theſe names among the animals they are meant to deſignate. He reduces the whole to the Renne and flat-horned elk. From all the information I have been able to collect, I ſtrongly ſuſpect they will be found to cover three, if not four diſtinct ſpecies of animals. I have ſeen ſkins of a mooſe, and of the caribou: they differ more from each other, and from that of the round-horned elk, than I ever ſaw two ſkins differ, which belonged to different individuals of any wild ſpecies. Theſe differences are in the colour, length and coarſeneſs of the hair, and in the ſize, texture, and marks of the ſkin. Perhaps it will be found that there is 1. The mooſe, black and grey, the former being ſaid to be the male, and the latter the female. 2. The caribou or renne. 3. The flat-horned elk or original. 4. The round-horned elk. Should this laſt, though poſſeſſing ſo nearly the characters of the elk, be found to be the ſame with the Cerf d'Ardennes, or Brandhirtz of Germany, ſtill there will remain the three ſpecies firſt enumerated.

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rabbet peculiar, believing it to be different from both the European animals of thoſe denominations, and calling it therefore by its Aglonquin name, Whabus, to keep it diſtinct from theſe. Kalm is of the ſame opinion. I have enumerated the ſquirrels according to our own knowledge, derived from daily ſight of them, becauſe I am not able to reconcile with that the European appellations and deſcriptions. I have heard of other ſpecies, but they have never come within my own notice. Theſe, I think, are the only inſtances in which I have departed from the authority of Monſ. de Buffon in the conſtruction of this table. I take him for my ground-work, becauſe I think him the beſt informed of any naturaliſt who has ever written. The reſult is, that there are 18 quadrupeds peculiar to Europe; more than four times as many, to wit 74, peculiar to America; that the * firſt of theſe 74 weighs more than the whole column of Europeans; and conſequently this ſecond table diſproves the ſecond member of the aſſertion, that the animals peculiar to the new world are on a ſmaller ſcale, ſo far as that aſſertion relied on European animals for ſupport: and it is in full oppoſition to the theory which makes the animal volume to depend on the circumſtances of *heat* and *moiſture*.

The IIId. table comprehends thoſe quadrupeds only which are domeſtic in both countries. That ſome of theſe, in ſome parts of America, have become leſs than their original ſtock, is doubtleſs true; and the reaſon is very obvious. In a thinly peopled country, the ſpontaneous productions of the foreſts and waſte fields are ſufficient to ſupport indifferently the domeſtic animals of the farmer, with a very little aid from him in the ſevereſt and ſcarceſt ſeaſon. He therefore finds it more convenient to receive them from the hand of nature in that indifferent ſtate, than to keep up their ſize by a care and nouriſhment which would coſt him much labour. If, on his low fare, theſe animals dwindle, it is no more than they do in thoſe parts of Europe where the poverty of the ſoil, or poverty of the owner, reduces them to the ſame ſcanty ſubſiſtance. It is the uniform effect of one and the ſame cauſe, whether acting on this or that ſide of the globe. It would be erring therefore againſt that rule of philoſopy, which teaches us to aſcribe like effects to like cauſes, ſhould we impute this diminution of ſize in America to any imbecility or want of uniformity in the operations of nature. It may be affirmed with truth, that in thoſe countries, and with thoſe individuals of America, where neceſſity or curioſity has produced equal attention as in Europe to the nouriſhment of animals, the horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs of the one continent are as large as thoſe of the other. There are particular inſtances, well atteſted, where individuals of this country have imported good breeders from England, and have improved their ſize by care, in

* The Tapir is the largeſt of the animals peculiar to America. I collect his weight thus. Monſ. de Buffon ſays, XXIII. 274. that he is of the ſize of a Zebu, or a ſmall cow. He gives us the meaſures of a Zebu, ib. 94. as taken by himſelf, viz. 5 feet 7 inches from the muzzle to the root of the tail, and 5 feet 1 inch circumference behind the fore legs. A bull, meaſuring in the ſame way 6 feet 9 inches and 5 feet 2 inches, weighed 600 lb. VIII. 153. The Zebu then, and of courſe the Tapir, would weigh about 500 lb. But one individual of every ſpecies of European peculiars would probably weigh leſs than 400 lb. Theſe are French meaſures and weights.

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the courſe of ſome years. To make a fair compariſon between the two countries, it will not anſwer to bring together animals of what might be deemed the middle or ordinary ſize of their ſpecies; becauſe an error in judging of that middle or ordinary ſize would vary the reſult of the compariſon. Thus Monſ. Daubenton conſiders a horſe of 4 feet 5 inches high and 400 ℔. weight French, equal to 4 feet 8.6 inches and 436 ℔. Engliſh, as a middle-ſized horſe. Such a one is deemed a ſmall horſe in America. The extremes muſt therefore be reſorted to. The ſame anatomiſt diſſected a horſe of 5 feet 9 inches height, French meaſure, equal to 6 feet 1.7 Engliſh. This is near ſix inches higher than any horſe I have ſeen: and could it be ſuppoſed that I had ſeen the largeſt horſes in America, the concluſion would be, that ours have diminiſhed, or that we have bred from a ſmaller ſtock. In Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, where the climate is favourable to the production of graſs, bullocks have been ſlaughtered which weighed 2500, 2200, and 2100 ℔. nett; and thoſe of 1800 ℔. have been frequent. I have ſeen a * hog weigh 1050 ℔. after the blood, bowels and hair had been taken from him. Before he was killed an attempt was made to weigh him with a pair of ſteel-yards, graduated to 1200 ℔. but he weighed more. Yet this hog was probably not within fifty generations of the European ſtock. I am well informed of another which weighed 1100 ℔. groſs. Aſſes have been ſtill more neglected than any other domeſtic animal in America. They are neither fed nor houſed in the moſt rigorous ſeaſon of the year. Yet they are larger than thoſe meaſured by Monſ. Daubenton, of 3 feet $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 3 feet 4 inches, and 3 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the latter weighing only 215.8 ℔. Theſe ſizes, I ſuppoſe, have been produced by the ſame negligence in Europe, which has produced a like diminution here.—— Where care has been taken of them on that ſide of the water, they have been raiſed to a ſize bordering on that of the horſe; not by the *heat* and *dryneſs* of the climate, but by good food and ſhelter. Goats have been alſo much neglected in America. Yet they are very prolific here, bearing twice or three times a year, and from one to five kids at a birth. Monſ. de Buffon has been ſenſible of a difference in this circumſtance in favour of America. But what are their greateſt weights I cannot ſay. A large ſheep here weighs 100 ℔. I obſerve Monſ. Daubenton calls a ram of 62 ℔. one of the middle ſize. But to ſay what are the extremes of growth in theſe and the other domeſtic animals of America, would require information of which no one individual is poſſeſſed. The weights actually known and ſtated in the third table preceding will ſuffice to ſhew that we may conclude, on probable grounds, that, with equal food and care, the climate of America will preſerve the races of domeſtic animals as large as the European ſtock from which they are derived; and conſequently that the third member of Monſ. de Buffon's aſſertion, that the domeſtic animals are ſubject to degeneration from the climate of America, is as probably wrong as the firſt and ſecond were certainly ſo.

* In Williamſburgh, April, 1769.

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That the laſt part of it is erroneous, which affirms that the ſpecies of American quadrupeds are comparatively few, is evident from the tables taken altogether. By theſe it appears that there are an hundred ſpecies aboriginal of America. Monſ. de Buffon ſuppoſes about double that number exiſting on the whole earth. Of theſe Europe, Aſia and Africa furniſh ſuppoſe 126; that is, the 26 common to Europe and America, and about 100 which are not in America at all. The American ſpecies then are to thoſe of the reſt of the earth, as 100 to 126, or 4 to 5. But the reſidue of the earth being double the extent of America, the exact proportion would have been but as 4 to 8.

OF DREAMING.

From Dr. BEATTIE'S *Diſſertations, Moral and Critical.*

[*Continued from Page* 363, *and now concluded.*]

7. IT was remarked, that ſome men dream more, and others leſs; and ſome perhaps, though theſe are few, not at all. This cannot be fully accounted for, from the different degrees of health which different men enjoy, nor from their different ways of life; although theſe, and the like peculiarities, may no doubt have influence. Perſons, who think much, and take little bodily exerciſe, will perhaps be found to be the greateſt dreamers; eſpecially, if their imagination be active, and their nervous ſyſtem very delicate: which laſt is too common an infirmity among men of learning. The ſleep of the labouring man is ſweet and ſound; and his dreams he ſeldom remembers. For his mental faculties are not much employed, his nerves are firm, and the ſphere of his imagination is narrow.

As nature does nothing in vain, is it not probable, that to the conſtitutions of ſome people dreaming may be more neceſſary, as a mental recreation, than to thoſe of others? To meditate continually on the ſame ſet of diſagreeable objects, is hurtful to health, and may be fatal to reaſon: and when one is afflicted with low ſpirits, which often proceed from this very cauſe, the phyſicians never fail to recommend amuſements, company, travelling, ſea-voyages, and other expedients, for leading the mind out of its old gloomy track, refreſhing it with new ideas, and forcing it to exert itſelf in a new direction, and with unuſual energy.

Go, ſoft enthuſiaſt, quit the cypreſs groves,
Nor to the rivulet's lonely moanings tune
Thy ſad complaint. Go, ſeek the chearful haunts
Of men, and mingle with the buſtling crowd.
Lay ſchemes for wealth, or power, or fame, the wiſh
Of nobler minds, and puſh them night and day.
Or join the caravan, in queſt of ſcenes,
New to the eye, and ſhifting every hour,
Beyond the Alps, beyond the Appennines,
Or more adventurous, ruſh into the field
Where war grows hot, and raging thro' the ſky

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The lofty trumpet ſwells the maddening ſoul;
And, in the hardy camp, and toilſome march,
Forget all ſofter, and leſs manly cares *.

They, therefore, who think more than others, may have more need than others have, of that amuſement and variety, which is produced by dreaming.

Certain it is, that dreams are often a relief to thoſe, who are in perplexity, or who have long been ruminating upon diſagreeable things, or upon any one ſet of ideas which they cannot eaſily get rid of. Nor is it neceſſary in order to effect this, that a dream ſhould in itſelf be pleaſing. Scenes of difficulty, and even of danger, are, as we have ſeen, recommended to the patient oppreſſed with melancholy: and if a dream ſhall only give a new impulſe, even for a ſhort time, to the mind of ſuch a perſon, it may do him an important ſervice, however diſagreeable in itſelf. Rarely, indeed, are they happy in their dreams, whoſe faculties are worn out with much thinking.

8. We are warranted by authentic hiſtory to believe, that dreams have given information of future events. Hence weak people infer, that they always were, or ſtill may be, prophetical. But nothing is more abſurd. Becauſe in ancient times there were prophets, and holy men, ſhall I therefore conclude, that I am a ſaint, or a prophet? Becauſe the Deity has been pleaſed to reveal himſelf, in an extraordinary manner, to ſome perſons ſet apart by him for extraordinary purpoſes, ſhall I therefore imagine, that he will reveal to me the trifling occurrences of my life, a few days before they happen? He has in great mercy concealed from us the knowledge of what is to come; except ſo far as it was neceſſary to us, and could not be made out by human reaſon. For man, acquainted with futurity, would be both uſeleſs and miſerable. To him all curioſity and enterpriſe would be at an end, and all hope extinguiſhed; future evils would torment him before they came; and future good, by being anticipated, would loſe every charm that ſurpriſe and novelty confer upon it. And he would ſit down motionleſs and ſtupid, in expectation of evil, which he knew he could not avoid, and of good, which would give riſe neither to activity, nor to deſire. An oyſter, endowed with ſight and hearing, conſciouſneſs and reaſon, would not be a more wretched creature. Even when God has foretold future events by his prophets, he has generally delivered the prophecy in terms that could not be fully underſtood, till after it was accompliſhed: for otherwiſe it muſt have interfered with the principles of human action, and with the ordinary courſe of human affairs.

Is it not ſtrange, if dreams are prophetical, that, after the experience of ſo many ages, we ſhould never have found out any rational way of expounding them? And if ſome are prophetical, but not all, is it not ſtrange, that every ſpecies of dream ſhould be equally familiar to good men, and to bad? For of each character, there are ſome ſuperſtitious people who believe in dreams, and ſome more rational who do not. To ſay, that dreams are of divine original, implies (as Ariſtotle has well obſerved) many abſurdities, and this, among others

* Armſtrong.

that it is not to the wiſeſt and beſt men they are ſent, but to all indiſcriminately *.

The rules, by which the vulgar pretend to interpret dreams, are too ridiculous to be mentioned. They are indeed ſuch, as may make almoſt any dream prophetical of any event. If a dream and a ſubſequent occurrence be the ſame or ſimilar, then they believe that the dream foretold it; if totally different, and even contrary, they ſtill believe that the dream foretold it.

That there may occaſionally be a coincidence of a dream with a future event, is nothing more than one has reaſon to expect from the revolution of chances. It would indeed be wonderful, conſidering the variety of our thoughts in ſleep, and that they all bear ſome analogy to the affairs of life, if this did never happen. But there is nothing more extraordinary in it, than that an idiot ſhould ſometimes ſpeak to the purpoſe, or an irregular clock once or twice a year point to the right hour. The ſame coincidence of a reality with a previous imagination is obſervable when we are awake; as when a friend, whom we did not expect, happens to come in view the very moment we were thinking or ſpeaking of him; a thing ſo common, that both in Latin, and in Engliſh, it may be expreſſed by a proverb.

9. My next remark is, that dreams depend in part on the ſtate of the air. That, which has power over the paſſions, may reaſonably be preſumed to have power over the thoughts of men. For the thoughts, that occur to a mind actuated by any paſſion, are always congenial to that paſſion, and tend to encourage it. Now, moſt people experimentally know, how effectual in producing joy and hope, are pure ſkies and ſunſhine; and that a long continuance of dark weather brings on ſolicitude and melancholy. This is particularly the caſe with thoſe perſons, whoſe nervous ſyſtem has been weakened by a ſedentary life, and much thinking; and they, as I hinted formerly, are moſt ſubject to troubleſome dreams. If the external air can affect the motions of ſo heavy a ſubſtance as mercury, in the tube of the barometer; we need not wonder, that it ſhould affect thoſe finer fluids, that circulate through the human body. And if our paſſions and thoughts, when we are awake, may be variouſly modified by the conſiſtency, defect, or redundance of theſe fluids, and by the ſtate of the tubes through which they circulate; need we wonder, that the ſame thing ſhould happen in ſleep, when our ideas, diſengaged from the controul of reaſon, may be ſuppoſed to be more obſequious to material impulſe? When the air is loaded with groſs vapour, dreams are generally diſagreeable to perſons of a delicate conſtitution.

If then our thoughts in ſleep may receive form and colour from any circumſtances; from the general ſtate of our health, from the preſent ſtate of the ſtomach and fluids, from the temperature of the air, from the tenor of our thoughts through the day, and from the poſition of outward objects operating upon our organs of ſenſe; need we be ſurpriſed at the variety of our dreams? and when any uncommon or diſagreeable one occurs, is it not more rational to refer it to one or

* Ariſtot. de Divinatione per ſomnum. cap. 1.

other

other of thefe caufes, than to terrify ourfelves with a foolifh conceit, that it is fupernatural, and betokens calamity? How often during the day, do thoughts arife, that we cannot account for, as uncommon perhaps, and incongruous, as thofe which make up our dreams!

Once, after riding thirty miles in a high wind, I remember to have paffed part of a night in dreams, that were beyond defcription terrible: infomuch that I at laft found it expedient to keep myfelf awake, that I might no more be tormented with them. Had I been fuperftitious, I fhould have thought that fome difafter was impending. But it occurred to me, that the ftormy weather I had encountered the preceding day might be the occafion of thofe horrors: and I have fince in fome medical book, met with a remark to juftify the conjecture. A very flight caufe may check that infenfible perfpiration, which is fo needful to health: and when this happens, we cannot expect that our dreams fhould be fo eafy, as at other times. Let no one, then, be alarmed at an uncommon dream. It is probably nothing more than a fymptom of a trifling bodily diforder: and, if fo, it has no more to do with futurity, nor is one whit more fupernatural, than a cut finger, or a pang of the tooth-ach.

10. Concerning the opinion, which fome have entertained, that our dreams are fuggefted by invifible beings; I fhall only fay, that I think it very improbable. For, firft, I fee no reafon for believing, that the Deity would employ "millions "of fpiritual creatures" in fuch an office, as that of prompting our ordinary dreams. Secondly, I cannot conceive, how thofe creatures fhould be affected, in fuch an operation, by the external air, or by the ftate of our health, which are known to have great influence on our thoughts, both in fleep, and when we are awake. And, thirdly, from what we know of the rapidity of fancy when awake, we need not fuppofe any foreign impulfe requifite to produce the various phænomena of dreaming; as the foul feems to poffefs in herfelf powers fufficient for that purpofe. Fever, melancholy, and many other difeafes, give a wildnefs to the thoughts of waking men, equal, or even fuperior, to what happens in fleep. If the agency of unfeen beings is not fuppofed to produce the firft; why fhould we have recourfe to it, in order to account for the laft?—But it is urged, that in fleep, the foul is paffive, and haunted by vifions, which fhe would gladly get rid of, if fhe could. And it may be urged in anfwer, for it is not lefs true, that perfons afflicted with anxiety and melancholy too often find, to their fad experience, that their foul is almoft equally paffive, when they are awake; for that they are, even then, haunted with tormenting thoughts, from which all their powers of reafon, all the exertions of their will, and all the exhortations of their friends, cannot effectually relieve them.

To conclude: Providence certainly fuperintends, the affairs of men; and often, we know not how often, interpofes for our prefervation. It would, therefore, be prefumptuous to affirm, that fupernatural cautions, in regard to futurity, are never communicated in dreams. It is the defign of thefe remarks, not to contradict any authentic experience, or hiftorical fact; but only to fhew, that dreams may proceed

ceed from a variety of caufes, which have nothing fupernatural in them: and that, though we are not much acquainted with the nature of this wonderful mode of perception, we know enough of it to fee, that it is not ufelefs, or fuperfluous, but may, on the contrary, anfwer fome purpofes of great importance to our welfare, both in foul and in body.

Defcription of a Candle-Cafe, *invented by* F. H. *Efquire.*

THE defign of this little machine is to fcreen the flame of a candle from being flaired by the wind in fummer, or drawn by the current of air towards the chimney, in winter. The flame of a candle is at all times much agitated by the air. Every perfon muft have obferved, in reading or writing by candle-light, that the light will fometimes acquire a rapid, vibratory motion, which occafions the letters on the book or paper to appear and difappear in quick fucceffion. This twinkling is fo painful to the eye that the perfon is frequently obliged to look from the book or paper for a moment, or ftroke his eyes with his hand. The fenfation is very difagreeable and painful, and no wonder, when it is confidered, that the iris of the eye contracts and dilates in correfpondence with every motion of the flame. The machine I have contrived fhields the flame from the undulations of the air, and caufes it to burn with a fteady and uniform light.—Fig. 1. in the annexed plate reprefents this machine faftened by fcrews to a common candle-ftick.—A. the candle-ftick, B two femicircular plates of brafs, which embrace the top of the candle-ftick; thefe are furnifhed with cheeks on each fide, which are drawn together tight, by means of the fcrews C C, and thereby the machine is firmly fixed to the candle-ftick, and may be removed at pleafure by taking out the fcrews. See thefe plates reprefented feparate at Z. One of the femicircular plates has an arm D, connected with a crotchet E E; in the two ends of this crotchet there are fquare holes for the reception of the long fquare wire F. The fquare wire F flips eafily up and down in thefe holes, and in order that it may ftand fupported in all pofitions, and flip up and down with a uniform friction, there is a fmall piece of watch fpring G, rivetted to the middle of the crotchet, and preffing with its two ends againft the long fquare wire. H is an arm fixed to the long wire, bearing a fmall ring I, this ring is a little larger than a common candle, and its ufe is to keep the candle upright, and prevent its falling againft the glafs cafe, hereafter mentioned, if it fhould be too loofe in the candle ftick, or not fet perpendicular. K is another arm fixed to the top of the long wire, and bearing a ring L, larger than the one juft mentioned. This ring is for the reception and fupport of the glafs M, which covers the flame of the candle, fcreens it from the common air, and makes it burn with a fteady and uniform light. The glafs M is one of thofe ufed in the new patent-lamps, it is a tube open at both ends, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and near 4 inches long—and has a rim at the top, by which it hangs on the ring L. As the

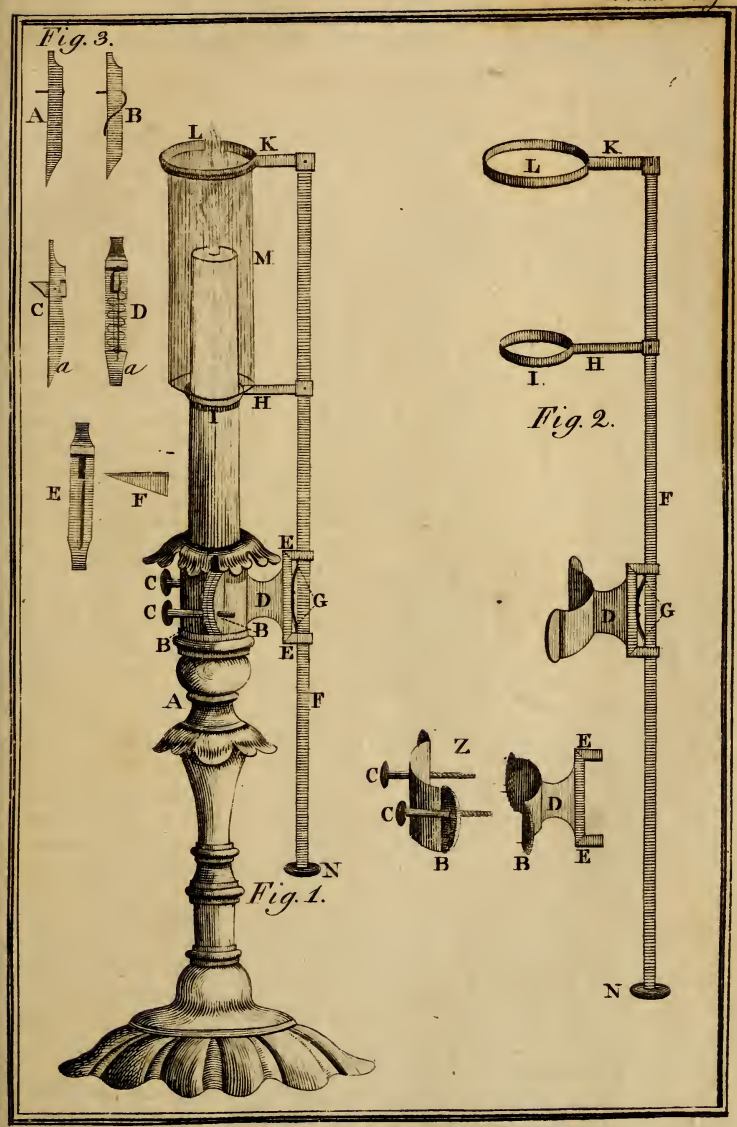
Fig. 3.
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Fig. 1.
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Fig. 2.
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D
B
E

the candle waſtes, the glaſs muſt be ſlipped down; or if it ſhould want to be ſnuffed it may be raiſed, or lowered by means of the knob N, ſo as to expoſe the wick and flame for that purpoſe. Fig. 2, repreſents the machine detached from the candle-ſtick, and without the glaſs. In this the ſame letters of reference are put to the correſponding parts.

Deſcription of an improved Method of tonguing *a* HARPSICHORD, *or* SPINNET. *By* F. H. *Eſquire.*

THE ſtrings of a harpſichord are made to vibrate by the impulſe of ſmall pieces of a crow quill; theſe, from the manner in which they are applied, are compelled to perform their office to ſuch diſadvantage, that many become weak, and fail with a little uſe, and what is called the *touch* of the inſtrument becomes thereby unequal and diſagreeable, both to the performer and hearer. I attempted two or three years ago to remedy this imperfection. My firſt idea was to encreaſe the length of the quill, ſo as to make it act more like a ſpring, but the horizontal length of the quill, cannot by the conſtruction of the inſtrument, be more than about one quarter of an inch; I effected my purpoſe, however, by mounting the quill in the manner repreſented in the plate, B. fig. 3, by this means the ſpring of the quill was advantageouſly encreaſed, without encreaſing its horizontal length.

But it was objected, that the quill being thus forcibly bent, was apt to ſpring back, in ſome inſtances, ſo that not only the point of the quill became too ſhort to reach the ſtring it ſhould ſtrike, but the curved part would interfere with the ſtring next behind it. And although this inconvenience was rather a fault in the execution, than in the deſign, yet the project was not adopted, becauſe of the uncertainty.

My next device was, to throw aſide the quills altogether, and taking hard and well ſeaſoned ſole-leather, I cut therefrom the intended tongues, which I mounted on ſprings, as at C and D. This contrivance ſeemed to anſwer very well, the tone produced was full and noble, the touch not diſagreeable, and promiſed permanency, becauſe the elaſticity required is not in the tongue which gives the ſtroke, but in the zig-zag wire-ſpring, which, if properly annealed, will not be likely to fail.

The objections to this deſign were, that the touch was not ſo lively and agreeable as that of the common quill; but principally that the machinery was too complex and delicate for general uſe.

Both theſe contrivances are fully deſcribed in the ſecond volume of the Tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society of Philadelphia.

Not diſcouraged by theſe diſappointments, I have again endeavoured to attain the object I had in view, and flatter myſelf that I have now fully ſucceeded.

The deſideratum is a ſubſtance to ſupply the place of the crow quill, ſufficiently elaſtic for the purpoſe to afford a brilliant and eaſy touch, to draw from the ſtring a full and agreeable tone, and to be permanent in itſelf, and applied with as much eaſe and ſimplicity as the quill.

After many fruitleſs experiments I have

I have found the following conſtruction to anſwer all the purpoſes required.

I took what is called *velvet cork*, of the very beſt kind, perfectly free from dolts, cracks or blemiſhes, I cut this cork into plates about one quarter of an inch thick, and glued upon them thin and well poliſhed leather; from this I cut the tongues, and fixed them tight in mortices cut in the palates, in the ſame manner and with the ſame eaſe that the common quill is fixed in the little hole punched for its reception. The tongue thus fixed muſt be ſlanted off underneath, from the point where it muſt be very thin to the root, where it will be thickeſt, and then nibbed like a pen, to the proper length, and the touch may be eaſily and nicely adjuſted by ſhaving away more of the cork from underneath, with a ſharp pen-knife, or fine file.

REMARKS.

1. The Cork (as was before obſerved) muſt be of the kind called *velvet cork*, of an elaſtic ſubſtance, and perfectly free from imperfections of any kind.

2. The Leather ſhould be thin, well ſtretched, and of a poliſhed ſurface—that which I uſed was ſtripped from the cover of a bound book, which anſwered very well, after I had well ſcraped and waſhed its under ſurface.

3. The Paste or Glue. In my firſt experiment I made common glue, pretty thin, and with this glued the leather to the cork—but found afterwards, when the weather became very dry and froſty, that the touch was harſh and diſagreeable—becauſe glue, in dry and froſty weather, becomes as hard as horn. I have obviated this inconvenience by diſſolving a little iſinglaſs, or fiſh-glue in hot water, and with this and ſome flour made a moderately thin paſte, in the common way, and with this I paſted the leather on the cork, putting the plates under a preſs, till the paſte was dry.

4. In cutting the tongues from theſe plates of cork, faced with leather—care muſt be taken that the grain of the cork ſhall run lengthways, from end to end, and not acroſs the tongue—the reaſon is obvious.

I have found theſe tongues to anſwer every requiſite. The cork is ſufficiently elaſtic for the ſervice it is to perform, and affords a lively and pleaſant touch. The poliſhed leather forms a moſt agreeable ſurface of contact with the metal ſtring, and ſhields the cork, which would otherwiſe ſoon be cut thro' by the ſtring. The tone produced is full and very pure—being perfectly free from that clicking, jingling noiſe which the ſtrokes of a common quill unavoidably produces, and which has been juſtly complained of in the beſt harpſichords. And laſtly, the tongue thus prepared will be durable, if I may judge from the experience of even or eight months almoſt daily uſe—very few having failed in that time, except in inſtances where either there was ſome imperfection in the cork, or the grain lay a-croſs and not the lengthway of the tongue—and when this happens nothing is eaſier than to cut and ſhape a new tongue from your plate of cork and leather, which may be fitted in the mortice, and adjuſted in as little time as a common quill, and with as little trouble.

Harpſichords or ſpinnets quilled in the uſual way, may be furniſhed in the manner now recommended, with great facility, and at a trifling expence—nothing more is neceſſary than to diſmount the palates (commonly called the tongues) from the jacks

jacks—take away the quills and cut mortices of a ſuitable ſize—the little hole in which the quill had been fixed, ſerving for the upper limit of the mortice—and then furniſh the palate with the tongue of cork, faced with leather as above directed.

Explanation of the figures.

Fig. 2. A. a profile of the palate, (commonly called the tongue) furniſhed with a piece of crow quill, in the uſual way.

B. The palate with the quill, fixed according to my firſt deſign.

C. A profile and D. a back view of the palate, with a tongue of ſole leather moveable on a pin, and governed by a zig-zag ſpring of fine wire, faſtened by one end to the root of the tongue, and by the other to a ſmall ſtaple, drove into the palate at (*a*).

E. A front view of the palate, with a mortice cut thro' for the reception of the tongue F, in the manner now recommended.

A new Method of expelling thoſe noxious Vapours, called Damps, from Wells, or other confined Places, by EBENEZER ROBINSON. *Read before the American Philoſophical Society.*

IN Hall and Sellers's paper of the 2d of Auguſt, 1786, I publiſhed ſome account of a machine for cleanſing my well from that foul air, commonly called damps; if any thing of the kind hath heretofore been in practice it is entirely unknown to me; as I have not been very particular in pointing out the different appearances of the vapour, its height from the ſurface, its difference between night and day, and its ſtrength according to the weather; I ſhall now endeavour to be more explicit.

In firſt opening the ground, we dug about five feet through made-ground, then came to a yellow loam, which ran about ſeven feet deep, then a ſtratum of mixed gravel and clay for about three feet, and from that into a looſe gravel; after digging about three feet into this gravel, the man began to complain of a diſagreeable ſmell, and in a little while after deſired to be hoiſted up; at his firſt appearance his face and lips were of a bluiſh colour, with large drops of ſweat; I then began to ſuſpect things were not well, and aſked him how he felt; he told me he ſmelt a ſulphurous ſmell, and obſerved a ſweetiſh taſte and dryneſs at the root of his mouth; I then deſired another to go down in his room, and he ſtaid down about half an hour, and aſked to be hoiſted up; in his face he looked much like the other man, only with this additional feeling as if a hoop was bound tight round his head; as there were three of them, I deſired the other to go down, and after he had been there as long, he called to come up, and his appearance and complaints were the ſame as the others. I then got a candle and lowered it down, and found a damp, tho' not ſo ſtrong as to put it out at once; but in a ſhort ſpace of time it went quite out. I then began to be very uneaſy, leſt any accident ſhould happen to either of the men. We then proceeded, if poſſible, to correct the damp, by throwing

throwing down a large quantity of cold water, which had ſome good effect; I then deſired the men to take every opportuuity of advantage, by going down and ſending up one dozen buckets of earth as quick as he could, and then relieved by another, and ſo on from twelve to ten, from ten to ſix, till at laſt the damp grew ſo ſtrong, that the man that went down laſt could not ſtay to fill one bucket, but as ſoon as down called to come up, and even began to clime the rope. I then gave over doing any more. By this time we had got about thirty feet deep, when the water made its appearance, and with it the damps much ſtronger; we then thought of lowering a quantity of ſtone lime, wetting it in the bucket before we let it down; but after it began to ſlack we met with another difficulty, the well being filled with ſmoke from the lime, which roſe juſt as high as the damps roſe, which at that time, I think, were about eight feet from the ſurface of the ground. In order to rid the well of that ſmoke, which appeared like a thick cloud, I got an umbrella, with a ſtring to the handle, ſo as to let it be drawn up and down freely, which by that means broke the ſurface of the ſmoke, and then diſcharged itſelf at the mouth of the well, which proved to be a tedious piece of work; however by a ſteady application we cleared it all out. We then lowered a candle, and to our great mortification found all we had been doing anſwered no good purpoſe, for the candle as ſoon as it came to the place to which the ſmoke had riſen, went out, as if dipped into a tub of water. We then ſeemed to be almoſt out of hopes of completing the well before winter; we gave over the attempt, and ſhut it up for ſome time. I have this obſervation to make; about ten o'clock that evening I lowered a candle and found it not to go out till within twelve feet of the bottom of the well, for which I am at a loſs to account, unleſs it is that the weight of the atmoſphere is heavier in the night than the day, and preſſes down the vapour; in order to be more fully ſatisfied of its riſe and fall, I got up about three o'clock in the morning, tried the candle again, and to my ſurprize found the candle to burn almoſt to the bottom. If the workmen had been there, I believe they might have gone down. I then tried it after ſun-riſe, and found it had roſe ſeveral feet, by one o'clock found it higher than ever it had been. This I tried repeatedly, and always found this difference between night and day as to the height of the vapours. Another obſervation I made, which was their riſing higher and ſtronger in cloudy, ſultry weather, than when the air was clear and ſerene. This I am not able to account for unleſs the air is lighter than when more clear, which is ſaid to be the caſe. My next attempt was with fire, I got ſome arms full of light ſhavings, and placing them lightly in the well-bucket, which was large, ſet them on fire near the ſurface of the foul air, if it may be ſo termed, thinking to conſume its ſurface gradually, and ſo work down; this, though a very tedious operation, deſtroyed it ſo that I could hear the ſhavings blazing when the bucket reſted on the bottom of the well. I then began to be in hopes I ſhould be able to conquer the damps and finiſh my well; but the next difficulty was to clear the well of that vaſt quantity of ſmoke which it then contained, which no way could be effected but by the umbrella; but the

Mounts

the ſmoke was no ſooner cleared away than the damp returned ſo ſtrong as not to be bore with. My ſpirits then, after trying ſo many things, began to fail as to the finiſhing my well, and I then ſhut it up again, not knowing what more to do; ſome few days after, meeting with an apothecary of my acquaintance, and relating to him the difficulty I had met with, he told me he could make what is called dephlogiſticated air, which, beyond any doubt with him, would deſtroy all thoſe pernicious vapours, let them be of whatſoever nature they may be. I then began to place ſome confidence in what he ſaid he could do, though quite unacquainted with the proceſs, which was to prepare a coal-fire in the well-bucket; this I did much to his liking; he then dropt a quantity of nitre into the fire, after its exploſion was repeated ſeveral times, he deſired the bucket might be hoiſted up, making no manner of doubt but that the damps were entirely deſtroyed. We then proceeded to lower the candle, but to my great diſappointment, found all we had done to anſwer no purpoſe; the candle when let down about ſeven feet went out at once, to the great diſappointment of my friend and myſelf. I then knew not what alternative to fall on, as ſuppoſing all had been done that could be tho't probable, and that the well muſt be left unfiniſhed 'till cold weather. I then ſhut it up as ſuppoſing no more could be done; but as it was within 4 feet of the gable end of my houſe, which might be greatly damaged ſhould it cave in, I did not chuſe to riſk it, but began to think of ſome more powerful means than had as yet been tried, and as we are never more capable than when we are moſt put to it, I began to conſider how I ſhould convey a large quantity of freſh air from the top to the bottom of the well, being certain if that could be done, the foul muſt give way to the pure air. For this purpoſe I procured an hoſe belonging to one of the fire-engines, and a pair of ſmith's bellows, fixed in a wooden frame; I faſtened one end of the hoſe to the nozzle of the bellows ſo tight that no air ſhould be loſt, and let the other end down, within one foot of the bottom of the well, then about thirty feet deep. I then began to blow in, and in about half an hour lowered the candle, and found to my great ſatisfaction that it burnt clear at the bottom; whereas before it would not burn but a little ways from the top. We then went to work, and without any more difficulty finiſhed the well; and as I have recommended this in a former publication, I now give my reaſons for its great utility: we often ſee in this city wells open, and laying ſometimes for weeks, in order to give them air from the top, and at laſt finiſhed in a very ſlighty manner, for want of venturing down, and oftentimes what is moſt wanting, is left undone; which is cleanſing the well of that filth which is a great cauſe of the complaint of bad water in this city. I have now given every particular reſpecting this experiment, and wiſh that further trials may evince its utility.

Account of ſome Remains of ancient Works, on the Muſkingum, with a Plan of theſe Works. By J. Heart, *Capt. in the firſt American regiment.*

THE incloſed is a plan of the remains of ſome ancient works, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Muſkingum, at about half a mile from its junction with the river Ohio. They conſiſt of No. 1. which, for diſtinction's

Plan of the Remains of some Ancient Works on the Muskingum
by Jonª Heart Captn 1st Inftrn Regt

the ſmoke was no ſooner cleared away than the damp returned ſo ſtrong as not to be bore with. My ſpirits then, after trying ſo many things, began to fail as to the finiſhing my well, and I then ſhut it up again, not knowing what more to do; ſome few days after, meeting with an apothecary of my acquaintance, and relating to him the difficulty I had met with, he told me he could make what is called dephlogiſticated air, which, beyond any doubt with him, would deſtroy all thoſe pernicious vapours, let them be of whatſoever nature they may be. I then began to place ſome confidence in what he ſaid he could do, though quite unacquainted with the proceſs, which was to prepare a coal-fire in the well-bucket; this I did much to his liking; he then dropt a quantity of nitre into the fire, after its exploſion was repeated ſeveral times, he deſired the bucket might be hoiſted up, making no manner of doubt but that the damps were entirely deſtroyed. We then proceeded to lower the candle, but to my great diſappointment, found all we had done to anſwer no purpoſe; the candle when let down about ſeven feet went out at once, to the great diſappointment of my friend and myſelf. I then knew not what alternative to fall on, as ſuppoſing all had been done that could be tho't probable, and that the well muſt be left unfiniſhed 'till cold weather. I then ſhut it up as ſuppoſing no more could be done; but as it was within 4 feet of the gable end of my houſe, which might be greatly damaged ſhould it cave in, I did not chuſe to riſk it, but began to think of ſome more powerful means than had as yet been tried, and as we are never more capable than when we are moſt put to it, I began to conſider how I ſhould convey a large quantity of freſh air from the top to the bottom of the well, being certain if that could be done, the foul muſt give way to the pure air. For this purpoſe I procured an hoſe belonging to one of the fire-engines, and a pair of ſmith's bellows, fixed in a wooden frame; I faſtened one end of the hoſe to the nozzle of the bellows ſo tight that no air ſhould be loſt, and let the other end down, within one foot of the bottom of the well, then about thirty feet deep. I then began to blow in, and in about half an hour lowered the candle, and found to my great ſatisfaction that it burnt clear at the bottom; whereas before it would not burn but a little ways from the top. We then went to work, and without any more difficulty finiſhed the well; and as I have recommended this in a former publication, I now give my reaſons for its great utility: we often ſee in this city wells open, and laying ſometimes for weeks, in order to give them air from the top, and at laſt finiſhed in a very ſlighty manner, for want of venturing down, and oftentimes what is moſt wanting, is left undone; which is cleanſing the well of that filth which is a great cauſe of the complaint of bad water in this city. I have now given every particular reſpecting this experiment, and wiſh that further trials may evince its utility.

Account of ſome Remains of ancient Works, on the Muſkingum, with a Plan of theſe Works. By J. Heart, *Capt. in the firſt American regiment.*

THE incloſed is a plan of the remains of ſome ancient works, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Muſkingum, at about half a mile from its junction with the river Ohio. They conſiſt of No. 1. which, for

 diſtinction's

diſtinction's ſake, we call the town. No. 2. the fortification, and No. 3. the pyramid, and ſome detached works.

The town is about one quarter of a mile ſquare, ſurrounded with a line of walls of earth, from ſix to ten feet high, and from twenty to forty feet thick, the walls on each ſide are divided into four nearly equal parts, by three openings in each, directly opoſite to each other, and openings alſo at each angle of the town; the openings in the center of the walls are the largeſt, particularly that on the ſide next to the Muſkingum, from which opening a covered way, 120 feet wide, leads by a gradual deſcent 120 yards to the low grounds, where it is probable the Muſkingum then run—this covered way is guarded on each ſide with walls, commencing at 20 yards diſtance from the walls of the town, and gradually become more elevated as the covert way deſcends, and near their termination towards the Muſkingum are 30 feet high, being nearly on a plane with the walls of the town; the covert way is ſloping from the center towards the walls, like the pavement of a ſtreet, as tho' there might have been canals all joining the walls, to carry the water from the town—at the north-weſt corner of the town is an oblong mount, 74 by 44 yards ſquare, and ſix feet high, the top a perfect plane, a regular aſcent leads to the top of it, at the center of each ſide, directly oppoſite each other, and in a line with the oppoſite openings in the walls of the oppoſite ſides of the town—near the ſouth-wall of the town is a ſimilar mount, 50 by 40 yards ſquare, with this difference only, that inſtead of an aſcent to go up, on the ſide next the wall of the town, is a hollow way 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet towards the center of the mount, and then a gradual aſcent to the plane of the top—a little back is a ſmall circular mount, with four ſmall caves at equal diſtances and oppoſite each other—at the ſouth-eaſt corner is alſo an oblong mount, 36 by 18 yards, but leſs conſpicuous—at the ſouth-weſt corner is a ſemi-circular parapet, guarding the opening with a circular mount on the parapet, oppoſite the angle of the town.

No. 2. The fortifications are alſo nearly ſquare, with openings only in the center of the oppoſite walls, and at the four angles, each opening is guarded with a circular mount 10 feet high, the openings on the eaſt and weſt ſides of the fortifications have two of thoſe mounts back of each other—between the town and fortifications are ſome large caves, mounts, graves, &c.

No. 3. The pyramid is a circular mount, a little oval, 50 feet high, 390 in circumference, ſurrounded with a ditch 5 feet deep, and 15 wide, a parapet outwards, 759 feet in circumference, an opening in the parapet towards the fortifications. There are other walls, mounts and caves leſs conſpicuous, and perhaps independent of thoſe particularly mentioned, might be conſidered as works of nature, but in connection with other parts are proof of art and deſign. The trees growing on the pyramid and different parts of the works are large, in ſome inſtances there are white oak trees of near four feet diameter, growing from a riſe of earth, evidently made by the decay of a more antient growth—the ſoil as well as the timber are the ſame in appearance in every part of the works, as in the common wilderneſs.—The graves mentioned between the town and

fortifications

fortifications are ſmall mounts of earth, from ſome of which human bones have been taken—in one were found bones in the natural poſition of a man, buried nearly eaſt and weſt, and a quantity of iſing-glaſs on his breaſt—in the other graves the bones were irregular, ſome calcined by fire, others only burnt to a certain degree, as to render them more durable; in others the mouldered bones retained their ſhape without any ſubſtance, others were partly rotten, and partly the remains of decayed bones—in moſt of the graves were found ſtones evidently burnt, pieces of charcoal, Indian arrows, and pieces of earthen ware, which appear to be a compoſition of ſhells and a cement.

Nothing is yet found which can lead to a diſcovery, when, or by whom thoſe works were conſtructed, or the deſign of the different parts; the accounts of Indians are irregular and inconſiſtent, and carry more fable than appearance of tradition—but the uniform regularity, and prodigious extent of the works, as well as their former height (if we may calculate from their preſent appearance, and their probable antiquity) are convincing proofs that they were conſtructed by a people not only numerous, but well acquainted with the art of fortification and defence, and added a beautiful uniformity to uſefulneſs in the conſtruction of every part.

Explanation of the Plate.

No. 1. The town *b*, *g*, *h*, mounts of earth *i*, *i*, *i*, &c. aſcents leading to the top of the mounts, *r*, a hollow way, leading alſo to the top of the mount, *l*, a circular mount with four caves, *m*, a ſemicircular parapet, with a circular mount at *m*, *p*, a covered way 120 feet wide, 120 yards long, with walls 30 feet high at *o*, *o*—*n*, a covered way.

No. 2. The fortifications.

No. 3. The pyramid, *a*, the parapet and ditch 759 feet in circumference, 5 feet deep, and 15 feet wide, with an opening at *r*,—*b*, a circular mount 50 feet high, and 390 feet in circumference; *e*, a ſemicircular redoubt, *d*, a ditch and parapet.

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

SIR,

The enclosed Enquiry was intended for one of the Winter *Months of your Magazine. As I presume your Publications will survive the ensuing Summer, and be read for many Winters to come, you are at Liberty to insert it in your next Number, provided you approve of it.*

May 13, 1787. A Customer.

An Enquiry into the Methods of preventing the painful and fatal Effects of Cold *upon the human Body.*

THE human body is ſo contrived that it receives an uneaſy ſenſation of cold when the mercury falls below 62° in Farenheit's Thermometer. This uneaſineſs is encreaſed in proportion as the mercury

cury defcends, 'till at laft the action of the cold becomes painful. It is a fingular quality in the animal body, that its heat is neither encreafed nor diminifhed by the ordinary temperature of the air. Heat guards againft its own ill effects by leffening, while cold guards againft its ill effects by encreafing the action of that caufe, or thofe caufes which generate heat in the animal body. But there are degrees of cold in many parts of the world, and fometimes in this climate which are too great to be overcome by the powers of the fyftem. It is the bufinefs of art to affift nature in thefe cafes, nor is it unworthy of philofophy to enquire into the manner in which the various means operate which have been contrived to counteract cold, and if poffible to enlarge and encreafe them.

The firft method I fhall mention is the frequent ufe of the cold bath. We need only appeal to the Indians of this country, who ufe the cold bath fo frequently for proofs of its ufefulnefs, in leffening the fenfibility of the fyftem. Perfons who have ufed it either to preferve, or to reftore health, have found that it rendered their fyftems lefs fenfible of the action of cold. Children are often fortified in this manner, and from the vigor it gives their folids become ever afterwards lefs liable to be affected with cold than thofe who have been brought up without it.

The fecond method is to wear loofe garments of fur or wool. Thefe fubftances are not warm in themfelves, but they tranfmit the heat of the body much flower than linen—cotton—or filk; for fire follows in fome meafure the fame laws that electricity does in paffing thro' many bodies with regard to its relative velocity.—Loofe garments were much ufed among the Romans, and continue to be worn in moft parts of Afia, as being cooleft in the fummer, and warmeft in winter. They are warm when made in this manner from their confining the perfpiration.—When this is carried off we have the fenfe of cold. Hence the reafon why the fame degrees of cold are perceived fo differently in a windy and in a calm day.

A third method of leffening the effects of cold has been faid to confift in avoiding heat as much as poffible, in order to *harden the body*, as it is called, againft the action of the cold. This opinion is univerfal, and the practice to which it has led is not much lefs fo. The heat is fuppofed to act by encreafing the fenfibility of the fyftem. But I think fome facts may be offered which tend to invalidate this opinion, and which will fhew it to be, in fome meafure, a vulgar error.

The Germans in this country fit conftantly in ftove rooms, in winter, where the heat is feldom lefs than from 86° to 90° and yet no people enjoy better health, or endure all the viciffitudes of our climate equal to them. The Weft Indians, we find, bear the cold of our winters much better than the natives of the ftate, notwithftanding they bring with them conftitutions which have always been inured to a heat feldom lefs than 66°. In Siberia, we are told, that the Ruffians ufe a kind of vapor-bath, twice a week, the heat of which is equal (from comparing Reaumur's to Farenheit's thermometer) to 112° of the latter's fcale, and plunge themfelves immediately afterwards in the fnow, or expofe themfelves to the cold. The ordinary heat of their ftove rooms is feldom lefs than 104° of Farenheit's, and yet they travel, march and work for many hours, and

and ſometimes for whole days, without going near a fire. The coldneſs of their climate may be conceived of when we add that the ground is entirely covered eight months of the year with ſnow.—— The water and the earth are ſometimes frozen above ten feet deep, and the mercury, for ſeveral months, never riſes above o in the thermometer.—From theſe facts does it not ſeem probable that heat produces the ſame inſenſibility to cold, that cold does to itſelf? or may they not reciprocally produce the ſame effects upon the extremities of the nerves?—The Europeans, we find, bear the heat of the Weſt Indian climate better, and ordinarily attain to a much greater age than the natives of thoſe climates. This may ſerve to expoſe the futility of that argument with which ſome defend the practice of importing negro ſlaves from Africa, into the Weſt-Indian Iſlands and ſouthern ſtates—that is—From a ſimilarity of climate they are more capable of bearing heat and labour than the Europeans. The reverſe of this is true. —One European (who eſcapes the firſt or ſecond year) I have heard from good authority, will do twice the work, and live twice the number of years that an ordinary African negro will,—nor need we be ſurpriſed at this when we hear, that ſuch is the natural fertility of the ſoil, and ſo numerous the ſpontaneous fruits of the earth, in the interior parts of Africa, that the natives live in plenty at the expence of little or no labor. This, in warm climates has ever been found incompatible with long life and happineſs, and does not ſeem to have been intended by the Author of nature. Future ages, therefore, when they read the accounts of the *ſlave-trade* (if they do not regard them as fabulous) will be at a loſs to know which to condemn moſt, our folly, or our guilt, in abetting this direct violation of the laws of nature and religion.—But to return—Altho' it may be granted that the natives of cold, bear heat much better than the natives of warm climates, yet the reverſe of this propoſition may not be ſo readily admitted. It has been ſaid that the African negroes do not bear our winter ſo well as the natives.—Perhaps this fact has been too readily received from a preſumption of the truth of that opinion which we have called in queſtion. My own obſervations upon this ſubject have been far from confirming the general opinion. And even in thoſe caſes where I have obſerved the effects of cold moſt in new negroes, I have found but little difficulty in attributing them to that languor and depreſſion of ſpirits, which ſlavery brings upon the whole ſyſtem, or to their being but illy cloathed.

A fourth method of guarding againſt the painful and fatal effects of cold is to keep the *feet warm*. The effects of cold are firſt felt in thoſe parts upon the account of their remoteneſs from the action of the heart and brain. The Indians in this country ſeldom feel any inconvenience from ſleeping in the open air in cold weather, when they lay with their feet to a fire. There are ſeveral ways of keeping the feet warm, each of which we ſhall mention in order. The firſt is by wearing ſuch covering upon them as allow the feet to move properly. *Indian mokaſons* (as they are called) or ſhoes, are well contrived for this purpoſe. The feet in theſe are allowed a larger motion than in our common calf-ſkin ſhoes. It was remarked in Canada,

nada, in the winter of the year 1759, during the war before laſt, that none of thoſe ſoldiers who wore mokaſons were froſt-bitten, while few of thoſe eſcaped that were much expoſed to the cold, who wore ſhoes. But let us ſuppoſe the feet to be already affected with the cold, and the perſons to be unable to walk, or to uſe any exerciſe. If this ſhould happen to more than one perſon in the ſame company, I would recommend the ſame practice to them which was uſed a few years ago by a gentleman in Maryland with ſuch eminent ſucceſs. Being obliged to croſs Cheaſapeak Bay late in the evening, and the weather being intenſely cold, he was frozen up in the middle of the bay. There was no one with him but the ferry-man.—The proſpect was gloomy. After attempting in vain to keep his feet warm, he pulled of his boots—lay down upon the bottom of the boat, and threw his great coat over him, and then reſted his two feet againſt the ferry-man's breaſt, ſuffering the ferryman to do the ſame againſt his breaſt. His feet ſoon became warm, and he ſlept ſeveral hours pretty comfortably. The next morning the ice was ſo hard that he led his horſe on it to the oppoſite ſhore. Of the uſefulneſs of a practice of this kind, I have heard another fact. A gentleman of repute (formerly of this city) coming from the country, late at night, on foot, was overtaken in a ſtorm of ſnow—loſt his way—and layed down at the foot of a tree, expecting certain death. His dog followed him, and layed down at his feet, as if willing to ſhare his fate. He had not laid long there before his feet became warm. He fell aſleep, and waked next morning covered with ſnow, and purſued his walk to town in good health.

A third way of keeping the feet warm is by wetting them in cold water, or by plunging them in ſnow, thus expoſing them to greater degrees of cold than thoſe they are already affected with. The Indians often break the ice of brooks, in order to wet their feet when they become cold. I have heard that an illuſtrious modern Philoſopher * makes it a practice to leap out of bed, when his feet are cold, and to warm them by ſtanding for ſome minutes upon a cold marble, or brick hearth.—Cold, when long continued, and of a certain degree, we know acts as a ſedative upon the nerves. The water and marble in theſe caſes, from their greater degrees of coldneſs, ſtimulate the veſſels of the feet, and rouſe them to quicker contractions, and hence the propagation of heat through them—It may be proper to add here, that cold, in a certain degree, in its *firſt* operation on the body, is always ſtimulating.

A fifth method of preventing theſe effects of cold is, by wrapping or rubbing the parts which are frozen with ice or ſnow. This practice is univerſal among the Danes, Ruſſians, and all the inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe.

We ſhall briefly enquire into the manner in which the ſnow and ice produce theſe ſalutary effects. Vanſwieten tells us in his commentaries upon Dr. Boerhave's aphoriſms, that they act by extracting certain frigorific ſpiculæ from the body. To illuſtrate this, he calls in the analogy of a frozen apple thrown into a bucket of cold water. Here, he ſays, we ſee the ſpiculæ which are extracted from the apple, lodged upon its ſurface.—When theſe are wiped off, others are again formed

* Dr. Franklin.

there,

there, ſo that in time the apple has all its froſt extracted, and regains its uſual ſoftneſs and taſte. But theſe facts may be explained upon other principles, without calling in the action of frigorific particles.—I could offer many arguments to prove that cold is entirely negative, and that it depends upon nothing but an abſence or abſtraction of heat.—— The ſnow and ice act in the preſent, as the cold water did in the former caſe, only by ſtimulating and exciting the circulation of the blood in the frozen parts. The appearance of ſpiculæ upon the apple may eaſily be accounted for when we call in that well-known law of heat, of its always tending to an equilibrium. The apple from its extreme coldneſs freezes the water which ſurrounds it, and thus gives the appearance of ſpiculæ or frigorific particles on its ſurface, while the water in the bucket, being conſiderably warmer than the apple, communicates its heat to it, and thus reſtores it to its original ſoftneſs and taſte.

But ſixthly Let us ſuppoſe a perſon has endured the utmoſt extremity of cold, and that his whole body is torpid, or benumbed with it. The approach of this ſtate is known by a ſleepineſs. In this ſituation it is common to uſe frictions, and to pour ſpirituous liquors down the throat. Although the former ſhould by no means be omitted, yet the veſſels which terminate on the ſurface of the body are often too torpid to be rouſed into action by them. Spirituous liquors of all kinds operate but ſlowly, and on many people, from their being too long accuſtomed to them, they have no action. I ſhall mention a fact communicated to me a few months ago, by a gentleman on whoſe veracity I could depend, which may lead us to adminiſter a very different medicine. A man in riding ſome diſtance a few years ago, was ſo benumbed with the cold that he fell from his horſe. He lay for ſeveral hours on the road in a torpid ſtate. At laſt he awoke with a violent vomiting and purging, and in a profuſe ſweat. Upon recollecting, he remembered that he had ſwallowed a chew of tobacco, which he had in his mouth, and to the harſh and diſagreeable operation of this medicine he attributed his recovery.

Jan. 3, 1787.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR, Philadelphia, May 14, 1784.

I incloſe for Publication a ſecond Letter, ſigned "A Jerſey Huſbandman." This and the former Letter (inſerted in your Magazine for April) were received together, and read in the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture. The Society will feel themſelves obliged to the Writer of them for continued Communications of his Experiments and Obſervations in Huſbandry.

T. PICKERING, *Secretary.*

SIR, New-Jerſey, 3d Sept. 178[illegible].

I HAD written ſome obſervations laſt fall, which I intended to have ſent to you, but afterwards thought them ſcarce worth your notice, till lately meeting with one of your members, a much eſteemed friend,

friend, whose judgment I regard, he urged me to forward them, together with my further experiences and observations.

Respecting the small course of experiments, mentioned in my first letter, I cannot give the exact result, as I had the misfortune to be called from home at harvest time. My wheat was cradled without distinguishing between the various sowings and modes of cultivation. But, before I left home, it was easy to observe, that the planted and drilled grain stood best; the top-dressed was very foul, but strong; and the manured better than the trenched, which was much the clearest of weeds. I shall this season plant a little Cape Wheat (the grains 16 of which weighed equal to 36 of our red wheat) at a foot asunder, being at the rate of two quarts the acre, or one sixty-fourth part of what we commonly sow. We are too little attentive to changing our seed; tho' perhaps this fine sort may not suit our severe winters and springs.

This season confirms me in my high idea of drilling. Tho' much of my field was a flat, wet clay, that from the uncommon wet season, yielded little or nothing, yet on an average of the whole field, it yielded at the rate of ten bushels the acre, being near double what it used to yield. Last fall an intelligent neighbour told me, that tho' I bragged of drilling, his wheat stood better than mine, but before harvest he owned to me that the case was much altered; for that he would now give me three acres of his standing wheat for one of mine. My wheat not only stood thicker than my neighbours that had not drilled, but my sheaves yielded four bushels one peck the hundred, while they have in general under three bushels. From these proofs, by what I hear, I expect there will not be one bushel in ten, sowed in broad-cast in this neighbourhood, and the carpenters cannot make drills fast enough. One of them owned to me he could make them for four dollars or less, and the iron work may be got for two dollars.

Deep ploughing in the fall has turned out equally, if not more advantageous. In my first I mentioned that I had made the experiment on a field of twelve acres, that seemed quite worn out with a crop of corn, a crop of wheat, and two of rye, in yearly succession. The last rye stood thin, and did not yield two bushels the hundred sheaves. The greatest part of the stubble was ploughed deep last fall, each of the lots being three acres. No. 1. before ploughing was manured with about eighteen two horse-loads of cow yard and stable-dung the acre; this spring sowed with barley, and after a few days with clover; the season was very unfavourable. Part of the land being an addition made to the field, and fresh broken up, and the old ground very full of weeds. I expected but little; I threshed it all as it was hauled home, and I reckon the mellow part yielded twenty bushels the acre. The clover now stands well, and is excellent pasture for my hogs, sows and pigs, particularly one sow with her eight pigs are all fat; I shall also keep my four fatting cattle on it till I sow wheat in the field, about the 8th instant.

No. 2. was sowed with oats, and to the amazement of all observers, I have above thirty bushels the acre. This experiment has staggered the most obstinate; for they knew the land was exhausted, and can attribute this extraordinary crop to nothing

thing but ploughing deep in the fall; they formerly alledged that ploughing in the fall would kill the heart of the land, by laying it bare, the froſt would crumble it, the binding ſod or ſtubble would be deſtroyed, the ſubſtance and fine earth would be waſhed out by mellowing ſnows and heavy rains, the land would be gullied, baked and over dried by the ſpring winds, or pulveriſed and blown away like duſt, and, where deep ploughed, a harſh clay or gravel would be thrown up, and the fine mould buried. Experience has ſhewn the fallacy of theſe reaſonings, and ſeveral have already aſſured me that they will follow the above practice this ſeaſon. My neareſt neighbour, a rational farmer, and no ſlave to ancient practice, has aſſigned a field of eighteen acres to be laid out in four lots, and to follow the ſame courſe of crops as I do, viz. barley, clover, wheat, oats. Inſtead of oats, perhaps meliorating crops may be ſometimes uſed, as horſe-beans, grey peas, potatoes in drills, with intervals of two feet and four feet, the large intervals horſe hoed, and the ſmall hand hoed. Scotch cabbages planted from four feet by two feet, and turnips at three feet, hoed as above. The cabbages, potatoes and turnip fallows, ſhould be well manured, or the turnip-tops dreſſed with aſhes. Theſe five articles would be excellent for all ſorts of ſtock, eſpecially the turnips and cabbages for ſheep and cows, in the winter and ſpring, generally too little thought of. Part of the barley lot might alſo be ſowed with flax-ſeed and clover, as they anſwer well together, and no pains ſhould be ſpared to raiſe good flax, which is much wanted, and ſo often fails.

I have conſidered the courſe of crops propoſed by a Maryland farmer; but from whence ſhall a farmer, diſtant from any town, procure manure ſufficient for thirty-one acres of land annually? and to put it in ſuch heart, as to bear clover three years ſucceſſively, double the quantity of ſtock we keep on 289 acres of land would not be ſufficient, if even increaſed in compoſts, to manure ten acres fit to raiſe a crop of barley, and afterwards to lie out two years in clover. The potatoe crop would be much too large to find ſeed, preſerve the crop, and feed them off. As to peas, otherwiſe excellent, they are much damaged, at leaſt the white ſort, by a magot and fly that breeds in them in this ſtate; however I intend to procure horſe-beans and grey peas from England; as the laſt bloſſom late, perhaps they may eſcape the fly, and both are counted an excellent preparation for a wheat crop, and would be profitable for feeding horſes and ſwine, with leſs labour and leſs damage to the land than corn. I think the above courſe of crops are all eſtimated high, and to be manured but once in ſix years, I preſume will be found too little. However, I hope the Maryland farmer will favour us with his ſucceſs.

If nigh a town, or where manure could be procured, I would try or recommend, the following courſe of crops on thirty acres.

Barley 10 acres, well manured and ſowed with barley and clover, might yield 25 buſhels barley, the acre at 5s.	62 10
Clover, ten acres $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, the acre at 70s. the ton,	52 10
Wheat ten acres, at 20 buſhels the acre at 7s. 6.	75
	£. 190

Charges—Manure 16 waggon loads the acre, is 160 loads at 3s. 6d. the load, coſt and hauling,	28	
Barley, 20 buſhels, at 5s. is	5	
Clover ſeed 10lb. the acre, at 1s. 6d. 100lb. is	17	0
Wheat 10 buſhels at 7s. 6d.	3	15
Ploughing 20 acres, barley twice, wheat once at 7s. 6d.	11	5
Harveſting 20 acres, ſay 7 days at 16s. is	5	12
Hauling in four days at two dollars the day	3	
Balance rent and profit on 30 acres, near a town	125	18
£.	190	0

The ſtraw and paſture, both valuable near a town, is allowed for threſhing, [near a town.]

The old quantity of wheat and barley ſeed are allowed, though I think a buſhel and a half of barley, and three pecks of wheat is ſufficient, eſpecially if the land is well prepared, in good heart and drilled. A head land of my wheat was croſs-drilled, in the fall it looked fine, but at harveſt it yielded drips or nothing, and was not worth cutting, from having a double quantity of ſeed.

I am, with my beſt wiſhes to the ſucceſs of your ſociety,

SIR, Your moſt ob. hum. ſervt.
A Jerſey Huſbandman.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Eſq. Sec. to the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

Extract from Dr. Franklin's Maritime Obſervations, *publiſhed in the ſecond volume of the Tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society, page* 300.

"ONE maritime obſervation more ſhall finiſh this letter *. I have been a reader of newspapers now near ſeventy years, and I think few years paſs without an account of ſome veſſel being met at

* The quotation here given muſt be of ſingular importance to mariners, as the truth of the obſervations ſeem to be not only well founded in reaſon and philoſophy, but confirmed by many facts. The caſe of the ſhip Congreſs, captain Curwen, is a recent proof in point. Sometime in December or January laſt, the public papers announced that the ſhip Congreſs had been found floating about the ſea, without a ſoul on board, in a diſabled condition. In the Pennſylvania Packet, of the 7th of this month, captain Curwen gives an account of his unfortunate voyage, and ſubſequent adventures until he arrived at Philadelphia. In this account he ſays—"On the 17th of November, in lat. 37, 20, north, and longitude 29, 30, weſt, a heavy gale of wind from the weſtward carried away her main ſail, and at the ſame time the ſhip ſprung a leak; the water getting over my ballaſt, and the pumps being choaked, we were three days and three nights conſtantly employed in baling out water, with buckets, *but ſtill it gained upon us.*"—

Now altho' this circumſtance of the leake's gaining upon him, does not appear to be the only reaſon for captain Curwen's abandoning the ſhip, yet as the veſſel was afterwards found driving about the ſea, it is a demonſtrable proof that the leak, even when left to itſelf, did not cauſe her to ſink; for ſome of the reaſons given in the above maritime obſervations. And it can hardly be doubted but that the ſame efforts, which could not gain upon the leak, when it firſt happened, would have been ſufficient to check its progreſs, when the water got to a certain height in the hold, and the crew might have remained in ſafety on board; and poſſibly the other difficulties might have been ſurmounted in calmer weather, and the veſſel brought into port.

ſea,

ſea, with no ſoul living on board, and ſo many feet water in her hold, which veſſel has nevertheleſs been ſaved and brought into port: and when not met with at ſea, ſuch forſaken veſſels have often come aſhore on ſome coaſt. The crews who have taken to their boats, and thus abandoned ſuch veſſels, are ſometimes met with and taken up at ſea by other ſhips, ſometimes reach a coaſt, and are ſometimes never heard of. Thoſe that give an account of quitting their veſſels, generally ſay, that ſhe ſprung a leak, that they pumped for ſome time, that the water continued to riſe upon them, and that deſpairing to ſave her, they had quitted her leſt they ſhould go down with her. It ſeems by the event that this fear was not always well founded, and I have endeavoured to gueſs at the reaſon of the people's too haſty diſcouragement.

When a veſſel ſprings a leak near her bottom, the water enters with all the force given by the weight of the column of water, without, which force is in proportion to the difference of level between the water without and that within. It enters therefore with more force at firſt, and in greater quantity, than it can afterwards, when the water within is higher. The bottom of the veſſel too is narrower, ſo that the ſame quantity of water coming into that narrow part, riſes faſter than when the ſpace for it to flow in is larger. This helps to terrify. But as the quantity entering is leſs and leſs as the ſurfaces without and within become more nearly equal in height, the pumps that could not keep the water from riſing at firſt, might afterwards be able to prevent its riſing higher, and the people might have remained on board in ſafety, without hazarding themſelves in an open boat on the wide ocean.

Beſides the greater equality in the height of the two ſurfaces, there may ſometimes be other cauſes that retard the farther ſinking of a leaky veſſel. The riſing water within may arrive at quantities of light wooden work, empty cheſts, and particularly empty water caſks, which, if fixed ſo as not to float themſelves, may help to ſuſtain her. Many bodies which compoſe a ſhip's cargo, may be ſpecifically lighter than water, all theſe when out of water are an additional weight to that of the ſhip, and ſhe is in proportion preſſed deeper into the water; but as ſoon as theſe bodies are immerſed, they weigh no longer on the ſhip, but on the contrary, if fixed, they help to ſupport her, in proportion as they are ſpecifically lighter than the water. And it ſhould be remembered, that the largeſt body of a ſhip may be ſo balanced in the water, that an ounce leſs or more of weight may leave her at the ſurface, or ſink her to the bottom. There are alſo certain heavy cargoes, that when the water gets at them are continually diſſolving, and thereby lightening the veſſel, ſuch as ſalt and ſugar. And as to water caſks mentioned above, ſince the quantity of them muſt be great in ſhips of war, where the number of men conſume a great deal of water every day, if it had been made a conſtant rule to bung them up as faſt as they were emptied, and to diſpoſe the empty caſks in proper ſituations, I am perſuaded that many ſhips which have been ſunk in engagements, or have gone down afterwards, might with the unhappy people have been ſaved; as well as many of thoſe which in the laſt war foundered, and were never heard of. While on this topic of ſinking,

ſinking, one cannot help recollecting the well-known practice of the Chineſe, to divide the hold of a great ſhip into a number of ſeparate chambers, by partitions tight caulked (of which you have a model in your boat upon the Seine) ſo that if a leak ſhould ſpring in one of them, the others are not affected by it; and though that chamber ſhould fill to a level with the ſea, it would not be ſufficient to ſink the veſſel. We have not imitated this practice. Some little diſadvantage it might occaſion in the ſtowage is perhaps one reaſon, though I think that might be more than compenſated by an abatement in the inſurance that would be reaſonable, and by a higher price taken of paſſengers, who would rather prefer going in ſuch a veſſel. But our ſeafaring people are brave, deſpiſe danger, and reject ſuch precautions of ſafety, being cowards only in one ſenſe, that of *fearing* to be *thought afraid.*"

Uſeful Articles ſelected from Mr. Cutler's Account of the vegetable Productions, naturally growing in ſome Parts of America, botanically arranged.

DIANDRIA.

Monogynia.

LIGUSTRUM, *Linn. Gen. Plant.* 18.

PRIM Privet. A ſhrub. Leaves in pairs. Bloſſoms white. Berries black. In *Lynn.* Not very common in a wild ſtate. June.

It makes excellent hedges. The berries, gathered as ſoon as they are ripe, dye wool and ſilk of a good and durable green, with the addition of alum.

VERBENA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 30.

Verbena diandra ſpicis longis, calicibus ariſtatis, foliis ovatis ſerratis. Syſt. Nat.

VERVAIN. Simplers Joy. The ſtems are quadrangular. Leaves ſtand oppoſite. Bloſſoms in a long cloſe ſpike; pale blue. Common by road-ſides. July—Sept. There are two or three varieties of this ſpecies of the *Verbena* very common.

It is ſaid that the ſurgeons of the *American* army, at a certain period when a ſupply of medicine could not be obtained, ſubſtituted a ſpecies of the *Verbena* for an emetic and expectorant, and found its operation kind and beneficial.

LYCOPUS. Linn. Gen. Plant. 31.

Lycopus foliis æqualiter ſerratis. Syſt. Nat.

WATER HOREHOUND. Gipſie. The ſtem four cornered. Leaves oppoſite. Bloſſoms whitiſh; ſurrounding the ſtem at the joints. Borders of meadows. Auguſt.

This plant has been miſtaken for a ſpecies of the *Veronica*, and is generally known by the name of *Paul's Betony.* It is ſaid the juice will give a permanent colour to linen, wool and ſilk, that will not waſh out.

TRIANDRIA.

Monogynia.

IRIS. Linn. Gen. Plant. 57.

Iris corollis imberbibus, germinibus trigonis, caule ancipiti. Syſt. Nat.

BLUE-FLAG. The leaves are ſword-ſhaped. Bloſſoms blue variegated with white, yellow and purple. In wet meadows. June.

A decoction of the freſh roots is a powerful cathartic, and will ſometimes produce evacuations when other means fail; but it is too draſtic for common uſe. The juice of the

the freſh roots may be given in doſes of 60 or 80 drops every two hours. Dr. *Withering* ſays the freſh roots of the yellow water-flag have been mixed with food of ſwine bitten by a mad dog, and they eſcaped the diſeaſe, when others, bitten by the ſame dog, died raving mad. The root looſes moſt of its acrimony by drying.

TETRANDRIA.

Monogynia.

ARUM Americanum, *betæ folio.* Cateſb. Nat. Hiſt.

SCUNK CABBAGE. Scunk-weed. The calix conſiſts of a very large, permanent *Spatha*; of a thick, porous ſubſtance, approaching to an ovate form; open on one ſide, and bellied out on the oppoſite; the margin auriculated at the baſe, and ſomewhat twiſted at the apex. The *Spadix* within the *Spatha.* The florets numerous, placed around the receptacle in an oval form; and are ſo compact as to appear like a ſolid body, thick ſet with ſmall, regular protuberances on its ſurface. No *Calix. Corolla* four erect, very thick, narrow, obtruncated petals. *Stamina* four flatiſh filaments riſing from the receptacle; longer than the Corolla. *Antheræ* oblong. *Germen* convex. *Stile* cylindrical; rather longer than the ſtamina. *Stigma* bifid. *Seeds* large; roundiſh; ſingle; incloſed within the receptacle.

The firſt appearance of this ſingular plant is the flower. After the flower is arrived to a ſtate of perfection, the leaves appear at a ſmall diſtance from the flower ſtalk, in a conic form, very cloſely rolled together, As they riſe, they expand; nearly ovate; ſupported on foot ſtalks. The plant has no ſtem. The globe of flowers is nearly of the colour of the ſpatha, which is beautifully variegated with ſcarlet and yellow. Common in ſwamps and borders of meadows. April—May.

This plant, which is found native no where but in *North-America*, has been conſidered by botaniſts as a ſpecies of the *Arum.* But the florets are hermaphrodite, having each of them diſtinct and perfect corolla, ſtamina and piſtil. It therefore belongs to the firſt order of this claſs, and is to be arranged among the aggregate flowers with a common perianthium. The fructification ſo eſſentially differs from all the genera of this order, it muſt, undoubtedly, be conſidered as a new genus. The vulgar name, by which it is here generally known, is taken from its very rank and diſagreeable ſmell, nearly reſembling that of a ſcunk or polecat.

The roots dried and powdered are an excellent medicine in aſthmatic caſes, and often give relief when other means are ineffectual. It may be given with ſafety to children as well as to adults; the former, in doſes of four, five or ſix grains, and to the latter, in doſes of twenty grains and upwards. It is given in the fit, and repeated as the caſe may require. This knowledge is ſaid to have been obtained from the Indians, who, it is likewiſe ſaid, repeat the doſe after the paroxiſm is gone off, ſeveral mornings, then miſs as many, and repeat it again; thus continuing the medicine until the patient is perfectly recovered. It appears to be antiſpaſmodic, and bids fair to be uſeful in many other diſorders. In collecting the roots particular care ought to be taken that the *white hellebore*, or *poke root*, which ſome people call ſcunk weed, be not miſtaken for this plant, as the conſequence might be fatal. There is an obvious diſtinction—the hellebore has a ſtalk, but the ſcunk cabbage has none.

DIGYNIA.

DIGYNIA.

Hamamelis.

Linn. Gen. Plant. 155.

WITCH-HAZEL. The leaves are nearly inverſely ovate. Bloſſoms yellow: ſtand three or four together on ſhort flower ſtalks. In loamy land. Sept.—October.

This ſingular ſhrub does not commonly bloom until its leaves are deſtroyed by froſt, when its numerous bloſſoms make a gay and agreeable appearance; and continue until the weather becomes very cold, often until ſnow falls. The germen endures the ſeverity of our winters uninjured; for the fruit does not ripen until the next September, the time of its bloſſoming again, when ripe fruit and bloſſoms will be found on the ſame tree.

The Indians conſidered this tree as a valuable article in their *materia medica.* They applied the bark, which is ſedative and diſcutient, to painful tumours and external inflammations. A cataplaſm of the inner rind of the bark, is found to be very efficacious in removing painful inflammations of the eyes. The bark chewed in the mouth is at firſt ſomewhat bitter, very ſenſibly aſtringent, and then leaves a pungent, ſweetiſh taſte, which will remain for a conſiderable time. The ſpecific qualities of this tree ſeem, by no means, to be accurately aſcertained. It is, probably, poſſeſſed of very valuable properties.

PENTANDRIA.

Symphytum. Linn. Gen. Pl. 170.

Symphytum foliis ovato—lanceolatis decurrentibus. Syſt. Nat. *Symphytum magnum.* Raii. Syn.

COMFREY. Bloſſoms yellowiſh white. In moiſt land. Not common growing wild. June.

It is cultivated in gardens; and though it is ſometimes found growing wild, there ſeems to be ſome doubt whether it be indigenous.

The roots are much uſed by the common people for ſprains. They are glutinous and mucilaginous. The leaves give a grateful flavour to cakes and panadoes.

Convolvulus.

Linn. Gen. Plant. 198.

Convolvulus foliis ſagittatis utrinque acutis, pedunculis unifloris. Syſt. Nat.

BINDWEED. Small Convolvulus. Bloſſoms white or ſtriped. In corn fields. July.

Convolvulus foliis ſagittatis poſtice truncatis, pedunculis tetragonis unifloris. Syſt. Nat. *Convolvulus major albus.* Park.

GREAT CONVOLVULUS. Two floral leaves cloſe to the calix. Bloſſoms white; or white and red. Common in hedges, and by ſtone walls. July.

Cateſby, in his hiſtory of the *Carolinas*, mentions an Indian who daubed himſelf with the juice of a ſpecies of the Convolvulus, and then handled a rattle ſnake without receiving injury. Scammony, Doctor *Withering* ſays, is the inſpiſſated juice of a ſpecies of Convolvulus, ſo much reſembling this, that they are with difficulty diſtinguiſhed. Can it then, ſays he, be worth while to import Scammony from *Aleppo*, at a conſiderable annual expence, when a medicine, with the very ſame properties, grows ſpontaneouſly in many of our hedges? If the preparation of Scammony would be a ſaving to *England*, it muſt certainly be a much greater to *America*, in proportion to the quantity uſed. Beſides, as the imported Scammony is often very impure, and as there is ſo much difference in the purgative virtue of ſome maſſes of it, and that of others, that it is ſeldom to be depended

pended upon alone in extemporaneous practice, might it not be prepared here much purer, and be more uniform in its virtue? Notwithſtanding the root of the Convolvulus is a very acrid purgative to the human race, hogs will eat it in large quantities without any ill effects.

ANECDOTES.

THE Abbe Gaglioni ſent to Benedict XIV, at the deſire of that Pontif, a box filled with the natural curioſities of Mount Veſuvius. The box was accompanied with a letter which contained nothing more than theſe words of the Evangeliſt "Command that theſe Stones ſhall become bread." The Pope explained his meaning by ſending him a brief for a penſion, to which he ſubjoined theſe words in his own hand-writing.—You have faith, I perceive, in the infallibility of the ſovereign Pontif, of which I now ſend you a freſh proof. It belongs to me to expound the text of holy writ, in doing which I ought always to attend to the ſpirit of the ſcripture, and I never explained it with more pleaſure than on this occaſion."

MR. HELVETIUS had a ſecretary named Baudot, who had known him from his infancy: and preſumed from this circumſtance to treat him with as much rude familiarity as a four preceptor would treat his pupil. One of the chief pleaſures of this captious and ill-tempered man, was to cenſure the conduct, the genius, the character and the works of this mild and indulgent philoſopher. His ſtrictures were always concluded with ſevere and perſonal ſatire. Having one day attended with great patience to the railings of Baudot, he went to his lady, one of the moſt virtuous and amiable women in the world, and ſaid, "Madam Helvetius, can it be poſſible that I have all the faults Baudot finds in me:"—— "Surely not, ſaid Madam Helvetius" "Nevertheleſs, I have ſome, replied he, and who will tell me of *them*, if I ſhould turn away Baudot."

The Danger of ſporting with innocent CREDULITY: *Exemplified in the Hiſtory of Miſs* HARRIOT ASPIN.

HARRIOT ASPIN was the youngeſt of four ſiſters, who in their childhood had all a proſpect of paſſing thro' life with every advantage that beauty and fortune can beſtow. But Deſtiny ordained it otherwiſe. The extravagance of their father abridged the portion of each, and the little Harriot had the additional affliction of perſonal calamities. From a fall which her nurſe occaſioned, and concealed, ſhe contracted a great degree of deformity; and the injuries that her frame had received from accident, were completed in what her countenance ſuffered from that cruel diſtemper, by which beauty was ſo frequently deſtroyed, before the happy introduction of inoculation. Her countenance and perſon were wretchedly diſfigured; but her mind poſſeſſed the moſt valuable of mental powers, and her heart was embelliſhed by every generous affection. Her friends were many; but ſhe had paſſed her fortieth year without once hearing the addreſſes of a ſingle lover; yet the fancied whiſper of this enchanting paſſion often vibrated in her ear; for, with a ſolid and brilliant underſtanding, ſhe was deeply tinctured with this credulous foible. As ſhe advanced towards fifty, finding her income very narrow, and her ſituation unpleaſant, ſhe took ſhelter in the

the family of her favourite ſiſter, married to a good-natured man of eaſy fortune; who, tho' he had ſeveral children, very readily allowed his wife to afford an aſylum, and adminiſter all the comforts in her power, to this unfortunate relation.

The good deeds of benevolence rarely paſs unrewarded. The obliging temper of Harriot, united to infinite wit and vivacity, contributed to reſtore the declining health of her ſiſter, and enlivened the houſe into which ſhe was ſo kindly admitted. She endeared herſelf to every branch of it; but her ſecond nephew, whoſe name is Edward, became her principal favourite, and returned her partiality with more eſteem and affection than nephews are uſed to feel for an old maiden aunt. Indeed there was a ſtriking ſimilarity in their characters, for they both poſſeſſed a very uncommon portion of wit, with extreme generoſity and good-nature. Harriot had the moſt perfect penetration into the foibles of every character but her own, and had the art of treating them with ſuch tender and ſalutary mirth, that ſhe preſerved her nephew, whoſe conſtitution was amorous and vain, from a thouſand follies, into which the giddineſs of his paſſions would otherwiſe have betrayed him; and what is ſtill more to her honour, when he was really fallen into ſome juvenile ſcrapes, which ſometimes would happen, ſhe never failed to aſſiſt him, both with ſecret advice, and the private aid of ſuch little ſums of money as ſhe always contrived to ſave from her ſlender income, for the moſt generous of purpoſes. By her laſt beneficence of this nature, ſhe had enabled her nephew to redeem his gold watch, which Edward, who ſtood in awe of his father, had actually pawned, to deliver a poor and unfortunate girl from a ſpunging-houſe.

It was almoſt impoſſible not to love a maiden aunt of ſo engaging a character; and Edward, whoſe affections were naturally ardent, loved her indeed, moſt ſincerely; but his penetration diſcovered her foible, and the vivacity of his ſpirit often tempted him to ſport with it. Hitherto however, he had done ſo in the moſt harmleſs manner; but a circumſtance aroſe, which fully proved the danger of this ordinary diverſion. Edward, being a younger brother, was deſigned for the profeſſion of phyſic. He had ſtudied at Edinburgh, and, returning from thence to London, had brought with him a medical friend, who was a native of Savoy, and was preparing to ſettle as a phyſician at Turin. In the gaiety of his heart, Edward informed his aunt Harriot, that he had provided her with a huſband; and he enlarged on the excellent qualities of his friend. The Savoyard was extremely polite, and, either attracted by the pleaſantry of her converſation, or touched with medical pity for the ſtriking infelicity of her diſtorted frame, he had paid particular attention to Miſs Aſpin; for, being yet under fifty, ſhe had not aſſumed the title of Mrs. This particular attention was fully ſufficient to convince the credulous Harriot, that her nephew was ſerious; but ſhe was unluckily confirmed in that deluſion, by his ſaying to her one evening, "Well, my dear aunt, my friend is to leave England on Monday; conſider, upon your pillow, whether you will paſs the Alps, to ſettle with him for life, and let me know your deciſion before the week expires." The ſportive Edward was very far from ſuppoſing, that theſe idle words could

could be productive of any fatal event; for the health of his aunt was ſuch, that he conſidered his propoſal of croſſing the Alps full as extravagant as if he had propoſed to her to ſettle in the moon; but let youth and vigour remember, that they ſeldom can form a juſt eſtimate of the wiſhes, the thoughts, and feelings of infirmity.—Poor Harriot had no ſooner retired to her chamber, than ſhe entered into a profound debate with a favourite maid, who uſed to ſleep in her room, concerning the dangers of croſſing the Alps, and the ſtate of her health. In this debate, both her heart and her fancy played the part of very able advocates, and defended a weak cauſe by an aſtoniſhing variety of arguments in its favour. They utterly overpowered her judgment; but they could not bias the ſounder ſentence of Molly, who was ſeated on the bench on this occaſion. This honeſt girl, who happened to have a real lover in England, had many motives to diſſuade her miſtreſs from an extravagant project of ſettling in a foreign country; and ſhe uttered as many reaſons to poor Harriot againſt the paſſage of the Alps, as were urged to the ſon of Amilcar by his Carthagenian friends, when he firſt talked of traverſing thoſe tremendous mountains. The debate was very warm on both ſides, and ſupported through the greateſt part of the night. The ſpirited Harriot was horribly fatigued by the diſcourſe, but utterly unconvinced by the forcible arguments of her opponent. She even believed that the journey would prove a remedy for her aſthmatic complaints; her deſire of a matrimonial eſtabliſhment was full as efficacious as the vinegar of Hannibal, and the Alps melted before it. At the dawn of day ſhe had poſitively determined to follow the fortunes of the amiable Savoyard. The peace of mind which this deciſion produced, afforded her a ſhort ſlumber; but on waking, ſhe was very far from being refreſhed, and found that her unhappy frame had ſuffered ſo much from the agitation of her ſpirit, and the want of her uſual ſleep, that ſhe was unable to appear at breakfaſt. This, however, was a circumſtance too common to alarm the family; for though her chearfulneſs never forſook her, yet her little portion of ſtrength was frequently exhauſted, and her breath often ſeemed on the very point of departing from her diminutive body.

Towards noon, her ſiſter entered her chamber, to make a kind of enquiry concerning her health. It was a warm day in ſpring; yet Harriot, who was extremely chilly, had ſeated herſelf in a little low chair, by the ſide of a large fire. Her feet were ſtrangely twined together, and leaning forward, to reſt her elbow on her knee, ſhe ſupported her head on her right hand. To the affectionate queſtions of her ſiſters ſhe made no reply, but ſtarting from her reverie, walked with apparent difficulty acroſs the chamber, and ſaying, with a feeble and broken voice, "I can never paſs the Alps," ſunk down on the ſide of her bed, and with one deep ſigh, but without any convulſive ſtruggle, expired. Whether the much-injured and defective organs of her life were completely worn out by time, or whether the conflict of different affections, which had haraſſed her ſpirit through the night, really ſhortened her exiſtence, the All-ſeeing Author of it alone can determine. It is certain, however, that her death, and the peculiar circumſtances attending it, produced among her relations the

 moſt

moſt poignant affliction. As ſhe died without one convulſive motion, her ſiſter could hardly believe her to be dead; and as this good lady had not attended to the levities of her ſon Edward, ſhe could not comprehend the laſt words of Harriot, till her faithful ſervant gave a full and honeſt account of the nightly converſation which had paſſed between herſelf and her departed miſtreſs. As her nephew Edward was my intimate friend, and I well knew his regard for this ſingular little being, I haſtened to him the firſt moment that I heard ſhe was no more. I found him under the ſtrongeſt impreſſion of recent grief, and in the midſt of that ſelf-accuſation ſo natural to a generous ſpirit, upon ſuch an occaſion. I endeavoured to comfort him, by obſerving, that the death, which ought, perhaps, never to be conſidered as an evil, might ſurely be eſteemed a bleſſing to a perſon, whoſe unfortunate infirmities of body muſt undoubtedly have been a ſource of inceſſant ſuffering. Alas! my dear friend, he replied, both my heart and my underſtanding refuſe to ſubſcribe to the ideas, by which you ſo kindly try to conſole me. I allow, indeed, that her frame was unhappy, and her health moſt delicate; but who had a keener reliſh of all the genuine pleaſures which belong to a lively and a cultivated mind, and ſtill more, of all thoſe higher delights, which are at once the teſt and the reward of a benevolent heart? It is true, ſhe had her foibles; but what right had I to ſport with them? To me they ought to have been particularly ſacred; for ſhe never looked upon mine, but with the moſt generous indulgence.——Poor Harriot! he would frequently exclaim, Poor aunt Harriot! I have baſely abridged thy very weak, but not unjoyous exiſtence, by the moſt unthinking barbarity. I will, however, be tender to thy memory; and I wiſh that I could warn the world againſt the dangerous cruelty of jeſting with the credulity of every being who may reſemble thee.

ANECDOTE *of the* SIEGE *of* LEYDEN.

THE preſent internal diſſentions in the United Provinces, render every trait in their hiſtory particularly intereſting. During the memorable ſiege of Leyden, in 1574, the inhabitants of that city diſplayed a ſpirit of liberty that was unconquerable. Philip II. of Spain, who knew that there was no garriſon in the inveſted place, cauſed letters to be thrown over the walls, to induce the inhabitants to ſurrender. The latter anſwered from the walls, that they knew it was the intention of the Spaniards to reduce them by famine, but that they might depend upon being diſappointed, ſo long as they ſhould hear the barking of dogs; that when that and every other kind of nutriment failed, they would then eat their left arms, and defend themſelves with their right; and that, when deprived of that reſource, they would periſh by famine, before they would ſurrender to ſuch a barbarous enemy.—The Spaniards ſoon found that they could make no impreſſion upon ſuch zealots for liberty, and they, therefore, raiſed the ſiege, after the brave inhabitants had endured incredible calamities.

THE

he COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

L BARLOW, *Esquire, of Hartford, in Connecticut, has just published a Poem in nine books, entitled* 'HE VISION OF COLUMBUS. *This Poem, written with true poetic energy, and enrich'd with great variety of just and elegant sentiments, does honor to the author and to his country. The following extract from the Seventh Book, or the Progress of Arts in America, cannot but be acceptable to our readers.*

'HUS heard the hero—while his roving view
ced other crouds that liberal arts pursue;
en thus the Seraph—Lo, a favourite band,
torch of science flaming in their hand!
o' nature's range their ardent souls inspire,
wake to life the canvass and the lyre.
in sublimest thought, behold them rise,
erior worlds unfolding to their eyes;
w'n in their view unveils the eternal plan,
d gives new guidance to the paths of man.

ee on yon darkening height bold Franklin tread,
wen's awful thunders rolling o'er his head;
volving clouds the billowy skies deform,
d forky flames emblaze the blackening storm.
the descending streams around him burn,
nce on his rod and with his guidance turn;
bids conflicting heavens their blasts expire,
bs the fierce blaze and holds the imprison'd ire.
more, when folding storms the vault o'er-spread,
e livid glare shall strike thy race with dread;
r towers nor temples, shuddering with the sound,
k in the flames and spread destruction round.
s daring toils, the threatning blast that wait,
ill teach mankind to ward the bolts of fate;
e pointed steel o'er-top the ascending spire,
d lead o'er trembling walls the harmless fire;
his glad fame while distant worlds rejoice,
as the lightnings shine or thunders raise their voice.

See the sage Rittenhouse, with ardent eye,
t the the long tube and pierce the starry sky;
ar in his view the circling systems roll,
d broader splendors gild the central pole.
marks what laws the eccentric wanderers bind
pies creation in his forming mind,
d bids, beneath his hand, in semblance rise,
th mimic orbs, the labours of the skies.
ere wondering crouds with raptured eye behold
e spangled heavens their mystic maze unfold;
While each glad sage his splendid hall shall grace,
With all the spheres that cleave the etherial space.

To guide the sailor in his wandering way,
See Godfrey's toils reverse the beams of day.
His lifted quadrant to the eye displays
From adverse skies the counteracting rays;
And marks, as devious sails bewilder'd roll,
Each nice gradation from the stedfast pole.

See West with glowing life the canvass warms;
His sovereign hand creates impassion'd forms,
Spurns the cold critic rules, to seize the heart,
And boldly bursts the former bounds of art.
No more her powers to ancient scenes confin'd,
He opes her liberal aid to all mankind;
She calls to life each patriot, chief or sage,
Garb'd in the dress and drapery of his age;
Again bold Regulus to death returns,
Again her falling Wolfe Britannia mourns;
Warriors in arms to frowning combat move,
And youths and virgins melt the soul to love;
Grief, rage and fear beneath his pencil start,
Roll the wild eye and pour the flowing heart;
While slumbering heroes wait his wakening call,
And distant ages fill the storied wall.

With rival force, see Copley's pencil trace
The air of action and the charms of face;
Fair in his tints unfold the scenes of state,
The senate listens and the peers debate;
Pale consternation every heart appalls,
In act to speak, while death-struck Chatham falls.
His strong, deep shades a bold expression give,
Raised into light the starting figures live:
With polish'd pride the finish'd features boast,
The master's art in nature's softness lost.

Fired with the martial toils, that bath'd in gore
His brave companions on his native shore
Trumbull with daring hand the scene recalls,
He shades with night Quebec's beleagner'd walls
'Mid flashing flames that round the turrets rise,
Blind carnage raves and great Montgomery dies.
On Charlestown's height, thro' floods of roiling fire,
Brave Warren falls, and sullen hosts retire;

While

While other plains of death, that gloom the skies,
And chiefs immortal o'er his canvass rise.

See rural seats of innocence and ease,
High tufted towers and walks of waving trees,
The white waves dashing on the craggy shores,
Meandering streams and meads of spangled flowers,
Where nature's sons their wild excursions lead,
In just design from Taylor's pencil spread.

Steward and Brown the moving portrait raise,
Each rival stroke the force of life conveys;
See circling beauties round their tablets stand,
And rise immortal from their plastic hand;
Each breathing form preserves its wonted grace,
And all the soul stands speaking in the face.

Two kindred arts the swelling statue heave,
Wake the dead wax and teach the stone to live.
While the bold chissel claims the rugged strife,
To rouse the sceptred marble into life;
While Latian shrines their figured patriots boast,
And gods and heroes croud each Orient coast,
See Wright's fair hands the livelier fire controul,
In waxen forms she breathes the impassioned soul;
The pencil'd tint o'er moulded substance glows,
And different powers the unrivall'd art compose.

To equal fame ascends thy tuneful throng,
The boast of genius and the pride of song;
Warm'd with the scenes that grace their various clime,
Their lays shall triumph o'er the lapse of time.

With keen-eyed glance thro' nature's walks to pierce,
With all the powers and every charm of verse,
Each science opening in his ample mind,
His fancy glowing and his taste refined,
See Trumbull lead the train. His skillful hand
Hurls the keen darts of satire thro' the land;
Pride, knavery, dullness, feel his mortal stings,
And listening virtue triumphs while he sings;
Proud Albion's sons, victorious now no more,
In guilt retiring from the wasted shore,
Strive their curst cruelties to hide in vain—
The world shall learn them from his deathless strain.

On glory's wing to raise the ravish'd soul,
Beyond the bounds of earth's benighted pole,
For daring Dwight the epic muse sublime
Hails her new empire on the western clime.
Fired with the themes by seers seraphic sung,
Heaven in his eye, and rapture on his tongue,
His voice divine revives the promised land,
The heaven-taught leader and the chosen band.
In Hanniel's fate, proud faction finds her doom,
As midnight flames light nations to their tomb,
In visions bright supernal joys are given,
And all the dread futurities of heaven.

While freedom's cause his patriot bo
warms,
In council sage, nor inexpert in arms,
See Humphrey's glorious from the field ret
Sheath the glad sword and string the sounc
lyre;
That lyre which, erst, in hours of dark des
Roused the sad realms to urge the unfini
war.
O'er fallen friends, with all the strength
woe,
His heart-felt sighs in moving numbers flo
His country's wrongs, her duties, dang
praise.
Fire his full soul and animate his lays;
Immortal Washington with joy shall own
So fond a favourite and so great a son.

CHOICE of a HUSBAND.

BY A LADY.

If marriage ever be my lot in life,
And I by fate am destin'd for a wife;
If ever to love's pow'r I yield my heart,
May worth inspire, and merit point the da
May he, to whom my hand and heart are gi
Have all these blessings from indulgent hea
May all the virtue's in his soul be join'd,
Good sense adorn, and honor guide his m
May winning candor, grace, and heav'n b
truth,
Adorn each action of th' accomplish'd you
His temper sweet, his judgment sound
clear,
Courteous to all and to his friends sincere:
Gay without rudeness and polite with ease,
His rule good manners and his aim to pleas
I'd have his fortune easy; but not great,
For trouble often on the wealthy wait;
With his blest love, I'll chearfully through
Perform the humble duties of a wife;
And till his growing virtues cease to shine,
Pleas'd, I'll admire, and strive to make
mine.

LUCRETIA

Philad. 2d Month 23, 1787.

A Supplication before Marriage.

By the Same.

Prepare me oh! Almighty Lord,
For that important day,
When I shall plight my solemn word,
To honour and obey.

n at thy sacred altar, I,
ith trembling feet shall stand,
ay eternal spirit by
join the heart and hand;
ed thus no human force,
n part the happy pair,
ife shall run a chearful course
sunshine all the year.
ev'n when pleasure's cup's enjoy'd,
e draught may bitter prove,
s our thoughts be oft employ'd
happiness above.
in us Lord, new hearts create,
par'd for heavenly bliss;
we may seek a better state,
hile we reside in this.

The HYPOCRITE's HOPE.

(Written in Connecticut.)

LEST is the man, who from the womb,
To saintship him betakes,
when too soon his child shall come,
ong confession makes.

n next in Broad Church-alley, he
ll take his former place,
es his past iniquity,
d consequential grace.

res how long by Satan vex'd,
m truth he did depart,
tells the time, and tells the text,
at smote his flinty heart.

nds in half-way-cov'nant sure;
l five long years or more,
oot in church's pale secure,
e other out of door.

riper grown in gifts and grace,
th ev'ry rite complies,
deeper lengthens down his face,
d higher rolls his eyes.

nes like Pharisee sublime,
o lengthy pray'rs a day,
me that he from early prime,
d heard his father say.

Sunday perch'd on bench of pew,
passing priest he bows,
loudly 'mid the quav'ring crew,
tunes his vocal nose.

awful look then rises slow,
d pray'rful visage sour,
fit to fright the apostate foe,
n seek a pard'ning power.

nodding hears the sermon next,
m priest haranguing loud;
doubles down each quoted text,
n Genesis to Jude.

And when the priest holds forth address,
To old ones born anew,
With holy pride and wrinkled face,
He rises in his pew.

Good works he careth nought about,
But *faith* alone will seek,
While Sunday's pieties blot out
The knaveries of the week.

He makes the poor his daily pray'r,
Yet drives them from his board:
And though to his own good he swear,
Thro' habit breaks his word.

This man advancing fresh and fair,
Shall all his rac: complete;
And wave at last his hoary hair,
Arrived in Deacon's seat.

There shall he all church honours have,
By joyous brethren given—
Till priest in fun'ral sermon grave,
Shall send him straight to heaven.

COURTSHIP INVERTED.

(By the same.)

AH Damon see the hand of fate!
Farewell to custom's cue:
For how shall Delia find her mate,
Unless she may pursue?

To my fond heart, not all my charms,
Afford the least delight;
My taper-waist, nor snowy arms
But when in Damon's sight.

Alone, through custom's shackles, I
In dreams oft burst my way;
When hose, nor hoop, nor head-dress high,
Nor ogling win the day.

Thus late in curtain'd visions bright,
Thy beauteous image rose,
And stole enchanting on my sight,
And temper'd sweet repose.

Thy form entwining in my arms,
I fondly seem'd to kiss;
Keen fancy bright'ning all thy charms,
Thrill'd ev'ry nerve with bliss.

Then mounting on the nimble dream,
We reach'd th' Elysian grove;
There drank the life inspiring stream.
That tunes the soul to love.

The conscious birds suspend the wing,
Or perch'd on blooming sprays,
Responsive hymeneals sing,
In sweet Elysian lays.

There 'mid the spicy round of groves,
Embrac'd by genial skies;
Where sport the graces and the loves,
Unnumber'd as the flies.

Unblushing

Unblushing as the new form'd pair,
Ere fig-leaf dress began;
I lost my wonted female air;
And grew as bold as man.

O'er meads and vales, and hills we romp,
All fan'd by od'rous gales;
Yet fear no snakes, and find no swamp,
In mountains, groves or dales.

But ah! too soon a paltry flea,
Those golden slumbers broke;
He fix'd his bill below my knee;
I started, scratched and woke.

There all alone in chamber dark,
I found myself in bed;
When feeling round I found no spark,
But all the vision fled.

On Miss K—— H—— *recovering from a fit of sickness.*

THO' sickness, envious of her conquering charms,
Has check'd the bloom of youth in early hour;
Yet soon (the thought my conscious bosom warms)
She'll rise superior to its baneful power.

Thus tho' the tender rose a while may pine,
And seems whilst tempests beat to fade away;
The sun with genial warmth again shall shine,
The flowers again their wonted charms display.

Third-street, April 8, 1787.

An EVENING at SEA.

MORE pleasing far than all the glare of day,
The evening mild, invites the muses lay.
Our gallant ship with ev'ry turgid sail,
Glides smoothly on before the pressing gale;
Whilst the full moon, sole regent of the night,
Pours o'er the Sea a flood of silver light.
No noise is heard—except the pleasing sound
Of waves, that roll, and swell, and break around:
Responsive ever to the watchman's song,
Who treads the deck and trills his ditties long,
With voice melodious and with heart so true
To *lovely Nancy*, or to *black ey'd Sue.*

Far on a distant shore with curious eye,
Our anxious friends consult th' uncertain sky;
Longing they look, and with impatience burn,
To see in safety our tall bark return.

On that blest period we with no less joy,
Our eager hopes, our constant thoughts employ;
Hail happy day! when with sincere delig
Our hands shall join and social hearts uni

VERSES,

Written near the conclusion of a tedious voy

HAIL to the near approach at last
Of that long look'd for day;
When hope enjoy'd and dangers past,
Shall former cares repay.

The happy hour is now at hand
When we shall wish no more;
But with exulting pleasure stand,
Firm on our native shore.

Let Ocean roll his angry wave,
Let winter blasts arise:
Their fury we no more will brave,
Or trust uncertain skies.

But in secure and calm delight,
Our peaceful hours employ;
And crown revolving day and night,
With every social joy.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIO

Blockley, 4th month 27th,

A Curious man of high degree,
A garden would lay out,
When done, intending it should be
Elliptical about.
The size of it was if I'm right,
An acre's full content;
Its wall or fence when finished quite
In this proportion went—
So that the length unto the breadth
Should most exactly be,
(Nicely curious in the width)
As two is unto three.
Now this is all I do demand
Of any who can tell,
What was the breadth of this same
And length also as well?

JOHANNU

* That the conjugate diameter, shoul such proportion to the transverse diamet two does to three.

INT

INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, *April* 26.

Lieutenant governor Parr, of Nova Scotia, had added a further limited time of ſix weeks, from the 8th of this inſtant, April, to that which has expired, permitting Britiſh ſubjects, in Britiſh built ſhips or veſſels, navigated by Britons, to import live ſtock and vegetables of the various kinds that are neceſſary to ſuſtain animal life, from the United States of America.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 5.

Agreeably to the conſtitution of the Young Ladies academy, the annual election for viſitors was held at the ſaid academy, on Wedneſday the 2d inſtant, when the following gentlemen were unanimouſly choſen for the enſuing year, viz.

The Right Rev. Dr. Wm. White, the Rev. Dr. Henry Helmuth, the Rev. Dr. George Duffield, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Magaw, the hon. Charles Pettit, Eſq. Dr. Gerardus Clarkſon, John Gill, Eſq. Samuel Miles, Richard Bache, Thomas Bartow, Dr. Benjamin Ruſh, John Swanwick.

May 16. Capt. George Curwin, has repreſented to the public a ſcene of the moſt complicated calamity. The ſhip Prince Frederick, Capt. Richard Days, in which he took refuge after being compelled to abandon the Congreſs in a heavy ſtorm, was likewiſe reduced to a wreck by a ſucceeding gale, and the unfortunate crews of both veſſels, amounting to forty eight men were driven for the ſpace of three days, in a long-boat and a yawl, upon the wide and tempeſtuous Atlantic. Providentially however, they reached the Weſtern Iſlands without loſing a man, and at Fayal, after encountering unexpected difficulties, obtained a paſſage to Philadelphia. Theſe laſt difficulties Capt. Curwin ſtates to have ariſen from the treatment of a Mr. Duncan Roſs, the reputed owner of the veſſel in which he returned, who, regardleſs of every claim to compaſſion, ariſing from ſuch uncommon ſufferings, acted with cruelty, inconſiſtency, and injuſtice towards the Captain and his crew.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital, May 7, 1787.

At the election, held by law this day, at the Hoſpital for twelve managers and a treaſurer, for the year enſuing, the following contributors were choſen, viz.

Managers: Samuel Howell, Thomas Moore, Andrew Doz, Jonathan Shoemaker, Owen Jones, jun. Reynold Keen, Nathaniel Falconer, Samuel Coates, Joſiah Hewes, Thomas Penroſe, Joſeph Paſchall, Richard Rundle.—*Treaſurer:* Mordecai Lewis.

We learn from very good authority, that the Congreſs of the United States, are now about to commence the ſale of the Ranges, which have been laid off and ſurveyed of the lands belonging to the United States. This muſt give an immediate riſe to the current vaine of the ſecurities of the United States, which are receivable in payment for the ſaid lands as ſpecie.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Price, dated London, Jan. 26, 1787, to a correſpondent in this city.—" The news-papers which you ſent me were very acceptable to me; the eſſays and information they contain, have contributed towards gratifying a curioſity which I am always feeling with reſpect to the affairs of the United States.

" Your fœderal government is a point of great difficulty and importance, which I find ſtill remains unſettled. I dread the thoughts of ſuch a diviſion of the ſtates into three confederacies as you ſay has been talked of. It is a pity that ſome general controuling power, cannot be eſtabliſhed of ſufficient vigour to decide diſputes, to regulate commerce, to *prevent* wars—and to conſtitute a union, that ſhall have weight and credit. At preſent the power of Congreſs in Europe, is an object of deriſion rather than reſpect, at the ſame time that the tumults in New-England, the weakneſs of Congreſs, the difficulties and ſufferings of many of the ſtates, and the knavery of the Rhode Iſland legiſlature, form ſubjects of triumph in this country.

" The concluſion is, that you are falling to pieces, and will ſoon repent your independence. But the hope of the friends of virtue and liberty is (to borrow an expreſſion from your letter) that whereas the kingdoms of Europe have travelled to tranquillity through ſeas of BLOOD, the United States are travelling to a degree of tranquillity and liberty that will make them an example to the world, only through ſeas of BLUNDERS. God grant this may prove the truth!"

The Herveian ſociety of Edinburgh have adjudged their annual prize, for 1786, to Mr. Benjamin Smith Barton, of Philadelphia; for his diſſertation containing, "An experimental enquiry into the nature and properties of the Hyoſcyamus niger, of Linnæus; its effects on the human ſyſtem; its uſe in the cure of diſeaſes; and the comparative power of different parts of the plant." The prize medal was to be publickly delivered to Mr. Barton on the 12th of laſt month.

We have the pleaſure to announce the arrival of General Waſhington on Sunday laſt, who was met and eſcorted into this city by the troop of light-horſe. Notwithſtanding the badneſs of the weather great numbers of reſpectable citizens aſſembled in the ſtreets to hail him as he paſſed, and univerſal ſatisfaction was communicated upon finding our old and faithful commander in the full enjoyment of his health and fame.

Perhaps this city affords the moſt ſtriking picture that has been been exhibited for ages. Here, at the ſame moment, the collective wiſdom of the continent deliberates upon the extenſive politics of the confederated empire, an eſpiſcopal convention clears and diſtributes the ſtreams of religion throughout the American world, and thoſe veterans whoſe valour and perſeverance accompliſhed a mighty revolution, are once more aſſembled to recognize their fellowſhip in arms, and to communicate to their diſtreſſed brethren the bleſſings of peace.

A few days ago, in Third-ſtreet, a young Coxcomb, who had made too free with the bottle, having ſtaggered after a lady of delicate dreſs and ſhape, for ſome diſtance, at length laid hold of her hand, and peeping under her large hat, told her that he did not like her ſo well *before* as *behind*, but notwithſtanding, he would be glad of the favour of a kiſs; to which the lady replied, "with all my heart, ſir, if you will do me the favour to kiſs the part you like beſt."

On Saturday laſt Robert Elliot was executed agreeably to his ſentence for a burglary committed before the paſſing of the late act, for rendering puniſhments, among other things, leſs ſanguinary. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Pilmore, and gave ſuch evident ſigns of remorſe and penitence, that it is ſincerely hoped, his death may ſerve as an expiation for his own iniquities, and as a warning to the idle and the profligate to correct in time the corruptions of their hearts.

May 19. In conſequence of a proclamation iſſued by the Governor of Quebec, a commercial intercourſe is open between that province and the United States by land, and the inland navigation on the route and communication through Lake Champlain. The only prohibition in this channel, is the export of furs and peltries of every kind, from any part of the Britiſh dominions into any of the United States: but the regulations reſpecting importations into Quebec by ſea, and the laws for preventing the introduction of foreign rum or ſpirits, or (except from Great Britain) any goods or manufactures of any foreign European country, or of Aſia, are ſtill to be ſtrictly enforced.

On Tueſday laſt one of the convicts behaved in ſo riotous a manner, that the keeper in order to prevent a general mutiny, was compelled to make an immediate example; and it is ſaid that the offender's life is in danger from a blow which he received on the head. Our informer adds, that the neceſſity of ſuch violence, may perhaps proceed from the evident want of diſcipline in managing this important charge: for, on the one hand, thoſe who are appointed to enforce the law, neglect the eſſential parts of the puniſhment, hard labour and abſtinence;— and, on the other hand, the ill-judged charity of inconſiderate ſpectators contributes to the licentiouſneſs of the culprit, and enables him, even while he rattles his chains, to forget the infamy of his ſituation. It is more common to ſee theſe wretches ſtaggering with intoxication, than with the weight of their burthens; and ſo little are they reſtrained, even in articles of luxury, that our correſpondent has actually ſeen one of them produce his watch, to inform the keeper how the time has paſſed. Thus all hope of reformation or example, the great objects of penal laws, is done away; for, he who has conquered ſhame, can only be corrected by ſeverity; and he who is inclined to vice, can only be warned by a fate which he dreads to ſuffer.

By an ordinance of Congreſs, made the 7th May, 1787, the board of treaſury is directed to appoint five commiſſioners, whoſe duty it ſhall be, according to the diſtrict for which they are appointed, to go into the ſeveral ſtates and make out the accounts of the ſtates in their reſpective diſtricts, which for this purpoſe are diſtributed into five, againſt the United States. The ſeveral ſtates are limited to ſix months, for exhibiting their claims after a due notification, and the powers of

of the commiſſioners are to terminate within twelve months, after they have entered upon the duties of their office.

A bill is now depending in the Britiſh parliament, entitled, "An act for the better preventing vexatious ſuits, being brought for the recovery of debts contracted in America, previous to the treaty of peace with the United States;"—the effect of which is to render the confiſcation of property, by any of the United States, a ſufficient bar to actions brought in Great Britain, or in the Britiſh colonies, againſt the former owners of ſuch property, for debts which had been contracted in America, anterior to the reſpective acts of confiſcation. It is ſaid that Sir James Wright, and Mr. Joſeph Galloway, who have had the addreſs to obtain from a profuſe miniſtry a compenſation for their *loſſes* in America, amounting to double the ſum they ever were worth, have likewiſe had ſufficient influence to introduce this meaſure.

May 26. The Canton, Capt. Truxton, arrived on Sunday laſt, from Canton, in China, which place ſhe left on the 3d of January. She appears to be well freighted, and, notwithſtanding the ſeveral late arrivals from India at New-York, her cargo is calculated to afford a very conſiderable profit to the different adventurers. A report is circulating that two of the ſailors have been left in the hand of the civil power, in order to be puniſhed for a mutinous diſpoſition which they endeavoured to excite among the crew: this circumſtance is perhaps ſufficiently intereſting, to require a public explanation,—that on the one hand, the example may be held up to the whole marine profeſſion, and on the other, that the ſtate may be accurately informed for what cauſe ſhe will probably be deprived of two of her citizens.

The adminiſtration of the French Weſt-India Iſlands, finding that the indulgence they have ſhewn to ſome Captains of veſſels from the United States, who had unknowingly omitted to take paſſports from his majeſty's Conſuls, Vice-Conſuls, or Agents, has given occaſion to many to conſider as a uſeleſs formality what the orders of the court have made an expreſs condition for the admittance of the ſaid veſſels into the French Colonies: They have given poſitive directions to the ſeveral Cuſtom Houſes, in ſaid Iſlands, to refuſe admittance, after the 15th of April laſt, to every veſſel not ſupplied with a paſſport.

(39) On Saturday laſt, we are informed, the general meeting of the Cincinnati, adjourned *ſine die*, having previouſly elected the following officers, viz.

His excellency general Waſhington, preſident general; general Mifflin, vice preſident general; general Knox, ſecretary general; major Turner, aſſiſtant ſecretary general.

May 30. The following is an accurate ſtate of the FŒDERAL CONVENTION, as aſſembled yeſterday at the ſtate-houſe of this city:

His Excellency George Waſhington, Eſq. Preſident.

William Jackſon, Eſq. Secretary.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—*None.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

The hon. Elbridge Gerry, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, and Caleb Strong, Eſquires.

CONNECTICUT.

The hon. Oliver Elſworth, Eſquire.

RHODE-ISLAND.— *None.*

NEW-YORK.

The hon. Robert Yates, and Alexander Hamilton, Eſquires.

NEW-JERSEY.

The hon. David Brearly, William Churchill Houſton, and William Patterſon, Eſquires.

PENNSYLVANIA.

His excellency Benjamin Franklin, Eſq. the hon. Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzſimons, James Wilſon, Jared Ingerſol, and Governeur Morris, Eſquires.

DELAWARE.

The hon. George Read, Gunning Bedford, John Dickinſon, Richard Baſſet, and Jacob Broome, Eſquires.

MARYLAND.

The hon. James M'Henry, Eſquire.

VIRGINIA.

His excellency George Waſhington, Eſquire, his excellency Edmund Randolph, Eſquire, the hon. James Maddiſon, John Blair, George Maſon, George Wythe, and James M'Clurg, Eſquires.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

The hon. Alexander Martin, William Richardſon Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Hugh Williamſon, Eſquires.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The hon. John Rutledge, Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney and Pierce Butler, Eſquires.

GEORGIA.

The hon. William Few, Eſq.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

NEW-ENGLAND.

At Boſton, Mr. Thomas Greenleaf to Miſs Polly Price—Mr. Thomas Bentley to Miſs Polly Skilling—Mr. Azer G. Archibald to Miſs Lucretia May.

At Norton, Dr. Samuel Morey, to Miſs Sally Palmer, daughter of the Rev. Joſeph Palmer.

NEW-YORK.

At New York, James Homer Maxwell, Eſq. of Mill-hall, New-Jerſey, to Miſs Katy Van Zandt, daughter of the late Jacobus Van Zandt, Eſq.

At Poughkeepſie, Mr. Elias du Boys to Miſs Van Bunſchoten.

NEW-JERSEY.

Near the townſhip of Trenton, Mr. John Stevens to Miſs Phebe Van Cleve, daughter of the hon. Benjamin Van Cleve, ſpeaker of the houſe of Aſſembly.

GEORGIA.

Thomas M'Call, Eſq. to Miſs Fall—Mr. Iſaac Young to Mrs Odingſells, widow of Mr. Benjamin Odingſells.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

At John-Iſland, Mr. John Thomſon to Miſs Rebecca Freer, ſecond daughter of John Freer, Eſq.

VIRGINIA.

At Richmond, the Rev. Francis Hill to Miſs Sally Gregory of Charles City—John Garland, Eſq. of Mayfield to Miſs Nancy Crawley of Amelia—William Nevilſon, Eſq. to miſs Catharine Bouſhe.

Mr. Corbin Waſhington, ſecond ſon of Col. J. A. Waſhington, and nephew to his excellency the General, to Miſs Hannah Lee, ſecond daughter of the hon. Henry Lee, eſq.

At Norfolk, William Nevilſon, eſq. attorney at law to Miſs Catharine Bouſhe.

In Berkley County, Moſes Hunter, Eſq. to Mrs. Ann Dandridge.

MARYLAND.

At Baltimore, Mr. John Bankſon, to Miſs Mickle, daughter of Mr. John Mickle.

Deaths.

NEW-ENGLAND.

At Boſton, Mrs. Elizabeth Bradford, wife of Capt. Job Bradford—Miſs Hannah Stillman, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Samuel Stillman—Mr. John Dafforne, painter.—Mrs. Hannah Flagg, aged 102; notwithſtanding the great age of this venerable lady, ſhe retained her ſenſes to the laſt moment of life—Mrs. Mary Aſhe, wife of Mr. William Aſhe—Joſeph Webb, Eſq. grand maſter of ancient maſons for this commonwealth—Mrs. Mary Billings—Mrs. Elizabeth Morehead—Mr. Thomas Chaſe, late deputy quarter-maſter general.

At Woodbridge, Mr. William Adams, aged 79. *At Groton*, William Avery, eſq. *At New-London*, Mr. Jonathan Rogers, and Capt. James Lamphear. *At Milton*, Mr. Robert Williams. *At Bridgewater*, the rev. John Angier, aged 86. *At Litchfield*, Mrs. Mary Weſton, wife of Mr. Philander Weſton. *At Marblehead*, Mrs. Abigail Glover, wife of Jonathan Glover, eſq. *At Cohaſſet*, Captain John Gilleſpie. *At Branford*, Mr. Ebenezer Lindſly, aged 76. *At Norwich*, Joſeph Coit, Eſq. aged 89. *At Lancaſter*, Mrs. Katherine Sprague. *At Hartford*, Capt. William Knox. *At Newhaven*, Mr. Daniel Farnſworth, ſon of Dr. Joſeph Farnſworth—Mr. Michael Baldwin. *At Salem*, Mrs. Anne Olive, wife of Capt. Olive. *At New London*, Mrs. Lydia Robertſon, wife of Mr. Pat. Robertſon. *Near Fairfield*, Mr. David Thorp, aged 80.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Nicholas Howell—mr. John Gaine, ſon of mr. Hugh Gaine, printer—Dr. William Farquhar, aged 73—mrs. Elizabeth Deſbroſſer, wife of James Deſbroſſer, eſq.—Nathaniel Foſter, eſq.

NEW-JERSEY.

At Newark, Belcher P. Smith, eſq. *At New-Brunſwick*, mr. Bryan Lafferty.

VIRGINIA.

At Richmond, mrs. Eliz. Hay, of Williamſburgh. *In Cheſterfield county*, the rev. William Lee.

MARYLAND.

At Annapolis, mrs. Sarah Welch, wife of mr. Benjamin Welch, of South-River. *At Boltimore*, Dr. John Troup, phyſician—Jeremiah Lanſdale, eſq. of Prince George's County. *At Talbot-Courthouſe*, mrs. Sarah Goldſborough, wife of Robert Goldſborough.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Philadelphia, Miſs Maria Loxley, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Loxley.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles from [illegible] UNE, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	o	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR degrés moyens D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	o	BAROMETER mean in. p[illegible]	WEATHER.
1	69			16	5		29	
2	53	3		9	5		29	fair.
3	54	8		10	2		29	cold.
4	57			11	2		29	dy.
5	63	2		14			29	ain.
6	59	2		12	2		29	wet, rain.
7	64			14	4		29	
8	63	2		14			29	
9	72	4		18			29	
10	72	4		18			29	
11	76			19	5		29	
12	71			17	5		29	
13	73	5		18	5		29	
14	77			20			29	
15	81	3		22	2		29	
16	76	7		19	8		29	
17	68			16	2		29	air.
18	77			20			29	ls and ſtorm.
19	73	5		18	5		29	
20	76			19	5		29	ouds.
21	72	4		18			29	ain, ſtorm.
22	76	5		19	7		29	
23	76			19	5		29	
24	75			19	3		29	.
25	77	3		20	2		29	
26	72			17	7		29	
27	78			20	5		29	.
28	70	8		17	3		29	
29	70	7		17	2		29	
30	73	5		18	5		29	

RESULT.

2d greateſt D. of cold. 45.	le 2d D. du plus gr. froid. 5 7	the 29 elev	
15 greateſt D. of heat. 93. 8	le 15 plus G.D. de chaud. 27 5	the 7 elev 29	ry Fair and ng weather.
Variation 48. 8	Variation. 21 8	Var	
Temperature 70. 7	Temperature 17 2	mean e 29	

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1787.

EMBELLISHED WITH

I. A Plan of a New Machine for raiſing Water by Wind.
II. The Armorial Bearings of the States of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey.

CONTAINING:

To which is prefixed a METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Month of MAY, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed for SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, CIST, and TRENCHARD.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles, NNW. of PHILADELPHIA, 40° 9′ N. Month of JUNE, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	°	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR degrés moyens D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	°	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	$\frac{1}{10}$	PREVAILING WIND	DAYS of aur. boreal	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest.	WATER of RAIN and SNOW. in.	pts.	$\frac{1}{10}$	WEATHER.
1	69			16	5		29	6		WNW									Fair, windy.
2	53	3		9	5		29	7		SSW									Overcaſt, cold, fair.
3	54	8		10	2		29	5		S W		1					3	1	Rain, after fair, cold.
4	57			11	2		29	7		WNW									Fair, cold, windy.
5	63	2		14			29	7		variable		1						8	Fair, overcaſt, rain.
6	59	2		12	2		29	4	5	N E		1					4	15	Fog, overcaſt, wet, rain.
7	64			14	4		29	3	7	ſtill		1					3		Idem.
8	63	2		14			29	5	8	WNW									Fair, cloudy.
9	72	4		18			29	8	7	N									Fair, warm.
10	72	4		18			29	9	6	ſtill									Fog, ſun, fair.
11	76			19	5		29	8	9	idem.									Fair.
12	71			17	5		29	9	7	WNW									Fog, after fair.
13	73	5		18	5		29	9	5	ſtill									Fog, fair.
14	77			20			29	10	7	WNW									Fair.
15	81	3		22	2		29	8		WNW									Fair.
16	76	7		19	8		29	8	1	WNW									Overcaſt, fair.
17	68			16	2		29	7		S E		1						7	Rain, clouds, fair.
18	77			20			29	5	5	S W		1						8	Rain fog, clouds and ſtorm.
19	73	5		18	5		29	8	7	WNW									Fair.
20	76			19	5		29	10	7	ſtill									Fog, fair and clouds.
21	72	4		18			29	9	9	variable		1	1				5	8	Fog, clouds, rain, ſtorm.
22	76	5		19	7		29	9	8	WNW									Fair, warm.
23	76			19	5		29	10	1	W S W									Fair.
24	75			19	3		29	9	1	S W		1					4	2	Fair, ſmall rain.
25	77	3		20	2		29	6	8	S W									Fair, windy.
26	72			17	7		29	10	2	W									Idem.
27	78			20	5		29	8	5	WNW		1					1	3	Rain, then fair.
28	70	8		17	3		29	11		idem.									Very fair.
29	70	7		17	2		29	11	8	variable									Overcaſt, fair.
30	73	5		18	5		29	9	3	ſtill									Idem.
RESULT.	2d greateſt D. of cold. 45.			le 2d D. du plus gr. froid. 5 7			the 29 greateſt elevation. 30 3			WNW		9	1			1	10	4	Very Fair and growing weather.
	15 greateſt D. of heat. 93. 8			le 15 plus G.D. de chaud. 27 5			the 7th leaſt elevation. 29 3 4												
	Variation 48. 8			Variation. 21 8			Variation. 11 6												
	Temperature 70. 7			Temperature 17 2			mean elevation. 29 8 2												

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M.DCC.LXXXVII.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Damon to Daphne, may be within the comprehenſion of the parties, but would certainly be unintelligible to the public—Mere rhime will never be received as a ſubſtitute for ſenſe and ſentiment.

We adviſe *T. S.* not to publiſh his ſong in any other manner, than by prevailing on his miſtreſs to ſing it.

From the *Viſions of the Night*, and *Laura's* collection of poems, we ſhall occaſionally embelliſh our Parnaſſiad; ſtipulating however, for the licence of the reſpective authors, to make ſome neceſſary alterations.

T. C. D's. Thoughts on Huſbandry in our next, when the origin of the iſland of Nantucket, and the verſes to Miſs *D.* will likewiſe appear.

Robin and Poll, *The Stork and the Cranes*, *A Matrimonial Tale*, and many other pieces in proſe and verſe are under conſideration. Our correſpondents will pleaſe to obſerve, that where the merits of their performances are equal, they will be publiſhed in the order they are received.

We requeſt the favour of our ingenious poets, to furniſh a tranſlation of the verſes upon his Excellency General Waſhington, publiſhed in the preſent number.

ERRATA:

489th page, 34th line, read "ſurely" inſtead of "ſuraly."
490th page, 22d line, read "aeronauts" inſtead of "aeronants."

The proprietors, ever deſirous to promote the utility of this work, and to cultivate the favour of the public, purpoſe to annex an accurate Map of Pennſylvania to the Magazine for September next. They beg leave to obſerve, however, that the expence attending the ſurvey and engraving, will render it neceſſary to encreaſe the price of that valuable number to non-ſubſcribers; but the permanent patrons of the Magazine will receive it upon the uſual terms.—The proprietors take this opportunity likewiſe, to acknowledge the very liberal ſupport with which they have hitherto been honoured: And they aſſure the friends of literature (from whom every communication will be gratefully received) that their proſpect is ſo flattering, as to preclude any idea of diſcontinuing this undertaking.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1787.

THE FORESTERS,

An AMERICAN TALE, *being a Sequel to the History of* JOHN BULL, *the Clothier.*

EVERY one who has read the history of *John Bull*, the clothier, must have observed, that though "he was in the main an honest, plain-dealing fellow, yet he was choleric and inconstant, and very apt to quarrel with his best friends." This observation we shall find fully verified in the course of the following narrative; and as the opinions and manners of superiors have a very great influence in forming the character of inferiors, we need not be surprized if we find a family likeness prevailing among the persons whose history we are about to recite, most of whom were formerly residents in Mr. Bull's house, or apprentices in his shop.

There was among the appendages to John's estate, a pretty large tract of land, which had been neglected by his ancestors, and which he never cared much about, excepting that now and then some of his family went thither a hunting, and brought home venison and furs. Indeed this was as far as I can find the best pretence that John had to call the land his; for he had no legal title to it. It was a very woody country, in some parts rocky and hilly, in other parts level; well watered with brooks and ponds, and the whole of it bordered on a large lake, in which were plenty of fish, some of which were often served up at John's table, on fast-days.

The stories told by one and another of these adventurers, had made a deep impression on the mind of *Walter Pipe-Weed* (1) one of John's domestics, a fellow of a roving and projecting disposition, and who had learned the art of surveying. Walter having frequently listened to their chat, began to think within himself, "If these fellows make so many pence by their excursions to this wild spot, what might not I gain by sitting down upon it? There is plenty of game and fish at hand, for a present supply; plenty of nuts and acorns to fatten pigs, and with some small labour I may be able to raise corn and feed poultry, which will fetch me a good price at market.—I can carry bisket enough in

(1) Sir Walter Raleigh was the first adventurer to make a settlement in America, which he named Virginia.

my

my pockets, to keep me alive till my first crop comes in, and my dog can live upon the offals of the game that I shall kill.—Besides, who knows what treasures the land itself may contain—perhaps some rich mines! —od zounds!—then I am made for this world."

Full of this dream, Walter applied to his master one day for a lease of part of *the forest*, as it was called. Bull at first laughed at the proposal, and put him off; but Walter followed it up so close, and told what advantages might be gained by settling there, and promised, if he should succeed, to turn all his trade into his master's hand, and give him the refusal of whatever he might bring to market, and withal shewed him some draughts, which he had made with chalk, from the reports of the huntsmen, that Bull began to think of the matter in good earnest, and consulted his lawyer upon the subject, who, after due consideration of the premises, and stroaking his band, advised him as follows. "Why yes, Mr. Bull, I don't see why you ought not to look about you as well as your neighbours. There is *Lord Street*—he has a large manor adjoining to your forest, which, they say, yields him a fine rent, and, who knows, but this may bring you in as much, or more? —Then there is old *Lewis*, the cudgel-player, and *Nic Frog*, the draper, who have, perhaps, (I say *perhaps*, Mr. Bull, because it may be a little doubtful on both sides, and in that case, you know, sir, it would not become gentlemen of our cloth, to speak positively) as good a claim as your honor to this land; but then it is a maxim, you know, that possession is eleven points of the law, and if you once get your foot upon it—they can not oust you without a process, and your honor knows that your purse is as long as theirs, and you are as able to stand a suit with them as they are with you. I therefore advise you to humour your man Walter, and give him a lease, and a pretty large one—you may find more advantages in it than you are aware of—but lease it, lease it at any rate." Upon this he was ordered to make out a lease; and Walter being thus invested with as good authority as could be obtained, filled his pockets with bread and cheese, took his gun, powder-flask, and shot of various kinds, with a parcel of fishing-lines and hooks, his surveying instruments, and a bag of corn on his shoulders, and off he trotted to his new paradise.

It was some time before he could fix upon a spot to his liking, and he at first met with some opposition from the bears and wolves, and was greatly exposed to the weather, before he could build him a hut; once or twice the savage animals had almost devoured him, but being made of good stuff, he stood his ground, cleared a little spot, put his seed into the earth, and lived as well as such adventurers can expect, poorly enough at first, but supported by the hope of better times. After a while he began to thrive, and his master Bull recommended a *wife* (2) to whom he married, and by whom he had a number of children. Having found a new sort of grain in the forest, and a certain plant of a narcotic quality, he cultivated both, and having produced a number of (3) *black-cattle*, he went on pretty gayly in the planting-way, and brought his narcotic weed into great

(2) The charter of Virignia.
(3) Negroes.

repute,

repute, by sending a present of a quantity of it to his old master, who grew excessively fond of it, and kept calling for more, till he got the whole trade of it into his own hands, and sold it out of his own ware-house to old Lewis, Nic Frog, and all the other tradesmen around him. In return he supplied Walter with cloths and stuffs for his family, and utensils for his husbandry; and as a reward for being the first, who had courage to make a settlement in his forest, and in token of his high esteem of him as a customer, as well as for certain other reasons, he made it a practice every year, to present him with a waggon-load of ordure, (4) the sweepings of his back-yard, the scrapings of his dog-kennel, and contents of his own water closet. This was a mark of politeness which John valued himself much upon. "It may seem odd (said he one day to a friend) that I make such a kind of compliment as this to my good customer, but if you consider it a-right, you will find it a piece of refined policy—for by this means I get rid of a deal of trash and rubbish that is necessarily made in such a family as mine; I get a cursed stink removed from under my nose, and my good friend has the advantage of it upon his farm, to manure his grounds, and make them produce more plentifully that precious weed in which we all so much delight." Walter was often seen, on the arrival of Bull's waggon, to clap his handkerchief to his nose; but as he knew his old master was an odd sort of a fellow, and it was his interest to keep in with him, he generally turned off the compliment with a laugh, saying, good naturedly enough, "Let him laugh that wins," without explaining his meaning, tho' it might admit of a *double entendre*, —and calling some of his servants, he ordered them to shovel out the dung, and make his black cattle mix theirs with it—and when spread over the land, the air took out most of the scent, and the salts were of some advantage to the soil.

After Walter Pipe-weed had got his affairs into tolerable order, he was visited in his retirement by *Frederick Peterson* (5), another of Bull's apprentices, who had taken a fancy to the same kind of life, from a disgust to some things that had happened in the family. He had not been long with Walter before he found it would not do for him to remain there. Frederick was supposed to be a natural son of old *Lord Peter*, after whom he was nick-named. He had the same affected airs, and a tincture of the high flying notions of his reputed father. These made him rather disgustful to Walter, who had learned his manners of Mr. Bull's mother, when she was in her sober senses, and between her and Lord Peter there had been a long variance. When Frederick perceived that his company was not desired, he had so much good sense as to leave Walter's plantation, and paddling across a creek, seated himself on a point of land that ran out into the lake. Of this he obtained a lease of his old master, and went to work in the same manner as Walter had done, who, liking his company best at a distance, was willing to supply him with bread and meat till he could scramble for himself. Here he took to husbandry, raising corn and the

(4) Convicts.

(5) Frederick Calvert, Lord Baltimore, who first settled Maryland, was a Papist, his successors abjured Popery, and conformed to the Church of England.

bar-

narcotic weed, and buying up *black cattle*, and after a while turned his produce into his old maſter's warehouſe, and received from him the annual compliment of a waggon-load of dung, excepting that when there had not been ſo much as uſual made, he and Walter were to ſhare a load between them.

To ingratiate himſelf ſtill farther with his old maſter, he accepted of a girl out of his family for a wife, (for John was always fond of his tenants marrying, for fear of their doing worſe) he took as little notice as poſſible of his reputed father, and dropping, or diſowning his nick-name of Peterſon, he aſſumed that of *Marygold*, which old Madam Bull underſtood as a compliment to one of her daughters.—He alſo made his court to the old lady by kneeling down and kiſſing the fringe of her embroidered petticoat, as was the faſhion of that day. This ceremony, tho' a trifle in itſelf, helped much to recommend him to Mr. Bull, who was a very dutiful ſon, and took his mother's advice in moſt parts of his buſineſs. In ſhort, Frederick was too much of a politician to ſuppoſe that filial affection ought to ſtand in the way of a man's intereſt, and in this he judged as moſt other men would have done in the ſame circumſtances.

[*To be continued.*]

THOUGHTS ON GENERATION.

Until the laſt hundred years, or thereabout, it was ſuppoſed that in many inſtances life was produced by putrefaction, fermentation, &c. Leuwenhoek, and other naturaliſts, clearly demonſtrated that ſome animals, which were ſuppoſed to owe their exiſtence to the above cauſes, or in other words, to inſtantaneous generation, really had a regular production. This diſcovery eſtabliſhed the general principle of *omnia ab ova*,—but it muſt be received with reſerve and exception.

After giving every theory of the earth a patient reading, it ſeems to me probable, that the whole world was originally covered with water, to the depth of about three miles, which is about as much below the ſurface, as the higheſt mountains riſe above it. This depth, though far below all ſoundings, bears no more proportion to the earth's diameter, than that of the paper it is covered with does to a common globe. The idea of the ſea approaching the center, and of courſe poſſeſſing a ſuperior ſhare in quantity, as well as ſurface of the earth, has occaſioned many difficulties in accounting for the balance between the different ſides of the globe; which vaniſh, if the ſea is not ſuppoſed of a greater depth than neceſſity requires, or reaſon and probability warrant.

I conſider all continents as congeries of iſlands heaved up from the bottom of the ſea, at different times, by volcanos and earth-quakes. Modern philoſophers have diſcovered ancient volcanoes where they were never ſuſpected to have exiſted, and the whole earth is full of evidence that it was once beneath the ocean. Marble, freeſtone, and many other ſubſtances, abound in ſea-ſhells and marine productions. It is frequently ſaid that the ſea has left many places that were once covered by it. Is it not rather to be ſuppoſed that thoſe places have been elevated above the ſea, than that the ſea has

ſunk

ſunk below them? There ſeems to be no cauſe in nature equal to the altering the quantity of water in the ocean; but we know that there are many cauſes equal to the elevating the land above it. If the ſea had retired from the land, the retiring muſt have been equal in all places; this we are ſure is not the caſe, therefore it is the land in that particular place that muſt be riſen. —In the manner I ſuppoſe all land to have been firſt brought to light, many iſlands have been produced in our own time. What was under the water is forced above it. The marine ſubſtances on the ſurface by degrees decay; moſs appears, graſs ſucceeds, then the ſmaller kind of plants, buſhes and trees. Animal life begins, and goes on upon the ſame ſcale, from the minuter, to beings of more conſequence. This ſyſtem is at leaſt as general as the other, but like that muſt be received with many reſtrictions; for it is certain that by far the greater part of vegetables and animals would never be found ſelf-produced in any one place, though many might live and indeed flouriſh, if brought there. Let us proceed from reaſoning to facts. Some voyager diſcovers an iſland evidently formed by a volcano, and very remote from other countries; it is a perfect wood to the water's edge, has ſome plants which exiſt no where but in that ſpot, together with others common to places in the ſame latitude. It is full of inſects, reptiles, birds, and ſometimes quadrupedes. Now if every one of theſe organized bodies was not brought there, ſomething muſt be ſelf-produced.

In ſome iſlands of the Eaſt-Indies are ſerpents of an enormous ſize; who could carry them there? In all ſtreams there are fiſh—how could they get there? Not from the ſea, for fiſh which inhabit the ſource of rivers, are as ſoon killed by ſalt water as in air, beſides there are many rivers which do not run into the ocean. Perhaps this circumſtance was never ſufficiently conſidered. Every ſet of rivers is perfectly diſtinct from any other ſet. The greater number have ſome fiſh, which exiſt no where but in the particular ſtream they are bred.—Find any other cauſe for their firſt production than what muſt be taken from the old philoſophy.

Let us attend to what we have always near us. Fill a veſſel with water from the pump: it is pure, and contains neither animal, nor vegetable. After ſtanding ſome days, a green ſubſtance begins to be formed in it, and which is inhabited by myriads of little beings. This ſeems the firſt ſtep towards plants and animals. We are told indeed, that the animalcules are from eggs laid by flies, and the green ſlime is a plant which has its proper ſeed. That the water may accidentally receive both eggs and ſeeds is highly probable; but theſe (by reaſoning from other inſtances) ſeem the firſt efforts towards vegetation and animal life. Beſides it yet remains to be proved that the air ſo abounds with flying ſeeds and inſects. If the air ſwarmed, as is ſuppoſed, viſion would be obſtructed (as by a fog, which conſiſts of particles inconceivably ſmall) and perhaps life in the nobler animals deſtroyed. The ſlime to be produced from ſeed then, muſt have come from ſome of the ſame ſort in the neighbourhood; beſides, if its being produced in water depended on accident, which it does by this ſuppoſition, it muſt ſometimes fail. Again, if the animals and vegetables, in the above inſtance, were from

eggs

eggs floating in the air, why are the ſmalleſt always produced firſt? Muſt it not ſometimes happen that ova of a larger ſort precede the ſmaller? which is never the caſe; not to mention the total impoſſibility of ſome ova, particularly of animals, being ſo conveyed.

It is well known that by pepper-water, and a variety of other mixtures, peculiar animalcules are produced. Can we ſuppoſe that the fly, which lays the egg from which this creature exiſts, continues floating in the air, until ſome philoſopher makes a mixture proper for its depoſit? Is it done often enough to preſerve the ſpecies? What muſt the fly have done before pepper was brought from India? You may tell me that the egg was depoſited there, —well then, if the eggs are not hurt by the pepper being dried in an oven, happen to be brought to Europe, and fall in the way of a naturaliſt, the ſpecies is preſerved. Much is not got by this. There is great reaſon for believing that the animalcule was really produced by the infuſion, and did not exiſt before.

How are the worms on human bodies to be accounted for? There are ſome, it is true, which bear a reſemblance to earth-worms, and are ſuppoſed to be eggs we take in with roots, vegetables, &c. Not to inſiſt upon the impoſſibility of a creature intended to live in the cold earth, exiſting in the hot ſtomach, it is well known there are worms in the inteſtines, which have no reſemblance to any thing in the creation,—the jointed worm, for inſtance, which is found of many yards in length: indeed, if ſome accounts are to be credited, of ſome ſcores of yards. Where does this animal exiſt, except in the ſtomach, where it is to be found? Sheep, dogs, horſes, &c. breed worms peculiar to themſelves. I have ſeen frequently between the ſound and back-bone of a fiſh, long worms, that were evidently bred there; and the records of the philoſophical ſociety furniſh us with a curious inſtance of a living, ſelf-moving ſerpent, within the ball of a horſe's eye. As I have no particular ſyſtem to ſupport, I ſhall have no objection if theſe facts can be accounted for according to the preſent philoſophy—but to me it ſeems abſolutely impoſſible.

But further, when an inhabitant of the old continent aſks how America was peopled, why does he ſtop there? How was it ſupplied with vegetables and animals? particularly river-fiſh; and whence came thoſe creatures that ſtill exiſt no where elſe? Pray, what is to hinder an American from reverſing the queſtion? When did our people, he may ſay, migrate and give inhabitants to the eaſtern world? What anſwer can be given to theſe queſtions conſiſtent with the preſent ſyſtem of philoſophy?

There is ſomething in the ſound of ſelf-production which ſeems like a contradiction. I mean nothing more by it, than that a vegetable or animal does in many inſtances exiſt by a different principle, than that upon which the ſpecies is afterwards continued. As the term does not exactly expreſs this, it might eaſily be perverted from the ſenſe in which I wiſh to be underſtood. Perhaps we ſhall find that ſelf-production ſhocks the imagination more or leſs, according to the *ſize* of the thing produced. Who would not ſooner believe that cheeſe bred mites, than that deſarts generate elephants? And yet, according to our preſent philoſophy, one is as poſſible as the other.

Conſider-

Conſiderations on Religion in general, but more particularly on the Chriſtian. By A. Z.

[*Continued from Page* 407.]

WHEN the Jews and Gentile world were prepared for a more perfect ſyſtem, it pleaſed God to ſend his only ſon to inſtruct mankind, by doctrine and examples in a religion conſiſting entirely of precepts enforcing our duty to God and our neighbour, but quite deſtitute of ceremonials by divine appointment. Our Saviour's appearance was announced by celeſtial heralds, proclaiming peace and good will towards men. Another difference between the former diſpenſation, and this was the manner in which they were dictated; the firſt was given by a maſter ordering in an authoritative manner, *Thou ſhalt have no other gods but me;* the ſecond, as a friend familiarly converſing with thoſe he would inſtruct. *Which now of theſe thinkeſt thou was neighbour to him that fell among thieves?* Both Moſes and Chriſt worked miracles, with this difference, that thoſe of the firſt were performed by a power derived, thoſe of the latter by a power inherent.

Again, the world fell from the right way, and was far gone in idolatry, as I ſhall preſently ſhew, which might have made new meſſengers and a new revelation neceſſary, had it been requiſite to add any thing to the laſt promulged law, but this was ſufficiently perfect, though in a great meaſure forgotten, therefore renewing it in men's minds was ſufficient, which it pleaſed God to bring about by removing the veil drawn over their underſtandings, and diſperſing the cloud of ignorance in which the world was immerſed. This reſtoration of learning I regard as the work of the governor of the univerſe, pre-ordained and brought to paſs at his own appointed time, and not a caſualty, though it had the appearance of being no more than one of thoſe fortuitous events, frequent in the world, without any ſhew of the deity's interference, as it was unattended with any extraordinary circumſtances; no perſon, divine or inſpired, appeared, no miracles were wrought, nor were either of theſe neceſſary, all that was requiſite being to free human reaſon from the ſhackles of ignorance and ſuperſtition, to which the reſtoration of human learning, and a juſt method of philoſophiſing, or deducing proper conſequences from true principles, were fully adequate.

My reaſons for regarding the reſtoration of letters as, in effect, a new diſpenſation, though not the introduction of a new religion, are, that hiſtory furniſhes us with as good evidence as can be required, that about the fourteenth century, the Chriſtian world, improperly ſo called, was nearly immerſed in idolatry, the creature being ſubſtituted in the place of the Creator, though Jupiter, Juno, &c. were no longer reverenced as deities, Mary, Peter, Paul, &c. were applied to as ſuch. Moſt of the heathen deities were, as is generally and reaſonably ſuppoſed, men, who by inventing uſeful arts, and civiliſing nations by wholeſome laws, merited the acknowledgments of mankind; what higher title could the apoſtles and ſaints claim than promulging the laws of their divine maſter?

master? Nay, on a proper scrutiny, many of the latter in the Roman calendar would be found not to have the smallest pretensions. There is no doubt, but this worship of the saints had in a great measure obliterated that of the true God, and probably would have compleated it in one or two ages. Have not creatures, some of them, remarkable only for their vices, taken to themselves the title and authority of the creator's vicegerents on earth, and claimed the divine attribute of infallibility?

Some of the evidences, on which I found my opinion, are, that the histories of the Christian nations of Europe, from the tenth to the fifteenth centuries, shew how greatly the adoration of the Virgin Mary, saints, and reliques had taken place of the worship of the true God, and that great part of the religion of those days consisted in penances, pilgrimages and donations to ecclesiastical foundations, indulgences and prayers for souls in purgatory, all devices to draw money from the pockets of the laity into those of the clergy. It is true, the Romanists pretend their prayers to the virgin and saints were addressed to them only as holy persons, for their intercession with God, and that images and pictures were only incentives to devotion; but the absurdity of the interposition of a mortal, though of ever so holy a life, between God and man is glaring, and so far from being supported by scripture, that the contrary is frequently inculcated in those passages where a dependance on, and application to God are recommended: neither is bare intercession always required, for the *ora pro nobis* is frequently used; there is in a prayer to the Virgin Mary *impera filio*, which plainly indicates the belief of an authority, or superiority, in the Virgin over Christ.

That images and pictures were originally intended as remembrances of holy men, worthy of imitation, and as incentives to piety, is probable, but ignorance soon corrupted this, the original intention was forgotten, and the reverence intended for the prototype changed into adoration of the type, and the vulgar, that is, the ignorant and weak minded of all stations, which in the times I am treating of, comprehended all the laity and a great part of the clergy, consider no farther than the visible object; but supposing it otherwise, and that all who prayed before a statue, or picture, elevated their thoughts to the person represented, is not this still idolatry? Can we suppose the Grecians and Romans, when they worshipped the Delphian Apollo, or Capitoline Jupiter, regarded the marble statues as the real deities? There are instances of the reverence or adoration paid to the saints being accompanied with insults to God, as in a votive table, in a church of Padua, there was, and possibly still is, the following expression, *Exaudit St. Antonius quos non exaudit Deus.*

In an old account book belonging to the cathedral of Canterbury, are the following entries of pious offerings to different shrines, viz. —— To that of St. Thomas Becket, £. 954 : 6 : 3, to that of the Virgin Mary £. 4 : 1 : 8, and to that of Christ not any thing.

What the consequence of this adoration would have been in the course of one or two hundred years of equal ignorance, is not difficult to determine, as mankind in general is more affected by, and inclined to objects of sense than spiritual considerations; the creator and sainted

creatures

creatures would probably have been blended together, if any regard had been retained for the former, and this possibly without the distinction of greater and lesser Gods; the lamb and the dove might have been deified; the Russians formerly scrupled to eat pigeons on account of their resemblance to doves. In those days the laity were debarred the use of the scriptures, therefore obliged to take for granted whatever their pastors told them, and what use might have been made by an ignorant, superstitious, and, sometimes, designing clergy of this, may be judged of from many old legendary books.

[*To be continued.*]

The TRIFLER, No. II.

A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod:
An Honest Man's *the noblest work of* God! Pope.

It has been justly said that a person must be either a god or a brute who can be able to live alone. The mutual wants of mankind sufficiently prove, that Providence designed us for a social state, in which we might reciprocally supply, comfort, and relieve each other.

From this natural hint, men soon began to form themselves into communities of towns, cities and kingdoms, for the immediate advantages of life; as also, into the less and more convenient societies of corporations, colleges, and *clubs*, for the exercise of arts, improvement of sciences, and the enjoyments of friendly converse.

My design, consistently with the character of a *Trifler*, is to speak only of the *last*, in the whole history of which there appears to be a remarkable deficiency, that ought to be supplied, before a thing of this nature can be said to arrive at the rational end of such an institution. There are indeed more mercantile clubs, political, learned, and companionable ones in the city of Philadelphia, than in almost any other city in the world; but I have never heard of any society of this kind which was established upon the basis of moral merit, or virtuous excellence.

This thought occurred to me upon reading some extracts from the History of *Prussia*, in which is mentioned an *Order of Merit*, instituted in that kingdom, under the patronage of one of their monarchs. The rules and conditions of this society have not any sort of relation to my present scheme, but the mere title of it served to amuse me for some time, with supposing a club of men formed upon a plan every way answerable to such a denomination.

This sentiment I found to sink deeper in my mind than I at first imagined; for whenever I have been since alone, it has constantly presented itself to my thoughts, and has solicited me so strongly that I shall here attempt to frame the model of a club, upon the very title which first suggested this moral hint to me:

THE ORDER OF MERIT.

This society then, may commence with three, five, or seven members, who should be selected solely on account of their merit or virtue, without

out giving the leaſt preference to ſtation and fortune in life, except upon the *cæteris paribus* rule. But as the greateſt modeſty generally attends the higheſt merit, the perſons who may be beſt qualified to lead the way in ſuch a ſcheme as this, will hardly be induced to nominate themſelves to a poſt of ſo much true dignity; therefore it will be neceſſary for ſome active perſon, firſt to aſſume to himſelf, *pro tempore*, the office of ſecretary, in order

To beckon modeſt merit from the ſhade,

and to overcome by repeated ſolicitations the *noli epiſcopari* of baſhful virtue.

The firſt buſineſs the club may enter upon, the day of their meeting, ſhould be to aſcertain the yearly ſubſcriptions which are to be paid; and to appoint the application of that fund, to whatever public or private uſe, or charity, the majority of that day's meeting ſhall judge proper.

The ſecond thing they may proceed upon, ſhall be to give orders for having medals ſtruck for the members, with the figure of public virtue on one ſide, and this motto round it:—

Quique ſui memores alios fecere merendo.

On the reverſe, a device of the *Good Samaritan*, with this motto,—

Miſeris ſuccurrere.

And on the *contour* this virtuous prayer,

That poſterity may bleſs us!

The third buſineſs of the day may be to elect new members, when each perſon ſhould be at liberty to name one candidate for the club, whoſe character he is to offer to their conſideration, either from public fame, his own knowledge, to be vouched *upon honour*, or the aſſertion of ſome other perſon, atteſted by oath.

The candidates to be elected by majority of voices, each member propoſing a negative, to give his reaſons, upon honour likewiſe, for his diſſent.

If the candidate ſhall be admitted, his name to be entered down in the rules and orders of the day, with the general merit or peculiar characteriſtic, which entitles him to a ſeat in that aſſembly; and alſo the name of the member who propoſed him in election; without the leaſt notice to be taken of the objections or objectors.

If the candidate ſhall be rejected, then no record to be made of the propoſition, and the whole of that tranſaction to be forever kept a ſecret, upon the honour of the club.

There may be alſo, an excluſive probationary claſs, of young men, who have lately come into public life, from whoſe ſober and moral diſpoſitions, the world has already conceived favourable expectations; but who have not yet had time, or opportunity to eſtabliſh a reputation by any public merit or private characteriſtic. This claſs not yet to be admitted into ſociety with the club, but only to receive notice from the ſecretary, of this their pre-elective adoption.

Each member of the club may be at liberty to name one candidate for the probationary claſs; and the whole proceſs of his admittance or rejection to be concluded, as in the caſe of propoſing members aforeſaid.

I think it proper and neceſſary here to declare, that I do not mean to admit the leaſt party ſpirit into this ſcheme, but merely to do honour to perſons of merit indiſcriminately, and to rouſe up ſome emulation in others, who may, perhaps, unconſcious,

ſcious, be poſſeſſed of *ſleeping* virtues. If any man wants *real* merit, or even ſpirit enough to *aſſume* it, be it ſo, and let him account with himſelf for the inſignificance of his own character, for this inſtitution is not founded with the leaſt deſign to ſtigmatize.

But indeed the refuſal of admittance into this ſociety, will not be a *direct* reproach to any one; for merely being a perſon to whom no objection can be made, or one who is only negatively good, ſhould not entitle him to be a member of this club. A man ought either to have ſome public merit, ſome active virtue, or characteriſtic excellence to plead, before he ſhould even be propoſed as a candidate for ſo high an honour.

An aſſociation of this kind may, in all probability, be attended with extraordinary advantages to the world of mortals: *Swift* ſaid very well, "That if the few men of genius, in his time, would heartily unite, they would be able to drive the million of blockheads before them." If the men of virtue would enter into a moral league of this ſort, what a happy effect might it produce upon univerſal manners!

It was this conſideration which has inſpired even ſo inconſiderable a perſon as I am, with a plan of this nature:

Non tali auxilio, nec defenſoribus iſtis
Tempus eget.

but I have often hoped that there was more real virtue in the world than is generally imagined: I reaſoned indeed *a priori*, from the excellence of the Deity, and the goodneſs of his providence, notwithſtanding the *poſteriori* of diſappointed experience. I believed indeed, that the rays were ſcattered, and only needed the aid of ſome moral, or political machine to collect the beams, and give them the *vis unita* power.

Perhaps a ſcheme of this kind may elicit the latent ſparks, or, like the ſhaking of a phial, revive, at length, the cordial and ſubſided virtue. It may proceed farther too, perhaps create ſome virtues which niggard nature has denied; the mere vogue of morals, like a wholeſome air, may produce ſalutary effects upon unſound or ſickly conſtitutions; even ſhame may ſupply a ſuccedaneum, equally advantageous to the public, as artificial heat makes amends for the abſence of the ſun; till at length an aſſumed character by habit, may be ſtrengthened into a ſecond nature.

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

Sir,

THE attention you have paid to the complaints of others, particularly in the caſe of *Nitidia*, and her philoſophic huſband, gives me ſome hope that through your means, I may obtain a redreſs of my wrongs, which are indeed equally grievous and unmerited. If to beſtow good for evil, be a precept of Chriſtianity, and deſerves a reward in heaven, ſurely the contrary practice, by all the rules of equitable judgment, ſhould meet an oppoſite return. The tyranny to which I am ſubject, the frequent neglect and diſregard with which I am treated, I can

I can no longer bear with patience, but muſt cry out upon the ſhameful and black ingratitude of thoſe, who ought to uſe me better; for, tho' I am obliged to ſpeak it myſelf (which conſiderably hurts my modeſty) yet I muſt ſay, I am the moſt faithful and obedient ſervant, the warmeſt and ſincereſt friend, that ever was employed by man, or taken to his boſom. I have two brothers who would each make the ſame complaint of their injuries (for our offices and employments are alike, and our uſage is exactly the ſame) but they are younger than I am, and therefore truſt to this repreſentation of our caſe, in hopes it may anſwer for all.

It is many years ago ſince I firſt came into ſervice, and, in all that time, I cannot reproach myſelf with the leaſt neglect, though I have lived in moſt of the principal families in Pennſylvania, and ſome of the pooreſt. I have never confined myſelf to town or country, but have viſited all places, and have obtained a good character every where. In the family where I now am, my buſineſs, all day, is to tend my young maſter in the cradle; and though I acquit myſelf as properly as I poſſibly can, the capricioufneſs of the nurſe is ſuch, that ſhe gives me many a thump, becauſe, ſhe ſays, I ſometimes hang my head too much to the right, or too much to the left, which when little maſter wakes and obſerves, he generally cries at, and Mrs. Nurſe, who by this means is called from her favorite romps with Thomas, or her tea with Mrs. Abigail, is highly diſpleaſed, and I become the innocent ſufferer. My next buſineſs is to go to bed with the reſt of the children, of which we have four, the oldeſt now ſix years old. Here I am put upon a very whimſical ſervice indeed, and am often very ill uſed, purely for the diverſion of theſe children, notwithſtanding all the arguments of the maid, who threatens to leave them in the dark for the *bug-a boos*, if they are not quiet, and let me alone. In ſpite of every thing they will have their game of romps with me, the maid, and my brothers; and their great delight is to ſet us by the ears, and make us thump each other; which, when they find us not at all inclined to do, they will take one of us by the heels, and throw him at the other, or daſh him to the other ſide of the room, with ſuch violence, that it is really wonderful we eſcape being beat to pieces.

I next attend my maſter and miſtreſs to bed; and as they know I am the ſupport of the head of their family, and always ready to give them good advice, at the ſame time that they are convinced of my ſecrecy, I am permitted to ſtay with them all night, and am ſometimes conſulted as their oracle, though they do not always follow the council I give. This, ſir, is the grand ſcene of my exiſtence, and here I may properly be ſaid to be in my own ſphere; but I ſhould be guilty of a breach of that fidelity I boaſted of, ſhould I diſcloſe the ſecrets of my maſter's bed. I ſhall only tell you, that having recounted to them the tranſactions of the day, pointed out to them where they have been wrong, and (like a faithful monitor) adviſed them in their conduct for the future, to regulate their behaviour and amend their lives, to retrench their expences and recover their eſtate—though they ſeem to liſten to me with attention, yet they ſuffer me to go on, without making the leaſt reſolution upon all I ſay, and generally return to the ſame conduct in the morning.

But

But my ſituation even here (though appointed by nature) is deplorable and much to be pitied. My miſtreſs (whoſe whims are paſt finding out) will ſometimes treat me with the greateſt tenderneſs and regard, will hug me to her boſom, and claſp me in her arms, load me with careſſes, and make me bear no ſmall part in her pleaſures, to which I as kindly contribute all in my power. Yet at other times, ſhe will degrade me to the loweſt offices, trample on, and even kick me;—will put my younger brothers over my head, prevail on my maſter to aſſiſt her in oppreſſing me, and, if then the night ſhould prove tedious and reſtleſs, I am ſure to be blamed as the cauſe of it, and (for the crimes of their own conſciences, and the guilt I have not committed) I am delivered over to the maid in the morning, with ſtrict orders to puniſh me, which ſhe punctually obeys, ſometimes beating me with a ſtick, till her own relentleſs arms ake, and ſometimes cuffing me with her brawny fiſts, till I am bruiſed beyond compariſon, and my fleſh grows as ſoft as a mummy.

If, after one of theſe freaks, the family ſhould remove out of town, I am ſure to be a ſtill greater ſufferer, for my perſecutor (in her wrath) will take care to lock me up from the light of the ſun in a cold cloſet, ſtripped naked, and without even a ſhirt to cover me, without one morſel of victuals, or a drop of drink. And in this hole, I am immured, without ſeeing a living creature except rats and mice, who (taking advantage of my weakneſs) piddle upon and inſult me; and very often gnaw my fleſh, and ſo diſfigure me, that my lankneſs and alteration, make it difficult for my too cruel miſtreſs, at her return, to know me again, till Betty (whoſe word ſhe regards more than all my good advice) has aſſured her that I am the ſame: then ſhe vouchſafes to order me a new livery, and directs me to be pampered up, that I may be made fit to adminiſter either to her whims or her pleaſures.

And now, ſir, having given you an account of my miſeries and ſufferings, and ſhewn you that I am made the ſport of children, and the butt of ſervants, yet you may believe me when I tell you, that I have prompted philoſophers, and informed the learned; and I can aſſure you, though many have been much improved by adhering to my advice, not one was ever injured by my inſtigation. In ſhort, though treated ſo infamouſly, and injuriouſly, I can with truth affirm, that I have planned out battles, concerted revolutions, aſſiſted ſtateſmen, and conducted officers,—nay more,

Imperious huſbands, and contending wives
By me being ſoothed, forget their feuds
A while, and fall aſleep.
And happy lovers, warm with the embraee
By me invited take a ſhort repoſe;
By me refreſh'd they wake to new-born joys;
Repeat their raptures, and I bear a part.

Sir, I have likewiſe written lucrubations for the editors of moſt periodical publications, and am ready to do the ſame good office for you, whenever you pleaſe to conſult,

Your moſt obedient,
Humble ſervant,
and beſt friend,
A PILLOW.

To

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

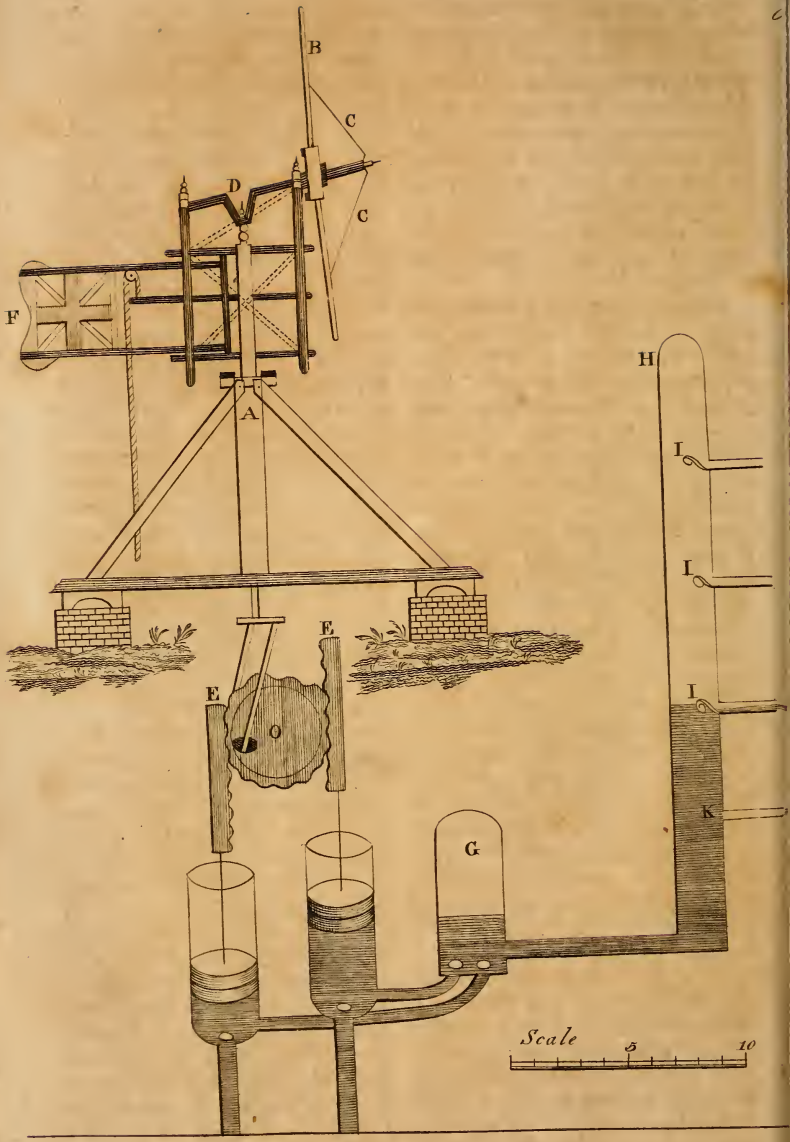
A subscriber, who wishes to contribute to the utility of your work, and the entertainment of the public, has sent you the following short essay upon the evidence of a Deity, to be collected from the progress of generation, remarkable in this season. C.

ON a supposition, that the world is eternal, it must nevertheless be governed by a supreme intelligence; and Spinozism can never be reconciled to common sense: The being, and operations of God, are however more striking, if he is proved to be the creator of all. Many eminent philosophers assert, that the materials of the universe remain the same, and only change in continual endless variety. This theory is consistent enough with the ordinary process of nature, which is gradual and silent, ebbs and flows like the tide; so that possibly the increase and decrease of matter may be equal in divers times and places. But the present season of the year seems to refute this specious doctrine, and presents the clearest proofs of an almighty Creative Power. In two months an acre of ground will produce two tons of grass. A large, vigorous tree, by numberless leaves, blossoms, and new shoots, by the extension of the roots, and the increase of the whole circumference, gains perhaps in two or three months a thousand weight, and a square forest of a mile's diameter may produce twelve thousand ton, of matter. While in that time likewise, a variety of fruits come to maturity, and the rest acquire half their natural size. What a quantity of new matter is here? Only the apples growing in this state would make some millions of bushels.

The encrease of the animal world is equally amazing. Myriads of little insects, worms and flies pour into being: the total quantity of which, if seen in one place, would astonish us: for even those produced in Pennsylvania alone, during a few weeks, would form a considerable hill. In some species of fish the females have many thousand eggs, of which a great part becomes new animals, that soon grow two or three inches in length. Most kinds of birds attain their full growth in autumn, and the number that is hatched is inconceivable. Many of these animals consume indeed during their growth a greater quantity of food, than the bulk of their whole body; but this affects not materially the preceding account of vegetable creation. The grass, foliage, fruits, &c. which they consume, make but little of the quantity produced; and it is to be considered likewise, that many kinds of insects grow in vast numbers to a considerable bulk before they begin to eat; and that some species of fish rapidly multiply and mature in clear water, without any visible food.

Thus in this beautiful and mysterious season a vast creation every moment springs up to our view. Where then, can these immense magazines be, whence such myriads continually proceed? Surely not in the air! not in subterraneous caverns, nor in deep waters! No human eye traced these; no reasoning can discover them, and shall we rather form such wild theories than believe our senses, and say with holy adoration—here is the finger of GOD.

The



Plan of a new MACHINE for raising water by wind

The following Account of a newly invented MACHINE *for raiſing water by wind, is extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine for February*, 1787.

EVERY attempt to render the elements moſt ſubſervient to the uſes of mankind, ſeems to deſerve conſideration: for the force of air and water, when under command, not only have a much greater effect, but may be applied on much cheaper terms than the force of men or horſes.

It has long been a moſt deſirable point, ſo to counteract any violent effort of the wind, as to render the ſails of a wind-mill ſteady and manageable. It might therefore be expected, that any project to check or reſtrain ſuch occaſional impetuoſity of the wind, and abridge the labour of man, would have engaged the attention of ſome of your readers. In your Magazines for September and October, 1785, I deſcribed ſome of the properties of the machine which I am deſirous to recommend, as likely to become more extenſively uſeful than any one that is now extant. I repreſented it as an invention quite new, ſimple, and capable of improvement, having this ſingular good quality, that it will effectually reſiſt any ſudden impulſe of the wind by means of that impetus which compreſſed air exerts to expand itſelf; and would afterwards ſo recover its motion, and reſume its function, as to become a kind of ſelf-working machine.

Though I had then no particular cauſe for diffidence, yet I wiſhed to obtain the ſentiments of men of judgment and experience in mechanical matters on the method of conſtruction, and the manner in which I propoſed to apply the elaſtic force of confined air to my purpoſe. I deſired therefore to have the ſubject fairly diſcuſſed by means of a correſpondence, to be carried on in your Magazine.

Though there appeared not in conſequence of this any objection to my plan, yet I confeſs, Sir, I was ſomewhat diſappointed that no ſuch correſpondence took place, for I expected and hoped for the approbation of men of ſkill in mechanics. I was not however diſcouraged, but anxiouſly wiſhed to have my plan realized, and its efficacy demonſtrated; yet not being in a ſituation to erect ſuch a machine, and employ it in any uſeful work, I applied to the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c. and preſented a drawing of my deſign, with a deſcription of the properties and principles of the intended machine. It met the approbation of the committee on mechanics, who behaved with much civility and politeneſs towards me, though (as it was afterwards ſignified to me by letter from the ſecretary) "It is not cuſtomary for the ſociety to contribute toward the erecting machines for any purpoſe whatever; but, if I ſhould hereafter complete a machine on the conſtruction of the drawing, the ſociety will give it every due degree of conſideration."

Perſuaded in my own mind of the practicability of my plan, and that it is founded on incontrovertible principles, I am unwilling it ſhould ſink with me into oblivion, as it is the reſult of much ſtudy and forethought. My object originally was to obtain a ſupply of water by means of a wind machine, that would not require ſuch conſtant attendance as is neceſſarily beſtowed on wind-mills

for grinding corn. This purpoſe was in ſome degree accompliſhed by my contrivance of a maſt and ſail vibrating in the air, and giving motion to hydraulic machinery, as deſcribed in your magazine for September, 1785, p. 685; but this which I now recommend will have a greater effect, and will of courſe be much more uſeful.

Though I would (eſpecially in firſt attempts) limit the ſize of ſuch machines as are intended to effect the purpoſe without any conſtant attendance, nearly to the dimenſions deſcribed by the annexed ſcale; yet machines of the ſame kind may be made on a much larger ſcale, but they will require ſome attendance, though not near ſo much as common wind-mills.

It is well known, that it is not ſafe to make any wind machine of ſo large a ſize as to expoſe it to be torn by a ſtorm, or ſet on fire by friction. That which was placed on the top of Newgate, to work the ventilators in the old priſon, was perhaps as large as any one that has been left to itſelf to turn about for the ſails to face the wind, in the ſame manner as the ſelf-working machine hereby deſcribed; but this ſort may be made ſomewhat larger than that which was on Newgate, as they will have the benefit of a gradual and ſteady reſiſtance, which that wanted.

A very moderate wind being ſufficient to give ſome motion to the machinery muſt raiſe ſome water, the effect of the machinery being to raiſe in the ſame ſpace of time, according to the effort of the wind, a proportionally greater quantity as the wind gets ſtronger, the force of the compreſſed air, which is always proportional to the power that compreſſes it, will, in caſe of a briſk gale, be exerted in throwing up an enlarged column of water, the increaſing weight of which will, in caſe of a ſtorm, co-operate with the reſiſting power of the compreſſed air, both in the ejecting pipe and the air-barrel, and will gradually counteract, and at length ſo far over-power the ſtrongeſt preſſure of the external wind, as for a time, to ſuſpend the motion of machinery; but, as ſoon as the gale of wind ſhall have ſubſided, the motion will be renewed, and the machinery reſume its work.

The benefits to be derived from theſe machines are many and various; particularly in ſupplying reſervoirs of water, ſo neceſſary in many trades and manufactories, and in the improvement of ſuch paſture lands as lie near a ſtream, or in draining ſuch as are low and marſhy, and conveying the water into channels, ſo as to ſupply higher grounds, and thereby raiſe the value of both. For water meadows, where the uſe of them is common, and their advantages well known, as in Somerſetſhire, Wiltſhire, and Berkſhire, are of double or treble the value that they would otherwiſe be. Theſe machines might be ſo formed as to be agreeable objects in pleaſure-grounds; and ſerve to ſupply a canal, or any piece of water, the overflowing of which might be ſo diſtributed as to improve the adjacent land.

The engraved copy *(plate I.)* will, I believe, convey a clear idea of the manner in which this kind of machine may be conſtructed, though the proportions are not perhaps every way ſo exact but there may be room for improvement. The ejecting pipe, which is intended to contain a column of water of conſiderable weight, might as well

well have been deſcribed ſloping (as if riſing on the ſide of an hill) as in this perpendicular poſition.

A. The ſtem or ſhaft, which is hollow, for the iron rod to move within it.

B. Profile of the ſails.

C C C C. Braces to ſtrengthen the ſails.

D. The crank and ſwivels.

E E. The racks, which are alternately raiſed and depreſſed by the crank.

F. The vane, which turns the ſails to the wind.

G. The air-barrel, which contains the compreſſed air.

H. The ejecting pipe.

I I I. Stop-cocks, to ſhut the apertures, one by one, in order to encreaſe the weight of the column of water.

K. A ſmall aperture, to be always open at the loweſt part, that water may be conveniently diſcharged from.

In caſe of a tempeſtuous wind, the ſtop-cocks, by gradually ſtopping all the upper appertures, wil at length cloſe the whole, except the ſmall apperture K; which is deſigned to make room, by the diſcharge of a ſufficient quantity of water, for the ſtop-cocks to drop again as faſt as the wind ſhall ſubſide; the internal reſiſtance immediately abating on every abatement of the external preſſure of the wind, till the whole machinery recovers its liberty, and reſumes its work.

Uſeful Articles ſelected from Mr. Cutler's Account of the vegetable Productions, naturally growing in ſome Parts of America, botanically arranged.

[*Continued from Page* 439.]

AMERICAN TEA. The *calix* a very ſmall, permanent rim, ſurrounding the receptacle; ſcarcely viſible. *Coralla* one petal; tubular. Limb divided into five acuminated ſegments; rolled inward. *Nectaria* five hooded petals, with long, filiform claws, inſerted into the coralla below the ſinuſes of the ſegments; erect; longer than the ſegments of the coralla. *Stamina* five ſubulated filaments ſtanding upon the coralla, juſt below the petals of the nectarium. Antheræ globular; covered by the hooded petals of the nectarium. *Germen* above; globular. *Stile* cylindrical; erect; ſhorter than the ſtamina. *Stigma* trifid. *Capſules* three; each one cell; one valve. *Seeds* one in each cell; ovate compreſſed.

Stems woody. Leaves ovate; ſerrated; acuminated. Bloſſoms in long, terminating, open ſpikes; ſnow white. By fences, and among buſhes in loamy land. July.

The leaves of this ſhrub have been much uſed by the common people, in ſome parts of the country, in the room of *India* tea; and is, perhaps, the beſt ſubſtitute the country affords. They immerſe the freſh leaves in a boiling decoction of the leaves and branches of the ſame ſhrub, and then dry them with a gentle heat. The tea, when the leaves are cured this way, has an agreeable taſte, and leaves a roughneſs on the tongue, ſomewhat reſembling that of the bohea tea.

DATURA.

Linn. Gen. Plant. 218.

Datura pericarpiis ſpinoſis erectis ovatis. Syſt. Nat.

APPLE PERU. Stramonium. Thorn-apple. Bloſſoms white with a tinge of purple. The upper leaves have been obſerved to riſe up and encloſe the bloſſoms at night. Common by the way ſides. Auguſt.

This plant is ſaid to be an exotic, and that it is not found growing at any great diſtance from the ſea. The ſeeds taken internally bring on delirium; large doſes would, no doubt, prove fatal. The leaves applied to the feet or part affected, have been found efficacious in removing ſpaſms; and applied in cataplaſms give eaſe in external inflammations. An ointment prepared from the leaves gives eaſe likewiſe in external inflammations and hæmorrhoids. The *Edinburgh* College direct an extract to be prepared, by evaporating the expreſſed juice of the leaves. Its medical properties undoubtedly merit attention. None of the herbivorous animals will eat it.

HYOSCYAMUS.

Linn. Gen. Plant. 219.

Hyoſcyamus foliis amplexicaulibus. Syſt. Nat.

HENBANE. Bloſſoms purple and brown; clammy. Common amongſt rubbiſh, and by road ſides. July.

The ſeeds, the leaves, and the roots, Dr. Withering obſerves, are all poiſonous. Madneſs, convulſions and death are the general conſequence. In a ſmaller doſe they occaſion giddineſs and ſtupor. The Edinburgh College order the expreſſed juice of the plant to be evaporated to an extract. In this ſtate, the doctor ſuppoſes, it may be advantageouſly joined with opium, when the effects of that medicine are deſirable, and coſtiveneſs is to be avoided. There is no doubt, he ſays, of its being a uſeful medicine under proper management. The doſe is from half a ſcruple to half a dram. It is ſaid, that the leaves ſcattered about a houſe will drive away mice.

SOLANUM.

Linn. Gen. Plant. 224.

Solanum caule inermi fruteſcente flexuoſo, foliis ſuperioribus haſtatis, racemis. Syſt. Nat.

BITTER SWEET. Bloſſoms purple, with ſpots of white. Common about fences in moiſt land. June.

Boerhaave ſays, it is a medicine far ſuperior to China and Sarſaparilla, as a ſweetner and reſtorative. Linnæus ſays, an infuſion of the young twigs is an admirable medicine in acute rheumatiſms, inflammations, fevers, and ſuppreſſion of the lochia. Dr. Hill ſays, he has found it very efficacious in the aſthma.

Solanum caule inermi herbaceo, foliis ovatis dentato—angulatis, umbellis nutantibus. Syſt. Nat.

NIGHT SHADE. Bloſſoms white. Berries black. Common among rubbiſh. July.

Dr. Withering ſays, from one to three grains of the leaves, infuſed in boiling water, and taken at bed time, occaſions a copious perſpiration; increaſes the ſecretion by the kidneys, and generally purges more or leſs the following day. Theſe properties judiciouſly applied, render it capable of doing eſſential ſervice in the ſevereſt diſeaſes. But its effects on the nervous ſyſtem are ſo uncertain, and ſometimes ſo conſiderable, that it muſt ever be adminiſtered with the greateſt caution. The leaves applied externally, eaſe pain and abate inflammations.

TIVERTWIG.

TIVERTWIG. American *Mezerion.* The generic characters do not entirely agree with the Solanum; but they approach nearer to this than any other genus. Stems woody; twining about ſhrubs or trees; branched. Leaves ovate; ſerrated; acuminated. Bloſſoms greeniſh white. Berry pale red. In hedges and woodland. June.

It is uſed with ſucceſs in diſcuſſing indurated tumors. Farmers apply it to ſwellings in cows bags. Phyſicians of diſtinguiſhed character ſay, that the roots anſwer as valuable a purpoſe, in venereal caſes, as the Mezerion.

RIBES. Linn. Gen. Plant. 247. *Ribes inerme, racemis piloſis, floribus oblongis.* Syſt. Nat.

BLACK CURRANT. Bloſſoms yellowiſh. Berries black. It is rarely found growing naturally here, but is cultivated in gardens. In ſome parts of the eaſtern country it is ſaid to be found in great plenty, particularly near Kennebeck-river.

A jelly made of the fruit is celebrated in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society for curing very bad kinds of ſore throat. It has been found to anſwer very well here, particularly in that ſpecies of the ſore throat in which the tonſils ſuppurate. It ought to be applied early and frequently. When the fruit could not be obtained, an infuſion of the bark, ſweetned with honey, and uſed as a gargle, has proved beneficial. Dr. Withering ſays, the juice of the berries is frequently boiled down into an extract, with the addition of a ſmall proportion of ſugar, which is called rob, and is much uſed in ſore throats, but chiefly in thoſe of the inflammatory kind. An infuſion of the young roots is uſeful in fevers of the eruptive kind; and in the dyſenteric fevers of cattle. The fruit is often put into rum inſtead of black cherries. The tender leaves will give a tinge to rum, nearly reſembling brandy.

HEDERA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 249. *Hedera foliis ovatis lobatiſque.* Syſt. Nat. *Hedera trifolia Canadenſis.* Corn.

POISON IVY. Bloſſoms white, with purple or black veins. Berries black. Common in moiſt hedges and meadows. June.

It aſcends trees, adhering by numerous linear tendrils, which are ſent off from the body of the ſtem, inſinuating their ſharp ends into the bark of the tree. It produces the ſame kind of inflammations and eruptions, in certain conſtitutions, as the poiſon-wood tree. A milky juice exſudes from the ſtalks and leaves, which will ſtain linen a deep and unfading black. This juice is ſaid to have been uſed by the Indians in ſtaining the hardeſt ſubſtances a deep and permanent black. Country people employ it in making ink. Some have ſuppoſed its properties are not inferior to thoſe of the Japan varniſh tree. It is undoubtedly worthy of attention.

ASCLEPIAS.

Linn. Gen. Plant. 270.

Aſclepias foliis lanceolata—ellipticis, caule ſimplici glabro, nectarii carniculis conniventibus. Syſt. Nat.

SILKWEED. Bloſſoms reddiſh. Commonly by the road ſides, and in paſtures. July.

The ſeeds are contained in large pods, and are crowned with white down, extremely fine and ſoft, reſembling ſilk, which has occaſioned the name ſilk-weed. It may be carded and ſpun into an even thread, which makes excellent wick-yarn. The candles will burn equally free, and afford a clearer light than thoſe made

made of cotton wicks. They will not require ſo frequent ſnuffing, and the ſmoke of the ſnuff is leſs offenſive. The texture of the down is weak, but ſufficiently ſtrong for dipped candles. If greater ſtrength ſhould be neceſſary, a ſmall quantity of cotton wool may be mixed with the down. Large quantities may be eaſily collected, and the tallow-chandlers might, doubtleſs, be ſupplied for leſs than half the price of cotton-yarn.

Directions for preſerving threſhed Wheat from the Weevils *and other Inſects, while lodged in Granaries.*

THE preſervation of grain from the ravages of inſects, is an object of no inconſiderable conſequence to the farmer and corn-merchant.

It may, I believe, be beſt effected by timely and frequent ſcreening, and ventilation; as little or no inconvenience will follow corn or malt being lodged dry, but what evidently reſults from a neglect of theſe precautions. For, whether the obvious damage ariſes from the weevil, the moth, or the beetle, that damage has ceaſed at the time the vermin make their appearance under either of theſe ſpecies, they being, when in this laſt ſtate of exiſtence, only propagators of their reſpective kinds of vermiculi; which, while they continue in that form, do the miſchief.

In this laſt, or inſect ſtate, they eat little, their principal buſineſs being to depoſit their ova (eggs) which unerring inſtinct prompts them to do where large collections of grain furniſh food for their ſucceſſors while in a vermicular ſtate. It is therefore the buſineſs of induſtry to prevent future generations of theſe ravagers, by deſtroying the eggs previous to their hatching; and this is beſt accompliſhed by their frequent ſcreening, and expoſure to draughts of wind or freſh air. By frequently ſtirring the grain, the coheſion of their ova is broken, and the nidus of thoſe minute worms is deſtroyed, which on hatching collect together, and ſpin or weave numerous neſts of a cobweb-like ſubſtance for their ſecurity. To theſe neſts they attach, by an infinity of ſmall threads, many grains of corn together, firſt for their protection, and then for their food. When their habitations are broken and ſeparated by the ſcreen, they fall through its ſmall interſtices, and may be eaſily removed from the granary with the duſt. Thoſe that eſcape an early ſcreening will be deſtroyed by the ſubſequent one, while the grain is but little injured; and the corn will acquire thereby a ſuperior purity. But by inattention to this, and ſometimes by receiving grain already infected into the granary, theſe vermin, particularly the weevil, will in a ſhort time ſpread themſelves into that ſtate every where upon its ſurface, and darken even the walls by their number. Under ſuch circumſtances a hen or hens, with new hatched chickens, if turned on the heap, will traverſe, without feeding (or very ſparingly ſo) on the corn, wherever they ſpread; and are ſeemingly inſatiable in the purſuit of theſe inſects. When the numbers are reduced within reach, a hen will fly up againſt the walls, and bruſh them down with her wings, while her chickens ſeize them with the greateſt avidity.

This being repeated as often as they

they want food, the whole ſpecies will in a day or two be deſtroyed. Of the phalæna (moth) and the ſmall beetle, they ſeem equally voracious; on which account, I cannot but deem them the moſt uſeful inſtruments in nature, for eradicating theſe noxious and deſtructive vermin. By this method I have cleared two of my own granaries, which were infeſted by the weevils, very effectually.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ABOUT twenty years ago, when I was in ſearch of a wife, I cautiouſly examined the different diſpoſitions and conduct of my acquaintance who had already ventured upon wedlock, with a view to diſcover the principal means of preſerving matrimonial felicity; and after taking into conſideration all the advantages of fortune and connection, I determined, at laſt, that the great ſecret conſiſted in the choice of the *woman*.

I often obſerved that the *notable houſe-wife* (as ſhe is called) makes the moſt mutinous wife in the world. She is bred up with high notions of her capacity, and of the great importance ſhe is to a family; that the whole welfare of it depends upon her care and frugality, that her huſband, no doubt, would often have been ruined, had not Providence ſent him ſo careful a guardian;—when in the circulation of £. 5 or 600 a year, the whole amount of her good *houſewifery*, perhaps, exceeds not ten pounds; a ſlender recompence to the poor man for the loſs of his quiet, and the pain he muſt undergo to ſee the many meanneſſes that are practiſed to ſupport his character. Avoid therefore, if you prize your eaſe, this *notable woman*, this buſy trifler. I would not be miſunderſtood to recommend a careleſs, extravagant woman, or be thought to include in this character the prudent affectionate wife, who is frugal without ſordidneſs, diſcreet without oſtentation, and anxious for your welfare without impertinence.

Thoſe ladies who are generally called your women of *wit* and *fine reading*, your *Leſbias* and *Cleomiras*, are as deſtructive of the peace of the huſband, as the illiterate houſe-wife. The female pedant, as ſhe imagines herſelf to have a ſuperior underſtanding, enlarged by learning, will perpetually provoke you with her own corrections, will repeat the ſtory you had before related in a plain, agreeable manner, to let the company ſee what great improvements a refined diction will make in the moſt trivial occurrence. She watches your words, is fearful of your committing a barbarity in ſpeech, and will afterwards qualify any rudeneſs in ſtyle to the company, by ſaying, "My huſband is a very honeſt man, and of a good plain underſtanding." Thoſe little affairs, of which a wife is properly ſuperintendant, ſhe deſpiſes; ſhe neglects too much, like male wits, her dreſs and her perſon: and with no ſoft endearments, no fondling agreeableneſſes will ſhe condeſcend to amuſe and relax the man juſt returned from

from buſineſs. Sooner live in a priſon, or be bound for a ſharper, than be buckled to a *female wit*, who is proud, impertinent, ignorant, yet perpetually adviſing, and always fond and forward to convince you of the inferiority of your underſtanding.

As for the celebrated beauty, the high-bred lady, the rich widow, the ſuperannuated virgin, and the termagant;—the unfortunate adventurer who ſhould chooſe for his inmate one in theſe circumſtances, would ſoon bemoan his miſtake. I have frequently indeed, wondered at the humour of thoſe gentlemen, who are ſo deſirous of marrying a lady of beauty or of good ſenſe; for nothing ſooner fades than beauty in the eye of the poſſeſſor, and what is generally reckoned good ſenſe in women, is rarely accompanied with a right temper.

That woman who is unjuſtly cenſured by her own ſex for a deficiency of good ſenſe, ſeems to me the beſt diſpoſed to give comfort in the married ſtate: ſhe is ſaid to want ſpirit, to be a tame, helpleſs, diſpaſſionate creature, that ſhe is a ſad manager, and would quickly undo her huſband. The conſtruction of this is, that ſhe has too much good underſtanding to thwart and perplex her huſband in affairs, which ſhe is ſenſible he knows much better; that as ſhe has the diſcernment to diſcover a much larger capacity in him, ſhe therefore implicitly yields up her own judgment to the ſtronger mind, and that ſhe has obſerved, that nothing is gained in the main of life, by ſaving a little money, through mean and narrow practices. She never rebukes you for want of rectitude, never upbraids you with infidelity; ſhe ſubmits with a becoming eaſineſs to the little turns of your temper, which unlucky accidents in the world have occaſioned; ſhe conſtrues every chagrin in the good natured ſenſe, and while ſhe is fearful of offending, her fondneſs proceeds from love and not from duty.—Who would not be contented under the imputation of having married a fool, when bleſſed with ſuch a woman, to bring pleaſure and comfort to his arms in all his vacant hours!

Another thing that is very material to promote and prolong the marriage union, is the conduct of the huſband to the wife. In the firſt place, it is requiſite to behave with good manners and decency, with the ſame carefulneſs and regard that a man approaches his chaſte miſtreſs; to let fall no indelicate expreſſions, to uſe no unſeemly actions, or to communicate any affairs to her, that may induce her to ſuſpect his honour, or that ſhall diſcover any contempt he has ſuffered, for women's affections are generally governed by the opinion of the world. To be a thoro' maſter of wedlock, it is neceſſary ſometimes to impoſe upon your wife: be ſure then you make her believe you put a vaſt confidence in her, that there is nothing of that great conſequence but you would repoſe in her boſom; for women will forgive you any thing ſooner than your miſtruſting their fidelity. But, however, you will ſoon underſtand, that you are to entruſt them with very few things; for ſome ſudden ſtarts of paſſion, or weakneſs, or their love to communicate what they know, will force a diſcloſure of the ſecret. Overlook many trivial errors, regarding her as a woman, and if ſhe performs any little meritorious action, remember to be thoroughly ſenſible of it; for women always lay great ſtreſs upon outward

ward, ceremonious behaviour.—If you happen, after all, to love her with passion, your quiet will be very much endangered, and these rules will be insignificant. You will deviate so far from the prudent behaviour of a husband to a wife, that she will soon loose her conformable disposition, and acquire such fantastic humours and obstinacy from never being controuled, that eventually all the seeds of affection will be eradicated, or your happiness totally destroyed.

A strict attention to the observations I have made upon this subject, has been instrumental to the felicity of my own feelings, and the harmony of my family—and you may communicate this letter to the public if youthink it can in any degree be serviceable to others.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

BENEDICT.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The want of discernment in the world of clients, *leaves me, tho' an old practitioner, pretty much at my leisure in the courts of law; and as I abominate even the appearance of idleness, I generally employ myself in noting the remarkable cases that are litigated by more successful advocates. This practice however, has been as inconvenient, as it is unprofitable, by exposing me to applications from my numerous brethren at the bar; to avoid which, I find I shall be at last reduced, like some of my learned predecessors, to the necessity of publishing my reports. But as the arrangement of the materials I have collected for a series of judicial determinations, from the arrival of William Penn, to the present term, inclusive, amounting to* one hundred volumes folio, *will take up a considerable time, I cannot refuse to the earnest solicitations of the profession, an immediate publication of the following*

INTERESTING LAW CASE.

Pennsylvania, ss. { Tabithy Riggle against Isaac Squab. } In the Supreme Court.

PETER having received a letter from *Sarah*, written by *Charles*, shewed the same to *Roger*; who upon perusal, said, he wondered, that *Richard* should be so indiscreet as to quarrel with *Moses* and *Aaron* about *Abigail*, who was so extremely ugly, and consequently shocking: because that *Edward* had refused, tho' asked, to play at romps with *Catharine*. Whereupon *Matthew* falling in a passion with *Titus*, swore he would be revenged on *Patrick*; and therefore called *Conrad* rogue, rascal, &c. *Stephen*, who it was thought was an eye-witness to the abuse, and being *Christopher's* friend, slily tripped up *Rowland's* heels, and broke *Jeremy's* head. *Cuthbert* on this drew his dagger at *Edmund*; and *Archibald* trembling, with much ado recovered his fright; re-assumed his natural intrepidity; and in a cold sweat snatched *Gilbert's* pistol from

from *Lawrence*, and cocked his blunderbuss at *Paul*. Whereat *John*, being amazed, secretly advised *Pompey* to apply to *Leonard*, with the help of *George*, privately to make an affidavit against *Arthur*, to take out a writ against *Henry* and *Rachel*, at the suit of *Timothy*, executor of the last will and testament of *Moses*. But *Cæsar* objected to that, wisely alledging, that *Robert*, being sick, had sent word to *David*, who was lately married to *Hannah*, to desire *Jeffrey*, who had been taken in bed with *Mark's* wife, to send his grandson *Ralph*, to his cousin *Bridget*, earnestly to entreat his nephew *Joshua*, to go along with his brother *Frank*, to make up the matter amicably with his aunt *Susan*. But he refused to go with *Jack*; yet nevertheless recommended *Frederick* and *Humphrey* to *Andrew*, *Simon*, and *Luke*; who after a long and grave consultation, ordered the music to play brisker, and then went unanimously a sleighing to *Franckford*. So that having drank plentifully at *Ned's*, 'till they were all intoxicated, having nothing to pay the shot with, they drew their swords at *Dick* the landlord, stabbed *Robin*, fell upon *Launcelot*, lamed *Isaac*, and had it not been for *Solomon*, they would have slain *Cornelius*. Thereupon *Nat* rushed forward, and swearing at *Marmaduke*, who had been asleep all the time in *Sally's* lap, so incensed *Walter* and *Martin*, that *Alexander* and *William*, without regard to *Thomas*, threw bottles, glasses, &c. at one another's heads. At which *Abraham*, who was *Peg's* friend, being enraged, took *Benjamin* civilly by the throat; kicked *Theophilus* gently down stairs; picked *Abel's* pocket, while he was making his addresses to *Nell*; and at the same time in the highest fury imaginable, smiling calmly, sent *Barnaby*, *Toby*, and *Giles* to the watch-house. At which *Anthony*, half drunk, soberly started up; and having first reeled two or three times round the room, put on an important wise look, made a fine speech nothing to the purpose, and asked what was the matter. Whereupon *Bryan* in a low voice loudly whispered *Hellen*, and perceiving that *Hercules* was strangely astonished at their silent noise, told *Francis* that his great-grand-father *Joseph* was dead. At which unexpected news *Nicholas* awaked, and being in an ill-humour, writ a soft love-song, cut a caper, and then withdrew to the *Kouli-Khan*, to drink a bottle with *Michael*, which affected *Job* in such a surprising manner that none of the company wondered at it: only indeed *Valentine*, in the height of his resentment, could not forbear to go and hang himself. However, *Allan* ran undesignedly to the gaol, in order to let out the aforesaid prisoners; and having without any noise broke open the doors, released *Chevalier*, *M'Garrety* and *Skinner*, who being apprehended by the timely assistance of *Barnard*, were carried next morning before *Hugh Doodle*, Esq. a trading justice, and he, having determined that their offence was a capital misdemeanour of death, within the benefit of the act for the mitigation of punishments, bound them over to be and appear at the next court of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery, to be held for the determination of civil suits. Accordingly at the Supreme Court *Jonathan*, for the plaintiff, argued against the identity of the stroke that had broken *Humphrey's* jaw-bone, and, as the law turned upon a point in surgery, a midwife was called to prove that

Dorothy's

Dorothy's leg might probably have been fractured by a blow upon *Tabitha's* ſcull. To this *Jacob* for the defendant objected, for no man who was intereſted in the event of the cauſe could be admitted as a witneſs, and it was clear that if *Jonas* deliberately drowned himſelf, the coroner's inqueſt would be bound by their oaths to find *Nancy* guilty of a rape, by committing a robbery upon the perſon of *Tobias*. However, the court was of opinion that *Phœbe* had wantonly lain on the graſs, and directed *Shad* to take the priſoner into cuſtody for fear the ſheriff ſhould eſcape. The caſe being now entirely and clearly before the jury, it was propoſed to drink a bowl of warm iced punch at *Haſſel's*, and *Pickle* having withdrawn, ran to the aſſiſtance of *Saul*, who had juſt fallen into a cellar by means of an earth-quake, which had ſwallowed up a lot of ground in Sixth-ſtreet, while an ingenious philoſopher was viewing it through a microſcope.—At this critical moment the plaintiff was called, but did not anſwer, ſo according to the eſtabliſhed rules of practice the defendant ſuffered a nonſuit: which is the moſt exact account that can be given of this important trial, by

Your humble ſervant,

OLIVER PUZZLE-CAUSE.

The analogy between the reſpective forms of Government, and the origins of the ſeveral ſtates of North America, taken from the entertaining Travels of the Marquis de Chaſtellux.

STATES, like individuals, are born with a particular complexion, the bad effects of which may be corrected by regimen and habits, but can never be entirely changed. Thus, legiſlators, like phyſicians, ought never to flatter themſelves that they can beſtow, at pleaſure, a particular temperament on bodies politic, but ſtrive to diſcover what they already have, and thence ſtudy to remedy the inconveniencies, and multiply the advantages reſulting from it. A general glance at the different ſtates of America will ſerve to juſtify this opinion. The people of New England had no other motive for ſettling in the New World, than to eſcape from the arbitrary power of their monarchs, who, at once, ſovereigns of the ſtate, and heads of the church, exerciſed at that period the double tyranny of deſpotiſm and intolerance. They were not adventurers, they were men who wiſhed to live in peace, and who laboured for their ſubſiſtence. Their principles taught them equality, and diſpoſed them to induſtrious purſuits. The ſoil, naturally barren, affording them but ſcanty reſources, they attached themſelves to fiſhing and navigation; and at this hour, they are ſtill friends to equality and induſtry; they are fiſhermen and navigators. The ſtates of New-York, and the Jerſeys, were peopled by neceſſitous Dutchmen, who wanted land in their own country, and occupied themſelves more about domeſtic œconomy than the public government. Theſe people have preſerved the ſame character; their intereſts, their efforts, ſo to ſpeak, are perſonal; their views are concentered in their families, and it is only from neceſſity that theſe families are formed into a ſtate. Accordingly, when general Burgoyne was on his march to Albany, the

the New-Englandmen chiefly contributed to impede his progreſs, and if the inhabitants of the ſtate of New-York and of the Jerſeys have often taken arms, and diſplayed courage, it is becauſe the former were animated by an inveterate hatred againſt the ſavages, which generally preceded the Engliſh armies, and the latter were excited to take perſonal vengeance for the exceſſes committed by the troops of the enemy, when they over-ran the country. If you go further to the ſouth, and paſs the Delaware, you will find that the government of Pennſylvania, in its origin, was founded on two very oppoſite principles; it was a government of property, a government in itſelf fœdal, or, if you will, patriarchal, but the ſpirit of which, was the greateſt toleration, and the moſt complete liberty. *Penn's* family at firſt formed the vain project of eſtabliſhing a ſort of *Utopia*, or perfect government, and afterwards of deriving the greateſt poſſible advantage from their immenſe property, by attracting foreigners from all parts. Here it ariſes that the people of Pennſylvania have no characteriſtic aſſimilation, that they are intermingled and confounded, and more actuated to individual, than to public liberty, more inclined to anarchy than to democracy. Maryland, ſubjected in the firſt inſtance to a proprietary government, and conſidered only as a private domain, remained long in a ſtate of the moſt abſolute dependence. This is the firſt time ſhe merits to be regarded as a ſtate; but this ſtate ſeems to be forming under good auſpices; ſhe may become of great weight after the preſent revolution, becauſe ſhe was formerly of no ſignificance. The two Carolinas and Georgia are next to be conſidered; but I am not ſufficiently acquainted with theſe three ſtates to hazard on them any obſervations, which may not be ſo juſt in fact as they appear to me; but which are at leaſt of a delicate nature, and require more than a ſuperficial examination. I only know, that North Carolina, peopled by Scotſmen, brought thither by poverty, rather than by induſtry, is a prey to acts of pillage, and to internal diſſentions: that South-Carolina poſſeſſing a commerce, wholly of exportation, owes its exiſtence to its ſea-ports, eſpecially to that of Charleſton, which has rapidly increaſed, and is become a commercial town, in which ſtrangers abound, as at Marſeilles and Amſterdam: that the manners there are conſequently poliſhed and eaſy: that the inhabitants love pleaſure, the arts, and ſociety; and that this country is more European in its manners than any in America.

Now, if there be any accuracy in this ſketch, let me deſire the reader to compare the ſpirit of the American ſtates with their preſent government. I deſire him to form the compariſon at the preſent moment, in twenty, or in fifty years hence, and I am perſuaded, that ſince all theſe governments reſemble each other, as they are all democratical, he will ſtill diſcover the traces of that original character, of that ſpirit which preſides at the formation of people, and at the eſtabliſhment of nations.

The

The State of Slavery in Virginia and other parts of the Continent, from the Marquis de Chastellux's Travels in America.

BENEATH the class of inhabitants, who, without partaking of the wealth of Virginia, share in all the inconveniency of the climate, and even the indolence it inspires, we must place the negroes, whose situation would be still more lamentable, did not their natural insensibility extenuate, in some degree, the sufferings annexed to slavery. On seeing them ill-lodged, ill-clothed, and often oppressed with labour, I concluded that their treatment was as rigorous as elsewhere. I have been assured, however, that it is extremely mild, in comparison with what they suffer in the sugar colonies; and, in truth, you do not usually hear, as at Saint Domingo, and Jamaica, the sound of whips, and the cries of the unhappy wretches whose bodies they are tearing to pieces. This arises from the general character of the Virginians, which is more mild than that of the inhabitants of the sugar islands, who consist almost entirely of rapacious men, eager and pressing to make fortunes to return to Europe. Another reason is, that the produce of their culture not being of so much value, labour is not urged on them with so much severity; and, to do justice to both, it is because the negroes, on their side, are not so much addicted to cheating and thieving as in the islands. For the propagation of the black species being very rapid, and very considerable here, the greatest part of the negroes are born in the country; and it is remarked that they are generally less depraved than those imported from Africa. I must likewise do to the Virginians the justice to declare, that many of them treat their negroes with great humanity. I must add likewise, a still more honourable testimony, that in general they seem afflicted to have any slavery, and are constantly talking of abolishing it, and of contriving some other means of cultivating their estates. It is true that this opinon, which is almost generally received, is inspired by different motives. The Philosophers, and the young men, who are almost all educated in the principles of a sound philosophy, regard nothing but justice, and and the rights of humanity. The fathers of families, and such as are principally occupied with schemes of interest, complain that the maintenance of their negroes is very expensive; that their labour is neither so productive nor so cheap, as that of day labourers, or white servants; and, lastly, that epidemical disorders, which are very common, render both their property and their revenue extremely precarious. However this may be, it is fortunate that different motives concur in disgusting men with that tyranny which they exercise upon their fellow creatures at least, if not people entirely of the same species; for the more we regard the negroes, the more must we be persuaded that the difference between them and us, consists in something more than complexion. As for the rest, it cannot be denied that it is a very delicate point to abolish slavery in America. The negroes in Virginia amount to two hundred thousand. They equal at least, if they do not exceed, the number of white men. Necessarily united by interest, by the conformity of their situation, and the similarity of colour, they would unquestionably

ably form a diſtinct people, from whom neither ſuccour, virtue, nor labour, could be expected. Sufficient attention has not been paid to the difference between ſlavery, ſuch as it exiſts in our colonies, and the ſlavery which was generally eſtabliſhed among the ancients. A white ſlave had no other cauſe of humiliation, than his actual ſtate; on his being freed, he mixed immediately with free men, and became their equal. Hence that emulation among the ſlaves to obtain their liberty, either as a favour, or to purchaſe it with the fruit of their labour. There were two advantages in this; the poſſibility of enfranchiſing them without danger, and that ambition which almoſt generally took place among them, and turned to the advantage of morals, and of induſtry. But in the preſent caſe, it is not only the ſlave who is beneath his maſter, it is the negro who is beneath the white man. No act of enfranchiſement can efface this unfortunate diſtinction; accordingly we do not ſee the negroes very anxious to obtain their freedom, nor much pleaſed when they have obtained it. The free negroes continue to live with the negro ſlaves, and never with the white men, inſomuch that intereſt alone makes them deſirous of quitting ſlavery, when they are endowed with a particular induſtry, of which they wiſh to reap the profits. It appears, therefore, that there is no other method of aboliſhing ſlavery, than by getting rid of the negroes, a meaſure which muſt be very gradually adopted. The beſt expedient would be to export a great number of males, and to encourage the marriage of white men with the females. For this purpoſe the law muſt be abrogated which tranſmits ſlavery by the ſide of the mother; or it might be enacted that every female ſlave ſhall become, *ipſo facto*, free, by marrying a free man. From reſpect to property, perhaps it might be juſt to require of the latter, a compenſation to be fixed by law, to be paid either in labour or in money, as an indemnity to the proprietors of the negreſs; but it is certain, at all events, that ſuch a law, aided by the illicit, but already well eſtabliſhed commerce between the white men and negreſſes, could not fail of giving birth to a race of mullattoes, which would produce another of *Quarterons*, and ſo on until the colour ſhould be totally effaced.

But I have enlarged ſufficiently on this ſubject, which has not eſcaped the policy and philoſophy of the preſent age. I have only to apologize for not having treated it with *declamation*; but it has always been my opinion that eloquence can influence only the reſolutions of the moment, and that every thing which can only be effected by time alone, muſt be the reſult of reaſon; it is not difficult, however, to add ten or a dozen pages to theſe reflections, which are to be conſidered as a ſymphony compoſed only of the principal parts, *con corni ad libitum*.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Remarkable Inſtance of Sympathy between the Mind and Body.

AT the age of ſeventeen I had a dangerous pleuriſy, and was given up by my beſt friends and phyſicians. The day before this illneſs I went a ſhooting with a little favourite gun, which I had conſtantly

ſtantly uſed for ſome weeks. While ſick I could never bear to think of this piece, nor for a conſiderable time after my recovery. The handling, ſight, and even thought of it created painful ſenſations in the ſtomach and other parts, ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe occaſioned by the diſtemper with which I was afflicted. Theſe facts open a diſtant avenue to the myſterious ſcience of the *aſſociation of ideas*. The connexion between the fowling piece, and the parts of the body attacked by the pleuriſy, was very ſlender, yet continued after thoſe parts were conſiderably reſtored. It muſt therefore have entirely been a work of the mind, which in ſuch caſes is the link of ſympathy between the body and external objects, by its intimate connexion with the former, and the deep impreſſion made upon it by the latter. In early infancy, indiſſoluble ſympathies and antipathies are often formed, from cauſes we cannot remember. As the bodily frame is then delicate and ſuſceptible, the young mind is full of ſenſibility, and deeply affected by the novelty of the ſcenes it has juſt entered: for as only a few paſſions and faculties are developed, ſome particular objects occupy the attention, and ſtrike with peculiar force. A great general fainted if a perſon happened to ſpill ſalt on the table; and other ſimilar facts are obſerved every where.

C.

CONSTANTIA, or, UNEXAMPLED MAGNANIMITY.

CONSTANTIA was the daughter of a merchant, who, being left a widower at an early period of life, with two beautiful little girls, beſtowed upon them a very faſhionable and expenſive education. It happened that, when Conſtantia had juſt attained the age of twenty one, her ſiſter, who was a year older, received, and delighted in, the addreſſes of a man, conſidered as her equal in rank and fortune; a man who was not, indeed, devoid of affection to his miſtreſs, yet diſtinguiſhed by a ſuperior attention to her dower. This prudent lover informed the old gentleman, that he was a warm admirer of his eldeſt daughter, and that he was alſo happy in having gained the young lady's good opinion; but that it was impoſſible for him to marry, unleſs he received, at the time of his marriage, a particular ſum, which he ſpecified. The worthy merchant was diſconcerted by this declaration, as he had amuſed himſelf with the proſpect of a promiſing match for his child. He replied, however, with calmneſs and integrity; he paid ſome general compliments to his gueſt; he ſaid, he ſhould be happy to ſettle a very good girl with a man of character, whom ſhe ſeemed to approve; but he was under a painful neceſſity of rejecting the propoſal, becauſe it was impoſſible for him to comply with the terms required, without a material injury to his youngeſt daughter. The cautious ſuitor took a formal leave, and departed. The honeſt father, in a private conference with his eldeſt child, gave her a full and ingenuous account of his conduct. She applauded the juſtice of his deciſion,

ſion, but felt her own loſs ſo ſeverely, that the houſe ſoon became a ſcene of general diſtreſs. Conſtantia, finding her ſiſter in tears, would not leave her without knowing the cauſe of her affliction. As ſoon as ſhe had diſcovered it, ſhe flew to her father; ſhe thanked him for his parental attention to her intereſt, but with the moſt eager and generous entreaties, conjured him not to let a miſtaken kindneſs to her prove the ſource of their general unhappineſs.

Almoſt diſtracted at the idea of proving the death of a ſiſter whom ſhe tenderly loved, ſhe preſſed her adjurations to her father with ſuch irreſiſtible importunity, that, touched with the peculiar ſituation of his two amiable children, and elated with ſome new proſpects of commercial emolument, he reſolved, at laſt, to comply with the generous entreaty of Conſtantia, though at ſome little hazard of leaving her expoſed to indigence.

The prudent lover was recalled; his return ſoon reſtored the declining health of his miſtreſs; all difficulties were adjuſted by a pecuniary compliance with his demands; the day of marriage was fixed; and Conſtantia, after ſacrificing every ſhilling of her ſettled portion, attended her ſiſter to church, with a heart more filled with exultation and delight, than that of the bride herſelf, who had riſen from a ſtate of dejection and deſpair to the poſſeſſion of the man ſhe loved. But the pleaſure that the generous Conſtantia derived from an event which ſhe had ſo nobly promoted, was very ſoon converted into concern and anxiety. In a viſit of ſome weeks, to the houſe of the new-married couple, ſhe ſoon diſcovered that her brother-in-law, though entitled to the character of an honeſt and well-meaning man, was very far from poſſeſſing the rare and invaluable talent of conferring happineſs on the objects of his regard. Though he had appeared, on their firſt acquaintance, a man of a cultivated underſtanding, and an elegant addreſs, yet, under his own roof, he indulged himſelf in a peeviſh irritability of temper, and a paſſion for domeſtic argument, peculiarly painful to the quick feelings of Conſtantia, who from the exquiſite ſenſibility of her frame, poſſeſſed an uncommon delicacy both of mind and manners. She obſerved, however, with great ſatisfaction, and with no leſs ſurpriſe, that her ſiſter was not equally hurt by this fretful infirmity of her huſband. Happily for her own comfort, that lady was one of thoſe good, loving women, whoſe ſoft, yet ſteady affection, like a drop of melted wax, has the property of ſticking to any ſubſtance on which it accidentally falls. She often adopted, it is true, the quick and querulous ſtile of her huſband; nay, their domeſtic debates have run ſo high, that poor Conſtantia has ſometimes dreaded, and ſometimes almoſt wiſhed, an abſolute ſeparation; but her lively terrors on this ſubject were gradually diminiſhed by obſerving, that altho' they frequently ſkirmiſhed, after ſupper, in a very angry tone, yet, at the breakfaſt-table the next morning, they ſeldom failed to reſume a becoming tenderneſs of language. Theſe ſudden and frequent tranſitions from war to peace, and from peace to war, may poſſibly be very entertaining to the belligerent parties themſelves; but I believe they always hurt a benevolent ſpectator. Conſtantia ſhortened her viſit. She departed, indeed, diſappointed and chagrined; but ſhe generouſly concealed her ſenſations, and cheriſhed a

pleaſing

pleaſing hope, that ſhe might hereafter return to the houſe with more ſatisfaction, either from an improvement in the temper of its maſter, or, at leaſt, from opportunities of amuſing herſelf with the expected children of her ſiſter; but, alas! in this her ſecond hope, the warm-hearted Conſtantia was more cruelly diſappointed. Her ſiſter was, in due time, delivered of a child; but it proved a very ſickly infant, and ſoon expired. The afflicted mother languiſhed for a conſiderable time, in a very infirm ſtate of health, and, after frequent miſcarriages, ſunk herſelf into the grave. The widower, having paſſed the cuſtomary period in all the decencies of mourning, took the earlieſt opportunity of conſoling himſelf for his loſs, by the acquiſition of a more opulent bride; and, as men of his prudent diſpoſition have but little ſatisfaction in the ſight of a perſon from whom they have received great obligations, which they do not mean to repay, he thought it proper to drop all intercourſe with Conſtantia. She had a ſpirit too noble to be mortified by ſuch neglect. Indeed, as ſhe believed, in the fondneſs of her recent affliction, that her ſiſter might have ſtill been living, had ſhe been happily united to a man of a more amiable temper, ſhe rejoiced that his ungrateful conduct relieved her from a painful neceſſity of practiſing hypocritical civilities towards a relation, whom in her heart ſhe deſpiſed. By the death of her ſiſter ſhe was very deeply afflicted, and this affliction was ſoon followed by ſuperior calamities.

The affairs of her father began to aſſume a very alarming appearance, and, at laſt, the fatal hour arrived, which he had ſo grievouſly apprehended; he became a bankrupt, and reſolved to retire into France, with a faint hope of repairing his ruined fortune, by the aid of connections which he had formed in that country. He could not ſupport the thought of carrying Conſtantia among foreigners, in ſo indigent a condition, and he therefore determined to leave her under the protection of her aunt, Mrs. Braggard, a widow, who, poſſeſſing a comfortable jointure, and a notable ſpirit of œconomy, was enabled to make a very conſiderable figure in a country town.

This lady conſidered the key of her ſtore-room as her ſceptre of dominion, and not wiſhing to delegate her authority to any miniſter whatever, ſhe was very far from wanting the ſociety of her niece, as an aſſiſtant in the management of her houſe; yet ſhe was very ready to receive the unfortunate Conſtantia under her roof, for the ſake of the pleaſure which would certainly ariſe to her, not indeed from the uncommon charms of Conſtantia's converſation, but from repeating herſelf, to every creature who viſited at her houſe, "what a great friend ſhe was to that poor girl."

Mrs. Braggard ſeemed to think likewiſe, that all uſeful knowledge, and all rational delight, are centered in a ſocial game of cards; and Conſtantia, who, from principles of gratitude and good-nature, wiſhed to accommodate herſelf to the humour of every perſon from whom ſhe received obligation, aſſiduouſly endeavoured to promote the diverſion of her aunt; but having little or no pleaſure in cards, and being ſometimes unable, from uneaſineſs of mind, to command her attention, ſhe was generally a loſer; a circumſtance which produced a very bitter oration from the attentive old lady, who

who declared that inattention of this kind was inexcuſable in a girl, when the money ſhe played for was ſupplied by a friend. At the keenneſs, or rather brutality, of this reproach, the poor inſulted Conſtantia burſt into tears, and a painful dialogue enſued, in which ſhe felt all the wretchedneſs of depending on the oſtentatious charity of a relation, whoſe heart and ſoul had not the leaſt affinity with her own. The converſation ended in a compromiſe, by which Conſtantia obtained the permiſſion of renouncing cards for ever, on the condition, which ſhe herſelf propoſed, of never touching her harpſichord again, as the ſound of that inſtrument was as unpleaſant to Mrs. Braggard, as the ſight of a card-table was to her unfortunate niece.

Conſtantia paſſed a conſiderable time in this ſtate of unmerited mortification, wretched in her own ſituation, and anxious, to the moſt painful degree, concerning the fate of her father. Perceiving there were no hopes of his return to England, ſhe wrote him a moſt tender and pathetic letter, enumerating all her afflictions, and imploring his conſent to her taking leave of her aunt, and endeavouring to acquire a more peaceable maintenance for herſelf, by teaching the rudiments of muſic to young ladies; an employment to which her talents were perfectly equal. To this filial petition ſhe received a very extraordinary, and a very painful anſwer, which accident led me to peruſe, a few years after the death of the unhappy father who wrote it.

It happened, that a friend requeſted me to point out ſome accompliſhed woman, in humble circumſtances, and about the middle ſeaſon of life, who might be willing to live as a companion with a lady of great fortune and excellent character, who had the misfortune to loſe the uſe of her eyes. Upon this application, I immediately thought of Conſtantia, and concluded that I ſhould find her moſt ready to embrace the propoſal which I had to communicate. Many years had elapſed ſince we met, and they were years that were not calculated to improve either the perſon or the manners of my unfortunate friend. To ſay truth, I perceived a very ſtriking alteration in both. It would be impoſſible, I believe, for the moſt accompliſhed of women to exiſt in ſuch ſociety, as that to which Conſtantia had been condemned, without loſing a conſiderable portion of her external graces. My friend appeared to me like a fine ſtatue, that had been long expoſed to all the injuries of bad weather; the beautiful poliſh was gone, but that ſuperior excellence remained, which could not be affected by the influence of the ſky.

The firſt reply that Conſtantia made to my propoſal, for her new ſettlement in life, was a ſilent but expreſſive ſhower of tears. To theſe, however, I gave a wrong interpretation; for, knowing all the miſery of her preſent ſituation, I imagined they were tears of joy, drawn from her by the ſudden proſpect of an unexpected eſcape from a ſtate of the moſt mortifying dependence. She ſoon undeceived me, and putting into my hand two letters, which ſhe had taken from a little pocket book, "Here," ſhe ſaid, "is the ſource of my tears, and the reaſon why nothing remains for me, but to bleſs you for your kind intention, without receiving any advantage from your deſign of befriending ſo unfortunate a wretch." Conſtantia

continued

continued to weep; and I eagerly ſearched into this myſterious ſource of her diſtreſs. I found the firſt letter in my hand contained her petition to her father, which I have mentioned already; the ſecond was his reply to her requeſt, a reply which it was impoſſible to read, without ſharing the ſufferings both of the parent and the child. This unhappy father, ruined both in his fortune and his health, had been for ſome time tormented by an imaginary terror, the moſt painful that can poſſibly enter into a parental boſom; he had conceived that, in conſequence of his having ſacrificed the intereſt of his younger daughter to the eſtabliſhment of her ſiſter, the deſtitute Conſtantia would be at length reduced to a ſtate of abſolute indigence and proſtitution. Under the preſſure of this idea, which amounted to almoſt frenzy, he had replied to her requeſt. His letter was wild, incoherent, and long; but the purport of it was, that if ever ſhe quitted her preſent reſidence, while ſhe herſelf was unmarried, and her aunt alive, ſhe would expoſe herſelf to the curſe of an offended father; and his malediction was indeed, in this caſe, denounced againſt her in terms the moſt vehement that the language of contending paſſions could poſſibly ſupply. Having rapidly peruſed this letter, I endeavoured to conſole my poor weeping friend, by repreſenting it as the wild effuſion of a very worthy but miſguided man, whoſe undeſerved calamities had impaired his reaſon. "My father," replied Conſtantia, "is now at reſt in his grave, and you, perhaps, may think it ſuperſtitious in me to pay ſo much regard to this diſtreſſing letter; but he never in his life laid any command upon me, which was not ſuggeſted by his affection, and, wretched as I am, I cannot be diſobedient even to his aſhes." Conſtantia, though ſhe ſhed many tears as ſhe ſpoke, yet ſpoke in the tone of a determined martyr. I repeated every argument that reaſon and friendſhip could ſuggeſt, to ſhake a reſolution ſo pernicious to herſelf; but could make no impreſſion on her mind: She had determined to adhere ſtrictly to the letter, as well as the ſpirit, of her father's interdiction: and, as I perceived that ſhe had an honeſt pride in her filial piety, I could no longer think of oppoſing it. Inſtead, therefore, of recommending to her a new ſyſtem of life, I endeavoured to reconcile her mind to her preſent ſituation. She entered into a detail of many domeſtic ſcenes, and gave me ſo ſtrong a picture of a life deſtitute of all ſocial comfort, and harraſſed by ſuch an infinitude of diſpiriting vexations, that I expreſſed a very ſincere admiration of the meek and modeſt fortitude which ſhe had diſplayed in ſupporting it ſo long. "I have, indeed, ſuffered a great deal," ſaid Conſtantia, with a deep ſigh; "but the worſt is not over; I am afraid that I ſhall loſe all ſenſe of humanity: I can take no intereſt in any thing; and to confeſs a very painful truth to you, I do not feel, as I ought to do, the undeſerved attention and friendſhip which I am at this moment receiving from you." I would have tried to rally her out of theſe gloomy phantaſies; but ſhe interrupted me, by exclaiming, with a ſtern yet low voice, "Indeed it is true; and I can only explain my ſenſations to you, by ſaying, that I feel as if my heart was turning into ſtone." This forcible expreſſion, and the correſponding caſt of countenance with which ſhe uttered it, rendered me,

me, for ſome moments, unable to reply; it ſtruck me, indeed, as a lamentable truth, to which different parts of her much-altered frame bore a ſtrong though ſilent teſtimony. In her face, which was once remarkable for a fine complexion, and the moſt animated look of intelligent good nature, there now appeared a ſallow paleneſs, and, though not a ſour, yet a ſettled dejection; her hands alſo had the ſame bloodleſs appearance, retaining neither the warmth nor the colour of living fleſh;—yet Conſtantia was at this time perfectly free from every nominal diſtemper.

The entrance of Mrs. Braggard gave a new turn to our converſation, but without affording us relief. That good lady endeavoured to entertain me with particular attention; but there was ſuch a ſtrange mixture of vulgar dignity and indelicate facetioufneſs in her diſcourſe, that ſhe was very far from ſucceeding in her deſign. She aſked me, if I was not greatly ſtruck by the change that a few years had made in the countenance of her niece, hinting, in very coarſe terms of awkward jocularity, that the loſs of her complexion was to be imputed to her ſingle life; and adding, with an affected air of kindneſs, that, as ſhe had ſome very rich relations in Jamaica, ſhe believed ſhe ſhould be tempted to carry the poor girl to the Weſt-Indies, to try all the chances of new acquaintance in a warmer climate. I perceived the pale cheek of Conſtantia begin to redden at this language of her aunt.

I therefore ſoon ended my mortifying viſit, and left the town in which Conſtantia reſided, with a diſpoſition to quarrel with fortune for her injuſtice and cruelty to my amiable friend.

My imagination was wounded by the image of her deſtiny; but the generous Conſtantia, ſeeing the impreſſion which her ſufferings had made upon me, wrote me a letter of conſolation. She arraigned herſelf, with an amiable degree of injuſtice, for having painted to me, in colours much too ſtrong, the unpleaſant qualities of her aunt, and the diſquietude of her own condition: She flattered me with the idea, that my viſit and advice to her had given a more chearful caſt to her mind; and ſhe encouraged me to hope, that time would make her a perfect philoſopher. In the courſe of a few years, I received ſeveral letters from my friend, and all in this comfortable ſtrain. At length ſhe ſent me the following billet:

"My dear friend,

"I am preparing to ſet out in a few days for a diſtant country; and, before my departure, I wiſh to trouble you with an intereſting commiſſion: If poſſible, indulge me with an opportunity of imparting it to you in perſon, where I now am. As it will be the laſt time I can expect the ſatisfaction of ſeeing you in this world, I am perſuaded you will comply with this anxious requeſt of

"Your much obliged,
"and very grateful,
"CONSTANTIA."

In peruſing this note, I concluded that Mrs. Braggard was going to execute the project ſhe had mentioned, and was really preparing to carry her niece to Jamaica; yet, on reflection, if that were the caſe Conſtantia might, I thought, have contrived to ſee me with more convenience in her paſſage through London. However, I obeyed her ſummons as expediouſly as I could. In a few

a few minutes after my arrival in the town where ſhe reſided, I was informed, by the landlord of the inn at which I ſtopped, that the life of my poor friend was ſuppoſed to be in danger. This information at once explained to me the myſtery of the billet. I haſtened to the houſe of Mrs. Braggard, and, in the midſt of my concern and anxiety for my ſuffering friend, I felt ſome comfort in finding, that in our interview we ſhould not be tormented by the preſence of her unfeeling aunt, as that lady had been tempted to leave her declining charge, to attend the wedding of a more fortunate relation, and was ſtill detained, by ſcenes of nuptial feſtivity, in a diſtant county. When I entered the apartment of Conſtatia, I perceived in her eyes a ray of joyous animation, though her frame was ſo emaciated, and ſhe laboured under ſuch a general debility, that ſhe was unable to ſtand a moment without aſſiſtance.

Having diſmiſſed her attendant, ſhe ſeemed to collect all the little portion of ſtrength that remained in her decaying frame, to addreſs me in the following manner:

"Be not concerned, my dear friend, at an event, which, though you might not, perhaps, expect it ſo ſoon, your friendſhip will, I hope on reflection, conſider with a ſincere, though melancholy ſatisfaction. You have often been ſo good as to liſten to my complaints; forgive me, therefore, for calling you to be a witneſs to that calm and devout comfort, with which I now look on the approaching end of all my unhappineſs! You have heard me ſay, that I thought there was a peculiar cruelty in the lot that heaven had aſſigned to me; but I now feel, that I too haſtily arraigned the diſpenſations of Providence. Had I been ſurrounded with the delights of a happy domeſtic life, I could not, I believe, have beheld the near approaches of death in that clear and conſolitary light in which they now appear to me. My paſt murmurs are, I truſt, forgiven, and I now pay the moſt willing obedience to the decrees of the Almighty. The country to which I am departing, is, I hope and believe, the country where I ſhall be again united to the loſt objects of my tendereſt affection. I have but little buſineſs to adjuſt on earth—may I entreat the favour of you," continued Conſtantia, with ſome heſitation, "to be my executor?—My property," added ſhe, with a tender yet ghaſtly ſmile, "being all contained in this narrow chamber, will not give you much embarraſſment; and I ſhall die with peculiar peace of mind, if you will kindly aſſure me, I ſhall be buried by the ſide of my dear, unhappy father." The tender thoughts that overwhelmed her, in mentioning her unfortunate parent, now rendered her utterance almoſt indiſtinct; yet ſhe endeavoured to enter on ſome private family reaſons for applying to me on this ſubject. I thought it moſt kind to interrupt her, by a general aſſurance of my conſtant deſire to obey at all times, every injunction of her's; and, obſerving to her, that her diſtemper appeared to be nothing but mere weakneſs of body, I expreſſed a hope of ſeeing her reſtored. But looking ſtedfaſtly upon me, ſhe ſaid, after a pauſe of ſome moments, "be not ſo unkind as to wiſh me to recover; for, in the world, I only fill up a place which may be better ſupplied when I have made it empty." The calm and pathetic voice, with which ſhe pronounced theſe affect-

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ing words of Shakeſpeare, pierced me to the ſoul; I was unable to reply, and felt an involuntary tear on my cheek. My poor friend perceived it, and immediately exclaimed, in a more affectionate tone, "You are a good, but weak mortal; I muſt diſmiſs you from a ſcene, which I hoped you would have ſupported with more philoſophy. Indeed, I begin to feel, that it is too much for us both; if I find myſelf a little ſtronger to-morrow, I will ſee you again; but if I refuſe you admittance to my chamber, you muſt not be offended: And now you muſt leave me; do not attempt to ſay adieu, but give me your hand, and God bleſs you!" Preſſing her cold, emaciated fingers to my lips, I left her apartment, as ſhe ordered me, in ſilent haſte, apprehending, from the changes in her countenance, that ſhe was in danger of fainting. The next morning ſhe ſent me a ſhort billet, in a trembling hand, begging me to excuſe her not ſeeing me again, as it aroſe from motives of kindneſs—and in the evening ſhe expired. Such was the end of this excellent, unfortunate being, in the forty-ſecond year of her age. The calamities of her life, inſtead of giving any aſperity to her temper, had ſoftened and refined it.—Farewel! Thou gentle and benevolent ſpirit, if, in thy preſent ſcene of happier exiſtence, thou art conſcious of ſublunary occurrences, diſdain not this imperfect memorial of thy ſufferings and thy virtues! and, if the pages I am now writing, ſhould fall into the hand of any indigent and dejected maiden, whoſe ill fortune may be ſimilar to thine, may they ſooth and diminiſh the diſquietude of her life, and prepare her to meet the cloſe of it with piety and compoſure!

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

Sir,

Dean Swift has given us in his works, one of the prophecies of Merlin, the *Britiſh Wizard*, written above a thouſand years ago. He tells us that he found it in an old edition of *Merlin's prophecies*, imprinted at *London*, by *John Hawkins*, in the year 1530.—My father, who was a curious antiquarian, had in his poſſeſſion a copy of ſome *Sybilline verſes*, which he aſſured me were faithfully copied from the *ſame book*. The old gentleman, though a tolerable hand at explanation, could make nothing more of them than a *prediction* of the *perpetual duration* of the *Britiſh empire*; an idea which he cheriſhed with ſingular partiality. "The world," he would ſay, "will always turn about on its axis the ſame way; ſhips can never fail above the clouds; and that *ſeven* and *ſix* ſhould make but *one* is an arithmetical ſolecifm. Therefore, the *Lions* ſtrength ſhall never fail."—I had ever too great a veneration for his abilities to diſtruſt the truth of this ſolution, and for a long time regarded this *oracle* as a moſt unfavourable prognoſtic of the ill ſucceſs of America in her conteſt with a nation, whom Heaven itſelf had declared to be unconquerable.—But an ingenious friend, to whom I lately ſhewed them was ſtruck with the accompliſhment of the prophecies, in a manner very different from my father's ſolution of them, on ſeeing an

an elegant engraving of the arms of the United States, in one of the firſt numbers of your valuable magazine. He took a copy of the verſes from me, and in a few days returned them, with ſome explanatory notes ſubjoined. I now enclofe them for your peruſal, and if you think them worthy of a place in your collection, they are at your ſervice.—It is neceſſary to premiſe, that the orthography of them is modernized in the copy ſent you.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,
COLUMBUS.

SYBILLINE ORACLES.

Extracted from an old edition of Merlin's prophecies, ſuppoſed to be written above a thouſand years ago; imprinted at London, by John Hawkins, in the year 1530 *.

I.
When the *Savage* is meek and mild,
The *Frantic Mother* ſhall ſtab her Child.

II.
When the *Cock* ſhall woo the *Dove*,
The *Mother* the *Child* ſhall ceaſe to love.

III.
When men, like moles, work under ground,
The *Lion* a *Virgin* true ſhall wound.

IV.
When the *Dove* and *Cock*, the *Lion* ſhall fight,
The *Lion* ſhall crouch beneath their might.

V.
When the *Cock* ſhall guard the *Eagle's* neſt,
The *Stars* ſhall riſe *all in the weſt*.

VI.
When *ſhips* above the clouds ſhall ſail,
The *Lion's* ſtrength ſhall ſaraly fail.

VII.
When *Neptune's* back with *ſtripes is red*,
The ſickly *Lion* ſhall hide his head.

VIII.
When *ſeven* and *ſix* ſhall make but *one*,
The *Lion's* might ſhall be undone.

Verſe 1ſt. The ſettlement of America by a civilized nation, is very clearly alluded to in the firſt line.—The *frantic mother* is *Britain*. *America* ſtill feels the wounds ſhe has received from her.

Verſe 2d. The *Cock* is *France*; the *Dove* is America, *Columbia*, their union is the epocha when America ſhall ceaſe to love Britain: for ſo I underſtand the prophecy, in which there is manifeſtly an equivoque; which is one of the moſt ſtriking characteriſtics of the ancient oracles.

Verſe 3d. In many parts of Europe, there are ſubterranean works carried on by perſons who never ſee the light of the ſun. But perhaps, the ſolution may more particularly be referred to the ſiege of York in Virginia, where the approaches were carried on by working in the earth. In the ſecond lime there is another equivoque. We are told by Mr. Addiſon, in his Spectator, that a lion will not hurt a true maid.—This at firſt view ſeems to be contradicted by the prophecy: but on examination, it will be found, that at the epocha referred to, the virgin, Columbia, (or perhaps *Virginia*, by which name all North America was called in the days of Queen Elizabeth) ſhall wound the *lion*, that is *Britain*, which ſhews the preciſe time when the oracle ſhould be accompliſhed.

Verſe 4th. Clearly alludes to the ſucceſſes of the united forces of America and France againſt thoſe of Britain.

Verſe 5th. For the ſolution of this oracle, as well as all the reſt, we are indebted to the engraving of the *arms* of the *United States*, in the *Columbian Magazine*, for September, 1786. America is clearly deſignated by the Eagle's neſt, as it

*For an account of this immenſely valuable and ſcarce book, ſee Swift's works—vol. 3. page 214. Ed. 1766.

is

is the only part of the globe where the *bald eagle*, (the arms of the united States) is to be found.—Thus, this hitherto inexplicable prophecy, may now be easily understood, as meaning that when the *cock*, that is France, shall protect America, (as she did during the late war,) the stars, that is the standard of the American empire, shall rise in this western hemisphere.

Verse 6th. It is very remarkable, that the first discovery of the amazing properties of inflammable air, by means of which men have been able to explore a region, till then impervious to them, happened in the same year when *Britain's* strength was so reduced, as to oblige her to acknowledge the independence of America.—The *boats*, in which the adventurous aeronants traversed the upper regions, are the *ships* here referred to.

Thus far the prophecy seems to have been already fully and literally accomplished: it is to be hoped that the accomplishment of those which remain, is not far remote.

Verse 7th. I understand to mean, that when the *sea (Neptune's back)* is *red* with the *American stripes*, the naval power of Britain shall decline. A proper exertion in the art of ship-building, would soon produce this effect, and whenever Congress is vested with the power of regulating the commerce of America, we may hope to see the full accomplishment of this prediction.

Verse 8th. This oracle clearly alludes to an epocha not far removed, as we may hope: For when the *thirteen* United States shall, under the auspices of the present *fœderal convention*, have strengthened and cemented their union, by a proper revisal of the articles of confederation, so as to be really but ONE NATION, Britain will no longer be able to maintain that rank and consequence among the nations of the earth, which she hath hitherto done.

March 10, 1787. +. T.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following is a copy of a genuine letter from a native of Ireland, who had carried his musket in the ranks, as a common soldier in this country, addressed to a clergyman of this state. It is not given as a specimen of either elegant or correct Latin; but it may serve as an instance among many others, of the vicissitudes to which the condition of human life is liable.

OBSERVATOR.

DOMINE,

SI velles misereri hominis, qui animatus desiderio pugnandi pro rege nostro et patria, in ultimo bello, contra Galliam et Hispaniam, voluntarie reliquit patriam, parentes, et bona sua, adhuc in hanc regionem, per multas calamitates perdidit parvulum quod secum habebat. Si haberes vetera vestimenta, aut aliqua hujusmodi pro caritate et amore Dei mihi tribue et offeram Deo et Jesu Christo, preces meas licet indignas pro tua conservatione. Nota bene. Ab aliquot diebus, panem non manducavi, et tamen Christianus miles veteranus tu videbis. Ego quæro, et quæsivi laborem, sed non usque adhuc inveni, tantum calamitatis est. Nescio quid consilii capiam. Ignosce mihi pro scribendo tibi.

Per me scriptum,

JACOBUM BROWN.

Datum est 9° Augustii,
Anno Domini 1770.

For

The Armonial Bearings of the States of Pennsylvania & New Jersey

Armorial Bearing of the State of Pennſylvania.

PARTY ſur feſs, argent and azure; on a feſs, or, a plough proper: in chief, a ſhip under full ſail in the ſea proper; and in baſe three wheat ſheaves; placed barways, or.—CREST—on a wreath, an eagle with his wings elevated, ready to ſoar aloft, proper.—SUPPORTERS—Two horſes argent.—MOTTO—*Virtue, Liberty and Independence.*

Armorial Bearing of the State of New-Jerſey.

ARGENT, three ploughs placed paleways proper.—SUPPORTERS—on the dexter ſide, Ceres, bearing Cornucopia; and on the ſiniſter ſide, the Genius of Liberty, holding a ſtaff ſurmounted of the cap of liberty;—both figures in their proper habiliments.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Should you conſider the following rough compariſon of the modes of Courtſhip and Marriage in ſeveral different countries of the world, worthy of a place in your Monthly Miſcellany, the inſertion of it will oblige,

Philad. June 23, 1787. A FRIEND TO THE FAIR SEX.

MARRIAGE is undoubtedly of great conſequence to every perſon who ſeeks it, and almoſt the whole happineſs to be expected from it, is more or leſs derivable, from two ſources,—viz. The perſon choſen, and the mode of executing that choice. Theſe ſources of happineſs or miſery affect each other very conſiderably, and the ſituation of life, together with the cuſtoms of countries, muſt have great influence in the awful determination. Neither exact ſimilarity of ſentiment,—ſtriking likeneſs of features, or obvious equality of age, birth and fortune, can ſecure to us what we wiſh from hymeneal life.—And yet, in a great meaſure, our reaſon would perſuade us to be governed by theſe objects.—A variety of laws and maxims have been inſtituted for the ſecurity of marriage happineſs, but they have generally proved ineffectual. A want of proper affection for the perſon, together with a diſlike to the mode, render moſt people unhappy.—So much averſe are ſome ladies in this city from all the marriage ceremonies in uſe here, that they would fain make you believe this *averſion* is in ſome meaſure the cauſe of their long continued celibacy. With a wiſh to reconcile them to what is abſolutely neceſſary, and to what law and the religions which they profeſs dictate, I would beg leave to offer the following facts and ideas on the ſubject—and have thought it moſt eligible to collect a ſhort account of the foreign marriage ceremonies, the barbarities and abſurdities of which, will have a tendency to reconcile us to the moderation and delicacy of our own.

In Lapland, either the young lover or his friends, muſt court the girl's father with brandy: He may then

then, perhaps, obtain admittance to his fair-one, to whom he offers a bit of raw bear; unleſs, indeed ſhe is very coy, and he is wealthy and deeply enamoured, when the preſent is magnified into a beaver's tongue. This ſhe rejects before company, but ſhe afterwards accepts, and devours it in private. The repetition of theſe interviews ſtill, however, depends upon the cuſtomary bribe of brandy to the father, who conſequently fains an extraordinary affection for his daughter, and protracts the courtſhip, by affecting a reluctance to part with his favorite, when he only means to multiply the tributary drams. This ſource of procraſtination having kept the ſwain at bay for, perhaps, three or four years, the pariſh prieſt is, at length called upon to celebrate the nuptials; but here again, the paternal claim interferes with the felicity of the lovers, and the bridegroom is not permitted to take his wife and her fortune to his own home, till he has ſerved his father-in-law for a period of four years.

The Tſchouwaſches, who are ſituated along the ſide of the Wolga, are remarkable for domeſtic tranquility. The huſband is the abſolute lord of his manſion, by whoſe mandate every thing is regulated, while the duty of the wife is paſſive obedience, without heſitation or reply. This cuſtom is indeed well calculated to prevent matrimonial broils.

But uxorial ſubmiſſion is carried much beyond this among the Ruſſian peaſantry. The female, while the match is in agitation between the parents (for the parties themſelves never ſee each other 'till the whole is concluded) manufactures a whip, with her own hand, which, on the day of her marriage, ſhe preſents to the bridegroom; and, ſo common is the exerciſe of this weapon with good huſbands, that ſhe will think herſelf neglected, and become jealous, if ſhe is not frequently flagellated, into an opinion of his affection and eſteem. Some Ruſſian huſbands have indeed, carried this cruel evidence of their regard and tenderneſs ſo far, as to whip, and even broil their grateful wives to death.

In Berlin, and moſt other cities of the German empire, the matrimonial bargain is likewiſe, in general, made by the parents of the parties; and as wealth, rank, and court intereſt, are the materials of which the marriage band is woven, the natural conſequences are undiſguiſed indifference, and deliberate infidelity.

At Venice indeed, the hymeneal knot is ſo looſely tied, that a huſband would diſcontentedly ſuppoſe his wife defective in charms and merit, if her heart and favors were not ſolicited by ſome cicisbeos. But how different are the feelings and ſentiments of this Italian, from the painful watchings of the jealous Spaniard, who dreads the gallantry of the very ſun-beams that ſteal into the chamber of his ſpouſe!

In both the Turkeys, marriages are negotiated by the ladies; and after the terms are agreed upon, and the ſtipulated ſum paid down by the bridegroom, (and which is afterwards expended in the purchaſe of houſehold furniture) the parties are married by licence, from the Cadi, or chief magiſtrate. In this way a Turk may eſpouſe four wives; a curious inſtance of the force of cuſtom, and its contradictory influence upon the human heart. In North-America a young lady would ſtartle at the leaſt diſplay of forwardneſs, in receiving the hand of the man ſhe loves; whilſt a Turkiſh female warm-

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ly ſues for the remnant of a heart, the whole of which, perhaps, would not be worth acceptance.

In China, matches are generally made by the parents when the parties are children, and they never ſee each other until the day of marriage.

Polygamy is very general all over India. But the people of Aracan (a country ſituate on the north-eaſt part of the Bay of Bengal) are truly remarkable for their eſtrangement from genuine natural taſte; for they hire Dutchmen and other foreigners to unfold thoſe buds which Hymen claims as the deareſt rights of his altars, and are ſatisfied with the marriage roſe only when it is almoſt ready to drop its leaves.

The wives of the Hindoos are very diſtinguiſhed for their fidelity and family ſolicitude, and every one knows to what exceſs conjugal affection is carried by the Gentoo widows, many of whom burn themſelves on the funeral piles of their departed huſbands.

In Perſia men may marry for life or any certain time, and a fee to the Cadee will procure a choice out of a very great number of girls, who ſtrictly obſerve their contracts during the period agreed to.

On the iſland of Sumatra wives are all purchaſed, and a man may buy as many as he pleaſes—they all live together in one houſe, but each wife has a ſeparate fire-place.

Guthrie relates that in the year 1733 four Norwegian couples were married, and danced before his Daniſh majeſty, at Frederick's-hall, whoſe ages, when joined, exceeded 800 years.

The Kalmucks, a people of weſt Tartary, are remarkably indulgent to women, ſo much ſo, that they conſider them incapable of committing any crime, and yet they puniſh a plunder of virtue with a fine of only nine head of cattle.

The Cafrarians, or Hottentots, (a race that cultivates the groſſeſt appetite for indecency and filth) ſelect the marriage ceremony as the moſt eligible occaſion for diſplaying the beaſtlineſs of their taſtes and diſpoſitions. This ſcene we ſhall leave undeſcribed, to the enjoyment of its actors, (for the bare recital would almoſt make its offenſive vapours perceptible to the imagination); and turn to a country in Europe, whoſe very atmoſphere, one might ſuppoſe to be clouded with ſwarms of cupids. In this land of profeſſional tenderneſs, every object which the eye beholds, glitters with the ſhewy tinſel, but poſſeſſes little of the intrinſic luſtre, of Venus; and every ſound that is wafted to the ear, chimes with the affectation of ſentiment, but is ſeldom elevated with the melody of real paſſion. The little God of Love, who, for ſo many ages, has acted as the page of Hymen, introducing the enraptured votaries to his ſacred altars, is here regarded as a dangerous blunderer, and all his ſervices rejected. "Marry firſt, and love afterwards," is the faſhionable maxim impreſſed by the matrons of France, upon the volatile nature of their daughters. But it is in vain; the connubial chain is found too heavy, if not forged by Cupid, and the pouting urchin rarely fails to rattle its jarring links, in revenge for the ſlight and diſappointment he ſuſtains.—Is it not ſurpriſing, however, that with all Roſſeau's knowledge and love of nature, he ſhould fancy that an attachment is an eaſy *conſequence* of marriage, when the parties are of a good diſpoſition, and in unembarraſſed circumſtances? Let us try his opinion by the hiſtory of one

one French marriage, which may unhappily be considered as a just exemplification of too many more. —Adelaide de la Valiere was the daughter of an old n bleman of moderate fortune, who had retired from public pomp and dissipation, to the œconomical, but amiable society of St. Germains. In consequence of the loss of her mother in her infancy, she was entrusted to the care of a maiden aunt, till she attained her tenth year, when the sprightliness of her youth, and the warmth of her imagination growing inconvenient to the antiquated notions, and the formal deportment of an old maid, she was removed to a neighbouring convent, where her education was continued until she was sixteen.

At this interesting period of female life, when the heart is ever on the flutter, and the eye flies from object to object with innocent wildness, the blooming Adelaide began to feel those sentiments of tenderness natural to virtue and to her sex.

It happened that the sister of a young officer of the Swiss guards, whose name was Angelique de St. Julien, preferring the gloom of celibacy and confinement to the surrender of her person to an emaciated and undeserving miser, while her heart still panted for an amiable youth, whose moderate prospects in life were the only obstacles to their union, had taken the veil in the same convent, and was frequently visited by her brother.

To these interviews the lovely Adelaide was usually invited, and the grates through which their conversation was communicated, were sufficiently open for the passage likewise of looks and gestures. Thus the discourse and appearance of the young officer insensibly counteracted the representations of the nuns of the convent, and Adelaide soon thought that the ideas they had stated of the treachery and deformity of man, with the rest of their narrow doctrines, must be exaggerated and unjust. Her tender bosom had hitherto known only the operations of its own innocence; but the charms of St. Julien opened the way for new anxieties and gratifications, which were naturally heightened by the indulgence of a fertile fancy. In his absence she was uneasy, in his presence she was delighted. Her confidence was withdrawn from the solemn sisterhood, and bestowed on him; 'till at last even the duties of prayer, became an incumbrance, since it interrupted her meditations on the amiable St. Julien.

While Adelaide was thus situated, Madame de la Gronde, her maiden aunt, called at the convent, and having employed some preparatory assurances of her affection and esteem, she declared the object of her visit. "I am come, my love, to inform you that you are to be married to-morrow morning. We have contrived a most excellent match for you. Monsieur de la Tournelle, formerly a *President de Parlement* has consented to espouse you. He is a man of wealth, and settled opinions, in whose character you will find the endearing qualities of paternal affection, and the graceful accomplishments of a well-bred husband. His age, it is true, is about 59; but this circumstance will put him above the caprices and whims of a juvenile character; and you have nothing to do, but to try to love him, and to render your union prosperous and happy."

This awful sentence, so suddenly, and so peremptorily announced stung with

with anguiſh and deſpair the ſoul of the unfortunate Adelaide, who uſed all the rhetoric, which youth, goodneſs, and ſenſibility, could dictate.—How, ſaid ſhe, can I marry a perſon I do not love, and how cruel is it to force me into the arms of a man, whoſe face I have never ſeen. But all remonſtrance was vain, and the pleadings of virtue and ſentiment were conſtrued into obſtinacy and diſobedience. However, as marriage, or the veil were arbitrarily preſented to her election, ſhe ſubmitted, at laſt, to the former alternative.

On the ſucceeding day the ancient preſident was accordingly introduced to Adelaide. His face was deeply pitted by the ſmall pox, his perſon was deformed, and a ſallow, ſhriveled ſkin exhibited the effects of his paſt debaucheries; but all theſe imperfections were to be counterbalanced by the reputed poſſeſſion of 60,000 livres a year.

They proceeded immediately to the church in the chateau, where ſhe was led by this diſguſting figure to the altar, and reluctantly received the marriage ſacrament, uſually adminiſtered in the church of Rome.

Poor young St. Julien attended at the gate of the chateau, but as he wore a ſword he feared to go further, leſt the dictates of juſtice, and the violence of his own feelings ſhould tempt him to commit ſome outrage on the perſon of the unprincipled, unfeeling preſident. At length he collected ſufficient reſolution to retire from the cruel ſcene; and ſhortly afterwards abandoned his country, and ſought ſome relief in the viciſſitudes of travelling.

Here then we find a union formed upon the ſordid foundation of riches alone; but "love," ſays the maxim, "love will follow afterwards." No! the ill-fated Adelaide, having experienced the outrages of her huſband's temper, and ſuffered from the depravity of his morals, was ſoon deprived of the ſolitary conſolation ariſing from his wealth (the ſtatement of which had been artfully exaggerated) and, at the ſame moment that he was threatened with a priſon, ſhe was compelled by his brutality to fly for ſhelter to that convent, from which ſhe had reluctantly been taken but a few months before. The marriage originating in avarice, terminated in miſery; and Adelaide now expects death, as her only relief.

Having hitherto reviewed the nuptial forms of foreign countries, we muſt now attend to our native conſtitutions; and mention, as the moſt remarkable, the ceremonies uſed by the people called Quakers.

The education of this ſect is peculiarly happy in its diſtinction between exceſſive diſſipation, and the total excluſion of intercourſe between the ſexes. The young men have all the privileges and enjoyments of female ſociety, which are conſiſtent with ſentiment, honorable love, and friendſhip; their gallantry generally riſks their peace, and however patient and taciturn the elder members of the meeting may be under religious and political ſufferings, their heart-ſick youths ſeldom languiſh long without effective exertions for relief. Their ſucceſs with the young lady, is ſoon followed by an application to their reſpective parents; and if no well-grounded objection to the character and ſituation of the parties can be alledged, they are permitted to proceed to the firſt preparatory meaſure, which is termed "paſſing

ſing meeting." This ceremony conſiſts in their appearanse at a monthly meeting (when only the members of the ſociety attend) and there making a ſhort declaration of their matrimonial intentions. The verbal or written approbation of their parents or guardians is expected, and then the meeting appoints ſeveral members of both ſexes to enquire into the conduct and character of the applicants The report of this committee is to be rendered at the ſecond time of "paſſing meeting" which occurs within a month, when their matrimonial intentions are again repeated. If no † obſtacle to the propoſed union, has been diſcovered, an elderly friend of each ſex is choſen to ſuperintend the ſubſequent ceremonies, and on any enſuing week day, appropriated to public worſhip (for this ſociety never marry on the ſabbath) the marriage may be concluded.

When the day for this purpoſe arrives, the bride and bridegroom * proceed to the meeting, attended by their relations and friends. They are ſeated under the preacher's gallery (which is a conſpicuous part of the houſe) ſurrounded by the company that attended them. Towards the cloſe of the meeting the young man takes off his hat, and preſenting his right hand to his fair friend, they both riſe from their ſeats. On this he repeats the following conciſe, and ſolemn ſentence. —"In the preſence of the Almighty, and before this aſſembly, I take my friend M. M. to be my wife; promiſing, through divine aſſiſtance, to be unto her a loving and faithful huſband until death ſhall ſeparate us."—The bride makes a ſimilar declaration; and it is but juſtice to obſerve, that no marriage promiſes are better kept, notwithſtanding the rational ſimplicity of the form in which they are made.

A certificate of the marriage is then read aloud by the clerk of the meeting, and afterwards ſigned by the parties, and as many of the congregation, as chuſe to bear evidence upon the occaſion. The company having returned to the bride's home, the remainder of this day is paſſed in ſocial chearfulneſs, rather of the placid than riotous kind; concluding the reſt of the ceremony with as much good order and delicacy as poſſible. On the next day the wife receives the congratulations of her intimate friends in an apartment above ſtairs, while the huſband ſtays below to ſhake hands with his acquaintance, whom he ſometimes entertains with a reliſh of ham and punch.

I have been thus particular in deſcribing the Quaker mode of marriage, as it has been the ſource of many objections among the young people of Pennſylvania. But after its ſuppoſed inconveniencies and hardſhips are compared with the abſurd inſtitutions of other countries, and even of ſome of the ſects in our own ſtate, we ſhall perceive very little foundation for diſſatisfaction or complaint. To give dignity to the matrimonial union, the forms of celebration ſhould be as public as poſ-

† A father was once ſo ridiculous as to withhold his conſent to his daughter's marriage (in a monthly meeting) becauſe he had once ſaid he never would give it. The meeting however, very wiſely permitted the wedding to go on.

* It is cuſtomary to go in carriages now, tho' formerly they went on foot. Some have adopted the change from ſentiments of modeſty, and others from motives of oſtentation.

ſible;

ſible; and ſurely the little embarraſſments of a lady's delicacy are amply compenſated by the privilege of ſelecting the man ſhe loves for a companion in her journey through life.

Affection, and not duty, ſhould inſpire every action; and a man and wife ſhould know but one common happineſs—one common intereſt—and one common purſe.

The trade of fortune-hunting, and many other frauds, ſeem to be confined to the old crowded cities, while the tedious preliminaries of European contracts, ſettlements of fortunes, &c. are ſcarcely underſtood by the inhabitants of America.

The heart of a fair Pennſylvanian would revolt as much at the idea of beſtowing her hand on a man, to whom ſhe could not entruſt the care of her little fortune, as at ſuffering attempts to her own ſeduction.

Certain it is, that there is no ingredient more requiſite to promote conjugal felicity than mutual confidence; and every meaſure which tends to weaken or deſtroy that palladium of domeſtic life ſhould be cautiouſly avoided. No ſhadow of ſuſpicion reſpecting the woman's virtue or the man's probity and honor ſhould be ſuffered to exiſt.

After all, the beſt criterion of what is right in courtſhip or in wedlock, is the portion of happineſs enjoyed by the aggregate of married inhabitants in any given country: and whoever attempts to make a ſcale of this kind for the whole world, muſt place America in a very elevated ſituation. Many young ladies, it is true, annex the idea of ſuperlative felicity to the pageantry of romance, or the ſplendor of pomp; but alas! what is all the ſpicy fragrance of Ceylon and Java to a mind afflicted with the tyranny of a lordly huſband; or what the luſtre of emeralds and rubies to female ſenſibility, while youth and native loveliness render her loathſome to the brute of Aracan, who is lord and maſter of her perſon. Women, let it be obſerved, are always allowed the greateſt privileges, where they are the moſt eſteemed for their virtue and ſentiment; and therefore the cultivation of thoſe domeſtic qualities, which adorn the wife and the mother, ſhould be a leading object in female education: with theſe a woman cannot fail to encreaſe the happineſs of a good huſband, and to reform the diſpoſition of a bad one.

Hiſtorical Scraps; *antient and modern.*

There was at Florence a Dominican named Jeronymo Savonarola, who was one of thoſe church-orators who think that a talent for ſpeaking in the pulpit qualifies them for governing the nation, and one of thoſe divines who, becauſe they can explain the Apocalypſe, think they are become prophets. He directed, he preached, he heard confeſſions, he wrote; and living in a free city, which was conſequently filled with factions, he aimed at becoming the head of the people.

As ſoon as it was known to the principal citizens of Florence that Charles VIII. meditated a deſcent upon Italy, this man took upon him to foretel it; and the people therefore believed him inſpired. He inveighed againſt pope Alexander VI. he encouraged ſuch of his countrymen

trymen as perſecuted the family of Medicis, and bathed their hands in the blood of the friends to that houſe. No man had ever been in greater degree of credit with the common people of Florence. He was become a kind of tribune amongſt them, by having procured the artificers to be admitted into the magiſtracy. The pope and the Medicis family fought Savonarola at his own weapons, and ſent a Franciſcan friar to preach againſt him. There ſubſiſted a more mortal hatred between the two orders of St. Francis and St. Dominic, than between the Guelphs and Gibellines. The cordelier ſucceeded ſo well, that he rendered his antagoniſt, the Dominican, odious. The two orders now let looſe all the fury of invective againſt each other. At laſt a Dominican friar offered to undergo the trial of fire in vindication of Savonarola's ſanctity. This was anſwered by a Franciſcan friar, who offered to undergo the ſame trial to prove Savonarola an impoſtor and a profligate wretch. The people, eager for this ſpectacle, cried aloud for its being put in execution, and the magiſtracy was obliged to give orders for it. Every one had at that time freſh in mind the old fabulous ſtory of the monk Aldrobrandin, ſurnamed *Petrus igneus*, or Peter the fiery, who, in the eleventh century, paſſed through two flamiag piles of wood; and the partizans of Savonarola made not the leaſt doubt that God would do as much for a Jacobine friar as he had heretofore done for a Benedictine. The contrary faction entertained the like hopes in behalf of the cordelier.

At length the fires were lighted, and the two champions appeared in the midſt of an innumerable croud of ſpectators. But when they came to take a cool view of the two piles in flames, they both began to tremble, and their fears ſuggeſted to them a common evaſion. The Dominican would not enter the pile without the hoſt in his hand, and the cordelier pretended that this was no article of the agreement. Both were obſtinate, and mutually aſſiſted each other in getting over this falſe ſtep. In ſhort, they did not exhibit the ſhocking farce they had propoſed.

The people upon this, ſtirred up by the Franciſcan party, would have ſeized, and put upon Savonarola; and the magiſtracy ordered him to quit the city: but although he had the pope, the Medicis family, and the people, all againſt him, he refuſed to obey; upon which he was ſeized, and put to the torture ſeven times. By the extract of his confeſſion we learn, that he acknowledged himſelf a falſe prophet and an impoſtor, who abuſed the ſecrets of confeſſion, and thoſe which were revealed to him by the ſociety.—Could he do otherwiſe than own himſelf an impoſtor? Is not every one who enters into cabals, under pretence of being inſpired, an impoſtor? Perhaps he was moreover a fanatic. The human imagination is capable of uniting theſe two extremes, which appear ſo contradictory. If he had been condemned only through a motive of juſtice, a priſon and ſevere penance had been ſufficient puniſhments; but the ſpirit of party had a ſhare in his ſufferings. In ſhort, he was ſentenced, with two other Dominicans, to ſuffer in thoſe flames which they had boaſted to encounter. However, they were ſtrangled before they were thrown into the fire. Savonarola's party did not fail to attribute a number

number of miracles to him after his death, the laſt ſhift of thoſe who have been attached to an unfortunate chief. We muſt not forget that Alexander VI. after he was condemned, ſent him a plenary indulgence.

THERE happened once in the city of Rome a very great ſcarcity of proviſion. At this time one Spurius Melius, a very rich man, bought up a great quantity of corn, and under pretence of charity, diſtributed it *gratis* among ſeveral of the pooreſt families in the city. This coming to the ears of the ſenate, they judged it a matter of ſo great importance, that they appointed a dictator (which was never done but where the ſafety of the ſtate was concerned) to enquire into the reaſon of this proceeding; the dictator ſummoned Spurius Melius to anſwer, and diſcovering that he had a deſign upon public offices, and took his method of obtaining popularity before he would declare himſelf, he was by the dictator condemned to die, and was executed accordingly. This ſpecies of bribery, and the ſeverity of the puniſhment are equally remarkable.

THE arbitrary ideas of James I. were exemplified upon every occaſion, and when in any degree oppoſed by parliament, he advanced his opinions at his table, in promiſcuous companies, in a manner the moſt undiſguiſed. Mr. Waller (the celebrated poet) relates that when he was young, he had the curioſity to go to court; and he ſtood in the circle, and ſaw James dine, where, amongſt other company there ſat at the table two biſhops. The king, openly and aloud, propoſed this queſtion, "Whether he might not take his ſubjects money, when he had occaſion for it, without all this formality of parliament?" The one biſhop readily replied, "God forbid you ſhould not: For you are the breath of our noſtrils." The other biſhop declined anſwering, and ſaid, he was not ſkilled in parliamentary caſes: But upon the king's urging him, and ſaying, he would admit of no evaſion, his lordſhip replied very pleaſantly, "Why, then, I think your majeſty may lawfully take my brother's money: *For he offers it.*"

PIERRE DU TERRAIL, chevalier de Bayard, was a real knight-errant, and deemed the flower of chivalry, deſcended from an ancient and honorable family in Dauphine. His great grandfather's father fell at the feet of king John, in the battle of Poitiers: his great grand father was ſlain at the battle of Agincourt: his grandfather loſt his life in the battle of Montlehey; and his father was deſperately wounded in the battle of Guinegaſte, commonly called the Battle of the Spurs. The chevalier had ſignalized himſelf from his youth by incredible acts of perſonal valour; firſt of all, at the battle of Fornova: in the reign of Lewis XII. he, with a ſingle arm, defended the bridge at Naples, againſt two hundred knights: in the reign of Francis I. he fought ſo valiantly at the battle of Marignan, under the eye of his ſovereign, that, after the action, Francis inſiſted upon being knighted by his hand, after the manner of chivalry. Having given his king the ſlap on the ſhoulder, and dubbed him knight, he addreſſed himſelf to his ſword in theſe terms: "How happy art thou, in having this day conferred the order of knighthood on ſuch a virtuous and

and powerful monarch. Certes, my good ſword, thou ſhalt henceforth be kept as a relique, and honoured above all others, and never will I wear thee except againſt the infidels." So ſaying, he cut a caper twice, and then ſheathed his ſword. He behaved with ſuch extraordinary courage and conduct, on a great number of delicate occaſions, that he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and held in univerſal eſteem. It was at the retreat of Rebec, that his back was broke with a muſket-ſhot. Perceiving himſelf mortally wounded, he exclaimed, "Jeſus, my God, I am a dead man." Then kiſſed the croſs of his ſword, repeated ſome prayers aloud, cauſed himſelf to be laid under a tree, with a ſtone ſupporting his head, and his face towards the enemy. He ſent a dutiful meſſage to the king, by the lord Alegre; and having made a military will by word of mouth, was viſited and careſſed by the conſtable of Bourbon, and the marquis de Peſcara. He died upon the ſpot, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

It is amuſing to remark the ſtrange buſineſs in which the antient kings of England ſometimes interfered, and never without a preſent: The wife of Hugh de Neville gave the king 200 hens, that ſhe might lie with her huſband one night; and ſhe brought with her two ſureties, who anſwered each for an hundred hens. It is probable that her huſband was a priſoner, which debarred her having acceſs to him. The abbot of Rueford paid ten marks, for leave to erect houſes, and place men upon his land near Welhang, in order to ſecure his wood there from being ſtolen. Hugh, archdeacon of Wells, gave a tun of wine for leave to carry 600 ſumms of corn whither he would. Peter de Perariis gave twenty marks for leave to ſalt fiſhes, as Peter Chevalier uſed to do.

The king's protection and good offices of every kind were bought and ſold. Robert Griſlet paid twenty marks of ſilver, that the king would help him againſt the earl of Mortaigne in a certain plea. Robert de Cundet gave thirty marks of ſilver, that the king would bring him to an accord with the biſhop of Lincoln: Ralph de Breckham gave a hawk, that the king would protect him; and this is a frequent reaſon for payments. John, ſon of Ordgar, gave a Norway hawk, to have the king's requeſt to the king of of Norway, to let him have his brother Godard's chattels: Richard de Neville gave twenty palfreys to obtain the king's requeſt to Iſolda Biſet, that ſhe ſhould take him for a huſband: Roger Fitzwalter gave three good palfreys to have the king's letter to Roger Bertram's mother, that ſhe ſhould marry him: Eling, the dean, paid 100 marks, that his whore and his children might be let out upon bail: The biſhop of Wincheſter gave one tun of good wine for his not putting the king in mind to give a girdle to the counteſs of Albemarle: Robert de Veaux gave five of the beſt palfreys that the king would hold his tongue about Henry Pinel's wife. There are in the records of the exchequer many other ſingular inſtances of a like nature. It will however be juſt to remark, that the ſame ridiculous practices and dangerous abuſes prevailed in Normandy, and probably in all the other ſtates of Europe. England was not in this reſpect more barbarous than her neighbours.

Charles

Charles V. during his attacks upon the liberties of Caſtile, ſeeing that the triumphant nobles were his friends, and that the brave *John de Padilla*, the Hannibal of Spain, was by chance of war taken priſoner and beheaded; had the cunning to draw the clergy into his intereſts. William de Broy, the Flemiſh archbiſhop of Toledo being now dead, the emperor named a Caſtilian to ſucceed him; and, on this, the whole prieſthood of Spain turned as one man, to betray the commons into ſlavery, whom they principally had excited to riſe into rebellion. Padilla's widow, Maria Pacheico, the heroine of her ſex, whoſe matchleſs fortitude, raiſed her almoſt above the moſt illuſtrious examples of antient virtue, with an invincible genius, when the fortunes of her party were turned; when the junta of the commons were cut to pieces; when their army had been deſtroyed, and her brave lord had loſt his head; this great woman ſtill preſerved the liberties of her country pent up, together with herſelf, within the walls of Toledo.—With aſtoniſhing magnanimity ſhe held out the city againſt the crown, the nobles and the clergy, calling on the people inceſſantly, never to lay down their arms till they had ſecured their freedom, and had taken vengeance on the butchers, who had cut the throats of their beſt patriots. If it was the misfortune of this illuſtrious lady, that her perſuaſion and influence precipitated the war, which, ſanctified by the cauſe of liberty, produced ſuch popular extravagance, and ended in the ruin of Caſtile, it will be her glory, the glory of her ſex, and that of her nation, that with ſuch manly virtue, ſhe greatly ſupported her dying country, and bravely ſtood in its defence to the very laſt gaſp of its liberty; incapable of all corruption, incapable of fear, and ſtirring up the people to a new war, in defiance of an all-prevailing enemy.

But the clergy of Toledo no ſooner were gratified with the promotion of a native arch-biſhop, than they employed the power of the church againſt Padilla's widow; and as it often happens, where the turn is by ſuch means to be ſerved, they made it the cauſe of God and religion to defame her. Thus, ſhe, who, to her eternal renown, had refuſed the offers of the governor of Caſtile; nay the ſtrongeſt ſolicitations of her brothers; declaring to him, "that as ſhe did not care to out-live the liberties of her country; ſo, had ſhe a thouſand lives, ſhe would loſe them all, rather than receive any favors from thoſe traitors to their country, who had butchered the brave Padilla, for no other reaſon than his having aſſerted its liberties;" ſhe, this miracle of a woman, was belied by the clergy as a witch. They ſaid, that the negro woman ſhe kept, was no woman, but an imp of hell, who furniſhed her with charms to faſcinate the multitude; and, that the people who reverenced this lady to adoration, might be ſatisfied that ſhe bewitched them, theſe godly deceivers affirmed, "that by virtue of ſome very ſtrong exorciſms, they had forced the devil to confeſs as much out of the mouth of ſeveral of her admirers."

At length her courage and wiſdom proving ſuperior to the eccleſiaſtical calumnies, when neither menaces nor promiſes could prevail over her virtue, but ſhe ſtill defended the city; the biſhop of Leon, at the head of a multitude, whom he had piouſly diſenchanted by his exorciſms,

orciſms, aſſaulted her houſe; and after it had been defended ſeveral hours by her ſervants, ſhe, with her ſiſter, the counteſs of Montecute, eſcaped privately out of the city, and from Caſtile went into Portugal; where ſhe was kindly received by her own relations, the noble family of the Pachechos; whilſt Charles V. with impotent rage, wreaked his malice on her name and effigies, whom all poſterity muſt mourn and praiſe.

In the journal of a governor Winthrop, in the year 1670, it is mentioned, that the members of the council of Maſſachuſetts, being adviſed by their friends in London to addreſs themſelves to the parliament, to whom the king then left a great deal of authority, as the beſt method of obtaining a redreſs of ſome grievances, the council, after mature deliberation, thought proper to decline the propoſal, reflecting that if they put themſelves once under the authority of parliament, they ſhould be obliged to ſubmit to all the laws that aſſembly might impoſe, whether on the nation in general, or on the colonies in particular. Now, nothing can more ſtrongly prove, that theſe colonies, even in the very origin, never acknowledged the authority of the Britiſh parliament, nor imagined they could be bound by laws of their making.

The ſpirit of humanity, which diſtinguiſhes modern times in the periods of war, as well as of peace; the gallantry which prevails in our converſations and private intercourſe; on our theatres, and in our public aſſemblies and amuſements; the point of honour which corrects the violence of the paſſions, by improving our delicacy, and the ſenſe of propriety and decorum; and which, by teaching us to conſider the importance of others, makes us value our own; theſe circumſtances aroſe out of chivalry, and diſcriminate the modern from the antient world.

The knight, while he acquired, in the company of the ladies, the graces of external behaviour, improved his natural ſenſibility and tenderneſs. He ſmoothed over the roughneſs of war with politeneſs. To be rude to a lady, or to ſpeak to her diſadvantage, was a crime which could not be pardoned. He guarded her poſſeſſions from the rapacious, and maintained her reputation againſt ſlander. The uncourteous offender was driven from the ſociety of the valiant; and the interpoſition of the fair was often neceſſary to protect him from death. But the courteſy of the knight, though due in a peculiar manner to the female ſex, extended itſelf to all the buſineſs and intercourſe of civil life. He ſtudied a habitual elegance of manners. Politeneſs became a knightly virtue; it even attended him to the field of battle, and checked his paſſions in the ardor of victory. The generoſity and the delicate attentions he ſhowed to the enemy he had vanquiſhed, are a ſatire on the warriors of antiquity. His triumphs were diſgraced by no indecent joy, no brutal ferocity. Courteous and generous in the general ſtrain of his conduct, refined to extravagance in his gallantry to the ladies, and the declared protector of religion and innocence, he was himſelf to be free from every ſtain. His rank, his duties, and his cares, made him aim at the perfection of virtue. His honour was to be as inconteſtable as his valour. He profeſſed the moſt ſcrupulous adherence to truth and to

juſtice

juſtice. And, the defects of civil government, and his perſonal independence, gave an uncommon value and propriety to his perſonal fidelity. The formalities of the ſingle combat, which were ſo ſcrupulouſly juſt, as to remove even the ſuſpicion of every thing unfair and diſhonourable, foſtered the punctilious nicety of his demeanour. To utter a falſehood, was an offence of which the infamy was never to be effaced. The culprit was degraded from knighthood; a puniſhment more terrible to the warrior than death. To give the lie to a knight was, of conſequence, to inſult him in a point the moſt tender; and, while he was careful to maintain his integrity, and ambitious to entitle himſelf to its honours, he was ardent and forward to defend himſelf againſt an improper accuſation, and to puniſh the abuſer of his name. His delicacies on this head demand reſpect and commendation; yet the rigid moraliſt has been pleaſed to make them the object of his ridicule. His ridicule, however, is as abſurd as it is contemptuous. It applies not to the purer ages of chivalry, when honour was inſeparable from virtue; and, perhaps, it is unjuſt in every application, but when it refers to individuals, who, being foul with meanneſs, lay claim to the conſideration of probity and character, and inſolently appeal to their ſwords, to ſupport their pretenſions.

CHARACTERS.

Governor Trumbull,

—Another intereſting perſon was then at Hartford, and I went to pay him a viſit: this was governor Trumbull;—governor by *excellence*, for he has been ſo theſe fifteen years, having been always re-choſen at the end of every two years, and equally poſſeſſing the public eſteem under the Engliſh government, and under that of the Congreſs. He is ſeventy years old; his whole life is conſecrated to buſineſs, which he paſſionately loves, whether important or not; or rather, with reſpect to him, there is none of the latter deſcription. He has all the ſimplicity in his dreſs, all the importance, and even pedantry becoming the great magiſtrate of a ſmall republic. He brought to my mind the borgomaſters of Holland in the time of the Heinſiuſes and the Barnevelts.

General Heath,

—This general was one of the firſt that took up arms, at the blockade of Boſton, and having at firſt joined the army in the quality of colonel, he was immediately raiſed to the rank of major general. He was at that time a ſubſtantial farmer, or rich gentleman; for we muſt not looſe ſight of the diſtinction, that in America *farmer* means cultivator, in oppoſition to *merchant*, which every man is called who is employed in commerce. Here, as in England, by *gentleman*, is underſtood a perſon poſſeſſing a conſiderable *freehold*, or land of his own. General Heath, then, was a farmer or gentleman, and reared, on his eſtate, a great number of cattle, which he ſold for ſhips proviſions. But his natural taſte led him to the ſtudy of war; to which he has principally

cipally applied himſelf ſince the period in which his duty has concurred whith his inclination; he has read our beſt authors on tactics, and eſpecially the tactics of Mr. Guibert, with he holds in particular eſtimation. His fortune enabling him to continue in the ſervice, notwithſtanding the want of pay, which has compelled the leſs rich to quit it, he has ſerved the whole war; but accident has prevented him from being preſent on the moſt important occaſions. His countenance is noble and open; and his bald head, as well as his corpulence, give him a ſtriking reſemblance to the late Lord Granby. He writes well, and with eaſe; has great ſenſibility of mind, and a frank and amiable character; in ſhort, if he has not been in the way of diſplaying his talents in action, it may be aſſerted, that he is well adapted to the buſineſs of the cabinet. His eſtate is near Boſton, and he commanded there when Burgoyne's army were brought priſoners thither. It was he who put the Engliſh general Phillips in arreſt, for want of reſpect to the Congreſs; his conduct on this occaſion was firm and noble. On our arrival at Rhode-Iſland, he was ſent there; and ſoon after, when Clinton was preparing to attack us, he aſſembled and commanded the militia, who came to our aſſiſtance. During his ſtay at Newport, he lived honorably and in friendſhip with the French officers. In the month of September, General Waſhington, on diſcovering the treaſon of Arnold, ſent for him, and gave him the command of Weſt-Point; a mark of confidence the more honorable, as none but the moſt honeſt of men was proper to ſucceed in this command, the baſeſt of all traitors.

Mr. Samuel Adams.

—When I entered this gentleman's room, I found him *tete a tete* with a young girl of fifteen, who was preparing his tea; but we ſhall not be ſcandalized at this, on conſidering that he is at leaſt ſixty. Every body in Europe knows that he was one of the prime movers of the preſent revolution. I experinced in his company the ſatisfaction one rarely has in the world; nay, even on the theatre, of finding the perſon of the actor correſponding with the character he performs. In him I ſaw a man wrapt up in his object, who never ſpoke, but to give a good opinion of his cauſe, and a high idea of his country. His ſimple and frugal exterior, ſeemed intended as a contraſt with the energy and extent of his ideas, which were wholly turned towards the republic, and loſt nothing of their warmth by being expreſſed with method and preciſion, as an army marching towards the enemy has not a leſs determined air for obſerving the laws of tactics.

Mr. Anthony Benezet.

— Mr. Benezet may rather be regarded as a model, than as a ſpecimen of the ſect of Quakers. Wholly occupied with the welfare of mankind, his charity and generoſity made him be held in great conſideration, in happier times when the virtues alone ſufficed to render the citizens illuſtrious. At preſent the noiſe of arms deafens the ears againſt the ſighs of charity, and the *amor patriæ* has prevailed over the love of humanity. Benezet however ſtill exerciſes his benevolence.

The

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

ODE. To Felix Brunot.

——Hæ nugæ ſena ducent
——deriſum—— Hor.

NGENIOUS Brunot, be thy name
Recorded in the rolls of fame,
And blazon'd be thy praiſe!
'ho to the awkward top add'ſt grace,
nd to the leaſt diſtinguiſh'd face,
Can'ſt give the pow'r to pleaſe.

'hat tho', nor wit, nor worth, be found
the well pinch'd, and powder'd round
Of ſparkling belles and beaux,
'et can thy ever pow'rful art,
'he ſelf ſame influence impart,
As if inform'd by thoſe.

'hat tho' the forehead, flat and low,
'ith rugged front and hairy brow,
O'erhang the ſunken eye:
Brunot's finger touch the hairs,
ach look untoward diſappears,
And ſmooth the toupees lie.

'he little maſter ſnug and fair;
nd miſs with trip ſo debonair,
At dancing-maſter's ball:
'hen dreſt by thee, like puppets ſhew,
'hoſe locks might elſe with native flow,
In wanton ringlets fall.

'he country putt, with awkward poke,
'hoſe ſhaggy locks have ſtood the joke
Of many a well-trimm'd wit;
'orm'd by thy wonder-working hand,
'akes curl, and buckles at command,
And ſhames the feather'd cit.

'he modeſt laſs, whoſe decent hair
Unaided yet by foreign air)
Flows ſmoothly down her face;
'ouch'd by thy comb, diſplays new charms,
nd each beholder's breaſt alarms,
With unaccuſtom'd grace.

'he aged dame, now paſt her day,
'hoſe motled hairs of black and gray
A ſecret dire diſcloſe;
'rom me, and all the world beſide,
'he fault a compound rare can hide;
Which none but Brunot knows.

'hen young and old, black, brown and grey,
'emales and males, ſmart, grave, and gay;
To Brunot's ſhop repair:
'here ye ſhall each, with pleaſure, find
'e'll cut and trim you to your mind,
And dreſs you to a hair.

S.

VERSES,

Preſented to a Lady, on the Morning of her Marriage with the Wedding Ring.

COME, Maria! take this ring;
Take it, as a ſacred thing,
Conſecrated to imply,
The love that reigns 'twixt you and I.

Magic circle! ſource of joy,
When the good it's charm employ:
Magic circle! ſource of pain,
When employ'd for pride or gain.

Miſers may encreaſe their hoard,
Spendthrifts may ſupply their board,
Ambition may extend its ſight,
And libertines win pleaſure by't:

But 'tis only hearts like ours,
Can enjoy its ſweeter pow'rs;
Fraught with love, our only aim,
In ſpite of time, to love the ſame.

"Come, Maria! take this ring;
"Take it, as a ſacred thing,
"Conſecrated to imply,
"The love that reigns 'twixt you and I."

Tho' we boaſt no teeming mine,
Tho' for us no jewels ſhine,
Envy ſhall with tears behold
Our wealth,—this little hoop of gold!

Poverty, tho' deem'd a crime
In ev'ry age, in ev'ry clime,
No venal terror has for me,
If looſing worlds, I ſtill keep thee.

Plenty from content ſhall flow,
Exerciſe ſhall *health* beſtow;
If miſfortune ſhould encreaſe,
Love can lull the ſoul to *peace*.

In vain ſhall ſlander's flaming rod,
Flaſh around our calm abode:
For public fame, while fools repine,
Your breaſt ſhall be the ſource of mine.

"Then come, Maria! take this ring,
"Take it, as a ſacred thing,
"Conſecrated to imply,
"The love that reigns 'twixt you and I."

PLEASURE and PAIN.

A FABLE.

THE Gods one time, as poets feign,
Would *Pleaſure* intermix with *Pain*;
And perfectly incorporate ſo,
That one from t'other none might know;
And mortals might alike partake
The good and evil which they make.

In mighty bowl they put these twain,
And stirr'd and stirr'd, but all in vain:
Pleasure would sometimes float aloft,
And *Pain* keep Pleasure down as oft:
Yet still from one another fly,
Detesting either's company.

The gods, who saw they sooner might
Mix fire and water, day and night,
Unanimously then decreed,
They should alternately succeed;
Each others motions still pursue
And a perpetual round renew:
Yet still divided should remain,
Tho' link'd together with a chain.

Thence comes it that we never see
A perfect bliss or misery:
Each happiness has some alloy;
And grief succeeded is by joy.
The happiest mortal needs must own,
He has a time of sorrow known:
Nor can the poorest wretch deny,
But in his life he felt a joy.

The worst on't is, that in this chace,
They do not keep an equal pace:
Pleasure by minutes does appear,
But *Pain* still loiters by the year. S.

EPITAPH,

WRITTEN IN A CHURCH-YARD.

STRANGER, whoe'er thou art, whose lonely feet
Do tread these mould'ring heaps and cloisters pale,
Led by the *power of musing*—bend thine ear,
And learn a moral from the SOLEMN DEAD!
Once, like thyself, we trod the *stage* of life
Thro' all its mazy windings, and drank deep
Of youth and pleasure at their syren springs—
But, ah! must drink no more!—The *act* is past,
And midnight's awful *curtain* shuts the *scene*.
Say, does thy bosom glow with manly strength,
And health imprint her blossom on thy cheek?
Oh! shun the trait'ress fair! beneath the rose
The thorn of sickness rears its pointed sting;
Beauty will sicken in the ev'ning sun,
And life's gay pictures fade at ev'ry touch.
Then rouse, O MAN, and tremble as you read,
Fresh as the flowers that deck the lowly grave,
I rose at morn, and e'er the orb of day
Had gain'd his noon, I sunk beneath the blast.

EUGENIO.

Written whilst a LADY'S *Picture was drawing.*

FRIEND *Peale*, the piece begins to strike:
The nose and brow I swear are like!
The lip so red, the hair so brown,
The face unsullied with a frown!
But softly, *Peale*, pray have a care—
The eyes—I fear thou'lt miss it there—
The eyes, I doubt are past thy skill—
It does—no, faith, it never will—
Thy pencil drop,—the fault I see
Is in the *art*, and not in *thee*. S.

EPITAPH,

On a Young Lady, who died at the age of 15 years.

SEE the fair lilly in the vale arise!
See how it buds, it blossoms, and it dies!
Such this fair maid, the flow'ret of a day,
Perfect in sweets, and speedy in decay.

EPIGRAM.

CHARLES ever jovial, ever gay,
To appetite a slave,
Will wench and drink his life away,
Yet laughs to see me grave.

'Tis thus that we two disagree,
So diff'rent is our whim:
The fellow fondly laughs at me;
And I could cry for him.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE

SIR,

The following Italian Sonnet, *written during the late war, by* Signor Dominico Bertini *of Florence, in praise of his Excellency General* Washington, *appears to me worthy of a place in your useful publication. The tributes of praise paid by the different nations of Europe, to the illustrious characters of America, ought in my opinion to be carefully preserved in our literary records. I should be happy to see a translation of this piece into our language by some of your ingenious correspondents.* A. B.

A SUA EXCELLENZA il Generale WASHINGTON, Sonetto.

PATRIA à me premio! Nò, non fui vena
Allor che Strinsi nel tuo favor la Spada
E se avverrà che in qualche incontro is cada,
Cadrò; mà il cader mio Sarà immortale.
In te libero nacqui; or che t'assale
D'estere genti una venal masnada,
Sangue, vita, Sostanze, il tutto vada,
Te salva, l'esser mio pongo non cale
E vedrà con stupor l'inclita Roma,
Che Sàn nascere i Fabj ancor frà noi
Di quercia trionfal cinta la chioma——
Valor, fede, costanza, i figli tuoi
Mostrano—non temer, non Sarai doma,
Se uniti ia tua difesa ai tanti Eroi.

On a YOUNG LADY *of Philadelphia.*

H! hast thou seen among the shining rows
Of polish'd belles, and of accomplish'd beaus,
ovely nymph, of aspect mild-serene,
manners gentle,—and of modest mein;
robe of pink adorn'd with spangled gauze,
m all the circle win deserv'd applause?
hait thou seen her, when in white attir'd,
th sash of blue,—She every beau inspir'd;
d look'd like Shepherdess of Auburn's dale,
like the spotless lilly of its vale?
! if thou hast, and didst not passion feel,
y bosom sure must have been form'd of steel;
t, if delighted sach a nymph t'obey,
y heart was conscious of her pleasing sway,
! then, with me in search of flowers be seen,
nd robe in vernal honours beauty's queen.

KITTY, the TOAST.

A NEW SONG.

OUR ancient bards, like rustick swains,
Attun'd their harps to worthless strains,
ell suiting rural grots and plains
And artless lovers fires:
f modest nymphs, disdaining art,
hose simple sweetness charms the heart,
he blush that edges Cupid's dart,
And faithful love inspires.

f virgins like the Cyprian Queen,
ith sweet proportion, air, and mein,
here simple dignity is seen,
In manners and in dress:
f Queens and Nymphs, divinely fair,
ho garbs of their own weaving wear,
or blush to tend their fleecy care,
Despising idleness.

o Dorcas, type of modern race,
e ancient Queens and nymphs give place;
ith her ye bards your lyricks grace,
Your melting strains give o'er!
n present times, refin'd in arts,
ly fair excels in winning hearts,
lo mortal wounds attend her darts,
None languish as of yore!

he's boist'rous in her air and mien,
n her no rising blush is seen,
ler colour fixt like Gallia's Queen,
With art before the glass *:
n martial confidence of face,
ivacity attends grimace;—
here modest nature finds no place,
And masculine her dress.

If dress more feminine she'd wear,
Her artificial folds of hair,
Majestic, huge beyond compare,
What fancy could detail!
My trembling muse then shuns the weight
Her wondr'ous head, to delineate—
Her barber better can relate
The interesting tale.

Love's globes fictitious, neatly plac'd;
With Cork well form'd in newest taste,
Her hips are formidably graced,
And of the amplest size:
Large hoops her petticoats adorn;
Her dress from either India borne,
Domestic fabrics are her scorn,
And plainness shocks her eyes!

As moves the Elephant to war,
Thus widely spreads my Dorcas fair,
All symmetry display'd with care,
To charm the gazing swains!
When stately thus she heaves in sight,
Pale, dastard Cupid, in affright,
With Cytherea, wing their flight
To rural grots and plains.

LINES *written at Bethlehem, June,* 1787.

OH! Beth'lem, dear romantic, rural shade!
By pious hands for contemplation made:
I joy, once more, to share thy fragrant breeze,
To take my walk beneath thy lofty trees;
To wind along the margin of thy stream,
And there invoke the muse's fancied dream:
Or, stray along thy groves, where heav'n bestows
Health unimpair'd—and undisturb'd repose.

How sweet to view, along the flowry lawn,
Thy tribes oh! Beth'lem meet the early dawn!
In social meetings, offer social pray'rs,
And with the sympathetic sense allay their cares!
How sweet, to see your harmless train descend,
The verdant hillocks, which to Lehigh tend:
There in soft converse,—innocently gay,
With song of birds, protract the fleeting day.
How clear Monockasey thy waters glide!
What graceful willows fan thy silver tide;
What velvet meads adorn thy winding shore;
What hills stupendous from thy vallies soar;
What industry thy fabrics must have rear'd;
What holy virtues their abodes endear'd,
Where ease and labour, keep alternate sway,
And minds unruffled, mark not life's decay!

Musick! thou source of pleasures most refin'd,
Thou softest soother of the pensive mind;
Not here a stranger is thy potent charm,
Which can the soul at once to fervour warm;
When

* *Alluding to the Picture of the* Queen *of* France *presented to Congress by Louis* XVI.

When ev'ning with her veil obſcures the ſky,
Then clouds of incenſe from theſe regions fly!
Then vocal adds to inſtrumental praiſe,
And all the village its oraiſon pays!
Oh then may Heav'n accept the grateful ſtrain,
Nor let the ſacred rites be ſung in vain:
But with unnumber'd bleſſings crown the fields,
Whoſe happy owners its protection ſhields!
Adieu! ſweet ſhades, accept theſe parting lines,
The muſe in honour of your groves deſigns;
Tho' weak the verſe, yet is the bard ſincere,
Who theſe lov'd ſcenes reviſits once a year,
And hopes yet long the annual joy to ſee,
His fav'rite haunts from all afflictions free.

THE REVOLUTIONS.

HANNAH the firſt began to reign,
And tyrannized with galling chain;
My young-fond-heart, a victim prov'd,
And hail'd her as the maid I lov'd.

But freedom ſoon my boſom fir'd,
And independence I admir'd,
From ſuch reſtraint indignant broke,
And joyful fled her cruel yoke.

Yet ſoon the lovely Catharine,
Aſſum'd a gentler, milder reign,
And ſtill had kept her power rever'd,
But that a rival interfer'd.

Fair Patſey next with winning mein,
My heart could proudly own as queen;
Nor to revolt indulg'd deſires,
But fondly fann'd love's trembling fires.

But as I ſtill muſt conſtant prove,
To Nature's plan—I oft muſt love,
And in a buſy changing hour,
My heart firſt own'd Eliza's pow'r.

Yet here not long my hopes were toſt,
Her tyranny my heart ſoon loſt,
And Hannah, the ſecond of the name,
With winning charms, all conq'ring came.

This much lov'd fav'rite left the throne;
I mourn'd alas! ſuch beauty flown;
An interregnum now poſſeſt,
And apathy had ſteel'd my breaſt:

Till beauteous Anna's kindling eye,
Her graceful mein, her ſweet reply,
Made my loſt heart a monarch own,
And fix'd again, a deſpots throne.

And now like Noah's dove, my breaſt
Hop'd to obtain a place of reſt,
Yielded to Anna's pleaſing reign,
Nor ever meant to change again.

But monarchs oft their pow'r abuſe,
Prefer their own ambitious views;
So my fair tyrant ſtrove to gain,
A ſtronger link to fix her chain.

Nature revolted at the thought,
And freedom's ſtandard now I ſought,
But from ſuch gloomy apathy,
Come, gentle love and ſet me free!

In Hannah the third's lovely form,
Aſſume the reins—avert the ſtorm,
And long may ſhe her ſway maintain,
Her virtues hold a gen'rous reign.

STOP THIEF!

WHEREAS—Pho! giddy thoughtleſs
Too innocent alas! myſelf
To guard againſt another's art—
Laſt Wedneſday night I loſt my heart;
And, hoping (but, I fear in vain)
To get the trifle back again,
I got a letter fairly penn'd,
And ſent to one I thought a friend,
Off'ring of my own accord
Not only pardon but reward:
But ſhe, without or rhyme or reaſon,
(Which ſpeaks her party to the treaſon)
Has, left the theft ſhould come to light,
Suppreſs'd my proclamation quite.
Now certain of my friends inſiſt,
(And they were preſent when 'twas miſs'd)
I ſpeak with equal ſhame and grief,
That N—— A—— is the thief.

On Thurſday morn 'twixt two and three,
(A heavy hour Heav'n knows, to me)
One friend aſſures me he can vouch
He ſaw it with her in a coach.
A ſecond, who at firſt was loth,
Has offer'd to depoſe on oath,
That e'er ſhe left the Buſh-hill grove,
He ſaw her hide it in her glove!

Now, notwithſtanding I can ſhew
As clear as day that things are ſo,
Although, by men of truth and honour,
The fact is fairly proved upon her,
In ev'ry circumſtance ſo plain,
That to deny it would be vain;
If ſhe ſubmits herſelf in time,
And prays forgiveneſs of her crime,
On this condition, I once more,
Repeat the offer made before.

But if before to-morrow morning,
Neglecting this my ſecond warning,
She neither will the toy reſign,
Nor ſend her own, inſtead of mine;
If with her theft ſhe will not part,
But ſtill perſiſts to keep the heart,
In ſuch a caſe, the law is clear,
As by the records may appear,
(Conſult them all, you'll find it true)
She e'en muſt take the body too!

BELCOUR.

INTEL

INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 30.

ACCOUNTS are received, via Malaga, of twenty American citizens held in ſlavery at Algiers.

It is with regret we inform the public, that congreſs has been under the neceſſity of directing the commanding officer of the federal troops on the Ohio to take immediate and efficient meaſures for diſpoſſeſſing a body of men, who have in a lawleſs manner taken poſſeſſion of Fort St. Vincent.

We underſtand a treaty of commerce is agitated between the United States and the court of Liſbon through Mr. Adams, and that the only obſtacles are the introduction of American wheat into Portugal, and the eſtabliſhment of a free-port in one of the weſtern iſlands.

Congreſs has contracted with Mr. James Jarvis for 300 tons of copper coin of the federal ſtandard: The nett amount of which is to be applied to the reduction of the domeſtic debt, and the premium on the compact, viz. 15 per cent. to be appropriated towards paying the intereſt of the foreign debt.

Congreſs have appointed the 21ſt of Sept. next, for the ſale of the reſidue of the federal lands ſurveyed in the weſtern country, the price not leſs than one dollar per acre, payable in public ſecurities of the United States in two inſtallments.

June 2. By a calculation lately made in Maſſachuſetts, there appears to be an encreaſe of 28,000 freeholders ſince 1772, when they amounted to 72,000.

Congreſs by a reſolve of the 3d ult. recogniſed Phineas Bond, eſq. as conſul from his Britannic majeſty for New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania and Delaware.

Congreſs has reſcinded their reſolve of 21ſt of October laſt, for opening a new loan on the credit of the United States.

June 6. On Monday laſt the troop of light-horſe, the artillery and infantry companies of this city, were reviewed upon the commons by his excellency gen. Waſhington, attended by the hon. ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly, and many other gentlemen members of the federal convention.

June 9. At a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, held at the borough of York, Chriſtian Batchell, Godfrey King, Andrew Hook, Conrad Hook, Mathias Hollypeter, and twenty others being duly convicted of riots and miſdemeanors, in violently oppoſing the levying of public taxes, &c. were ſeverally ſentenced as follows. viz. Chriſtian Batchell to pay a fine of 75l. Godfrey King, 50l. and Andrew Hoak, Conrad Hoak and Mathias Hollypeter, 25l. each, and to find ſecurity for their good behaviour for one year. The other ſentences were reſpited until the next court.

June 13. Accounts from Kentucky mention, that five perſons had been killed by the Indians on the north ſide, among whom were a ſon, and the overſeer of general Scott; and that three women were killed at a place called the *Rich Valley*, near the head of Holſton, and many others killed in the waters of Clinch.

A gentlemen who arrived in this city Saturday laſt, from Fort Pitt, ſays, that about the 18th ult. as Caleb Lane, John Williams, Samuel Robinſon and Daniel Wright were going down the Ohio to Kentucky, they went on ſhore on the weſt ſide of the river, and were immediately ſurrounded by a party of Indians, who killed two of them and made the other two priſoners.

June 16. Thurſday laſt arrived in this city from the Cherokee nation, Mr. Alexander Droomgoole with Sconetozale, a war captain and ſon to one of the principal chiefs of that nation—they are on their way to repreſent certain grievances to congreſs, and to demand an obſervance of the treaty of Hopewell on the Keowee, which they ſay has been violated by the whites on the frontiers.

Accounts have been received of a daring piracy, committed on board La Santiſſima Trinidad, Capt. Don Joſef Zacharias de Ugarte, at anchor in Lynhaven Bay the 27th ult. and we are happy to add that ſeveral of the pirates have been taken and are now in confinement in this city.

June 20. Letters from Oſtend inform us, that the emperor has laid a conſiderable impoſt upon rice and tobacco, the produce of the United States, not immediately imported from America.

June 23. Laſt Tueſday night as Mr. Hamilton was returning from this city to his ſeat at Buſh-hill, he was attacked in Market near Twelfth-ſtreet, by a band of foot pads, eight in number, who ſurrounded the carriage and fired on the poſtilion. The driver however, puſhed his horſes, and Mr. Hamilton, and his amiable niece, who was alſo in the carriage, eſca-

ped being robbed and perhaps murdered by the attrocious offenders.

June 27. The unfortunate persons found dead on Martinieus Rock, are probably Mr. Tobias Warner and Isaac Pinckham, of Portsmouth, Capt. Joshua Moore and Mr. John Rice of Kittery, and ——Quin, late of Newbury-Port. These persons in February last sailed from Portsmouth in a vessel bound to the island of St. Peters, with a cargo of fresh beef, and have never since been heard of.

A correspondent from Virginia observes, that there is more peace, good order and contentment in the *Cherokee* towns than there is among their *white* neighbours.

By a late regulation in New York, coppers pass at the rate of 21 for a shilling, in consequence of which, large quantities will probably be sent into this city, where they pass at 15 for one Shilling.

A motion of Mr. Olenstead's in the general assembly of the state of Connecticut, for reducing the number of representatives, was lost by a majority of thirteen. And in the same house Col. Wadsworth obtained leave to bring in a bill for appointing a committee to join such gentlemen as should be appointed by the upper house to prepare a remonstrance to congress, and to the state of Rhode-Island, against the laws of that state, which violate the social compact, entered into by the articles of Confederation.

A machine has been constructed at N. York, by Mess. Stevens and Conolly for the purpose of clearing out docks, and removing obstructions in the way of river navigation. It is of a similar nature with that invented by Mr. Donaldson of this city.

BANKRUPTS.

Gersom Johnson, of the city of Philadelphia, dealer, to surrender on Friday the 13th of July

Mathias Slough, of the county of Lancaster, merchant, to surrender on the 23d and 30th of July next.

MARRIAGES.

Massachusetts. *At Lynn*, Mr. William Hyslop, jun. to Miss Betsey Williams *At Reading*, Mr. Elias M'Intire to Miss Rebecca Underwood.

Connecticut. *At Hartford*, Henry William Dwight, esq. to Miss Abbey Wells.

New York. *At New-York*, Mr. Nathan Shalor to Miss Lucretia Denning.

Pennsylvania. *At Philadelphia*, Col. Howard to Miss Chew— —— Milligan, esq. to Miss Morris.

Maryland. *At Baltimore*, Mr. Thomas M'Elderry to Miss Betsey Parks.

South-Carolina. *At Berkley County*, Edward Harleston, Esq. to Miss Anna Bella Moultrie.

Georgia. *At Augusta*, major Glascock to Miss Polly Bacon; Mr. William Wallace to Miss Martha Beddingfield.

Deaths.

New-Hampshire. *At Weston*, Capt. William Burke.—*At Newbury-port*, Capt. Jonathan Currier.—*At Portsmouth*, Daniel Fowle, Esq.—

Massachusetts. *At Boston*, Capt. Nicholas Tracey, Mrs. Mary Waterman; Miss Eliza Ballard; Mrs. Sarah Webb; Mrs. Mary Robinson, Miss Betsey Hallard. —*At Salem*, Mrs. Ruth Ward.—*At Marblehead*, Mrs. Sarah Hartshorne.—*At Danvers*, Mrs. Mary Felton.—*At Middleton*, Mrs. Street.—*At Hallowell*, James Howard, Esq.—*At Fairfield*, Miss Sally Burr.

Rhode-Island *At Newport*, Mr. Oliver Tenant.—*At Smithfield*, Mr. Daniel Murry.—*At Uxbridge*. Dr. N. H. Willard.

Connecticut. *At Mansfield*, the Rev. Richard Salter.—*At Deerfield*, Jonathan Ashley, Esq.

New-York. *At New-York*, Cornelius Swartwort.—*At Passaic Falls*, Col. Tunis Dye.

Pennsylvania. *At Philadelphia*. Mathew Meaie, Esq. Capt. William Allison; Capt. Samuel Talbot, Mrs. Sarah Withy; Mrs. Sergeant, wife of J D. Sergeant, Esq. Mr. Kemper, a gentleman but a few days arrived from St. Croix; Mrs. Francis, the mother of Tench Francis, Esq.

Maryland. *At Baltimore*, Mr. James Smith and Mr Eli Holmes, drowned together; Mr. Hugh M'Bride; Mr. Edward Oldham.

Virginia. *At Petersburgh*, Martin Farrel.—*At Hampton*, James Barron, Esq.—*At Richmond*, Mr. William Adams; Mrs. Ann Price; Mr. John Holt.—*At Northampton*, Mr. Joseph Rhodes.—*At Alexandria*, Mrs. Sybil West.

North-Carolina. *At Newbern*, Col. Richard Cogdell.

South-Carolina. *At Charleston*, Mr. Charles Saunders, Mrs. Susannah Ballantine; Charles Skirving, Esq. Mr. Samuel Shepherd, Mr. Henry Butler —*At Goose Creek*, Mr. Smith.—*At Ashley-river*, Edmund Belringer, Esq.

METEOROLOGICAL

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles, NNW, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of Farenheit mean degree D.	1/10	0	de Reaumur degrés moyens D.	1/10	0	BAROMET. mean height in. pts.	1/10	1/10	R.
1	73	7		18	5		29	10	2	
2	79	2		21			29	10	2	
3	85	8		23	8		29	9	3	
4	77	4		20	2		29	10		
5	74	8		19			29	8	8	
6	76			19	5		29	10		
7	74	5		18	8		29	8	8	
8	79	2		21			29	10		
9	81			21	7		29	10	4	
10	76			19	5		29	11	8	
11	75			19	3		29	11	3	
12	77			20			29	10	6	
13	71	1		17	5		29	10	4	
14	61	5		13	2		29	11		
15	64			14	3		29	10	3	
16	74	2		18	7		29	7	9	n, fair.
17	66	8		15	5		29	10		
18	63	3		14			29	10	4	
19	66	8		15	5		29	11		
20	68	5		16	3		30			
21	73			18	2		29	11		
22	72			17	8		29	10		
23	75	4		20	2		29	10		
24	77			20			29	9		
25	74	6		19			29	5	4	
26	64			14	3		29	6	8	n.
27	71			17	4		29	9		
28	70	2		17			29	8	5	
29	67	8		16			29	10	4	
30	67	2		15	8		30		8	
31	66	5		15	5		30			

T.	14th greatest D. of cold. 45. 7	le 14 D. du plus gr. froid. 6	the 31 greatest elevation. 30 1
ULS	3d greatest D. of heat. 96.	le 3d plus G. D. de chaud. 28 5	the 25th least elevation. 29 5 4
S	Variation 50. 3	Variation. 22 5	Variation. 5 6
R	Temperature 72. 4	Temperature 17 9	mean elevation. 29 9 10

east.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1787.

EMBELLISHED WITH

A North West View of the State-House in Philadelphia, taken 1778.

CONTAINING:

To which is prefixed a METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Month of JUNE, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed for SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, CIST, and TRENCHARD.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles, NNW. of PHILADELPHIA, 40° 9′ N. Month of JULY, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	1/10	°	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR degrés moyens D.	1/10	°	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	1/10	PREVAILING WIND	DAYS of aur. boreal	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest.	WATER of RAIN and SNOW. in.	pts.	1/10	WEATHER.
1	73	7		18	5		29	10	2	changeable									Overcaſt.
2	79	2		21			29	10	2	ſtill									Fog, cloudy, warm.
3	85	8		23	8		29	9	3	W									Very fair.
4	77	4		20	2		29	10		W									Idem.
5	74	8		19			29	8	8	changeable									Fair, clouds.
6	76			19	5		29	10		do.									Very fair.
7	74	5		18	8		29	8	8	WSW									Idem.
8	79	2		21			29	10		W									Idem, warm.
9	81			21	7		29	10	4	changeable									Idem.
10	76			19	5		29	11	8	WNW									Idem.
11	75			19	3		29	11	3	WSW									Overcaſt, then fair.
12	77			20			29	10	6	W									Cloudy, fair.
13	71	1		17	5		29	10	4	WNW	1								Very fair, aur. bor.
14	61	5		13	2		29	11		WNW									Idem.
15	64			14	3		29	10	3	changeable		1					2	7	Fair, overcaſt, rain.
16	74	2		18	7		29	7	9	do.		1	1				6		Overcaſt, thunder, rain, fair.
17	66	8		15	5		29	10		WNW									Very fair
18	63	3		14			29	10	4	do.									Idem.
19	66	8		15	5		29	11		changeable									Overcaſt.
20	68	5		16	3		30			ſtill									Clouds, rainy.
21	73			18	2		29	11		WSW									Fair.
22	72			17	8		29	10		do.									Overcaſt, fair.
23	75	4		20	2		29	10		W									Fair.
24	77			20			29	9		ſtill		1					1	4	Overcaſt, wet, fair.
25	74	6		19			29	5	4	SE		1	1			2	2		Overcaſt, thunder, rain.
26	64			14	3		29	6	8	WSW		1					2		Rainy.
27	71			17	4		29	9		ſtill									Cloudy.
28	70	2		17			29	8	5	do.									Overcaſt.
29	67	8		16			29	10	4	NE									Idem.
30	67	2		15	8		30		8	ENE									Idem.
31	66	5		15	5		30			ENE									Idem.
RESULT.	14th greateſt D. of cold. 45. 7			le 14 D. du plus gr. froid. 6			the 31 greateſt elevation. 30 1			W WSW and changeable.	1	5	2			3	1	11	Fair and overcaſt.
	3d greateſt D. of heat. 96.			le 3d plus G.D. de chaud. 28 5			the 25th leaſt elevation. 29 5 4												
	Variation 50. 3			Variation. 22 5			Variation. 5 6												
	Temperature 72. 4			Temperature 17 9			mean elevation. 29 9 10												

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CONTAINING:

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Printed for SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, CIST, and TRENCHARD.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to a SUBSCRIBER for his hint respecting a series of maps of the several States in the Union, and shall certainly make every arrangement in our power, to accomplish the ingenious plan which he has suggested.

The verses *On a walk in the State House Yard*, came too late for the present number, but will be inserted in our next.

An Essay on Friendship is received, and will be introduced in the Magazine for August.

There are many other Essays which are omitted for want of room, but will be attended to with the utmost respect and impartiality.

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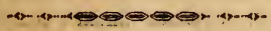
THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1787.



Account of the STATE-HOUSE *of Pennſylvania.*

THE annexed plate preſents a view of the State-Houſe of Pennſylvania; a building which will, perhaps, become more intereſting the hiſtory of the world, than any of the celebrated fabrics of Greece or Rome. The foundation was begun within a century afafter the rude ſavages had quitted the ſoil on which it ſtands; and that auguſt body which pronounced the freedom and ſovereignty of the United States was aſſembled beneath its roof within 150 years after the emigration from Europe under the venerable Penn. At this hour, it is the ſcene of a moſt important and ſingular tranſaction; and whatever may be the Reſult of the Fœderal Convention, it muſt ſtill be remembered, that in the ſame hall which encloſed thoſe patriots who framed the Declaration of Independence, at the diſtance of little more than ten years, a national council peaceably deliberated upon a general and comprehenſive ſyſtem of government: nor will poſterity eaſily determine whether greater gratitude is due to thoſe citizens whoſe courage originally aſſerted the liberties, or to thoſe whoſe wiſdom afterwards provided the means for perpetuating the happineſs of America.

This building (which beſides the council chamber, the houſe of aſſembly, and ſeveral unoccupied rooms contains the hall in which the ſupreme court is held) is ſituated in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. It is ornamented with two elegant clocks, placed on the eaſt and weſt ſides; but the ſteeple, which is preſerved in the engraving, was taken down ſoon after the Britiſh troops evacuated this city. On the eaſt wing a foundation has been lately laid for an elegant court-houſe; and the American Philoſophical Society have made ſome advances in erecting a ſtately building on the north-weſt corner of the ſtate houſe yard, which was preſented to that body by an act of the legiſlature. The ſtate-houſe yard has been highly improved by the exertions of Mr. Samuel Vaughan, and affords two gravel walks, ſhaded with trees, a pleaſant lawn, and ſeveral beds of ſhrubs and flowers.

The

A NW. VIEW OF THE STATE HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA taken 1778

THE

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For JULY, 1787.

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The

THE FORESTERS,

An AMERICAN TALE, *being a Sequel to the History of* JOHN BULL, *the Clothier.*

[*Continued from Page* 456.]

ABOUT the time in which these first attempts were making, and the fame of them had raised much jealousy among some, and much expectation among others, there happened a sad quarrel in John Bull's family. His mother, (*a*) poor woman, had been seized with hysteric fits, which caused her at times to be delirious and full of all sorts of whims. She had taken it into her head that every one of the family must hold knife and fork and spoon exactly alike; that they must all wash their hands and face precisely in the same manner; that they must sit, stand, walk, kneel, bow, spit, blow their noses, and perform every other animal function by the exact rule of *uniformity*, which she had drawn up with her own hand, and from which they were not allowed to vary one hair's breadth. If any one of the family complained of a lame ancle or stiff knee, or had the crick in his neck, or happened to cut his finger, or was any other way so disabled as not to perform his duty to a tittle, she was so far from making the least allowance, that she would frown and scold and rave like a bedlamite; and John was such an obedient son to his mother, that he would lend her his hand to cut their ears, or his foot to kick their backsides, for not complying with her humours. This way of proceeding raised an uproar in the family; for though most of them complied, either through affection for the old lady, or through fear, or some other motive, yet others looked sour, and grumbled; some would openly find fault and attempt to remonstrate, but they were answered with a kick or a thump, or a cat-o'nine tails, or shut up in a dark garret 'till they promised a compliance. Such was the logic of the family in those days!

Among the number of the disaffected, was PEREGRINE PICKLE, (*b*) a pretty honest, clever sort of a fellow about his business, but a great lover of sour crout, and of an humour which would not bear contradiction. However, as he knew it would be fruitless to enter into a downright quarrel, and yet he could not live there in peace; he had so much prudence as to quit the house, which he did by getting out of the window in the night. Not liking to be out of employ, he went to the house of NIC. FROG, (*c*) his master's old friend and rival, told him the story of his sufferings, and got leave to employ himself in one of his garrets 'till the storm should be over. After he had been here a while, he thought Nick's family was as much too loose in their manners as Bull's were too strict; and having heard a rumour of the Forest, to which Nick had some kind of claim, he packed up his little all, and hired one of Nick's servants who had been there a hunting, to pilot him to that part of the Forest to which Nick laid claim. But

(*a*) The church of England. (*b*) The Plymouth Adventurers. (*c*) The States of Holland.

Frog

Frog had laid an anchor to windward of him; for as Pickle had said nothing to him about a lease, he supposed that when Peregrine had got into the Forest he would take a lease of his old master, Bull, which would strengthen his title, and weaken his own; he therefore bribed the pilot to shew Peregrine to a barren part of the Forest instead of that fertile place (*d*) to which he had already sent his surveyors, and of which he was contriving to get possession. Accordingly the pilot having conducted Pickle to a sandy point which runs into the lake, (*e*) it being the dusk of the evening, (*f*) bade him good night, and walked off. Peregrine, who was fatigued with his march, laid down and went to sleep, but waking in the morning, saw himself alone in a very dreary situation, where he could get nothing to live upon but clams, and a few acorns which the squirrels had left. In this piteous plight the poor fellow folded his arms, and walking along the sandy beach, fell into such a soliloquy as this. "So much for travelling! Abused by Bull, cheated by Frog, what am I at last come to? Here I am alone, no creatures but bears, and wolves, and such vermin around me! Nothing in the shape of an human being that I know of, nearer than Pipeweed's plantation, and with him I cannot agree, he is so devoted to old Dame Bull that he and I cannot live together any more than I could with the old woman. But, why should I despair? That is unmanly; there is at least a *possibility* of my living here, and if I am disappointed in my worldly prospects, it is but right, for I professed not to have any. My wish was to have my own way without disturbance or contradiction, and surely I can here enjoy my liberty. I have nobody here to curse me, or kick me, or cheat me. If I have only clams to eat, I can cook them my own way, and say as long a grace over them as I please. I can sit or stand, or kneel, or use any other posture at my devotions, without any cross old woman to growl at me, or any hectoring bully to cuff me for it. So that if I have lost in one way I have gained in another. I had better therefore reconcile myself to my situation, and make the best of a bad market. But company is good! Apropos! I will write to some of my fellow-prentices; I know they were as discontented as myself in old Bull's family, though they did not care to speak their minds as plainly as I did. I'll tell them how much happiness I enjoy here in my solitude. I'll point out to them the charms of liberty, and coax them to follow me into the wilderness; and by and by, when we get all together, we shall make a brave hand of it." Full of this resolution, he sat down on a windfallen tree, and pulling out his inkhorn and paper, wrote a letter to JOHN CODLINE, HUMPHRY PLOUGHSHARE, and ROGER CARRIER, three of his fellow-apprentices, informing them of the extreme happiness he enjoyed in having liberty to eat his scanty meals in his own way, and to lay his swelled ancles and stiff knee in whatever posture was most easy to him, conjuring them by their former friendship, to come to join them in carrying on the good work so happily begun, &c. &c. As soon as he had

(*d*) Hudson's River. (*e*) Cape-Cod. (*f*) The month of December.

finished

finished the letter, (which had deeply engaged his attention) a huntsman happened to come along in quest of game. This was a lucky circumstance indeed, for Peregrine had not once thought of a conveyance for his letter; it proved also favourable to him in another view, for the huntsman taking pity on his forlorn situation, spared him some powder and shot and a few biscuit which he happened to have in his pocket; so taking charge of the letter, he delivered it as it was directed.

This letter arrived in good season, for Old Madam had grown much worse since Pickle had left the family: her vapours had increased, and her longings and aversions were much stronger. She had a strange lurch for embroidered petticoats and high waving plumes; her Christmas pies must have double the quantity of spice that was usual; the servants must make three bows where they formerly made but one, and they must never come into her presence without having curled and powdered their hair in the pink of the mode, for she had an aversion to every thing plain, and an high relish for every thing gaudy. Besides, she had retained an high mettled chaplain (*g*) who was constantly at her elbow, and said prayers night and morning in a brocaded vest with a gilded mitre on his head; and he exacted so many bows and scrapes of every one in the family, that it would have puzzled a French dancing master to have kept pace with him. Nor would he perform the service at all unless a verger stood by him all the while with a yard-wand in his hand; and if any servant or apprentice missed one bow or scrape, or made it at the wrong time, or dared to look off his book, or said Amen in the wrong place, rap went the stick over his head and ears or nuckles. It was in vain to appeal from the chaplain or the old Dame to their master, for he was so obedient a son that he suffered them to govern him as they pleased; nay, though broad hints were given that the chaplain was an emissary of lord Peter (*h*) and was taking advantage of the old lady's hysterics to bring the whole family into his interest, John gave no heed to any of these insinuations.

As soon as the letter of Peregrine Pickle arrived, the apprentices, to whom it was directed, held a consultation what they should do. They were heartily tired of the conduct of the chaplain; they lamented the old lady's ill health, and wished for a cure; but there was at present no hope of it, and therefore concluded that it was best to follow Pickle's advice, and retire with him into the Forest. Though they were infected with the spirit of adventure, yet they were a set of wary fellows, and knew they could not with safety venture thither unless they had a lease of the land. Happily, however, for them, Bull had a little while before that put the affairs of the Forest into the hands of a gentleman of the law, (*i*) with orders to see that the matter was properly managed so as to yield him some certain profit. To this sage they applied, and for the proper fees, which they clubbed for between them, they obtained a lease, under hand and seal; wherein, for "sundry causes him thereunto mov-

(*g*) Archbishop Laud. (*h*) The pope. (*i*) The council of Plymouth.

ing,

ing, the said Bull did grant and convey unto John Codline and his associates, so many acres of his Forest, bounded so and so, and which they were to have, hold, and enjoy for ever and ever and the day after, yielding and paying so and so, and so forth." When this grand point was gained by the assistance of the lawyer and *his clerks*, who knew how to manage business: they sold all their superfluities to the pawnbrokers, and got together what things they supposed they should want, and leaving behind them a note on the compter (*k*) to tell their master where they were bound and what were their designs: they set off all together and got safe into a part of the Forest adjoining to Pickle, who hearing of their arrival, took his oaken staff in his hand and hobbled along as fast as his lame legs could carry him to see them, and a joyful meeting indeed they had. Having laid their heads together, it was agreed that Codline should send for a girl whom he had courted, (*l*) and marry her, and that he should be considered as the lord of the manor, that Pickle should have a lease of that part which he had pitched upon, and that Ploughshare and Carrier should for the present be considered as members of Codline's family. John had taken a great fancy to fishing, and thought he could wholly or chiefly subsist by it; but Humphry had a mind for a farm; so after a while they parted in friendship. Humphry, with a pack on his back and a spade in his hand travelled across the Forest 'till he found a wide meadow with a large brook (*m*) running through it, which he supposed to be within John's grant, and intended still to consider himself as a distant member of the family. But as it fell out otherwise, he was obliged to get a new lease, to which Mr. Frog made some objections, but they were overruled; and soon after another old fellow-servant, TOBIAS WHEATER, (*n*) came and sat down by him. They being so much alike in their views and dispositions, agreed to live together as intimates, though in two families, which they did 'till Wheater's death, when Ploughshare became his sole heir, and the estate has ever since been his. This Humphry was always a very industrious, frugal, saving husband; and his wife, though a formal strait-laced sort of a body, yet always minded her spinning and knitting, and took excellent care of her dairy. She always clothed her children in homespun garments, and scarcely ever spent a farthing for outlandish trinkets. The family and all its concerns were under very exact regulations: not one of them was suffered to peep out of doors after the sun was set. It was never allowed to brew on Saturday, lest the beer should break the Fourth Commandment by working on Sunday: and once it is said the the stallion was impounded a whole week for having held *crim. con.* with the mare while the Old Gentleman was at his devotions. Bating these peculiarities, (and every body has some) Humphry was a very good sort of man, a kind neighbour, very thriving, and made a respectable figure, though he lived a retired life and did not much follow the fashions, yet he raised a good estate, and brought up a large family, who knew how to get their living wherever they could find land.

(*k*) Letter written on board the Arabella after the embarkation of the Massachusetts settlers. (*l*) The Massachusetts charter. (*m*) Connecticut river. (*n*) Colony of New-Haven.

[*To be continued.*]

On

On Contentment *and* Discontent.

DISCONTENT, is the univerſal bitter of human life; there are very few who do not complain of ſome want or other, though the want ariſes only from the caprices of their will. Things go not right if they are not on the wheels of their fancy, and turn about with the windmill of their own brain. The poor man thinks he is unjuſtly dealt with, to be defrauded, as it were of wealth: the rich man thinks the ſame, becauſe his wealth double his care. The divine thinks the lawyer gets all the money, the lawyer envies the parſon's eaſe; the bachelor wants a wife, and the married man would be glad to get rid of one. Thus, through every ſtation of life there is ſome one thing unpoſſeſſed that ruffles our pleaſure, and puts a bar to our contentment. Not to accuſe ourſelves with hopes or fears, but to reſt ſatisfied with our preſent circumſtances is the only way to contentment, for he who wants nothing poſſeſſes every thing. The bleſſings of life are within our reach; but, like fools, we ſuffer ourſelves to be hood winked, gambol in the dark, and grope about in vain: It is a contented mind that will give us happineſs, as it will give us a conſtancy in all conditions.

It is the part of a prudent man not to be elated with proſperity, nor irreſolute in misfortunes: ſome indeed will ſtruggle with adverſity, and bear up againſt the tide of miſery, and come off victorious. Others again are ſo very delicate that they think every thing an inſupportable misfortune; they will even ſink under calumny as a thing too much to bear, which is like quarrelling with a mob for being joſtled in it: a brave man muſt expect ill uſage, yet like a wiſe pilot he is to keep *ſteady* and bear away againſt wind and weather.

Seneca ſays, optimi milites ad duriſſima mittuntur, the braveſt ſoldiers are put in the hotteſt ſervice; ſo are the beſt men upon the ſharpeſt ſufferings. The good man, like the valiant ſoldier, will act up to his character and behave bravely amidſt his trials: knowing them to be the hand of God, he will ſcorn to repine, and only endeavour to make himſelf happy.

The greateſt cauſe of diſcontent is, that men have no definite meaſure to their deſires; it is not the ſupply of all their real wants that will ſatisfy them; their appetites are precarious; they hunger not becauſe they themſelves are empty, but becauſe others are full. *Ahab*, one would think, might have been contented with the kingdom of Iſrael without *Naboth's* vineyard; and *Haman* with the obeyſance of the *Perſian* court, without the additional bow of a poor *Jew*. We too often create imaginary wants—could we not, if we choſe, create imaginary ſatisfactions? The madneſs would be far happier to think with the crazed *Athenian*, who imagined all the ſhips that came into the port to be his own, than to be for ever tormenting ourſelves for things that are unreaſonable and unattainable.

A low condition in the world ſeems to all a terrible misfortune—its ſounds ſo,——but that is all. How many are really poor amidſt their riches, and want in the midſt of plenty! Is not the ſtreet beggar happier? He is more content: he enjoys the *little* he can get, the poor miſer dares not uſe the *much* he conceals. Poverty is not to be wiſhed, but if it is our lot, we ſhould make it ſit as eaſy as poſſible, and ſhew our reſignation with decent fortitude.

Conſider-

Confiderations on Religion in general, but more particularly on the Chriftian. By A. Z.

[*Continued from Page* 461.]

I DO not confine the benefits refulting from the reftoration of human learning to the reformed churches only, but make no doubt of their being extended to the Roman Catholicks, the clergy and members of which are, in many refpects, better Chriftians than they were in the days of ignorance; as a proof of this I fhall felect fome paffages from the works of two authors of that perfuafion, one an ecclefiaftic, the other a layman; the firft was a perfon profeffionally bound to fupport all the tenets and claims of that church; I mean father Ganganelli, afterwards Pope, about the middle of the prefent century, under the name of Clement the 14th, firft remarking that thofe letters were not intended to glofs over any points objected to by the proteftants, being moftly written to churchmen of the fame religion, and may therefore be confidered as the genuine effufions of a truly Chriftian fpirit; fecondly, That thefe extracts are only tranflations of a French tranflation, therefore cannot fhew any thing of the original more than the bare fentiments.

Letter 1ft. To a perfon intending to embrace a monaftic life.

"Why quit the world when we can edify it? it will be always perverfe if abandoned by perfons of worth;—befides the difficulty of finding a great number of fervent monks, it is neceffary to apprehend impoverifhing the ftate, by becoming ufelefs to fociety. We are not born friars, but we are born citizens.—When you will be in the Trap, you will pray to God day and night, but cannot you elevate your heart to him, tho' in the midft of the world? Words do not make the merit of prayer: the fupreme legiflator himfelf informs us, that it is not by a multiplicity of words we can obtain divine affiftance.—You will do more good in relieving the poor, and comforting them when neceffary, than by burying yourfelf in a defart."

Letter 10. To Madam ————.

"I do not at all advife you to give to communities, for befides their not needing it, it is unjuft to impoverifh families to enrich them. There is no end to the out-cry againft the rapacity of friars, and we ought not to give the world new fubjects of complaint on this head.

Letter 35. To the bifhop of Spoletto.

"What you write to me on the relicks of faints does honour to your difcernment and religion. A true Catholic muft equally avoid two fhoals, that of believing too much, or not enough. If credit is to be given to all the relicks every where fhewn, it will be neceffary to believe a faint has ten heads and as many arms.

"This abufe, which has procured to us the name of fuperftitious, has, fortunately, place only among the ignorant. Thank God it is well known in Italy (as our preachers often repeat it) (that Chrift's mediation only is of abfolute neceffity; and that of the faints, as the council of Trent has formally declared, only good and ufeful.

"The relicks of the bleffed merit all our veneration, as precious remains that muft one day be gloriofly re-animated, but we honour them

them without attributing to them any virtue, and that it is Jesus Christ, of whom they are in some manner fragments, and the Holy Ghost, whose true temples they are, who communicate to them a celestial impression, capable of producing the greatest prodigies."

"Notwithstanding the worship due to God is but too often diverted by that paid to saints. From this it has been prudently decreed at Rome, that relicks should never be placed on the altar with the venerable (the host) for fear of drawing the attention of the people therefrom.

"If we believe the ignorant, who do not take pains to inform themselves, there is not an image which has not spoken, not a saint who has not raised the dead, no dead person who has not appeared, but the enemies of the catholic religion falsely impute to the church of Rome the apocryphal facts perpetually related by superstition. The people cannot be preached out of what they are determined to believe, tho' ever so contrary to the doctrines of the church."

The reverend father has represented some doctrines of the church of Rome in the most favourable, and, I believe, true light held by the sensible people thereof, yet objections may still be justly made.

I should be glad to know how true relicks are to be distinguished from false; suppose, before the miraculous invention of the cross, whether real or false, one had been found on Mount Calvary, who could have determined whether it had served Christ or one of thieves, the presumption in favour of the latter is as two to one; as strong objections may be made to the authenticity of sundry relicks, wherefore the church of Rome should separate the true from the false, or abolish all. The precaution of not admitting them on the same altars with the host is futile, if not impious, as it implies a non-presence of Christ where his transubstantiated body is not. If Christ's mediation is that only which is necessary, why have recourse to secondary assistance, and why not stick to what is perfect, without applying to what is only good? If images and relicks are stumbling blocks, would it not be best to remove them? Father Ganganelli in some measure approves the remedy, when, in his 72 letter, written to a newly appointed bishop, he advises him, *Not to suffer the piety of the faithful to be fed with legendary tales, or trifling devotions, but watch that they be instructed to recur continually to Jesus Christ, as our only Mediator, and to honor the saints only in regard to him.*

My lay author is the famous poet Boileau.

"Mais lors qu'en sa malice un pécheur obstiné,
Des horreurs de l'enfer vainement étonné,
Loin d'aimer, humble fils, son véritable pere,
Craint et regard Dieu comme un tyran sévere,
Au bien qu'il nous promet ne trouve aucun appas,
Et souhaite en son cœur que ce Dieu ne soit pas.
En vain la peur sur lui remportant la victoire
Au piés d'un prêtre il court décharger sa mémoire,
Vil esclave toujours sous le joug du péché
Au démon qu'il redoute il demeure attaché,
L'amour essentiel à notre pénitence,
Doit être l'heureux fruit de notre repentence." Boileau

Boileau ſur l'amour de Dieu.
Ep. 12. l. 20.

" Quoi donc, cher Renaudot, un Chrétien effroyable,
Qui jamais, ſervant Dieu, n'eut d'objet que le diable
Pourra, marchant toujours dans des ſentiers maudits,
Par des formalités gagner le paradis?
Et parmi les élus, dans la gloire éternelle
Pour quelques ſacrements reçus ſans aucun zele
Dieu fera voir aux yeux des ſaints épouvantés,
Son enemi mortel aſſis à ſes cotés.
Ib. l. 43.

Here our author aſſerts the inefficacy of confeſſion, or partaking of the ſacraments without repentance and a true love of God.

Another author, *(m)* who, tho' anonymous, is evidently a Catholic, aſſerts that all religious wars and perſecutions were owing entirely to the ſpirit of ambition, not that of true religion, *which is always mild, ſimple, charitable and immutable in its principles and laws.* He acknowledges that eccleſiaſtics have always been the ſecond actors in all religious wars, and often the moſt fanatical, but that nothing is leſs like the church than a paſſionate churchman.

Having mentioned repentance in the quotation from Boileau, I ſhall take notice of a propoſition, of a very reſpectable author, which ſeems to me falſe.

" Repentance is not at our cōmand, it is given us from above, and a ſpecial favour of the Holy Spirit." Drelincourt on death. page 210.

How is this poſſible? We are ordered to repent, it muſt therefore be voluntary, or the command is vain, and the act cannot have any merit, but I ſhall defer further notice of this 'till I come to conſider grace, as what can be ſaid of one is applicable to the other, or rather the *gift* and *favour* are truly grace.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

SIR,

The following ſtatement of the advantages which would probably reſult from introducing oxen into the buſineſs of agriculture, inſtead of horſes, has been produced by a diligent attention to the ſubject; and through the medium of your Magazine, I beg leave to preſent it to the public.

A FARMER.

The general introduction of working-oxen, on our farms, a moſt deſirable and highly beneficial event.

The uſe of oxen, in agriculture, as much as we know from hiſtory, hath been co-eval with the firſt culture of the earth. At what period horſes were ſubſtituted in their ſtead, is immaterial to the preſent inveſtigation.—The excellent policy of the Chineſe empire

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(m) L'Ami des hommes. Tome 2d. p. 190 & ſuiv.

hardly

hardly admits the uſe of horſes, ſo that their very ſtate coaches, and other carriages of pleaſure, are all drawn either by oxen or buffaloes; and which are likewiſe employed by the inhabitants even for the purpoſes of riding.—China, therefore, has brought huſbandry to the greateſt poſſible perfection, and thereby is enabled comfortably to ſupport the amazing number of its citizens, numerous indeed beyond our conception. Huſbandry there, is in a peculiar manner patronized by the great, and the emperor himſelf annually condeſcends, in the preſence of his grandees, to hold the plough. —An expreſſive intimation to all his ſubjects, that it ſhould be honoured and ranked foremoſt in the number of uſeful arts and ſciences. In the eaſtern ſtates of North-America, oxen have been principally in uſe ever ſince the ſettlement of that country; but in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the more ſouthern ſtates, the uſe of horſes has generally prevailed, and the conſequence has been, that New-England has ever ſupported the chief and unrivaled mart for good beef, and became the principal reſource of the fœderal army during the revolution.—The New-England ox-teams were likewiſe of the moſt ſingular advantage to the united armies, and were always prefered for heavy loads, to the beſt of their horſe-teams.—Nay, it is confidently aſſerted, that in all probability, the expedition againſt Lord Cornwallis, would not have ſucceeded, had they not ſuch teams to draw their heavy artillery with, &c. Beef, hides and tallow in plenty and perfection, will ever command great commercial advantages. —At this time, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, the conſumption of leather is ſo great, that to ſupply the deficiency, the balance of trade, is turned in this reſpect, very conſiderably againſt us; whereas we might by the introduction of a better œconomy, become exporters of that commodity, to a very large amount.—How is this growing evil to be helped? Why, the remedy is obvious—encourage the breed of good cattle, in preference to horſes—let it be a ſubject of emulation to work oxen on your farms, &c. and you will have in time, a never failing ſource of large and heavy hides, for ſupplying your farmers, who will thus be enabled to vie with England itſelf in the goodneſs and weight of their ſole and other leather. Hear this, O ye Pennſylvanians! and take the matter ſeriouſly to heart.—In this view of things, the laudable ſociety for promoting agriculture in this, and the neighbouring ſtates, have propoſed conſiderable premiums for encouraging the raiſing the beſt breed of horned cattle, as well as honorary ones, for thoſe who keep the greateſt number of working-oxen on their farms, and it is to be hoped it will have the deſired effect.—Thus one capital benefit by keeping working oxen is pointed out, which, however, is rather of a public than private nature, though intimately blended together. It will therefore, be proper, likewiſe, to ſhew in what manner individuals may find their account therein.—I believe it will be allowed, by every perſon able to reflect on the matter, that the keeping ſo great a number of horſes in this ſtate, is a ruinous ſyſtem, and an evil which loudly calls for a reform.—If this opinion be well founded, as moſt aſſuredly it is, then it becomes abſolutely neceſſary, that a change, in that reſpect, be gradually brought about.—The beginning in every important

portant undertaking is the moſt difficult part of the taſk. It will be adviſeable, therefore, in the firſt place, that a few of the farmers in good circumſtances, who are rationally convinced of the neceſſity of the meaſure, and endowed with a ſpirit ſufficiently patriotic and reſolute to ſtem the current of popular prejudice (for undoubtedly it exiſts to a great degree in favor of horſes, inſomuch, that the uſe of oxen, amongſt our young generation, is attended with a ſort of diſgrace) ſhould ſet a praiſeworthy example, and take the lead therein in their ſeveral neighbourhoods.—After which the aid of the legiſlature may be ſought and readily obtained for its further ſucceſs and eſtabliſhment.—Example ever goes beyond precept.—When benefits reſulting from the practice become evident, others will naturally adopt it, and the cuſtom by degrees become univerſally prevalent.—— Mankind are eagle-eyed in diſcovering whatever advances their intereſt. It is true, many objections, I am aware may, and probably will, be brought againſt the ſubſtitution of oxen in the room of horſes; but then they are ſuch as may, either in whole or in part, be eaſily ſurmounted—and thoſe generous and noble minds who conſider and prefer the good of their country, as a primary object, will not ſuffer themſelves to be ſwayed by partial reaſons, againſt ſo eminently beneficial a meaſure.—Certain it is, however, that thoſe farmers, who are happily ſeated on plantations, which yield hay and grain in due proportion, will not, in all probability, be eaſily convinced of the neceſſity of the change, and, perhaps, feeling that the evil complained of, does not apply to their preſent ſituation and circumſtances, they may obſtinately oppoſe it.—Yet, there are a great number, and, it may be, far the greateſt, by whom the change would be moſt readily embraced, on account of its profitable conſequences.—To the feelings of ſuch let us bring the matter home, by ſeriouſly aſking them—are your farms in an increaſing ſtate of cultivation? or rather, are they not, by an ill judged ſyſtem of huſbandry and other miſmanagement, year by year, leſs productive? Do you not work and toil one half of the year at leaſt, to ſupport your gallant, ſightly teams of horſes? Are you in a condition, with what grain you can poſſibly ſpare from your horſes and families, to defray your neceſſary expences, contribute to the public taxes, diſcharge your juſt debts, &c. &c. If theſe important queſtions cannot, as it is conjectured, be anſwered in the affirmative, then are they ſo many exiſting reaſons in favor of the change contended for. The advantages of a private nature, reſulting from the keeping working-oxen, will be principally the following, i. e.

1ſt. They will not require any thing like the feed requiſite for keeping horſes in good caſe.—Well expreſſed in an antient German adage, "My ox brings the grain up into my loft, my horſe draws it down."

2dly. A team of good horſes can't be ſupported at a leſs average expence than £. 90 per annum, not reckoning the intereſt on their prime coſt.—Two yoke of oxen, where clover is raiſed on a plantation (and it ſhould be raiſed on all) will not coſt a fourth part of that ſum.

3dly. Almoſt all the geers uſed in a horſe-team, are a clear ſaving.—Oxen need no ſhoeing.

4thly. The paſturage of an ox is ſalutary to the herbage—the grazing

ing of a horſe is pernicious, eſpecially in clover-fields.

5thly. The firſt coſt of an ox is trifling, and his value progreſſively increaſing—that of a horſe conſiderable and always diminiſhing.

6thly. The dung of an ox is excellent manure; that of a horſe dry and comparatively unprofitable.

7thly. A horſe when paſt his labour, through age, or rendered ſooner uſeleſs by diſeaſes and accidents, is fit only for the dogs—an ox, on the contrary, when ſtall-fed, gives the beſt of beef, and will uſually fetch the price of the moſt ſerviceable horſe.

8thly. It is an eſtabliſhed fact, that horſe-teams kept on plantations that produce little or no hay, and conſtantly fed with hard or chopped fodder, are neither healthy, nor long-lived, being ſubject to the bots and various other diſeaſes, which ſuddenly carry them off; from which oxen, that chew the cud, are totally exempt. It often happens, likewiſe, that farmers and teamſters loſe ſo many horſes, in a ſhort ſpace of time, that they have been reduced almoſt to ruin, or at leaſt, ſo pulled back that they have, for a long ſeaſon, been unable to carry on their moſt neceſſary improvements.——Theſe misfortunes may be avoided by keeping ox-teams.—Beſides, oxen, if proper browſe be provided for them, will perform labour infinitely more hard, and be leſs incommoded by the great heats in ſummer, than the very beſt horſes.

9thly. Oxen, at a dead-weight, will pull much heavier loads than the ſtouteſt horſes are able to do—conſequently they are preferable for uſe in harveſt-work, hawling timber, ſtones and ſand, for buildings, or other heavy loads, to mills, &c.

It is allowed that horſes heretofore might have been raiſed and kept without any very conſiderable diſadvantage, when in the early ſettlement of the ſtate, the wood-range was conſiderable, but the caſe is now widely different.

In various parts of Great-Britain oxen are much uſed, notwithſtanding the immenſe number of horſes raiſed in that iſland; and if that was not the caſe, how would the markets in London, the metropolis, be ſupplied with ſuch amazing quantities of the fineſt beef perhaps in the known world?—The peaſants in Germany, Poland, moſt parts in France, &c. uſe hardly any horſes on their farms, nay, their very cows are advantageouſly uſed in tilling their fields.——How it comes then, that the German emigrants, into North-America in general, and this ſtate in particular, well-knowing its benefit, ſhould here become ſo extremely averſe to uſing oxen, is hard to reconcile—unleſs it be admitted, that finding on their arrival in this country nothing but horſes uſed in agriculture, &c. and thoſe handſome and ſightly, they have had a kind of faſcinating power over them. —Perhaps too, it may be granted, that horſes are moſt agreeable in uſe.—Be that as it may, the zeal for the welfare of the ſtate, ever ſhould be the polar-ſtar to guide and direct the conduct of a good citizen.—I will hazard a bold aſſertion —That if two perſons of equal ſkill and capacity be ſeated on two equally good and productive farms, the one uſing oxen, the other horſes, in tillage; the firſt, farming with oxen, ſhall become rich, whereas the other, tho' he may not go backwards, ſhall hardly keep himſelf ſtationary. —However, for accompliſhing theſe intereſting and invaluable purpoſes, it

it will be neceſſary for huſbandmen to ſelect the ſtouteſt and moſt thrifty yearling-calves, which ſhould, from that early period, be accuſtomed to the yoke, with light loads, and regularly learnt to ſtep quick—By this method (which is uniformly practiſed with ſucceſs, in New-England, and is the peculiar buſineſs of the boys, who take great delight therein) they become ſo tractable and docile, that it is a pleaſure to drive them. It is moreover confidently aſſerted, that, thus well-trained, they will keep pace, in waggon, cart or plough, with the beſt horſes.—With the pureſt motives hath the foregoing ſubject, which is treated with becoming plainneſs and ſimplicity, been laid before the public.——Nothing more is expected or deſired, than, ſetting aſide every prejudice, ariſing from long eſtabliſhed cuſtom and habit, a fair experiment may be made; when, it is not in the leaſt doubted, it will meet with a reception ſuitable to its importance, and thoſe ſolid advantages that neceſſarily will follow its general adoption.

Origin of the Island of Nantucket.—*An Indian Tradition.*

On the weſt end of Martha's Vineyard, are high cliffs of variegated coloured earths, known by the name of *Gayhead*. On the top of the hill is a large cavity, which has the appearance of the crater of an extinguiſhed volcano, and there are evident marks of former ſubterraneous fires. The Indians who live about this ſpot have a tradition that a certain deity reſided there before the Europeans came into America, that his name was *Manſhop*; that he uſed to ſtep out on a ledge of rocks which ran into the ſea, and take up a whale, which he broiled for his own eating on the coals of the aforeſaid volcano, and often invited the Indians to dine with him, or gave them the relicks of his meal. That once to ſhew their gratitude to *Manſhop* for his very great kindneſs to them, they made an offering to him of all the tobacco which grew upon the iſland in one ſeaſon. This was ſcarcely ſufficient to fill his great pipe, but he received the preſent very graciouſly, ſmoked his pipe, and turned out the aſhes of it into the ſea, which formed the iſland of Nantucket. Upon the coming of the Europeans into America, *Manſhop* retired in diſguſt, and has never ſince been ſeen.

Deſcription of the Grotto at Swatara, by the Rev. Peter Miller, *of Ephrata; communicated by* William Barton, *Eſquire.*

[*From the American Philoſophical Tranſactions.*]

As the courſe of my letter now tends this way, I muſt remind you, if ever you ſhould publiſh a natural hiſtory of Pennſylania, not to conſign to oblivion that very curious petrifying cavern, of which, leſt you ſhould not have ſeen it already, I ſhall give ſome deſcription.

"It is ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Swatara, cloſe to the river. Its entrance is very ſpacious, and there is ſomewhat of a deſcent towards the other extremity; inſomuch that I ſuppoſe the ſurface of the river is rather higher than the bottom of the cave. The upper part is like an arched

ched roof, of ſolid lime-ſtone rock, perhaps twenty feet thick. On entering, are found many apartments, ſome of them very high, like the choir of a church. There is, as it were, a continual rain within the cave, for the water drops inceſſantly from the roof upon the floor; by which, and the water petrifying as it falls, pillars are gradually formed to ſupport the roof. I ſaw this cave about thirty years ago, and obſerved above ten ſuch pillars, each ſix inches in diameter and ſix feet high; all ſo ranged that the place incloſed by them reſembled a ſanctuary in a Roman church: And I can aſſure you, that no royal throne ever exhibited more grandeur, than the delightful proſpect of this *luſus naturæ*. Satisfied with the view of this, we diſcovered the reſemblances of ſeveral monuments, incorporated into the walls, as if the bodies of departed heroes were there depoſited. Our guide then conducted us to a place, where, he ſaid, hung the bell: This is a piece of ſtone iſſuing out of the roof, which when ſtruck, ſounds like a bell.

"Some of the ſtalactites are of a colour like ſugar-candy, and others reſemble loaf ſugar; but it is a pity that their beauty is now almoſt deſtroyed by the country people. The water, as it falls, runs down the declivity; and it is both wholeſome and pleaſant to drink, when it has diſcharged its petrifying matter. It is remarkable that we found ſeveral holes at the bottom of the cave, going down perpendicularly, perhaps into the abyſs, which renders it dangerous to be without a light. At the end of the cave, there is a pretty run, which takes its courſe through part of it, and then loſes itſelf among the rocks: Here is alſo its exit, by an aperture which is very narrow. Through this the vapours continually paſs outwards, with a ſtrong current of air; and, at night, theſe vapours aſcending reſemble a great furnace. Part of theſe vapours and fogs appear, on aſcending, to be condenſed at the head of this great alembic, and the more volatile parts to be carried off, through the aperture communicating with the exterior air before mentioned, by the force of the air in its paſſage.

"I beg pardon for having troubled you with ſuch a long detail. It appears ſtrange to me that none of our philoſophers have hitherto publiſhed a true account of this remarkable grotto."

THE TRIFLER, No. III.

I SHALL furniſh the preſent number from my drawer of correſpondence; which fills ſo faſt indeed, that I flatter myſelf I ſhall ſoon acquire the reputation of an agreeable and verſatile Trifler.

Mr. Trifler,

THOUGH ſuperſtition is pretty well laughed away, yet there are ſome points in which we can never get the better of it. The wedding-ring in the coffee-grounds—the coffin in the candle—the ſtranger in the fire, are marked by none but vulgar and fooliſh eyes. You ſee ſalt ſpilt, hear death-watches—owls hoot, dogs howl, and deſpiſe the omen—you are above it. But let me aſk *you*, who are ſomething of a philoſopher,—whether you are above the choice of ſeats at whiſt?—Whether you have not really believed that your

your chance for winning was much bettered by your taking the fortunate chairs, and of courſe obliging your adverſaries to ſit, not in thoſe of the ſcornful, but of the loſers? When you quit the game on a run of ill-luck, what is it but declaring your belief that the games already played have an influence upon thoſe to come?

Each ticket in a lottery has an equal chance—do you think ſo? Number got a great prize in the late lottery—now, confeſs honeſtly that you feel ſomething within that tells you the ſame number can never win the great prize again—you would prefer every other number to it—and yet reaſon ſays that all the tickets have an equal probability of ſucceſs. In theſe inſtances and many others, ſuperſtition, even in cultivated minds, will be always more than a match for truth.

A gentleman coming a paſſenger in a veſſel from the Weſt-Indies, finding it more inconvenient to be ſhaved than wear his beard, choſe the latter—but he was not ſuffered to have his choice long—it was the unanimous opinion of the ſailors, and indeed of the captain too, that there was not the leaſt probability of a fair wind as long as this ominous beard was ſuffered to grow. They petitioned—they remonſtrated, and at laſt prepared to cut the fatal hairs by violence. Now, as there is no operation, to which it is ſo much the patient's intereſt to conſent, as that of the barber—the gentleman quietly ſubmitted—nor could the wind reſiſt the potent ſpell which inſtantly filled all the ſails, and "wafted them merrily away."

I have penned this *trifle* in ſupport of my poſition againſt a friend, who talks a great deal of the refinement and wiſdom of the preſent age, and would inſinuate that mankind are no longer under the dominion of blind prejudices; whereas it is evident that we have only got rid of *general* ſuperſtition, and ſtill retain that which belongs to our particular profeſſion or purſuits.

I am, with great veneration for his character, Mr. Trifler's moſt obedient ſervant,

PRESTO.

TO THE TRIFLER.

SIR,

There is no greater inſtance of *ill-breeding*, than an indiſcretion in paying of viſits. The generality of viſits proceed not from ſincerity or friendſhip, but either from faſhion, form, or the amuſement of an idle hour. This laſt cauſe for the moſt part prevails; therefore a woman when ſhe has nothing to do, ſtarts from *home*, only becauſe ſhe is tired of it, to trouble people who have important buſineſs, or domeſtic troubles, which require no witneſſes: ſhe is received, ſhe perceives a concern which ſhe cannot think is at her tedious ſtay, therefore with an inſignificant tittle tattle ſhe diſtracts the perſon ſhe would divert. One would think it were eaſy enough to diſcover when a viſit began to grow burthenſome, but the vanity of thinking their company muſt neceſſarily be agreeable, and the confidence of their own wit and converſation prevent ſuch viſitors from obſerving it. There are no characters indeed, more deſpicable in themſelves, and more formidable to others, than makers of inſignificant viſits, who not knowing how to ſpend their own time, run about to waſte that of other people, who could employ it to a much better purpoſe. But what pretence can this

this claſs of viſitants have for fatiguing their acquaintance;—what have they to ſay to them? *It is fine weather, or it is bad; the town is dull—and there is no news:* that knowledge might ſurely be obtained without purchaſing it at ſo dear a rate; and if they would be thought agreeable or polite, they take the wrong ſtep, they miſtake *wearying* people for *pleaſing* them, and *impertinence* for *good manners*.

The Trifler could not be concerned in a buſineſs of greater importance than in correcting the evil here complained of; I hope therefore, he will favour us with ſome animadverſions upon the ſubject.

I am, Sir,
Your friend,
DOMINA.

My dear Trifler!

The common notion is, that drunkards are beſt qualified for writing; for which reaſon, I take myſelf to be in a condition to appear in the world as an author, and therefore ſend you this epiſtle. *It is true, my head aches conſumedly;* but I take that to be ſomewhat of the impulſe of which poets frequently ſpeak; and that *Apollo* plucks me a little harder by the ears than he commonly does other people, and makes them tingle, to give me a ſmarter ſenſe of my duty.

Am I tipſey, my good fellow?—No; and therefore, contrary to the common mode of writers, I will now conſider what I am to write upon.—Let me ſee—ſhall I inveſtigate the purlieus of *Common-ſenſe*, and of *Atticus*, and write upon politics? I ſhould ſhew myſelf far from ſober, if I did: Or, what if I proſtitute my pen, and turn hackney-writer? I fancy I could make black white, or white black, as well as the beſt of them—I could ſophiſticate words, and diſgorge ſentences with the *Pennſylvanian*, and not blend one good argument to mar the mixture. I could out-glaver *Seth*, and out-ſnore a *Schoolmaſter*; and that you muſt allow is no mean accompliſhment.

But to ſhew that drunken men can think, and conſequently that the law is very juſt, by which, any one, who in that condition offends capitally, is to be hanged, when he is ſober; I have thought upon a ſubject which will do, and ſhall only wait your approbation. Suppoſe I ſhould follow a notable precedent, and write *in favour* of our own government, in order to prove the *ſuperiority* of another. Or ſuppoſe I ſhould adopt the faſhion of the day, and libel every man whom I ſuſpect of entertaining an opinion different from mine, upon any given topic in philoſophy or politics. I might next divert the keenneſs of my tremendous pen into a tranſlation of ſome antient author, and exact contributions by an unheard of number of ſubſcriptions, ſufficient to overſtock all the libraries upon the continent.

But men in my condition, Mr. Trifler, are apt to be troubled with qualms: and, at this moment, I am affected either with a qualm of modeſty or ſecurity; I do not yet know which. Without waiting therefore for your diſcuſſion, I will change my ſcheme, and chuſe a taſk leſs dangerous. I will openly deſpiſe virtue and its followers; and demonſtrate to the wiſe and penetrating, that there is no one of our vices that ſtands in need of praiſing to gain practice. For inſtance:—profane ſwearing has been reduced by common uſe to a mere peccadillo. A vice ſo general, and yet ſo very low, that a drunken man would bluſh to ſee the conteſt between the genteel and

and the vulgar for the precedence. This abuſe of our Maker, is followed by an attack upon our fellow-creatures; and, ſkilled in all the refinements of ſlander, men and women, young and old, over the bottle or the tea pot, in public aſſemblies or in private parties "cry havoc! and let looſe the dogs of war."

I proteſt to you, Mr. Trifler, my head is grown cooler with writing: ſo cool, that in equity I begin to imagine I ought to fall upon the failing I at preſent ſuffer under—I mean the vice of drunkenneſs. Indeed, Sir, I confeſs myſelf a novice: but without conſulting common-place books for proper, but odious ſtigmas, I ſhall fairly conclude, that as thinking has brought me back my reaſon, no man that ever thinks, would think it becoming the character of a wiſe man, to part with it upon every trifling occaſion. Good wine, or good company may very poſſibly now and then delude a man to take a glaſs or two extraordinary. But why do we boaſt of reaſon, or how do we ſhow it, if, when we find it going, we yet ſuffer the glaſs, to ſteal it quite away, to our manifeſt inconvenience and ridicule? To be a buffoon to the reſt of the company may be a diverſion to them, and at that moment, perhaps, to myſelf: But when reaſon returns, with what mean, what abhorrent reflections muſt I look back on that time which was ſpent in depreciating human nature, if not to the low degree of a brute, to the not much more honorable ſtation of a Harlequin or Jack-pudding. The very idea has perfectly ſobered me, Mr. Trifler, and you will probably never hear again from me in the character of

A Drunken Correſpondent.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following Oration delivered by the late General Warren, on the 5th of March, 1770, being the anniverſary of the Maſſacre at Boſton, by the Britiſh troops, under the command of captain Preſton, deſerves to be tranſmitted to poſterity. The patriotic ſentiments it contains have been ſanctified by his death;

"They teach us how to live—his fate, too high
"A price for knowledge, taught us how to die!"

The preſervation of memorials of this deſcription, muſt be uſeful to the manners, as well as grateful to the curioſity of mankind; and as theſe are the great objects of your work, it will be unneceſſary to add, that the inſertion of General Warren's Oration will oblige

A FRIEND.

My Ever Honoured Fellow-Citizens,

IT is not without the moſt humiliating conviction of my want of ability that I now appear before you: but the ſenſe I have of the obligation I am under to obey the calls of my country at all times, together with an animating recollection of your indulgence exhibited upon ſo many occaſions, has induced me once more, undeſerving as I am, to throw myſelf upon that condour which looks with kindneſs on the feebleſt efforts of an honeſt mind.

You

You will not now expect the elegance, the learning, the fire, the enrapturing ſtrains of eloquence which charmed you when a Lovell, a Church, or a Hancock ſpake; but you will permit me to ſay, that with a ſincerity, equal to theirs, I mourn over my bleeding country: with them I weep at her diſtreſs, and with them deeply reſent the many injuries ſhe has received from the hands of cruel and unreaſonable men.

That perſonal freedom is the natural right of every man; and that property, or an excluſive right to diſpoſe of what he has honeſtly acquired by his own labour, neceſſarily ariſes therefrom, are truths which common ſenſe has placed beyond the reach of contradiction. And no man or body of men can, without being guilty of flagrant injuſtice, claim a right to diſpoſe of the perſons or acquiſitions of any other man, or body of men, unleſs it can be proved that ſuch a right has ariſen from ſome compact between the parties in which it has been explicitly and freely granted.

If I may be indulged in taking a retroſpective view of the firſt ſettlement of our country, it will be eaſy to determine with what degree of juſtice the late parliament of Great Britain have aſſumed the power of giving away *that property* which the Americans have earned by their labor.

Our fathers, having nobly reſolved never to wear the yoke of deſpotiſm, and ſeeing the European world at that time, through indolence and cowardice, falling a prey to tyranny, bravely threw themſelves upon the boſom of the ocean; determined to find a place in which they might enjoy their freedom, or periſh in the glorious attempt. Approving Heaven beheld the favourite ark dancing upon the waves, and graciouſly preſerved it until the choſen families were brought in ſafety to theſe weſtern regions. They found the land ſwarming with ſavages, who threatened death with every kind of torture. But ſavages, and death with torture, were far leſs terrible than ſlavery: nothing was ſo much the object of their abhorrence as a tyrant's power: they knew that it was more ſafe to dwell with man in his moſt unpoliſhed ſtate than in a country where arbitrary power prevails. Even *anarchy itſelf*, that bugbear held up by the tools of power (though truly to be deprecated) is infinitely leſs dangerous to mankind than *arbitrary government*. *Anarchy* can be but of ſhort duration; for when men are at liberty to purſue that courſe which is moſt conducive to their own happineſs, they will ſoon come into it, and from the rudeſt ſtate of nature, order and good government muſt ſoon ariſe. But *tyranny*, when once eſtabliſhed, entails its curſe on a nation to the lateſt period of time; unleſs ſome daring genius, inſpired by Heaven, ſhall unappalled by danger, bravely form and execute the arduous deſign of reſtoring liberty and life to his enſlaved, murdered country.

The tools of power in every age have racked their inventions to juſtify the F E W in ſporting with the happineſs of the M A N Y; and, having found their ſophiſtry too weak to hold mankind in bondage, have impiouſly dared to force *religion*, the daughter of the king of *Heaven*, to become a proſtitute in the ſervice of *Hell*. They taught that princes, honoured with the name of Chriſtian, might bid defiance to the founder of their faith, might

might pillage Pagan countries and deluge them with blood, only becauſe they boaſted themſelves to be the diſciples of that teacher who ſtrictly charged his followers to *do to others as they would that others ſhould do unto them.*

This country, having been diſcovered by an Engliſh ſubject in the year 1620, was, (according to the ſyſtem which the blind ſuperſtition of thoſe times ſupported) deemed the property of the crown of England. Our anceſtors, when they reſolved to quit their native ſoil, obtained from King James a grant of certain lands in North America. This they probably did to ſilence the cavils of their enemies, for it cannot be doubted, but they deſpiſed the pretended right which he claimed thereto. Certain it is, that he might, with equal propriety and juſtice, have made them a grant of the planet Jupiter. And their ſubſequent conduct plainly ſhews that they were too well acquainted with humanity and the principles of natural equity to ſuppoſe that the grant gave them any right to take poſſeſſion; they therefore entered into a treaty with the natives, and bought from them the lands: nor have I yet obtained any information that our anceſtors ever *pleaded*, or that the natives ever *regarded* the grant from the Engliſh crown: the buſineſs was tranſacted by the parties in the ſame independent manner that it would have been, had neither of them ever known or heard of the iſland of Great Britain.

Having become the honeſt proprietors of the ſoil, they immediately applied themſelves to the cultivation of it; and they ſoon beheld the virgin earth teeming with richeſt fruits, a grateful recompence for their unwearied toil. The fields began to wave with ripening harveſts, and the late barren wilderneſs was ſeen to bloſſom like the roſe. The ſavage natives ſaw with wonder the delightful change, and quickly formed a ſcheme to obtain *that* by fraud or force, *which* nature meant as the reward of induſtry alone. But the illuſtrious emigrants ſoon convinced the rude invaders that they were not leſs ready to take the field for battle than for labour; and the inſidious foe was driven from their borders as often as he ventured to diſturb them. The crown of England looked with indifference on the conteſt; our anceſtors were left alone to combat with the natives. Nor is there any reaſon to believe, that it ever was intended by the one party, or expected by the other, that the *grantor* ſhould defend and maintain the *grantees* in the peaceable poſſeſſion of the lands named in the patents. And it appears plainly from the hiſtory of thoſe times, that neither the prince nor the people of England thought themſelves much intereſted in the matter. They had not then any idea of a thouſandth part of thoſe advantages which they ſince *have* and we are moſt heartily willing they ſhould *ſtill continue* to reap from us.

But *when* at an infinite expence of toil and blood, this widely extended continent had been cultivated and defended: *when* the hardy adventurers juſtly expected that they and their deſcendants ſhould peaceably have enjoyed the harveſt of thoſe fields which they had ſown, and the fruit of thoſe vineyards which they had planted; this country was *then* thought worthy the attention of the Britiſh miniſtry; and the only juſtifiable and only ſucceſsful means of rendering the colonies ſerviceable to

Britain

Britain were adopted. By an intercourſe of friendly offices, the two countries became ſo united in affection, that they thought not of any diſtinct or ſeparate intereſts, they found both countries flouriſhing and happy. Britain ſaw her commerce extended and her wealth increaſed; her lands raiſed to an immenſe value, her fleets riding triumphant on the ocean, the terror of her arms ſpreading to every quarter of the globe. The coloniſt found himſelf free, and thought himſelf ſecure: he dwelt *under his own vine and under his own figtree and had none to make him afraid:* he knew indeed that by purchaſing the manufactures of Great Britain he contributed to its greatneſs: he knew that all the wealth that his labour produced centered in Great Britain: but *that*, far from exciting his envy, filled him with the higheſt pleaſure; *that thought* ſupported him in all his toils. When the buſineſs of the day was paſt, he ſolaced himſelf with the *contemplation* or perhaps entertained his liſtening family with the *recital* of ſome great, ſome glorious tranſaction which ſhines conſpicuous in the hiſtory of Britain: or perhaps his elevated fancy led him to foretell, with a kind of enthuſiaſtic confidence, the glory, power, and duration of an empire which ſhould extend from one end of the earth to the other: he ſaw, or thought he ſaw, the Britiſh nation riſen to a pitch of grandeur which caſt a veil over the Roman glory, and, raviſhed with the præ-view, boaſted a race of Britiſh Kings, whoſe names ſhould eccho through thoſe realms where Cyrus, Alexander, and the Cæſars were unknown; *Princes* for whom millions of grateful ſubjects, redeemed from ſlavery and Pagan ignorance, ſhould with thankful tongues offer up their prayers and praiſes to that tranſcendently great and beneficent being *by whom Kings reign and Princes decree juſtice.*

Theſe pleaſing connections might have continued; theſe delightſome proſpects might have been every day extended; and even the reveries of the moſt warm imagination might have been realized; but unhappily for us, unhappily for Britain, the madneſs of an avaricious miniſter of ſtate has drawn a ſable curtain over the charming ſcene, and in its ſtead has brought upon the ſtage, diſcord, envy, hatred, and revenge, with civil war cloſe in the rear.

Some demon in an evil hour ſuggeſted to a ſhort ſighted financier the hateful project of transferring the whole property of the King's ſubjects in America to his ſubjects in Britain. The claim of the Britiſh parliament to tax the colonies can never be ſupported but by ſuch a TRANSFER; for the right of the houſe of commons of Great Britain to originate any tax or to grant money is altogether derived from their being elected by the people of Great Britain to act for them, and the people of Great Britain cannot confer on their *repreſentatives* a right to give or grant any thing which *they themſelves* have not a right to give or grant *perſonally*. Therefore it follows, that if the members choſen by the people of Great Britain to repreſent them in parliament have by virtue of their being ſo choſen, any right to give or grant American property, or to lay any tax upon the lands or perſons of the coloniſts, it is becauſe the lands and people in the colonies are bona fide, owned by, and juſtly belong to the people of Great Britain. But (as has been before obſerved) every man has a natural right to perſonal freedom, consequently

consequently a right to enjoy what is acquired by his own labour. And as it is evident that the property in this country has been acquired by our own labour, it is the duty of the people of Great Britain to produce some compact in which we have explicitly given up to them a right to dispose of our *persons* or *property*. Until this is done, every attempt of theirs, or of those whom they have deputed to act for them, to give or grant any part of our property is directly repugnant to every principle of reason and natural justice. But I may boldly say that such a compact never existed, no, not even in imagination. Nevertheless, the representatives of a nation, long-famed for justice and the exercise of every noble virtue, have been prevailed on to adopt the fatal scheme; and although the dreadful consequences of this wicked policy have already shaken the empire to its center; yet still it is persisted in. Regardless of the voice of reason—deaf to the prayers and supplications—and unaffected with the flowing tears of suffering millions, the British ministry still hug the darling idol; and every rolling year affords fresh instances of the absurd devotion with which they worship it. Alas! how has the folly, the distraction of the British councils blasted our swelling hopes and spread a gloom over this western hemisphere. The hearts of Britons and Americans, which lately felt the generous glow of mutual confidence and love, now burn with jealousy and rage. Though but of yesterday I recollect (deeply affected at the ill boding change) the happy hours that past whilst Britain and America rejoiced in the prosperity and greatness of each other (Heaven grant that those halcyon dsay may soon return.) But now the Briton too often looks on the American with an envious eye, taught to consider his just plea for the enjoyment of his earnings as the effect of pride and stubborn opposition to the parent country: whilst the American beholds the Briton as the ruffian, ready *first* to take away his property, and *next*, what is dearer to every virtuous man, the liberty of his country.

When the measures of administration had disgusted the colonies to the highest degree, and the people of Great Britain had by artifice and falshood been irritated against America, an army was sent over to enforce submission to certain acts of the British parliament, which reason scorned to countenance, and which placemen and pensioners were found unable to support.

Martial law and the government of a well regulated city are so entirely different, that it has always been considered as improper to quarter troops in populous cities, as frequent disputes must necessarily arise between the citizen and the soldier, even if no previous animosities subsist. And it is further certain from a consideration of the nature of mankind, as well as from constant experience, that standing armies always endanger the liberty of the subject. But when the people on the one part considered the army as sent to enslave them, and the army on the other were taught to look on the people as in a state of rebellion, it was but just to fear the most disagreeable consequences. Our fears, we have seen, were but too well grounded.

The many injuries offered to the town I pass over in silence. I cannot now mark out the path which led

led to that unequalled ſcene of horror, the ſad remembrance of which, takes the full poſſeſſion of my ſoul. The ſanguinary theatre again opens itſelf to view. The baleful images of terror crowd around me—and diſcontented ghoſts with hollow groans appear to ſolemnize the anniverſary of the FIFTH of MARCH.

Approach we then the melancholy walk of death. Hither let me call the gay companion, here let him drop a farewel tear upon that body which ſo late he ſaw vigorous and warm with ſocial mirth—Hither let me lead the tender mother to weep over her beloved ſon—Come widowed mourner, here ſatiate thy grief; behold thy murdered huſband gaſping on the ground, and to complete the pompous ſhow of wretchedneſs bring in each hand thy infant children to bewail their father's fate—Take heed, ye orphan babes, leſt whilſt your ſtreaming eyes are fixed upon the ghaſtly corpſe, *your feet ſlide on the ſtones beſpattered with your father's brains**. Enough! This tragedy need not be heightened by an infant weltering in the blood of him that gave him birth. Nature reluctant ſhrinks already from the view, and the chilled blood rolls ſlowly backward to its fountain. We wildly ſtare about, and with amazement, aſk, who ſpread this ruin round us? What wretch has dared deface the image of his God? Has haughty France or cruel Spain ſent forth her myrmidons? Has the grim ſavage ruſhed again from the far diſtant wilderneſs? Or does ſome fiend, fierce from the depth of Hell, with all the rancorous malice which the apoſtate damned can feel, twang her deſtructive bow and hurl her deadly arrows at our breaſt? No. None of theſe——but, how aſtoniſhing! It is the hand of Britain that inflicts the wound. The arms of George our rightful King have been employed to ſhed that blood which freely would have flown at his command when juſtice or the honour of his crown had called his ſubjects to the field.

But pity, grief, aſtoniſhment, with all the ſofter movements of the ſoul muſt now give way to the ſtronger paſſions. Say, fellow-citizens, what dreadful thought now heaves your ſwelling boſoms—You fly to arms——Sharp indignation flaſhes from each eye——Revenge gnaſhes her iron teeth——Death grins an hideous ſmile ſecure to drench his greedy jaws in human gore—Whilſt hovering furies darken all the air.

But ſtop, my bold adventurous countrymen, ſtain not your weapons with the blood of Britons. Attend to reaſon's voice——Humanity puts in her claim—and ſues to be again admitted to her wonted ſeat, the boſom of the brave. Revenge is far beneath the noble mind. Many perhaps compelled to rank among the vile aſſaſſins, do from their inmoſt ſouls, deteſt the barbarous action. The winged death, ſhot from your arms, may chance to pierce ſome breaſt that bleeds already for your injured country.

The ſtorm ſubſides—a ſolemn pauſe enſues—You ſpare upon condition they depart. They go——

* After Mr. GRAY had been ſhot through the body and had fallen dead on the ground—a bayonet was puſhed through his ſkull, part of the bone being broken his brains fell out upon the pavement.

they

ſhall give offence.—Thus cloſes the important drama.

And could it have been conceived that we again ſhould have ſeen a Britiſh army in our land, ſent to enforce obedience to acts of parliament deſtructive of our liberty. But the royal ear far diſtant from this weſtern world, has been aſſaulted by the tongue of ſlander; and villains, traiterous alike to king and country, have prevailed on a gracious prince to clothe his countenance with wrath, and to erect the hoſtile banner againſt a people ever affectionate and loyal to him and his illuſtrious predeceſſors of the houſe of Hanover. Our ſtreets are again filled with armed men: Our harbour is crowded with ſhips of war; but theſe cannot intimidate us; our liberty muſt be preſerved; it is far dearer than *life*, we hold it even dear as our *allegiance;* we muſt defend it againſt the attacks of *friends* as well as *enemies;* we cannot ſuffer even BRITONS to raviſh it from us.

No longer could we reflect with generous pride on the heroic actions of our American fore-fathers—no longer boaſt our origin from that far famed iſland, whoſe warlike ſons have ſo often drawn their well-tried ſwords to ſave her from the ravages of tyranny; could we but for a moment entertain the thought of giving up our liberty. The man who meanly will ſubmit to wear a *ſhackle*, contemns the nobleſt gift of Heaven, and impiouſly affronts the God that made him free.

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which eminently conduced to the greatneſs of that ſtate, never to deſpair of the commonwealth. The maxim may prove as ſalutary to us now, as it did to them. Short-ſighted mortals ſee not the numerous links of ſmall and great events which form the chain on which the fate of kings and nations are ſuſpended. Eaſe and proſperity, (tho' pleaſing for a day,) have often ſunk a people into effeminacy and ſloth. Hardſhips and dangers, (though we forever ſtrive to ſhun them) have frequently called forth ſuch virtues, as have commanded the applauſe and reverence of an admiring world. Our country loudly calls you to be circumſpect, vigilant, active, and brave. Perhaps, (all gracious Heavena vert it) perhaps, the power of Britain, a nation great in war, by ſome malignant influence, may be employed to enſlave you: but let not even this diſcourage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the world with terror: her troops have reaped the laurels of the field: her fleets have rode triumphant on the ſea—And *when* or *where* did *you*, my countrymen, depart inglorious from the field of fight?* *You* too can ſhew the trophies of your *forefather*'s victories

* The patience with which this people have borne the repeated injuries which have been heap'd upon them, and their unwillingneſs to take any ſanguinary meaſures, have very injudiciouſly been aſcribed to cowardice, by perſons both here and in Great Britain. I moſt heartily wiſh that an opinion ſo erroneous in itſelf, and ſo fatal in its conſequences, might be utterly removed before it be too late: and I think nothing *farther* neceſſary to convince every intelligent man, that the conduct of this people is owing to the *tender Regard* which they have for their fellow-men, and an *utter Abhorrence to the ſhedding of human Blood, than* a little attention to their general temper and diſpoſition, diſcovered when they cannot be ſuppoſed to be under any apprehenſion

tories and your *own*; can name the fortresses and battles you have won; and many of you count the honourable scars of wounds received, whilst fighting for your king and country.

Where justice is the standard, Heaven is the warrior's shield: but conscious guilt unnerves the arm that lifts the sword against the innocent. Britain united with these colonies, by commerce and affection—by interest and blood, may mock the threats of France and Spain: may be the seat of universal empire. But should America either by *force*, or those more dangerous engines, *luxury* and *corruption*, ever be brought into a state of vassalage, Britain must lose *her* freedom also. No longer shall she sit the *empress* of the sea:—her ships no more shall waft her thunders over the wide ocean:—the *wreath* shall wither on her temples:—her weakened arm shall be unable to defend her coasts: and she at last must bow her venerable head to some proud foreigner's despotic rule.

But if from past events we may venture to form a judgment of the future, we justly may expect that the devices of our enemies, will but increase the triumphs of our country. I *must* indulge a hope that *Britain*'s liberty as well as *ours*, will eventually be preserved by the virtue of America.

The attempt of the British parliament to raise a revenue from America, and our denial of their right to do it, have excited an almost universal enquiry into the rights of mankind in general, and of British subjects in particular; the necessary result of which must be such a liberality of sentiment, and such a jealousy of those in power as will, better than an adamantine wall, secure us against the future approaches of despotism.

The malice of the *Boston* Port-Bill has been defeated in a very considerable degree by giving *you* an opportunity of *deserving*, and *our brethren* in this and our sister-colonies an opportunity of *bestowing* those benefactions which have delighted your friends and astonished your enemies, not only in America, but in Europe also. And what is more valuable still, the sympathetic feelings for a brother in distress, and the grateful emotions excited in the breast of him who finds relief, must forever endear each to the other, and form those indissoluble bonds of friendship and affection, on which the preservation of our rights so evidently depend.

The mutilation of our charter has made every other colony jealous for its own; for *this*, if once submitted to by us, would set on float the property and government of every British settlement upon the continent. If charters are not deemed sacred, how miserably precarious is every thing founded upon them.

Even the sending troops to put these acts in execution is not without advantages to us. The exactness and beauty of their discipline inspire our youth with ardour in the pursuit of military knowledge.

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apprehension of danger to themselves.—I will only mention the universal detestation which they shew to every act of cruelty, by whom and upon whomsoever committed: the mild spirit of the laws; the very few crimes to which capital penalties are annexed; and the very great backwardness which both courts and juries discover, in condemning persons charged with *capital crimes*.——But if any should think this observation not to the purpose, I readily appeal to those gentlemen of the army who have been in the camp or in the field, with the Americans.

Charles

Charles the *Invincible*, taught Peter the *Great*, the art of war. The battle of Pultowa convinced Charles of the proficiency Peter had made.

Our country is in danger, but not to be despaired of. Our enemies are numerous and powerful—but we have many friends, determined to BE FREE, and Heaven and Earth will aid the RESOLUTION.

On *you* depend the fortunes of America. You are to decide the important question, on which rest the happiness and liberty of millions yet unborn. Act worthy of yourselves. The faltering tongue of hoary age calls on you to support your country. The lisping infant raises its suppliant hands, imploring defence against the monster slavery. Your fathers look from their cœlestial seats with smiling approbation on their sons, who boldly stand forth in the cause of virtue; but sternly frown upon the inhuman miscreant, who, to secure the loaves and fishes to himself, would breed a serpent to destroy his children.

But, pardon me, my fellow-citizens, I know you want not zeal or fortitude. You will maintain your rights or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult the combat, you never will decline it when freedom is the prize. An independence on Great Britain is not our aim. No, our wish is, that Britain and the colonies may like the oak and ivy, grow and increase in strength together. But whilst the infatuated plan of making one part of the empire slaves to the other, is persisted in; the interest and safety of *Britain*, as well as the *Colonies*, require that the wise measures recommended by the honourable the Continental Congress, be steadily pursued; whereby the unnatural contest between a parent honoured, and a child beloved, may probably be brought to such an issue, as that the peace and happiness of both may be established upon a lasting basis. But if these pacific measures are ineffectual, and it appears that the only way to safety is, through fields of blood, I know you will not turn your faces from your foes; but will undauntedly press forward, until tyranny is trodden under foot, and you have fixed your adored goddess LIBERTY, fast by BRUNSWICK's side, on the American Throne.

You *then*, who nobly have espoused your Country's cause, who generously have sacrificed wealth and ease——*who* have despised the pomp and shew of tinsel'd greatness——refused the summons to the festive board, been deaf to the alluring calls of luxury and mirth, *who* have forsaken the downy pillow, to keep your vigils by the midnight lamp, for the salvation of your invaded country, that you might break the fowler's snare, and disappoint the vulture of his prey, *you* then will reap that harvest of renown which you so justly have deserved. Your country shall pay her grateful tribute of applause. Even the children of your most inveterate enemies, ashamed to tell from whom they sprang, while they in secret curse their stupid, cruel parents, shall join the general voice of gratitude to those who broke the fetters which their fathers forged.

A short

A ſhort enquiry reſpecting the purpoſes to which in America the fine arts may be converted by the public, the ſtate and the government: being part of a letter upon this ſubject, addreſſed to Mr. Maddiſon, profeſſor of philoſophy, in the Univerſity of WILLIAMSBURGH, *by a gentleman of diſtinction in France.*

HENCEFORWARD, ſir, let us enlarge our views; the fine arts are adapted to America: they have already made ſome progreſs there, they will eventually make much greater; no obſtacle, no reaſonable objection can ſtop them in their career; theſe are points at leaſt on which we are agreed. Let us now ſee to what purpoſes they may be converted by the public, the ſtate, and the government. Here, a vaſt field opens to our ſpeculation, but as it is expoſed to every eye, I ſhall fix mine on the object with which it has moſt forcibly been ſtruck. Recollect, ſir, what I have ſaid above, relative to officers and public dignities; I have remarked that a jealouſy, poſſibly well founded in itſelf, but puſhed to the extreme, had made honours too rare, and rewards too moderate amongſt you.—Call in the fine arts to the aid of a timid legiſlation; the latter confers neither rank, nor permanent diſtinction; let her beſtow ſtatues, monuments and medals. Aſtoniſhed Europe, in admiring a Waſhington, a Warren, a Greene, and a Montgomery, demands what recompence can repay their ſervices; behold that recompence, worthy of them and of you. Let all the great towns in America preſent ſtatues of Waſhington, with this inſcription: *Pater, liberator, defenſor patriæ;* let us alſo ſee thoſe of Hancock and of Adams, with only two words, *primi proſcripti*; that of Franklin, with the Latin verſe inſcribed in France below his portait—*eripuit cælo fulmen, ſceptrumque tyrannis,* &c. &c. * ——— What glory would not this reflect upon America! It would be found that ſhe has already more heroes, than ſhe could procure marble and artiſts—† and

* This verſe is of that virtuous politician and good man, Mr. Turgot. The tranſlator has inſerted it, as it ſeems by the author's omitting it, to be of too high a flavour for the French cenſure.

† Although it be highly proper to inſiſt upon this ſort of recompence, it may not be amiſs that the world ſhould know that Congreſs, as far as opportunity would admit, *have not been remiſs* in beſtowing ſuch honourable rewards, which they have decreed in different forms on every ſuitable occaſion to the Baron de Kalb, &c. &c. and a marble monument was voted by that body to the memory of General Montgomery, ſoon after his glorious fall, in the following words:

Extract from the Journals of Congreſs.

Thurſday, January 25, 1776.

"The committee appointed to conſider of a proper method of paying a juſt tribute of gratitude to the memory of general Montgomery, brought in their report, which was as follows:

"It being not only a tribute of gratitude juſtly due to the memory of thoſe who have peculiarly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the glorious cauſe of liberty, to perpetuate their names by the moſt durable monuments erected to their honour, but alſo greatly conducive to inſpire poſterity with emulation of their illuſtrious actions.

"Re-

and your public halls, your *curiæ*, why should not they offer in *relief*, and paintings, the battles of Bunker's-hill, of Saratoga, of Trenton, of Prince-town, of Monmouth, of Cow pens, of Eutaw Springs? Thus would you perpetuate the memory of these glorious deeds; thus would you maintain, even through a long peace, that national pride, so necessary

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"Resolved, That to express the veneration of the United Colonies for their late General, RICHARD MONTGOMERY, and the deep sense they entertain of the many signal and important services of that gallant officer, who, after a series of successes, amidst the most discouraging difficulties, fell at length in a gallant attack upon Quebec, the capital of Canada; and to transmit to future ages, as examples truly worthy of imitation, his patriotism, conduct, boldness of enterprize, insuperable perseverance, and contempt of danger and death; a monument be procured from Paris, or other part of France, with an inscription sacred to his memory, and expressive of his amiable character, and heroic atchievements, and that the continental treasurers be directed to advance a sum not exceeding £. 300 sterling, to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who is desired to see this resolution properly executed, for defraying the expence thereof."

This resolve was carried into execution at Paris, by that ingenious artist, Mr. Cassiers, sculptor to the king of France, under the direction of Dr. Franklin. The monument is of white marble, of the most beautiful simplicity, and inexpressible elegance, with emblematical devices, and the following truly classical inscription, worthy of the modest, but great mind of a Franklin.

TO THE GLORY OF
RICHARD MONTGOMERY, Major General
of the armies of the United States of America,
Slain at the siege of Quebec,
the 31st of December, 1775, aged 38 years.

The academy of inscriptions and Belles lettres, have composed medals for the Generals Washington, Green, Gates, Morgan, &c. The state of Virginia also sent for Monsieur Houdon, the statuary from Paris, to America, since the war, expressly to take a model, in order to form a statue of General Washington—an example however which Congress do not think proper to follow, *during the life-time* of the General, for reasons which may possibly not be disapproved of, even in so unexceptionable an instance.

Over this monument, the writer, who was the intimate friend of this excellent young man, shed an affectionate, tributary tear, when at Paris, in the year 1777. He had long known and looked up to him with admiration, for he was deep in the secrets of his head and heart. His attachment to liberty was innate, and matured by a fine education, and a glorious understanding. The writer whilst he indulged his private sorrow at the sight of this sad, though noble testimonial of his friend's transcendent virtues, felt his mind awed and overwhelmed with the magnitude of the event which led to this catastrophe, and with reflections on the wonderful revolutions, and extraordinary dispensations, of human affairs.—But a few months, and he had seen the deceased hero, an officer in the service of England, an officer too of the most distinguished merit, who had fought her battles successfully with the immortal Wolfe at Quebec, the very spot on which fighting under the standard of freedom, he was doomed to fall in arms against her; but a few months, and he sees his dead friend the subject of a monument, consecrated to his memory, by the united voice of a free people, and his monument, and his fame, as a victim to tyranny, and a champion of freedom, consigned to be celebrated by an enslaved people, against whom he had often fought in defence of the same cause, in which he sacrificed his life. There is a remarkable circumstance connected with his fall, which merits to be recorded. One of General Montgomery's Aides de Camp, was Mr. Macpherson, a most promising young man, whose father resided at Philadelphia, and was greatly distinguished in privateering in the war of 1756. This gentleman had a brother in the 16th regiment, in the British service, at the time of Montgomery's expedition into Canada, and who was as violent in favour of the English government, as this General's Aide de camp

ſary to the preſervation of liberty; and you might, without alarming even that liberty, laviſh rewards equal to the ſacrifices ſhe has received. *

It would be injurious, ſir, to you and to your country, to inſiſt longer on theſe reflections: my attention is excited by a freſh object, but I ſhould regard it alſo as an offence, to entertain an idea that it is neceſſary to call the attention of America to this object, you are deſirous that the progreſs of the ſciences alſo ſhould enter into your deliberations. It is poſſible not to foreſee their progreſs in a country already ſo celebrated for its academies, and univerſities, which rival thoſe of the old world, for its learned men; I will go further, for its men of diſtinguiſhed genius, whoſe names alone will mark famous epochas in the hiſtory of the human mind †. Doubt

Camp was enthuſiaſtic in the cauſe of America; the latter had accompanied his General a day or two previous to the attack in which they both loſt their lives, to view and meditate on the ſpot where Wolfe had fallen; on his return he found a letter from his brother, the Engliſh officer, full of the bitereſt reproaches againſt him, for having entered into the American ſervice, and containing a pretty direct wiſh, that if he would not abandon it, he might meet with the deſerved fate of a rebel. The Aide de Camp immediately returned him an anſwer, full of ſtrong reaſoning in defence of his conduct, but by no means attempting to ſhake the oppoſite principles of his brother, and not only free from acrimony, but full of expreſſions of tenderneſs and affection; this letter he dated, "from the ſpot where Wolfe loſt his life, in fighting the cauſe of England, *in friendſhip with America.*" This letter had ſcarcely reached the officer at New-York, before it was followed by the news of his brother's death. The effect was inſtantaneous, nature, and perhaps reaſon prevailed; a thouſand, not unworthy ſentiments ruſhed upon his diſtreſſed mind; he quitted the Engliſh ſervice, entered into that of America, and fought every occaſion of diſtinguiſhing himſelf in her ſervice!

* Mr. Trumbull, ſon to governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, who was impriſoned in England as a traitor, whilſt he was ſtudying painting under Mr. Weſt, is now at Paris, reſiding with Mr. Jefferſon, and has finiſhed two capital pictures of the death of Warren and Montgomery. They are eſteemed *chef d'œuvres* by all the connoiſſeurs in this ſublime art.

† Mr. Jefferſon in anſwer to a prejudiced remark of the Abbé Raynal, who ſays, "On doit être étonné que l'Amérique n'ait pas encore produit un bon poëte, un habile mathematicien, un homme de genie dans un ſeul art, ou une ſeule ſcience." Mr. Jefferſon amidſt abundance of good reaſoning, ſays in anſwer, "In war we have a Waſhington, whoſe memory will be adored while liberty ſhall have votaries, whoſe name will triumph over time, and will in future ages aſſume its juſt ſtation among the moſt celebrated worthies of the world, when that wretched philoſophy ſhall be forgotten which would have arranged him among the *degeneracies* of mankind, (ſee Buffon's ſyſtem reſpecting animals in America.) In phyſics we have produced a Franklin, than whom no one of the preſent age has made more important diſcoveries, nor has enriched philoſophy with more, or more ingenious ſolutions of the phænomena of nature. We have ſuppoſed Mr. Rittenhouſe ſecond to no aſtronomer living: that in *genius* he muſt be the firſt, becauſe he is ſelf-taught. As an artiſt he has exhibited as great a proof of mechanical genius as the world has ever produced. He has not, indeed, made a world; but he has by imitation approached nearer its Maker than any man who has lived from the creation to this day, &c. &c." There are various ways, Mr. Jefferſon adds, of keeping truth out of ſight. Mr. Rittenhouſe's model of the planetary ſyſtem has the plagiary appellation of an orrery; and the quadrant, invented by Godfrey, an American alſo, and with the aid of which the European nations traverſe the globe, is called Hadley's quadrant.—Thus too, the writer adds, is the great Columbus robbed of the honour of giving his name to America!

not,

not, sir, that America will render herself illustrious by the sciences, as well as by her arms, and government; and if the attention of the philosopher be still necessary to watch over them, it is less to accelerate than to remove the obstacles which might possibly retard their progress. Let the universities, always too dogmatical, always too exclusive, be charged only to form good scholars, and leave to an unrestrained philosophy the care of forming good men. In England, the universities have laboured to destroy scepticism, and from that period philosophy has been visibly on the decline, it seems as if the English, in every thing, wish only for a *half liberty*. Leave owls and bats to flutter in the doubtful perspicuity of a feeble twilight; the American eagle should fix her eyes upon the sun. Nothing proves to me that it is not good to know the truth, and what has error hitherto produced?—the misery of the world.

As for academies, they will always be useful, whilst they are very numerous. An academician is a senator of the republic of letters; he takes an oath to advance nothing he cannot prove; he consecrates his life to truth, with a promise to sacrifice to it, even his self-love. Such men cannot be numerous; such men ought not to be thrown into discredit, by associates unworthy of them. But if academical principles tend to make science austere and scrupulous, the encouragements proposed to the public ought to excite every mind, and furnish a free channel for opinion. Of this nature are prizes proposed by the academies; it is by their means that the activity of men's minds is directed towards the most useful objects; it is to them that first efforts are indebted for celebrity; it is by them also that the young man, thirsting for glory, is dispensed with sighing long after her first favours. The more the sciences approach perfection, the more rare do discoveries become; but America has the same advantage in the learned world, as in that which constitutes our residence. The extent of her empire submits to her observation a large portion of heaven and earth. What observations may not be made between Penobscot and Savannah? between the lakes and the ocean? Natural history and astronomy are her peculiar appendages, and the first of these sciences at least, is susceptible of great improvement.

Morals are a branch of philosophy lately in great repute. As for myself, it appears that wherever the legislation is good, morals are already formed; and where the legislation is defective, I know not the use of morals. It is in this case in general, as with health; little attention is paid to it until it be lost. Moralists too, are like physicians and apothecaries, whom a good regimen would render useless, and who not unfrequently serve but to amuse our anxiety, and to treat our imagination. Preserve a good government, render the people mild and sensible, and they will make morals for themselves.

With respect to religion, its object, and end, conceal it from our observations: as it considers not the relations of men with each other, but their connection with God alone, its influence ought to be internal and personal; and whenever it extends further, it is invariably at the expence of public order. I cannot, therefore, but congratulate America on being the only country possessing true toleration, which has

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not only triumphed over superstition, but which makes even the enemies of superstition blush at the ignominious compromises they have made with her. But that none of those objects which interest you, sir, may pass before our eyes without inducing some reflections, I shall allow myself to make one, which, I trust, will meet with indulgence from a philosopher.

All the religions established in America, agree in one very important point; they proscribe all superstition, all dependence on any external power; but they also agree in a practice which seems to me to have no necessary connection with the Protestant tenets. I mean the extreme severity with which they observe the Sunday. This day is consecrated to divine worship: be it so; but it is also consecrated to rest, and what is this repose without gaiety, without relaxation? I venture to say, that in America, you neither know the pain of labour, nor the pleasure of repose, what a gloomy silence reigns in all your towns on Sunday! a stranger would imagine that some epidemic, or plague, had obliged every one to confine himself at home*.—Transport yourself to Europe, and especially to a Catholic country; behold, on the same day, when divine service is over, the people deluging the squares, and public walks, and hurrying in crowds towards the suburbs, towards the neighbouring villages, where a thousand taverns are open to receive them; every where your ear is salututed with songs, and instrumental music; every where your eyes are entertained with gay and animated dances. It is a truly affecting spectacle to see the artizan pressing towards the *Guinguettes*, or houses of entertainment; under one arm he holds his wife, drest in her best array, the other serves him to carry the youngest of his children, whilst the remaining one, who is able to walk, fastens on his mother's hand, and strives to follow her; this whole family are going to rejoice together. If the wine gives rise to some quarrels, they are appeased by the women, who prevent that excess of drinking to which men are but too subject; the family drink and dance amongst themselves, and this happy day frequently encroaches on the night, and always terminates too

* Whilst I was in Boston, in 1782, there were violent debates in the assembly, and the senate, respecting the duration of the Sabbath—one party were for having it consist of six and thirty hours, commencing at six o'clock on the Saturday evening, whilst the other insisted on abridging it to eighteen, reckoning from the midnight of Saturday, and finishing at six on the Sunday evening; the former proposition passed the assembly, where the country interest prevailed, but was thrown out in the senate by the predominant interest of the merchants, aided by good sense, and the palpable absurdity of such a regulation in a commercial country, abounding with strangers. Mr. Cobbet, a very sensible man, and a rich merchant of Beverley, distinguished himself on this occasion by a speech full of eloquence and wit. As far as my memory serves me, the sabbath is at length wisely limited to eighteen hours, I say wisely, for not even travelling is permitted on a Sunday in the New-England states, insomuch that you are at every instant liable to be stopped by force, and carried by the deacons before a magistrate, who inflicts a fine, and puts an end to your journey for the day. This ridiculous and unmeaning austerity will probably be some day put an end to, by the fatal exit of one of these bigotted officers of the church tribunal, who may possibly be mistaken by some sturdy traveller, or stranger, by seizing his horse by the bridle, for a *knight of the pad*; for, pleasantry apart, this is by no means an improbable prediction.

ſoon. In America it is the reverſe; as there is nothing but idleneſs without the reſource of either ſport or dance, the ſexes ſeparate, the women at a loſs what to do with their fine dreſs, which has ſhone only at the church or meeting, fall into a ſtate of wretched liſtleſſneſs, which is only to be diverted by frivolous diſcourſe, and ſcandal; whilſt the men, wearied with reading the bible to their children, aſſemble round a bowl, not prepared by joy, and at the bottom of which they find nothing but ſtupid intoxication.

I know not, ſir, whether the following principle be that of a philoſopher, or only of a Frenchman; but I am of opinion that every amuſement which ſeparates the women from the men, is contrary to the welfare of ſociety, is calculated to render one of the ſexes clownifh, and the other ſlovenly, and to deſtroy, in ſhort, that ſenſibility, the ſource of which Nature has placed in the intercourſe between the ſexes.

Weigh theſe reflections, ſir, which are not ſo frivolous, perhaps, as they appear. Happineſs is only compoſed of enjoyments; now, Sundays make the ſeventh part of our lives, and if you deduct from the people their days of extraordinary labour, you will ſee that they conſtitute the half of our beſt time. Make happy days, then, of Sundays, give them to America, and you will have conferred on them an ineſtimable preſent.

Theſe obſervations on the ſabbath, on the day of repoſe which ſucceeds to labour, ſeem to apprize me that mine is at an end. May it not appear longer to you, than it has to myſelf, and may you, after beſtowing on me ſome moments of attention, not feel too ſenſibly the want of that diſſipation I have juſt been extolling. Recognize at leaſt, ſir, in this feeble eſſay, my devotion to your will, and the ſincere attachment with which I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

On board the frigate L'Emeraude, in the Bay of Cheſapeak, the 12th of January, 1783.

While the principles of government are in general diſcuſſion, the following thoughts upon the ſubject, written by the virtuous founder of this ſtate, deſerve, at leaſt, to be preſented to the public view. At the requeſt of a correſpondent, therefore, we ſhall give them a place in the Columbian Magazine; deeming ourſelves happy likewiſe, in every opportunity of tranſmitting the documents of that great man to poſterity. The relative ſituation of this country and Great Britain being eſſentially changed, many of the ideas are, perhaps, inapplicable to our preſent circumſtances; but the integrity and juſtice of the ſentiments are ſufficient to ſecure them attention, independent of the reſpect they derive from the character of the author.

GOvernment has many ſhapes: But there is ſovereignty, tho' not freedom in all of them.

Rex and *Tyrannus* are very different characters: One rules his people by laws to which they conſent; the other, by his abſolute will and power. That is called *freedom*, this *tyranny*.

The firſt is endangered by the ambi-

ambition of the popular, which ſhakes the conſtitution: The other by an ill adminiſtration, which hazards the tyrant and his family.

It is great wiſdom in princes of both ſorts not to ſtrain points too high with their people: for whether the people have a right to oppoſe them or not, they are ever ſure to attempt it when things are carried too far, though the remedy oftentimes proves worſe than the diſeaſe.

Happy that king who is great by juſtice, and that people who are free by obedience.

Where the ruler is juſt, he may be ſtrict; elſe, it is two to one it turns upon him, and though he ſhould prevail he can be no gainer, where his people are the loſers.

Princes muſt not have paſſions in government, nor reſent beyond intereſt and religion.

Where example keeps pace with authority, power hardly fails to be obeyed, and magiſtrates to be honoured.

Let the people think they govern, and they will be governed. This cannot fail if thoſe they truſt, are truſted.

That prince that is juſt to them in great things, and humours them ſometimes in ſmall ones, is ſure to have and keep them from all the world.

For the people is the politic wife of the prince, that may be better managed by wiſdom, than ruled by force.

But where the magiſtrate is partial, and ſerves ill turns, he loſes his authority with the people, and gives the populace opportunity to gratify their ambition; and ſo lays a ſtumbling block for his people to fall.

It is true, that where a ſubject is more popular than the prince, the prince is in danger; but it is as true, that it is his own fault; for nobody has the like means, intereſt, or reaſon, to be popular as he.

It is an unaccountable thing, that ſome princes incline rather to be feared than loved, when they ſee that fear does not oftener ſecure a prince againſt the diſſatisfaction of his people, than love makes a ſubject too many for ſuch a prince.

Certainly, ſervice upon inclination is like to go farther than obedience upon compulſion.

The Romans had a juſt ſenſe of this when they placed Optimus before Maximus, to their moſt illuſtrious captains and Cæſars.

Beſides experience tells us, that goodneſs ariſes a nobler paſſion in the ſoul, and gives a better ſenſe of duty, than ſeverity.

What did Pharaoh get by increaſing the Iſraelites taſk? Ruin to himſelf in the end.

Kings chiefly in this ſhould imitate God: Their mercy ſhould be above all their works.

The difference between the prince and the peaſant is in this world; but a temper ought to be obſerved by him that has the advantage here, becauſe of the judgment in the next.

The end of every thing ſhould direct the means: Now, that of government being the good of the whole, nothing leſs ſhould be the aim of the prince.

As often as rulers endeavour to attain juſt ends by juſt mediums, they are ſure of a quiet and eaſy government; and as ſure of convulſions, where the nature of things are violated, and their order overruled.

It is certain, princes ought to have great allowances made them for faults in government, ſince they ſee by other peoples eyes, and hear by their ears. But miniſters of ſtate, their immediate confidents and inſtruments,

ſtruments, have much to anſwer for, if, to gratify private paſſions, they miſguide the prince to do public injury.

Miniſters of ſtate ſhould undertake their poſts at their peril. If princes over-rule, let them ſhew the law and humbly reſign: If fear, gain, or flattery prevail, let them anſwer it to the laſt.

The prince cannot be preſerved but where the miniſter is puniſhable: For people as well as princes will not endure *imperium in imperio.*

If miniſters are weak or ill men, and ſo ſpoil their places, it is the prince's fault that choſe them; but if their places ſpoil them, it is their own fault to be made worſe by them.

It is but juſt that thoſe that reign by their princes ſhould ſuffer for their princes: For it is a ſafe and neceſſary maxim, not to ſhift heads in government, while the hands are in being that ſhould anſwer for them.

And yet it were intolerable to be a miniſter of ſtate, if every body may be accuſer and judge.

Let therefore the falſe accuſer no more eſcape an exemplary puniſhment than the guilty miniſter.

For it profanes government to have the credit of leading men in it ſubject to vulgar cenſure, which is often ill grounded.

The ſafety of a prince, therefore, conſiſts in a well-choſen council; and that only can be ſaid to be ſo, where the perſons that compoſe it are qualified for the buſineſs that comes before them.

Who would ſend to a taylor to make a lock, or to a ſmith to make a ſuit of cloaths?

Let there be merchants for trade, ſeamen for the admiralty, travellers for foreign affairs, ſome of the leading men of the country for home buſineſs, and common and civil lawyers to adviſe of loyalty and right; who ſhould always keep to the ſtrict rules of law.

Three things contribute much to ruin governments, looſeneſs, oppreſſion, and envy.

Where the reins of government are too ſlack, the manners of the people are corrupted; and that deſtroys induſtry, begets effeminacy, and provokes heaven againſt it.

Oppreſſion makes a poor country and a deſperate people, who always wait an opportunity to change.

He that ruleth over men muſt be juſt, ruling in the fear of God, ſaid an old and a wiſe king.

Envy diſturbs and diſtracts government, clogs the wheels, and perplexes the adminiſtration: and nothing contributes more to the diſorder, than a partial diſtribution of rewards and puniſhments in the ſovereign.

As it is not reaſonable that men ſhould be compelled to ſerve, ſo thoſe that have employments ſhould not be endured to leave them humorouſly.

Where the ſtate intends a man no affront, he ſhould not affront the ſtate.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Caucaſeas que refert volucres furtumque Promethei.

SIR,

THE Great Bacon, is ſtrongly of opinion that "the Greek fables are remains of the philoſophy of the Egyptians, and other antient nations, tranſmitted by thoſe Grecian ſages who travelled for the improvement of knowledge, to Egypt the mother country of arts and ſciences."

ences." The ſtory of Prometheus, contemplated by me in this light, has ſtarted a notion which I have purſued with ſome diligence and delectation, and which it may prove curious to others to ſcrutiniſe "Prometheus, (ſays the fable) was a demi-god, who made man of earth, and animated him with celeſtial fire ſtolen from the ſun. This, Jupiter, the ſupreme god, reſented; and ſent an accompliſhed female, named Pandora, in whoſe formation every other god had a hand, to Epitheus, the brother of Prometheus, who being incautious enough to open a box ſhe preſented him with, every diſeaſe and woe immediately ruſhed out and diſperſed themſelves all over the earth, the deſtined plagues of the new creation. Jupiter alſo chained Prometheus to a mountain, and appointed a vulture to prey on his liver, which was to grow again as faſt as devoured."

A Gordian buſineſs this truly, which has not yet met with its ſolution; for why ſhould Jupiter unjuſtly puniſh guiltleſs mankind for any fault of the unlucky Prometheus? Why chaſten the plaſtic Prometheus for ſo meritorious a production as mankind, a ſpecies which has half peopled the Pagan heavens?

Indigitem Æneam *ſcis (ipſa)* et ſcire fateris
Deberi Cœlo;——

And though it has now and then given birth to a Salmoneus or an Ixion, yet has it alſo, in recompence, brought forth a Numa and an Æneas. Such objections muſt continue in force ſo long as we conſider mankind as a meritorious production: but if, on the contrary, the Egyptians and the Grecians, or the wiſer Egyptians at leaſt, conſidered the human ſpecies as an heteroclite, or *monſtrous production*, they will then fall to the ground; Prometheus will receive the puniſhment due to a raſh enterpriſer in things above his reach; and the cruelty ſhewn to man, will turn out intended mercy to numerous other kinds: let us therefore diſpaſſionately and impartially enquire, what reaſons the learned Egyptians might have for entertaining ſo extraordinary an hypotheſis?

On an extenſive conſideration of terreſtrial exiſtence, it will appear that there is a neceſſary relation or dependence among its ſeveral kinds; a ſpecies would not otherwiſe be often encumbered with parts that can be of no uſe, but by its junction with or relation to ſome other. The horns *defenſive* of the bull, after paſſing thro' an extended medium, *load* the ſtag; the wings which make the rapid flight of the pigeon move not the Oſtrich; and the tail that *ſuſpends* the monkey, and *rudders* the whale, *diſtreſſes* the peacock: nor can the deepeſt reſearches of anatomy diſcover, even in our own ſpecies, the inconteſtable purpoſe of the renal glands, thymus, or ſpleen. Elſe too perchance, the exceſſive ornament laviſhed on ſome birds and inſects, might have been ſpared, and the articulation of the hand and tongue ſo *ſovereignly uſeful* to man, might ſeem but *ill-beſtowed* on apes and parrots. In this concatenation of beings, any one ſpecies may, for ought that is evident to the contrary, be of equal importance with any other: *Magnitude* wherein ſeveral ſorts of animals, or *duration* in which ſome animals, and more vegetables, or *number* wherein many inſects exceed mankind, prove not ſuperior *excellence*. No ſingle man will offer to diſpute our claim to power with a lion, and the advantages we acquire in a herd over ſome animals,

animals, are not greater than the repriſals made on us by the gregarious locuſt, and many other creatures, whom we reckon the *weeds of animality*, and brand for vermin. Reaſon, we but ſhare with our fellow-animals, and if we poſſeſs it in an eminent degree *(mentiſque capacius altæ)* yet do we by no means ſo monopolize it, as to be entitled to make that our *ſpecification* from them; to which, *curioſity*, and *religion*, have much better, though not indiſputable pretenſions.

Moſt creatures, it is too true, ſubſiſt at the expence of individuals; yet the human kind not only makes a greater havoc among theſe than all the reſt (an havoc for which it does not obviouſly atone) not only ſets aſide ſome ſorts that can endure a temporary ſuſpenſion (but what no other animal does) deſtroys many kinds. Obſerve but the plantation of a ſucceſsful colony of men, and the conſequent devaſtation of vegetables, and animals which mark its progreſs will not eſcape you. The ax is immediately laid to the tree, and much the major part of the vegetables, a few only for their uſefulneſs to man excepted, are doomed to periſh as the vermin of vegetation. With them periſh their proprietors, the inhabitant reptiles, inſects, birds, beaſts, and many individuals, and many a ſpecies. The fiſh too feel their new tyrants; and woe to the wanderers in freſh water or ſalt, that henceforth approach the inhoſpitable ſhores.

Nor will indeed any aboriginal ſubdiviſion of the human kind meet with much better treatment from ſome of theſe cannibals, more eſpecially ſhould it be unhappy enough to wear a differently tinctured ſkin. Thus mankind expands over the face of the earth, ſparing no individual whoſe perdition affords the ſmalleſt ſatisfaction, no ſpecies that is the leaſt noxious or inconvenient to them.

Now a principal concern of Nature is the preſervation of the ſeveral kinds of creatures, or various ſyſtems of exiſtence, which is ſo much the fact, that the individuals of each ſpecies ſeem not much more regarded than as contributors to this end. Particulars are accordingly ſo furniſhed againſt their predeſtined enemies, that however *they ſuffer*, a *remnant* of their ſort *may be ſaved;* and in the moſt defenceleſs kinds this intention is effected by number. Any ſpecies therefore that *counteracts nature* in ſo capital a deſign, muſt doubtleſs be, with reſpect to the whole, a *pernicious*, and conſequently a monſtrous ſpecies.

Of this ſituation will not the human ſpecies be liable to be convicted; who, to their natural advantage of an upright poſture, have added ſuper-natural means for the deſtruction of creatures, againſt which Nature has not ſo much as provided inſtincts? Why elſe is candle light deſtructive to the fly? or, what makes the inapprehenſive bird quietly admit the leaden death, but the diſtance which *ought* to have ſecured it? Man, in a ſtate of nature, would, like other animals, find employment in his own ſuſtentation and preſervation, and the propagation and nurture of his young. But by the artifice of *large ſocieties* many men are exempted from bodily labour, among whom ſome, whoſe intellectual faculties are vigorous, puſh their progreſs in knowledge, impelled by curioſity and ambition to a length that vanity calls preter-natural; a word, which, when accurately ſifted, means the

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ſame as unnatural. Theſe *men of genius*, for ſo they are commonly termed, enable themſelves to perform works, which being often not neceſſary, and ſometimes quite foreign to their ſyſtem, are conſequently at leaſt redundant and *ſuperfluous*. Theſe are truly (to ſpeak out) *the monſters of monſters*, which not only *command* and *improve*, but even *add* to nature, which open Momus's window in the breaſt of *other men*, and detect (O unaccountable diſcovery) faults in their *own* formation. And ſuch men are accordingly eſteemed hyper-monſters by the reſt of their monſtrous ſpecies; who, however *benefited* by their labours, naturally combine to *oppoſe* their projects; who are with reaſon jealous of their abuſe of the extravagant power they might acquire; who hate that ſuperiority which *pains* at the ſame time that it *dilates* the underſtanding.

It is not improbable then, ſir, that the Egyptians from ſuch, or ſome other inveſtigation of human nature might make the ſubſequent, or ſimilar, concluſions.

Problem I. The various kinds of terreſtrial exiſtences have an apparent *connection* with one another.

Problem II. Any *one* ſpecies may be of equal importance, as to this relation with any other.

Problem III. Other kinds content themſelves with the deſtruction of individuals; whereas the human kind not only makes ſuch a devaſtation among individuals of all ſorts as it does not palpably compenſate for, but alſo *ſuſpends*, and even *extinguiſhes* many a ſpecies.

Problem IV. A ſpecies that acts in ſuch a manner, muſt be, with reſpect to the whole, a *pernicious*, *unnatural* ſpecies.

Problem V. *Mankind* is therefore a *monſtrous ſpecies*; and *men of genius*, who are moſt inſtrumental in unnatural acts, are *hyper-monſters*.

I am, Sir, &c.

MYTHISTORICUS.

Anecdotes of Pocahunta, an Indian Princeſs, from whom ſeveral reſpectable families in Virginia are deſcended. Extracted from a late publication.

PERHAPS thoſe who are not particularly acquainted with the hiſtory of Virginia, may be ignorant, that Pocahunta was the protectreſs of the Engliſh and often ſcreened them from the cruelty of her father. She was but twelve years old when captain Smith, the braveſt, the moſt intelligent, and the moſt humane of the firſt coloniſts, fell into the hands of the ſavages; he already underſtood their language, had traded with them ſeveral times, and often appeaſed the quarrels between the Europeans and them; often had he been obliged alſo to fight them, and to puniſh their perfidy. At length, however, under the pretext of commerce, he was drawn into an ambuſh, and the only two companions who accompanied him, fell before his eyes; but, though alone, by his dexterity he extricated himſelf from the troop which ſurrounded him, until, unfortunately, imagining he could ſave himſelf by croſſing a moraſs, he ſtuck faſt, ſo that the ſavages, againſt whom he had no means of defending himſelf, at laſt took and bound

bound him, and conducted him to Powhatan. The king was ſo proud of having Captain Smith in his power, that he ſent him in triumph to all the tributary princes, and ordered that he ſhould be ſplendidly treated, till he returned to ſuffer that death which was prepared for him*.

The fatal moment at laſt arrived, Captain Smith was laid upon the hearth of the ſavage king, and his head placed upon a large ſtone, to receive the ſtroke of death, when Pocahunta, the youngeſt and darling daughter of Powhatan, threw herſelf upon his body, claſped him in her arms, and declared, that if the cruel ſentence were executed, the firſt blow ſhould fall on her. All *ſavages (abſolute ſovereigns* and *tyrants* not excepted) are invariably more affected by the tears of infancy, than the voice of humanity.

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* Dr. Robertſon, Mr. Adair, and a number of writers have given an account of the cruel mode by which the Indians torture their priſoners of war, before they put them to death. During my reſidence near Alexandria, in Virginia, in 1782, I had the following relation of their barbarous treatment, from a gentleman who had juſt eſcaped out of the hands of theſe infernal furies. Colonel Crawford, and his ſon, two great land ſurveyors, and moſt reſpectable planters in Virginia, in heading a party againſt the Indians and Tories, aided by ſome light horſe from the Britiſh frontiers, who had ſpread horror and devaſtation through the infant back ſettlements of the United States, were defeated and made priſoners. The gentleman, from whom I had this account, was ſurgeon to the party, and was conducted, with Mr. Crawford and his ſon, to be ſacrificed in his turn, at one of the Indian villages, to the manes of their people ſlain in battle. The bloody buſineſs commenced with Mr. Crawford, the father, who was delivered over to *the women*, and being faſtened to a ſtake, in the centre of a circle, formed by the ſavages and their allies, the female furies, after the preamble of a war ſong, began by tearing out the nails of his toes and fingers, then proceeded, at conſiderable intervals, to cut off his noſe and ears; after which they ſtuck his lacerated body full of pitch pines, large pieces of which they inſerted (horrid to relate!) into his private parts; to all of which they ſet fire, and which continued burning, amidſt the inconceivable tortures of the unhappy man, for a conſiderable time. After thus glutting their revenge, by arts of barbarity, the ſucceſs of which was repeatedly applauded by the ſurrounding demons, they cut off his genitals, and ruſhing in upon him, finiſhed his miſery with their tomohawks, and hacked his body limb from limb. This dreadful ſcene paſſed in the preſence of the ſon of the unhappy ſufferer, and the ſurgeon, who were to be conveyed to different villages, to undergo the ſame fate. The next day, accordingly, young Crawford was ſacrificed with the ſame circumſtances of horror; after which, the ſurgeon, being entruſted to the care of four of the ſavages, who fortunately got drunk with ſome rum, given them as a recompence by their European friends, eſcaped from them in the woods, and, bound as he was, wandered for four or five and twenty days, ſubſiſting on leaves and berries, before he reached the neighbourhood of Wincheſter, whence he got down to Alexandria. Amongſt theſe wretches was one Simon Girty, a native of Virginia, who was formerly well acquainted with Colonel Crawford, and had been employed by the aſſembly of Virginia, to conciliate the ſavages, and obtain their neutrality; but who, having been detected by the governor in ſome malverſations of the public money entruſted to him, and his duplicity diſcovered, went over to the Britiſh, and became more mercileſs than the worſt of theſe infernal hell-hounds. Mr. Crawford, in the midſt of his tremendous ſufferings, ſeeing Girty ſtanding in the circle, with a gun, called to him by his name, and implored him as an old friend, a Chriſtian, and a countryman, to ſhoot him, and by that act of mercy relieve him from his miſery, but the inhuman monſter tauntingly replied, "No Crawford, I have got *no powder*, your aſſembly did not chuſe to truſt me, and you muſt now pay for it," and continued to feaſt his eyes with the bloody ſacrifice.

Powha-

Powhatan could not reſiſt the tears and prayers of his daughter: Captain Smith obtained his life, on condition of paying for his ranſom a certain quantity of muſkets, powder and iron utenſils; but how were they to be obtained? They would neither permit him to return to James-Town, nor let the Engliſh know where he was, leſt they ſhould demand him ſword in hand. Captain Smith, who was as ſenſible as courageous, ſaid, that if Powhatan would permit one of his ſubjects to carry to James-Town a little board which he would give him, he ſhould find under a tree, at the day and hour appointed, all the articles demanded for his ranſom. Powhatan conſented, but without having much faith in his promiſes, believing it to be only an artifice of the Captain's to prolong his life. But he had written on the board a few lines, ſufficient to give an account of his ſituation. The meſſenger returned. The king ſent to the place fixed upon, and was greatly aſtoniſhed to find every thing which had been demanded. Powhatan could not conceive this mode of tranſmitting thoughts, and Captain Smith was henceforth looked upon as a great magician, to whom they could not ſhew too much reſpect. He left the ſavages in this opinion, and haſtened to return home. Two or three years after, ſome freſh differences ariſing between them and the Engliſh, Powhatan, who no longer thought them ſorcerers, but ſtill feared their power, laid a horrid plan to get rid of them altogether. His project was to attack them in profound peace, and cut the throats of the whole colony. The night of this intended conſpiracy, Pocahunta took advantage of the obſcurity, and in a terrible ſtorm, which kept the ſavages in their tents, eſcaped from her father's houſe, adviſed the Engliſh to be upon their guard, but conjured them to ſpare her family, to appear ignorant of the intelligence ſhe had given, and terminate all their differences by a new treaty. It would be tedious to relate all the ſervices which this angel of peace rendered to both nations. I ſhall only add, that the Engliſh, I know not from what motives, but certainly againſt all faith and equity, thought proper to carry her off. Long and bitterly did ſhe deplore her fate, and the only conſolation ſhe had was Captain Smith, in whom ſhe found a ſecond father. She was treated with great reſpect, and married to a planter of the name of Rolle, who ſoon after took her to England. This was in the reign of James the Firſt; and, it is ſaid, that this monarch, pedantic and ridiculous in every point, was ſo infatuated with the prerogatives of royalty, that he expreſſed his diſpleaſure, that one of his ſubjects ſhould dare to marry the daughter even of a ſavage king. It will not perhaps be difficult to decide on this occaſion, whether it was the ſavage king who derived honour from finding himſelf placed upon a level with the European prince, or the Engliſh monarch, who by his pride and prejudices reduced himſelf to a level with the chief of the ſavages. Be that as it will, Captain Smith, who had returned to London before the arrival of Pocahunta, was extremely happy to ſee her again, but dared not to treat her with the ſame familiarity as at James-Town. As ſoon as ſhe ſaw him, ſhe threw herſelf into his arms, calling him, her father; but finding that he neither returned her careſſes with equal warmth, nor the endearing title of daughter,

daughter, ſhe turned aſide her head and wept bitterly, and it was a long time before they could obtain a ſingle word from her. Captain Smith enquired ſeveral times what could be the cauſe of her affliction.—— "What!" ſaid ſhe, "did I not ſave thy life in America? When I was torn from the arms of my father, and conducted among thy friends, didſt thou not promiſe to be a father to me? Didſt thou not aſſure me, that if I went into thy country thou wouldſt be my father, and that I ſhould be thy daughter? Thou haſt deceived me, and behold me, now here, a ſtranger and an orphan." It was not difficult for the Captain to make his peace with this charming creature, whom he tenderly loved. He preſented her to ſeveral people of the firſt quality, but never dared to take her to court, from which however ſhe received ſeveral favours. After a reſidence of ſeveral years in England, an example of virtue and piety, and attachment to her huſband, ſhe died, as ſhe was on the point of embarking on her return to America. She left an only ſon, who was married, and left only daughters; theſe daughters, others; and thus, with the female line, the blood of the amiable Pocahunta now flows in the veins of the young and charming Mrs. Bowling.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM one of that claſs of men who love to be *merry* as well as *wiſe*; and as I know no greater ſign of mirth than *laughing*, I chuſe that method of expreſſing it. From this cuſtom indeed I have been reflected upon for ſhewing more *mirth* than *wiſdom*; but in defence of myſelf and the reſt of the *laughers* of *Pennſylvania*; I have in this letter undertaken to prove, that laughing is rather a ſign of *wiſdom* than *folly*.—*Ride ſi ſapis*, the old apothegm, *Laugh if you are wiſe*, carries ſome proof, that the antients entertained no mean opinion of *riſibility*. According to the ſchoolmen the definition of a man is, *animal riſibile*, an *animal that can laugh*; then if the powers of *diſcourſe* and *reaſon*, and *laughter*, be equally proper to *man* only, why ſhould not that man be moſt wiſe, who uſed the power of *laughing* moſt, as well as he who uſed moſt *reaſon* in his *diſcourſes*?—I muſt confeſs there is an old Latin adage,

Per riſum multum poſſis cognoſcere ſtultum.

By too much *laughter*, you a *fool* may know.

And another more commonly met with, *a fool is known by much laughing*; yet neither is to be taken in a ſenſe that the *laughers* themſelves are *fools*, but that among them there is a *fool* at whom the wits laugh. That *folly* makes *wiſe men* laugh is indiſputable; wherefore *Eraſmus*, in his *Moriæ Encomium*, or *Praiſe of folly*, has made *folly* herſelf ſay, ſhe made beholders *laugh*; and that it is the *fools* who are laughed at, no perſon will contradict, who has had the good fortune to be one of the *wits* of the company. *Nature* ſaw this faculty of human-kind to be ſo neceſſary to the ſpecies, that ſhe ſuffered us to be importuned to laugh by more cauſes than to exerciſe any other of our powers: For even things *contrary* in themſelves produce this effect, and we laugh *moſt* at things

 which

which are *moſt* witty, or *moſt* abſurd.

That laughter is a ſign of wiſdom in a wiſe retired man, may ſeem more difficult to aſſert; yet the poet ſays in one queſtion, what we have not comprehended in ſeveral lines, *Quid facit Canius tuus? Ridet.* And that *Democritus*, one of the *greateſt laughers*, was likewiſe one of the *greateſt philoſophers* of the age he lived in, none I believe will deny. *Heraclitus*, his contraſt ſage, was indeed given to *weeping*; but were they both now alive, I may venture to affirm more of our *modern wiſe men* would rather *laugh* at Heraclitus *weeping*, than *weep* with Democritus *laughing*. There is one thing I have obſerved in my converſation among men, that ſeveral have *laughed* when others in company have laughed, though at the ſame time I have been aſſured they did not take the *joke*, but laughed only to conceal their *ignorance*;—which is a convincing proof that laughing they thought was an evidence of *prudence* and *wiſdom*.

Wiſhing you all the pleaſures of a hearty laugh, I am in good humour, your friend,

DEMOCRITUS, junior.

HISTORICAL SCRAPS; *antient and modern.*

AT the time that Columbus firſt promiſed a new hemiſphere, it was inſiſted upon that no ſuch hemiſphere could exiſt; and after he had made the actual diſcovery of it, it was pretended that it had been known long before. I ſhall not mention one Martin Behem, of Nuremberg, who it is ſaid went from that city to the Strait of Magellan in 1460, with a patent from a dutcheſs of Burgundy, who, as ſhe was not alive at that time, could not iſſue patents. Nor ſhall I take notice of the pretended charts of this Martin Behem, which are ſtill ſhewn, nor of the evident contradictions which diſcredit this ſtory: but, in ſhort, it was not pretended that Martin Behem had peopled America; the honour was given to the Carthaginians; and a book of Ariſtotle's was quoted on this occaſion, which he never wrote. Some found out a conformity between ſome words in the Caribbee and Hebrew languages, and did not fail to follow ſo fine an opening. Others were poſitive that the children of Noah, after ſettling in Siberia, paſſed from thence over to Canada on the ice, and that their deſcendants, afterwards born in Canada, had gone and peopled Peru. According to others again, the Chineſe and Japaneſe ſent colonies into America, and carried over lions with them for their diverſion, though there are no lions either in China or Japan. In this manner have many learned men argued upon the diſcoveries made by men of genius. If it ſhould be aſked how men firſt came upon the continent of America? Is it not eaſily anſwered, that they were placed there by the ſame power who cauſed trees and graſs to grow.

The reply which Columbus made to ſome of thoſe who envied him the great reputation he had gained, is ſtill famous. Theſe people pretended that nothing could be more eaſy than the diſcoveries he had made; upon which he propoſed to them to ſet an egg upright on one of its ends; but when they had tried in vain to do it, he broke one end of the egg, and ſet it upright with eaſe. They told him any one could do that; how comes it then, replied Columbus, that no one amongſt you thought of it?

THERE

THERE was a petty prince in Aſia, commonly called *The Old Man of the Mountain*, who had acquired ſuch an aſcendant over his fanatical ſubjects, that they paid the moſt implicit deference to all his commands; eſteemed aſſaſſination meritorious, when ſanctified by his mandate; courted danger, and even certain death, in the execution of his orders; and fancied, that where they ſacrificed their lives for his ſake, the higheſt joys of paradiſe were the infallible reward of their devoted obedience. It was the cuſtom of this prince, when he imagined himſelf injured, to diſpatch ſecretly ſome of his ſubjects againſt the agreſſor, to charge them with the execution of his revenge, to inſtruct them in every art of diſguiſing their purpoſe; and no precaution was ſufficient to guard any man, however powerful, againſt the attempts of theſe ſubtle and determined ruffians. The greateſt monarchs ſtood in awe of this prince of the Aſſaſſins, (for that was the name of his people; whence the word has been transferred into moſt European languages) and it was the higheſt indiſcretion of Conrade, marquis of Montferrat, to offend and affront him. The inhabitants of Tyre, who were governed by that nobleman, had put to death ſome of this dangerous people: the prince demanded ſatisfaction; for as he piqued himſelf on never beginning any offence, he had his regular and eſtabliſhed formalities in requiring atonement: Conrade treated his meſſengers with diſdain: The prince iſſued the fatal orders: Two of his ſubjects, who had inſinuated themſelves in diſguiſe among Conrade's guards, openly, in the ſtreets of Sidon, pu thim to death; and when they were ſeized and put to the moſt cruel tortures, they triumphed amidſt their agonies, and rejoiced that they had been deſtined by heaven to ſuffer in ſo juſt and meritorious a cauſe.

TUSCANY, a country leſs beholden to the gifts of nature, was to Milan what the antient Attica was to Bœotia; for within the laſt century Florence had ſignalized itſelf, as we have already ſeen, by its attention to commerce and the liberal arts. The family of Medicis were at the head of this polite nation, than whom no houſe ever acquired ſupreme power by a more juſt title. It obtained it by mere dint of beneficence and virtue. Coſmo de Medicis, born in 1389, was a private citizen of Florence, who lived without ſeeking for titles; but acquired by commerce a fortune equal to the greateſt monarchs of his time. He employed his great wealth in relieving the poor, in making himſelf friends among the rich by lending money to them, in adorning his country with ſuperb edifices, and inviting to Florence the men of learning among the Greeks who were driven from Conſtantinople. His advice was for the ſpace of thirty years the law of the republic. His only arts were his good deeds, which are of all others the moſt juſt. After his death, his papers ſhewed that he had lent immenſe ſums to his countrymen, of which he had never demanded the leaſt payment, and he died univerſally regretted by his very enemies. The people of Florence with one conſent adorned his tomb with the glorious epitaph of father of his country, a title which not one of the many kings

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we have ſeen paſs in review were ever able to obtain.

His reputation procured his deſcendants the chief authority in Tuſcany. His ſon took the adminiſtration under the name of Gonfalonier. His two grandſons, Laurence and Julian, who were maſters of the republic, were ſet upon in the church by a band of conſpirators at the time of the elevation of the hoſt. Julian died of the wounds he received, but Laurence made his eſcape. Florence reſembled Athens, both in government and genius. It was at one time ariſtocratical, and and at another popular, and dreaded nothing ſo much as tyranny.

Coſmo de Medicis might be compared to Piſiſtratus, who notwithſtanding his great power, was ranked in the number of ſages. The ſons of this Coſmo reſembled thoſe of Piſiſtratus, who were aſſaſſinated by Harmodius and Ariſtogiton. Laurence eſcaped from his murderers, and ſo did one of the ſons of Piſiſtratus, and both of them lived to revenge the death of his brother: but that happened in Florence which did not at Athens; the chiefs of religion were concerned in this bloody conſpiracy. Pope Sixtus V. planned it, and the archbiſhop of Piſa ſet it on foot.

The people of Florence revenged this cruel act on thoſe who were found guilty; and the archbiſhop himſelf was hanged at one of the windows of the public palace. Laurence, thus revenged by his fellow-citizens, made himſelf beloved by them during the reſt of his life. He was ſirnamed the father of the muſes, a title not equal indeed to that of father of his country, but which ſhewed that he was ſo in fact. It was a thing no leſs admirable than foreign to our manners to ſee this citizen, who always addicted himſelf to commerce, ſelling with one hand the produce of the Levant, and with the other ſupporting the weight of the republic; entertaining factors and ambaſſadors; oppoſing an artful and powerful pope, making peace and war, ſtanding forth the oracle of princes, and the cultivator of the Belles Lettres, furniſhing amuſement for the people, and giving a reception to the learned Greeks of Conſtantinople. His ſon Peter held the ſupreme authority in Florence, at the time that the French made their expedition to Naples; but with much leſs credit than either of his predeceſſors or deſcendants.

THIS ſubject led us naturally to that which is the moſt favourite topic amongſt the Americans, the origin and commencement of the preſent revolution. It is a circumſtance peculiar to Virginia, that the inhabitants of that country were certainly in the beſt ſituation of all the coloniſts under the Engliſh government. The Virginians were planters, rather than merchants, and the objects of their culture were rather valuable than the reſult of induſtry. They poſſeſſed, almoſt excluſively, the privileged article of tobacco, which the Engliſh came in queſt of into the very heart of their country, bringing in exchange every article of utility, and even of luxury. They had a particular regard and predilection for Virginia, and favoured accordingly the peculiar diſpoſition of that country, where cupidity and indolence go hand-in-hand, and ſerve only as boundaries to each other. It was undoubtedly no eaſy matter therefore to perſuade this people to take up arms, becauſe the town of Boſton did not chooſe to pay a duty upon

on tea, and was in open rupture with England. To produce this effect, it was neceſſary to ſubſtitute activity for indolence, and foreſight for indifference. That idea was to be awakened at which every man, educated in the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution ſhudders, the idea of a ſervile ſubmiſſion to a tax to which he has not himſelf conſented. The preciſe caſe however relative to them, had not yet occurred, though every enlightened mind foreſaw that ſuch was the object, and would be the inevitable conſequence of the early meaſures of the government: but how were the people to be convinced of this? By what other motive could they be brought to adopt deciſive meaſures, if not by the confidence they repoſed in their leaders? Mr. Harriſon informed me, that when he was on the point of ſetting out with Mr. Jefferſon and Mr. Lee to attend the firſt Congreſs at Philadelphia, a number of reſpectable, but uninformed inhabitants, waited upon, and addreſſed them as follows: "You aſſert that there is a fixed intention to invade our rights and privileges; we own that we do not ſee this clearly, but ſince you aſſure us that it is ſo, we believe the fact. We are about to take a very dangerous ſtep, but we confide in you, and are ready to ſupport you in every meaſure you ſhall think proper to adopt." Mr. Harriſon added, that he found himſelf greatly relieved by a ſpeech made by lord North ſoon after, in which he could not refrain from avowing, in the cleareſt manner, the plan of the Britiſh government. This ſpeech was printed in the public papers, and all America rang with its contents. Returning afterwards to Virginia, he ſaw the ſame perſons who had thus addreſſed him on his departure, who now confeſſed that he had not deceived them, and that henceforward they were reſolutely determined upon war.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Jefferson.

—Let us deſcribe to you a man, not yet forty, tall, and with a mild and pleaſing countenance, but whoſe mind and underſtanding are ample ſubſtitutes for every exterior grace. An American, who, without ever having quitted his own country, is at once a muſician, ſkilled in drawing, a geometrician, an aſtronomer, a natural philoſopher, legiſlator and ſtateſman.—A ſenator of America, who ſat for two years in the famous Congreſs which brought about the Revolution, and which is never mentioned without reſpect, though unhappily not without regret; a governor of Virginia, who filled that difficult ſtation during the invaſions of *Arnold*, of *Phillips*, and of *Cornwallis*; a philoſopher in voluntary retirement, from the world and public buſineſs, becauſe he loves the world, inaſmuch only as he can flatter himſelf with being uſeful to mankind. A mild and amiable wife, charming children, of whoſe education he himſelf took charge, a houſe to embelliſh, great proviſions to improve, and the arts and ſciences to cultivate; theſe are what remained to Mr. Jefferſon at the

the time this character was drawn, after having played a principal part on the theatre of the new world, and which he then preferred to the honorable commiſſion of miniſter plenipotentiary in Europe. His knowledge indeed was univerſal. Sometimes natural philoſophy, at others politics or the arts were the topics of our converſation; and it ſeemed as if from his youth he had placed his mind, as he has done his houſe, upon an elevated ſituation, from which he might contemplate the univerſe.

DOCTOR COOPER.

—This gentleman is not leſs diſtinguiſhed by the graces of his mind and the amiableneſs of his character, than by his uncommon eloquence, and patriotic zeal, he has always lived in the ſtricteſt intimacy with Mr. Hancock, and has been uſeful to him on more than one occaſion. Amongſt the Americans attached by political intereſt to France, no one has diſplayed a more marked attention to the French, nor has any man received from nature a character more analogous to their own. But it was in the ſermon he delivered at the ſolemn inauguration of the New Conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts, that he ſeemed to pour forth his whole ſoul, and develope at once all the reſources of his genius, and every ſentiment of his heart. The French nation, and the monarch who governs it, are there characterized and celebrated with equal grace and delicacy. Never was there ſo happy, and ſo poignant a mixture of religion, politics, philoſophy, morality, and even of literature. When I viſited him, he received me in a very ſmall houſe, furniſhed in the ſimpleſt manner; every thing in it bore the character of a modeſty which proved the feeble foundation of thoſe calumnies ſo induſtriouſly propagated by the Engliſh, who loſt no occaſion of inſinuating that his zeal for the Congreſs and their allies had a very different motive from patriotiſm and the genuine love of liberty, which, in truth, filled his mind.

ANECDOTES.

Cæſar Borgia, after a long diviſion between him and the lords at Romagna, came to an amicable compromiſe with them, in which it was ſtipulated that he ſhould not ſummons them all to meet in perſon, at the ſame time; as they dreaded the conſequence of his machinating ſpirit, when, at one ſtroke, he had it in his power to deſtroy the whole body of nobility. He behaved after this compact with ſuch apparent moderation, that he beguiled the lords of their apprehenſions, and at length cajoled them to aſſemble in council at Cinigaglia; where he deliberately murdered them all. This event being related by a cardinal to Borgia's father, Pope Alexander, as a fortunate but perfidious tranſaction, his Holineſs calmly obſerved, that *his ſon was not to blame, as the lords had firſt broken their compact by aſſembling in council.*

An Indian was lately preſent at a court of Oyer and Terminer, and remarking the ceremony of the priſoner's holding up his hand when arraigned at the bar, ſaid to his companion "*The judges muſt be great fortune tellers, for if they do but look on a man's hand, they can certainly tell whether he ſhall live or die.*"

The

he COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

AN ADDRESS,

vered by Mr. HALLAM, *at the Theatre in hiladelphia, previouſly to an Entertainment per-rmed on the 25th day of June, 1787, for the neſit of the American Captives in Algiers.*

' life's ſtrange ſcene, what incidents ariſe
To wound the virtuous, and confound the wiſe;
m public guile, what private ſorrow ſprings,
at devaſtation from the ſtate of Kings!
: ſhame of nations and the ſource of tears,
old! the barbarous triumphs of Algiers:
chriſtian blood, bedew the burning plains,
l, friends to freedom languiſhing in chains!
mighty Europe, crouches to the law;
d one bold pirate, keeps the world in awe!

n days of yore with pious frenzy fraught,
Paleſtine's fam'd field what myriads fought!
ere rival monarchs, partial views deſpiſe,
ry their paſſion, and a tomb their prize.
modern ſyſtem, fatally refin'd,
rupts the generous ardor of mankind,
d jealous nations, with the Turk allied,
ign their virtue, and deſert their pride.

Thoſe veterans perhaps, whoſe patriot toil,
re independence to their native ſoil,
t in the ſad viciſſitudes of fate,
l on their country to repay the debt.
haps ſome father ſhakes the pond'rous chain,
wretched offſpring left to want and pain:
ence are thoſe groans, and whence that plaintive cry—
! ſpeed your bounty, or a wife muſt die:
d mark! where heavenly charity appears,
rects our errors and diſpels our fears;
rough the dank dungeon ſpreads a kindly ray,
d ſhields her chriſtian vot'ries from diſmay:
th ſavage pow'r the glitt'ring bribe ſucceeds,
d freedom from benevolence proceeds.

' When all our earthly bliſs ſhall paſs away,
This globe diſſolve, and nature's ſelf decay;
When guilt ſhall at impending judgment ſtart,
And keen affliction wound the hard of heart;
Then white-rob'd charity her friends ſhall chear,
And pay with intereſt what they lent her here!"

Ye ſons of liberty attend the theme!
lulge your feelings and aſſert your fame:
t ſad experience point the bondſman's woe,
d ſtill be bleſs'd, while bleſſings you beſtow!

The MONKEY and JUPITER;

A Fable in imitation of Phædrus.

Addreſſed to Miſs S..

Naturam turpem nulla fortuna obtegit.

A Monkey once, an odd requeſt,
To mighty *Jupiter addreſt:*
One humble boon, great *Jove* I pray,
Make me a lady, fine and gay.
The boon was granted in a trice,
And madam deck'd out wond'rous nice.
Perfect ſhe was, from top to toe,
As in an inſtant toad-ſtools grow;
Or, (if my ſimile's too vile)
Th' ephemerons near fruitful Nile;
Or (to illuſtrate more my ſtory)
As Iris is in all her glory.
With dyes as various, form'd for joy,
Shone the gay party-colour'd toy.
Nor let the reader think it ſtrange,
The monkey to a belle ſhould change;
Since he himſelf 'tis ſure muſt know,
Many a he monkey turn'd a beau.
The charms of face and ſhape t'enhance,
Madam could ſing as well as dance:
Her notes not *Henry's* ſelf could reach;
Nor airs ſo ſoft could *Capron* teach.
To paint, in ſhort, this heav'nly fair,
Like *Celia* was her ſhape and air;
Her eyes, her mouth, her ev'ry feature,
A copy of that lovely creature.
To make the grace ſtill more compleat,
Jove placed the lady near his ſeat:
Whence on her ſex with haughty frown,
She ſuperciliouſly looked down.

But Fortune's favour and her ſpite,
Alternate roll, as day and night.
One gaudy day (to her the laſt)
It chanc'd an inſect near her paſt:
Some ſay a beetle, ſome a fly;
The fact however none deny.
With eager ſpeed ſhe ſkipt away,
To ſeize the trembling trifling prey.
Surprized, the gods with laughter ſhout;
But Jove could not forbear to pout:
His grace he ſaw confer'd in vain;
And into pug, turn'd pug again:
This learned ſpeech, with ſolemn face,
Addreſſing loud to human race:

Enjoy your nature as you can,
Jack ne'er will make a gentleman.
A coxcomb, rais'd to honours ſeat,
Shines ſtill a coxcomb more compleat.
A jilt whoſe fickle mind perplex
The various tsifles of her ſex,

Tho' well adorn'd with lib'ral arts,
Neglecting men of sense and parts,
On coxcombs dear will fix her eyes,
As beetles dull, and light as flies.

VERSES,

Addressed to a Lady in the country, sent by the Author with a collection of Songs.

I send thee songs of sense and folly,
Songs of mirth and melancholy;
Her powers for every song are fit,
Who joins with music, sense and wit.

Warbled by thee, ev'n folly's strain
Shall chase the gloom from wisdom's brow;
Nor wisdom's lay shall sound in vain
In Folly's ear, the singer thou.

Thy lively notes of mirth and glee,
E'en sorrow's self shall smile to hear,
And sorrow's song when sung by thee;
From mirth's wild eye shall force a tear.

The LOVER's OATH.

O Clear that cruel doubting brow,
I'll call on mighty Jove
To witness this eternal vow;
'Tis you alone I love!

"Oh! leave the god to soft repose,"
(The smiling maid replies)
"For Jove but laughs at lovers oaths,
"And lovers perjuries."

By honour'd beauty's gentle pow'r;
By friendship's sacred flame;
"Ah! what is beauty but a flow'r,
"And friendship but a name."

By those dear tempting lips, (I cry'd)
——With arch ambiguous look,
Convinc'd, my Chloe glanc'd aside,
And bade me kiss the book.

PART of OSSIAN's Battle of LORMA, Versified.

ALREADY night diffus'd its gloomy shade,
Whilst *Lorma* waited her lov'd lord's return.
He came not yet—her inmost soul was sad—
With keenest anguish did her bosom burn.

Perhaps, she cried, the wild deer's distant flight
Detains my *Aldo* on the lonely heath,
Where round him sigh the darksome winds of night;—
Where all is dismal as the glooms of death!

Oh! come, my love from yonder echoing
Oh! quickly come and wipe the falling
Here in a land of strangers do I dwell,
What friend but *Aldo* can I look for he

—She listens to the hollow rustling blast,-
Then tow'rd the gate she turns her an
eye;—
Her *Aldo*'s tread she thinks she hears at la
And all her bosom swells with rapt'rous

But as the vapors o'er the silver moon
Obscure her beauties as they passing flo
The canker sorrow thus return'd too soon
To cloud her lovely countenance in woe

She cried—wilt thou no more return my l
—Let me behold the mountains craggy b
—The moon just rising guides her course a
—Calm on the lake the glist'ning waters

When will his faithful fav'rite dogs appear
Warm from the chace to welcome
inclin'd?
And when shall I the vocal signal hear,
Resounding loudly on the passing wind?

Come, from thy echoing hills, my *Aldo*, co
Oh thou who hunt'st in *Cona's* shady gr
Thy *Lorma* in sad anguish mourns alone,
And every moment trembles for her lo

Faint as the moon's pale transient beam,
From wat'ry clouds quick glimm'ring t
the glade,
She, on a rock, hard-by a murm'ring stre
Beheld her much lov'd *Aldo's* mangled sh

The empty form she follow'd o'er the hea
Loud on the wind I heard her mournful c
Sad as the breeze's melancholy breath
Which round the grassy cave at midn
sighs!

She reach'd the spot, her hero dead she fou
Struck dumb with grief, her voice was h
no more.
Silent she roll'd her tear-dew'd eyes aroun
And inward mourn'd the agonizing hou

Worn out with woe, and pallid as the cloud
Drawn by the moon beam from the tremb
wave;
Few were her days in *Cona's* murky wood,
With solemn step she glided to the grave

At his command did *Fingal's* bards compla
With plaintive notes o'er hapless *Lorma's*
The maids of *Morven* swell the mournful st
Each year, when autumn's dark'ning wi
return.

Banks of Susquehannah.

From a FRAGMENT *of* SOLON.

HE gods, and sire of gods protect the state.
She lives!—the word is past—the mighty
word was fate.
lo!—*the high-born maid*, great wisdom's
power,
rds her lov'd Athens from her natal hour:
fraud, and lust, and insolence and pride,
to the guardian voice, her sons divide.
the vile people, and the pamper'd great,
ng and hated, join to marr the state.
vigor luxury from licence draws;
refuse of a feast o'erwhelms the laws.
crimes to sacrilege they mark their road,
ous from earth to heaven, from men to God.
Justice slumber?—No, the goddess wakes;
past, the present *in one view* she takes:
ades all space, all time, all-conscious knows
crimes of men, the source of mortal woes.
bids! and at her word the city falls,
ht of her spiry towers, her brazen walls,
ey to tyrants and a ruffian host,
Freedom's sacred day in night's deep darkness lost.
mpious discord, madding at the heart,
s her black venom thro' each vital part;
s to the waste of war the ravaged land,
on the flower of youth inflicts her iron hand.
ld, oh! sight of woe! a drooping train,
from the plenty of their native plain,
ondage torn, the dungeon and the chain,
woes, the fruit of guilt, the town await;
bars, nor gates, nor mounds restrain the
ruthless fate.
flows my song, with dirgy warnings fraught,
rimes by men, of woes by discord wrought.
concord—fair, divine, supremely wise,—
her the joys of *sacred order* rise!
to the foes of man, to friends a friend,
loves the rough to soothe, the stubborn
heart to bend.
baleful flowers of insolence and lust,
nk at her frown, and crumble into dust.
wrong she rectifies, all pride controuls;
pours the balm of peace on rankled souls.
are the deeds of hate, and death and
strife,
genial nature wakes to love and life.

From the Spanish of CERVANTES.

M the mariner of love;
nd o er his mighty seas I rove.
ys forlorn, of storms the sport,
in I seek the peaceful port.
ourse is to yon *genial star*,
e radiance rules me from afar;
And sure, no pilot's gazing eyes
A brighter view'd in azure skies.
And shall the frowns of jealous age
Controul young nature's amorous rage.
Shall cold disdain and prudish pride
My lovely fair one's image hide?
But, thou my fair, divinely bright,
Pour on my soul thy purest light.
For ah! when once thy beams retire,
Death, death, shall quench the lover's fire.

From a Sonnet of METASTASIO.

The poet in composing his pathetic parting scene of the two friends in his Olympiade, dissolved into tears of sympathy, at those sorrows created by his own imagination. Hence, he composed this sonnet; and deduces this moral—"that if *such* be the force of *fiction*, nay, if even the *real business* of human life, be little better than a scene of imagination, let us seek for *truth and happiness* in the presence of the deity."

THESE are my dreams,—and these the scenes, I feign;
But while these dreams and tales from fiction flow,
(Fool that I am!) I feel a conscious pain;
And sigh, and groan, and weep o'er scenes of fancied woe.
—Then welcome, truth—begone delusive art!
But, say, what truth for man to make him wise;
What to controul the troubles of his heart;
And fill from *Virtue's* source his sympathetic eyes?
Ah me!—tho' fiction swell the poet's theme!
Yet what is man, his hopes, his joys, his fears,
His life, his all?—a tale, an airy dream.
Oh then, when thy dread hour shall pierce these ears,
Full of *thy truth*, great God, my tranquil soul redeem.

By a Young STATE PRISONER, *the night before his execution.*

MY prime of youth is but a frost of cares,
My feast of joy is but a dish of pain.
My crop of corn is but a field of tares,
And all my youth is but vain hope of gain.
The day is past, and yet I saw no sun,
And now I live, and now my life is done.

The spring is past, and yet it hath not sprung,
The fruit is dead, and yet the leaves are green,
My youth is gone and yet I am but young,
I saw the world and yet I was not seen.
My thread is cut, and yet it is not spun;
And now I live, and now my life is done.

I sought

I sought my death, and found it in my womb,
I look'd for life, and saw it was a shade.
I trod the earth, and knew it was my tomb,
And now I die, and now I am but made.
The glass is full, and now my glass is run,
And now I live, and now my life is done.

The CONTINENTAL MEDLEY.

AN EPIGRAM;

Being a paraphrase of a speech, made at the beginning of the revolution, by a member of the house of assembly of South-Carolina.

THO' the *Yankey's* their *onions* and *fish* had well mix'd,
And their superfine *flour*, the *Yorker's* had dish'd;
Tho' *pork* of the largest, the *Jersey's* had sent,
And her neighbouring sister should *flax-seed* present—
By way of a batter, which savory fry'd;
And the *fens* of *Kent-county*, fat *bull frogs* supplied,
As dainty as *chickens*, as tender and sweet;
A nice little parcel the treat to complete!
Tho' *Maryland* also had pepper'd it well
With *powder'd tobacco*, delightful to smell!
Tho' *blacks* from *Virginia* had waited around
With slavish obedience and gestures profound;
Tho' *North Carolina* with *pitch* should it join,
And *tar* for Great-Britain, applauded by Cloyne
As health's purest water, the world ever knew,
Sufficient alone all complaints to subdue!
Tho' *South-Carolina* her *rice* too should show
In whiteness to rival the Appenine snow;
And tinge it with shadings from *Indigo blue:*
And poor little *Georgia* her *saw-dust* should strew:
Yet believe me no monarch the olio would taste,
If *Bourbon* some *Cooks* had not sent to the feast:
This curious collection of substances strange,
The *Parisians* found methods most skillful to range;
What suited each corner, immediate they spy,
And the finger of *Gallia* compleated the pye!

E. SALMON GUNDY.

By a FRENCH GENTLEMAN *to his* BED.

THEATRE des ris et des pleurs:
Lit! où je nais et où je meurs—
Tu nous fais voir combien voisins
Sont nos plaisirs et nos chagrins.

IMITATED.

THOU bed! in which I first began
To be that various creature, man;
And, when again the fates decree,
The place where I must cease to *be:*
When sickness comes to whom I fly,
To soothe my pain and close my eye:
When cares surround me, where I weep;
Or, loose them all in balmy sleep:
When sore with labour, whom I court,
And to thy downy breast resort:
Where too, exstatic joys I find,
When deigns my Delia to be kind;
And full of love, in all her charms
Thou giv'st the fair one to my arms;
The center thou! where joy and pain,
Disease and rest alternate reign!
Instructive emblem of mankind,
In whom those opposites are join'd:
Oh! if within thy little space
So many different scenes have place,
Lessons as useful shalt thou teach,
As sages dictate, churchmen preach:
And man, convinced by thee alone,
This great important truth shall own,
That thin partitions do divide
The bounds where good and ill reside;
That nought is perfect here below,
But blisfs still borders upon woe.

On Dr. FRANKLIN'S *making a present of his* B *to* Sir EDWARD NEWENHAM: *transmitted a correspondent in Ireland.*

CLOSE knit, two honest hearts entwin
One soul, one spirit, and one mind,
Congenial tie! with joy we see
Franklin and Newenham agree.
Franklin to Newenham conveys
His bust; a gift which far outweighs
In his pure breast a viceroy's smile,
The meed of vice for prosp'rous guile;
His meed whose tongue can best deceive,
In guise a friend, in heart a knave:
What numerous counterfeits betray
For present or expected pay!
The sage on him his bust bestows,
Whose bosom for his country glows;
Who spurns, sincere, with faith long try'd,
At English tyranny and pride.
'Tis come! oh may the awful form
Each steady Irish legion warm,
Once more to save the doubtful nation
From purpos'd British usurpation.
Be firm; unite; your rights reclaim,
Relieve the tortur'd press, ere shame,
Ruin and servitude invade
A kingdom by corruption sway'd.
Resist, ere juries be demolished,
And legal inquest be abolished:
Revenue-judges will decide
On life, all other law deny'd.
Death wounding state! I rave; oh when
Will Irish natives act like men;
Increasing tyranny withstand,
The guardians of their native land;
From wond'ring nations win applause,
A Franklin each, in Ireland's cause?

INTE

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

UTRETCHT, MAY 15.

ON the 9th inst. near Jutphaas, an engagement took place between a body of troops, led by the two famous magistrates of Amersford, Messrs. de Perponche and de Athlone; and the armed burgesses of Utrecht, under Mr. d'Averhoult, in which the latter were successful.

London, May 25. After the adjustment of some preliminaries by Mr. Pitt, it is said that a cordial reconciliation has taken place between the Prince of Wales and his royal father.

On the 21st inst. the house of commons delivered their impeachment against Warren Hastings at the bar of the house of Lords. The prisoner was discharged on finding bail in the sum of 40,000l.

Lisbon. This court has formed a regulation to transport all malefactors to the Portuguese settlements on the East Indies, where they are to recruit the regiments and remain for life. In consequence of this determination, 318 felons have been released from the prisons and are embarked.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA.

June 30. In the interesting cause respecting the seizure of the ship Anna, belonging to Messrs. Clifford and Wells, a verdict was given this day in the Common Pleas for the county of Philadelphia, in favour of the informants.

July 7. The supreme executive council having directed the attorney-general to proceed against the persons assembled at Easton, for their seditious conduct in resolving, among other things, to refuse the payment of taxes unless a certain act of legislature was repealed, warrants issued against Doctor Ledlie, Garret Brodhead, Doctor Smith, and several other persons, were apprehended and bound over to answer for their misconduct at the next assizes.

Yesterday it was given in charge by the judges of the supreme court to the jury impannelled to try the question, that upon accounts between American and British traders which only carried interest by the custom of merchants in time of peace, the circumstances of the war were sufficient to destroy the custom; and that upon bonds and obligations bearing interest from the nature of the contract, the interest should cease from the invasion of the British, and be revived at the date of signing the preliminary articles of peace.

July 18. The anniversary of the glorious independency of America has been celebrated in every district of the United States with the fullest demonstrations of joy and gratitude.

July 21. By letters from Dominica we we are informed that Roseau, Kingston, and three other ports in Jamaica and New Providence, in the Bahama islands, are made free ports to every nation but the United States of America. And likewise that American lumber and provisions will not be admitted into the English islands from foreign ports, although they are carried in British bottoms.

A sudden panic took place this day respecting the paper money of the State, for which no rational cause can be assigned. We are happy to add that the good sense of the people has restored that medium to its usual circulation.

Congress has directed that all the pensioners on the fœderal list shall deposit a certificate that no balance is due from them to the United States before they receive their respective pensions.

On the 13th inst. Congress passed an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States, north-west of the Ohio.

July 25. It is said the fœderal convention will continue their deliberations about a month longer; and that there will then be presented to the public a scheme of continental government adapted to the circumstances and habits of the people, without regard to the fine-spun systems of elementary writers.

A bill for promoting and encouraging a trade to America was passed in the Irish parliament on the 7th of May last. The particular clauses have not yet been published,

On the 20th of May the King of Great Britain put an end to the parliament with a speech, in which he expresses his thanks for their attachment to his family and government, his happiness in the friendship of the powers of Europe, but laments the dissentions

diſſentions in Holland. To the Commons he makes particular acknowledgement for the ſupplies, and the annual ſum appropriated to the reduction of the national debt, which they had furniſhed without impoſing any new burdens upon the people. He obſerves likewiſe with pleaſure the ſteps taken to carry into effect the commercial treaty, and to collect and ſimplify the accounts of the various branches of the revenue: concluding with the cuſtomary wiſh, that all their proceedings might produce public proſperity. The parliament was then prorogued to the 31ſt of July.

July 28. On Wedneſday laſt whilſt a proſecution was carrying on in the City Court againſt againſt a man charged with larceny, he took an opportunity of ſlipping by the conſtable who guarded the bar, and had made his eſcape, juſt as the court was calling upon him to make his defence.

In the Houſe of Commons of England, on May the 18th a debate took place upon the WEST-FLORIDA memorial, when, (although Mr. Pitt allowed the deplorable ſituation of the petitioners) the claims to indemnification in conſequence of the ceſſion to Spain, were rejected by a conſiderable majority. The friends to the memorial compared the caſe to that of the American Loyaliſts, and deemed the inhabitants of Weſt-Florida infinitely more entitled to the attention of government than thoſe of Eaſt-Florida, who had already experienced the public bounty. But, on the other hand, it was ſtated that Weſt-Florida having fallen in the time of war, had no right to indemnification; but that Eaſt-Florida being ceded as the price of peace, ample retribution was due to thoſe perſons whoſe property was affected by the national arrangements. Upon any other ground, a moſt fruitful precedent would be eſtabliſhed, by which every individual who ſuffered in the events of war might aſſert a right to indemnification.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS. *At Newbury-Port*, Mr. William Smith to Miſs Hannah Carter.—*At Andover*, Mr. James Bridges to Mrs. Elizabeth Dabney.—*At Plymouth*, Dr. Francis Le Baron Goodwin to Miſs James Robbins.

CONNECTICUT. *At Hartford* Rev. Nathan Strong to Miſs. Nancy M'Curdy.

RHODE-ISLAND. *At Newport*, Captain Charles Handy to Miſs Abigail Wilkinſon.

NEW-YORK. Mr. Stephen Cuyler to Miſs Charlotte Guilliland.

VIRGINIA. *Norfolk*, Dr. James Ramſay to Mrs. Margaret Rouſh; Mr. Kincaid to Miſs. Betſey Carey.

At Richmond, Mr. Adam Craig to Miſs Polly Mallory.

NORTH-CAROLINA. *At Newbern*, Mr. James Carney to Miſs Jane Blanchard.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, *At Cambridge*, Mr. James Maſon to Miſs Conway.

Deaths.

MASSACHUSETTS. *At Stratfield*, Mr. Nathan Leely.—*At Shirley*, James Sullivan, jun.—*At Boſton*, Mrs. Anna Hall; Maſter Nathaniel Noyes; Timothy Auſtin; Mr. Thomas Hopkins; Mr. Daniel Sigourney; Mrs. Margaret Morton; Mrs. Mary Maverick; Mrs. Wait M'Knight; Mr. James Wells; Francis Whipple, eſq.

CONNECTICUT. *At Say-Brooke.* William Lynde, eſq.—*At New-London*, Mr. Amos Thomas.—*At Litchfield*, Mr. Samuel Pettibone.

RHODE-ISLAND. *At Barrington*, Capt. Vial Allen,—*At Smithfield*, Mr. Abraham Winſor; Mrs. Patience Arnold.—*At Newport*, Mrs. Martha Robinſon; Mr. Nathan Childs; Mr. Philip Traſton.

NEW-JERSEY. *At Elizabeth-town*, Col. Thunnis Dey.

PENNSYLVANIA. *At Philadelphia*, died at Cape-May, Mr. John Hood late of this city.—The poor old woman vulgarly called *a witch* died in conſequence of the ill treatment ſhe lately ſuffered from a barbarous and ignorant mob; Mr. Joſeph Pemberton; Mr. James White.

VIRGINIA. *At Stafford*, Mr. Gerard Banks. *At Richmond*, Mr. William Eaton; Mrs. Formicola.—*At Alexandria*, Mr. Michael Nichols.

NORTH-CAROLINA. *At Wilmington*, Capt. James Gardner.—*At Newbern*, Mr. John Green.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. *At Charleſton.* Mr. Benjamin Garnold; Mrs. Rutledge; Mr. James Sullivan.—*At Winnſborough*, James Mitchell, eſq.—*At James Iſland*, Mr. John Hearne.

METEOROLO

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles, N, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	o	de REAUMUR degrés moyens D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	o	BAROMET mean height in. pts.	$\frac{1}{10}$		
1	65	7		15			30			
2	74	7		19			29	11		
3	77			20			29	11	8	
4	82	8		22	5		29	11	8	
5	79	8		21	2		29	11	8	
6	73	8		18	6		29	11		
7	77			20			29	11		
8	80			21	4		29	10		
9	79			20	8		29	9	1	
10	76	7		19	8		29	8	2	
11	73	8		18	5		29	11	1	
12	79	2		21			29	9	8	
13	78	4		20	6		29	11	7	
14	82			22	3		29	11	7	
15	82	8		22	5		29	9	5	nder.
16	74	3		18	7		30	1		
17	63			13	9		30		9	
18	74	8		18	8		29	10		
19	68			16	1		29	10		
20	67	8		15	8		29	6	4	
21	79	2		21			29	5	4	
22	74			18	6		29	8		
23	74	8		18	8		29	10		
24	75			19	2		29	11		
25	81	3		22			29	9	8	
26	73	1		18	3		29	11	2	
27	60			12	5		30	1		
28	65	6		14	7		30			
29	80	3		21	5		29	10		rain.
30	72	8		18	2		29	11	5	
31	64	3		14	5		30	1	5	
RESULT.	19th greatest D. of cold. 50.			le 19 D. du plus gr. froid. 8			the 31 greate elevation. 30	1	5	
	3d greatest D. of heat. 95.			le 3d plus G.D. de chaud. 28			the 21st least elevation. 29	5	4	y.
	Variation 45.			Variation. 20			Variation.	8	1	
	Temperature 74.	5		Temperature 18	9		mean elevatior 29	10	6	

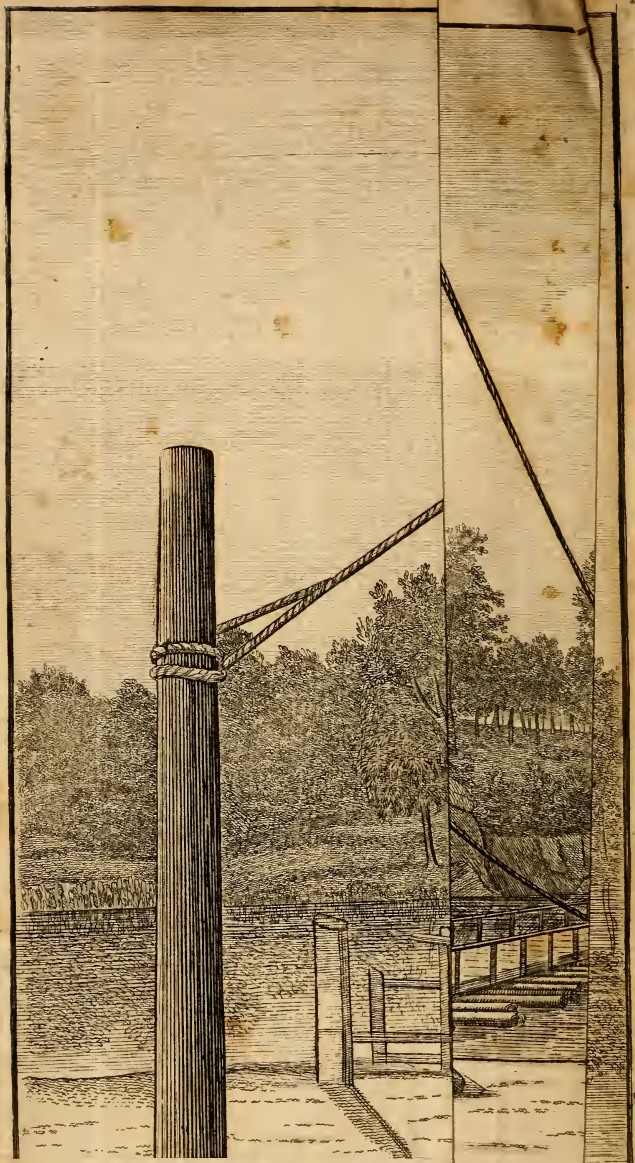
M.DCC.LXXXVII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles, NNW. of PHILADELPHIA, 40° 9′ N. Month of AUGUST, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	1/10	°	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR degrés moyens D.	1/10	°	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	1/10	PREVAILING WIND	DAYS of aurborealr.	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest.	WATER of RAIN and SNOW. in.	pts.	1/10	WEATHER.
1	65	7		15			30			still		1					1	4	Rain.
2	74	7		19			29	11		idem.									Fair, cloudy.
3	77			20			29	11	8	idem.									Very fair and warm.
4	82	8		22	5		29	11	8	changeable									Idem.
5	79	8		21	2		29	11	8	still									Idem.
6	73	8		18	6		29	11		E		1					1	1	Rain, then fair.
7	77			20			29	11		still									Overcast, fair.
8	80			21	4		29	10		S S E									Fog, fair, warm.
9	79			20	8		29	9	1	E		1	1			1	3		Overcast, rain, thunder.
10	76	7		19	8		29	8	2	W		1						3	Cloudy, rainy.
11	73	8		18	5		29	11	1	still									Fair.
12	79	2		21			29	9	8	idem.									Idem.
13	78	4		20	6		29	11	7	idem.									Idem.
14	82			22	3		29	11	7	changeable									Idem.
15	82	8		22	5		29	9	5	idem.		1	1		1		2	11	Idem, windy, storm, thunder.
16	74	3		18	7		30	1		WNW									Fair.
17	63			13	9		30		9	changeable		1						3	Dew, overcast, rain.
18	74	8		18	8		29	10		WNW									Cloudy, high wind, fair.
19	68			16	1		29	10		idem.									Fair.
20	67	8		15	8		29	6	4	E N E		1				2		14	Rain.
21	79	2		21			29	5	4	WNW		1	1				9	8	Fair, rain, thunder.
22	74			18	6		29	8		idem.									Fair.
23	74	8		18	8		29	10		idem.									Idem.
24	75			19	2		29	11		W									Idem.
25	81	3		22			29	9	8	idem.									Very fair and warm.
26	73	1		18	3		29	11	2	changeable									Cloudy, windy.
27	60			12	5		30	1		still		1					2		Overcast, rain.
28	65	6		14	7		30			idem.		1					1	9	Idem.
29	80	3		21	5		29	10		W		1	1				3	14	Very fair, thunder, and rain.
30	72	8		18	2		29	11	5	N W									Overcast.
31	64	3		14	5		30	1	5	W									Fair, cloudy.
RESULT.	19th greatest D. of cold. 50.			le 19 D. du plus gr. froid. 8			the 31 greatest elevation. 30	1	5	W and still.		11	4		1	5	2	3	Very fair and cloudy.
	3d greatest D. of heat. 95.			le 3d plus G. D. de chaud. 28			the 21st least elevation. 29	5	4										
	Variation 45.			Variation. 20			Variation. 8	1											
	Temperature 74.	5		Temperature 18	9		mean elevation. 29	10	6										

M.DCC.LXXXVII.



≈	74	5	18	9	29	10 6

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1787.

EMBELLISHED WITH

A View of GRAY'S FERRY on the Schuylkill.

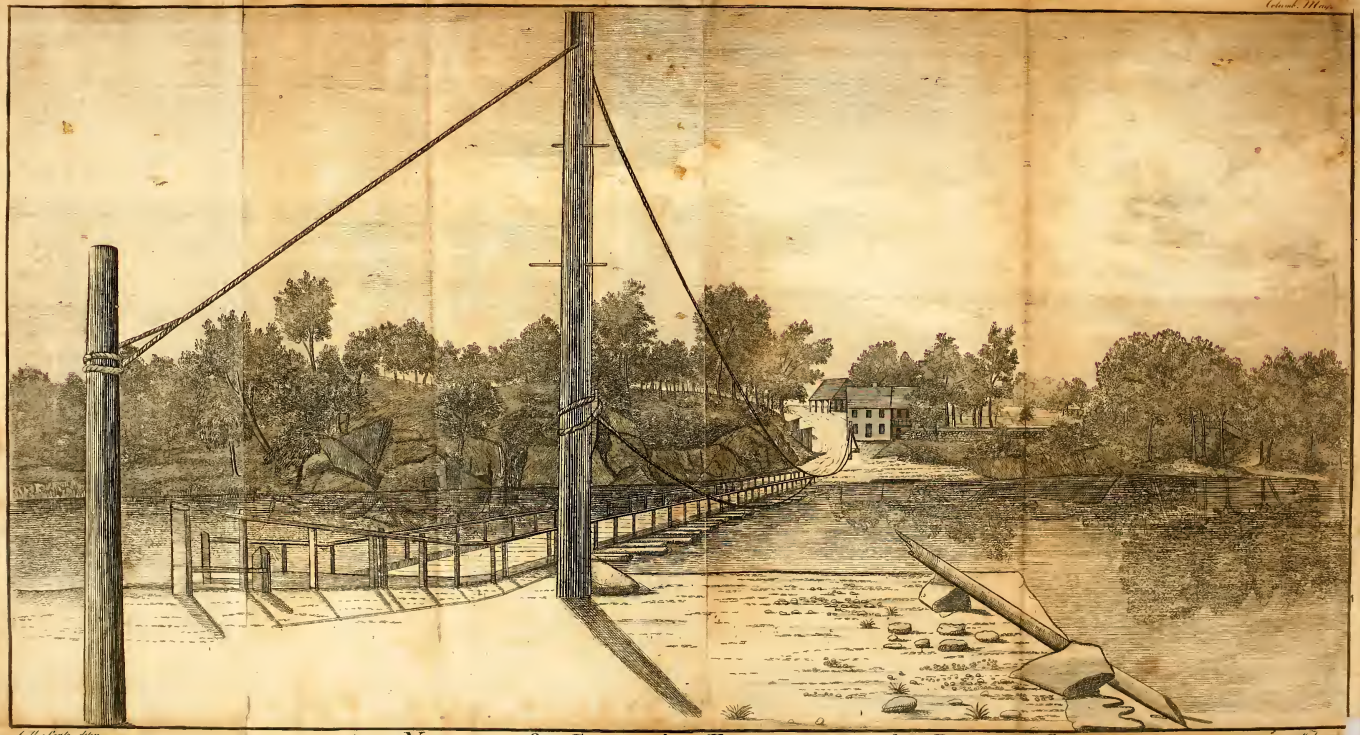
CONTAINING:

To which is prefixed a METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Month of JULY, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed for SIDDON, SPOTSWOOD, CIST, and TRENCHARD.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.



C.W. Peale delin. — Colonel Mann

AN EAST VIEW of GRAY'S FERRY, on the RIVER SCHUYLKILL.

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M.DCC.LXXXVII.

To the SUBSCRIBERS of THIS WORK.

The prefent Magazine clofing the year, it is thought proper by the proprietors, to inform the public, that the renewal of the fubfcriptions will not be folicited till the firft of January next; when, including the price of the intermediate numbers for September, October, November and December, the fum to be paid will be fixteen fhillings and eight-pence. With the Appendix in December, will be delivered an Index and Frontifpiece, to complete the firft volume of the Columbian Magazine.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are forry that the ingenious Oration delivered by Mr. Adams arrived too late for the prefent number, but we fhall with pleafure infert it in the next.

The Correfpondent who favoured us with the Effay on Flattery will oblige us by continuing his communications.

The verfes figned with the letter G. are a proof of the author's humanity, but not of his genius.

Thoughts on a Fœderal Government—A fentimental review of men and manners in Pennfylvania—The Querift, and the Tyrannic Daughter will be duly attended to.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1787.

THE FORESTERS.

An AMERICAN TALE, *being a Sequel to the History of* JOHN BULL, *the Clothier.*

[*Continued from Page* 517.]

AFTER Ploughshare's departure, John Codline with his family kept on their fishing and planting, and sometimes went a hunting, so that they made out to get a tolerable subsistence. John's family grew, and he settled his sons as fast as they became of age, to live by themselves; and when any of his old acquaintance came to see him, he bade them welcome, and was their very good friend, *as long as they continued to be of his mind* and no longer; for he was a very pragmatical sort of a fellow, and loved to have his own way in every thing. This was the cause of a quarrel between him and *Roger Carrier (a)*, for it happened that Roger had taken a fancy to dip his head into *(b)* water, as the most effectual way of washing his face, and thought it could not be made so clean in any other way. John, who used the common way of taking water in his hand, to wash his face, was displeased with Roger's innovation, and remonstrated against it. The remonstrance had no other effect, than to fix Roger's opinion more firmly, and as a farther improvement on his new plan, he pretended that no person ought to have his face washed till he was capable of doing it himself, without any assistance from his parents. John was out of patience with this addition, and plumply told him, that if he did not reform his principles and practice, he would fine him, or flog him, or kick him out of doors. These threats put Roger on inventing other odd and whimsical opinions. He took offence at the letter X, and would have had it expunged from the alphabet. *(c)* He would not do his duty at a military muster, because there was an X in the colours. After a while he began to scruple the lawfulness of bearing arms,

(a) Rhode-Island. *(b)* Anabaptists. *(c)* Roger William's zeal against the sign of the cross.

arms, and killing wild beasts. But, poor fellow! the worst of all was, that being seized with a shaking palsy *(d)*, which affected every limb and joint of him; his speech was so altered that he was unable to pronounce certain letters and syllables as he had been used to do. These oddities and defects rendered him more and more disagreeable to his old friend, who, however, kept his temper as well as he could, till one day, as John was saying a long grace over his meat, Roger kept his hat on the whole time. As soon as the ceremony was over, John took up a case knife from the table, and gave Roger a blow on the ear with the broad side of it, then with a rising stroke turned off his hat. Roger said nothing, but taking up his hat put it on again; at which John broke out into such a passionate speech as this "You impudent scoundrel! is it come to this! Have I not borne with your whims and fidgets these many years, and yet they grow upon you? Have I not talked with you time after time, and proved to you as plain as the nose in your face that your notions are wrong? Have I not ordered you to leave them off, and warned you of the consequence, and yet you have gone on from bad to worse. You began with dipping your head into water, and would have all the family do the same, pretending there was no other way of washing the face. You would have had the children go dirty all their days, under pretence that they were not able to wash their own faces, and so they must have looked like the pigs till they were grown up. Then you would talk your own balderdash linguo, *thee and thou, and nan—forsooth*—and now you must keep your hat on when I am at my devotions, and I suppose would be glad to have the whole family do the same! There is no bearing with you any longer—so now—hear me, I give you fair warning, if you don't mend your manners, and retract your errors, and promise reformation, I'll kick you out of the house. I'll have no such refractory fellows here, I came into this forest for *reformation*, and reformation I *will* have."

"Friend John (said Roger) dost not thou remember when thou and I lived together in friend Bull's family, how hard thou didst think it to be compelled to look on thy book all the time that the hooded chaplain was reading the prayers, and how many knocks and thumps thou and I had for offering to use our liberty which we thought we had a right to? didst thou not come hitherunto for the sake of enjoying thy liberty, and did not I come to enjoy mine? wherefore then dost thou assume to deprive me of the right which thou claimest for thyself?"

"Don't tell me (answered John) of right and of liberty—you have as much liberty as any man ought to have. You have liberty to do right, and no man ought to have liberty to do wrong."

"Who is to be judge (replied Roger) what is right or what is wrong? ought not I to judge for myself? or thinkest thou it is thy place to judge for me?"

"Who is to be judge (said John) why *the book* is to be judge—and I have proved by the book over and over again that you are wrong, and therefore you are wrong, and you have no liberty to do any thing but what is right."

"But friend John (said Roger) who is to judge whether thou hast proved

(d) Quakers.

proved my opinions or conduct to be wrong? thou or I?

"Come, come (said John) not so close neither—none of your idle distinctions, I *say* you are in the wrong, I have *proved* it, and *you know* it, you have sinned against *your own conscience*, and therefore you deserve to be cut off as an incorrigible heretic."

"How dost thou know (said Roger,) that I have sinned against my own conscience? Canst thou search the heart.?"

At this John was so enraged that he gave him a smart kick on the posteriors, and bade him be gone out of his house, and off his lands, and called after him to tell him, that if ever he should catch him there again he would knock his brains out. Roger having experienced that the logic of the foot, applied to the breech is the most powerful of arguments, walked off; but had so much of human nature left in him, as to turn up the folds of his coat, and expose the insulted part to view, which action, however expressive, has always been deemed no swearing, nor breach of the peace.—Thus they parted, and Roger having travelled as far as he supposed to be out of the limits of John's lease, laid himself down by the side of a clear rivulet, which flowed down a hill; here he composed himself to sleep, and on his awaking found several bears about him, but none offered him any insult. Upon which he said, and minuted it down in his pocket book, "Surely the beasts of the wilderness are in friendship with me, and this is designed by *Providence* (*e*) as my resting place; here, therefore, will I pitch my tabernacle, and here shall I dwell more in peace, though surrounded by bears and wolves, than when in the midst of those whom I counted my brethren."

On this spot he built an hut, and having taken possession, made a visit to his old master Bull, who gave him a lease of the place, with an island or two in an adjoining cove of the great lake, and recommended to him a wife by whom he had a few children, but his plantation was chiefly increased by the flocking of strangers to him; for he was a very hospitable man, and made it a rule in his family not to refuse any who should come, whether lame or blind, short or tall, whether they had two eyes or one, whether they squinted or stammered, or limped, or had any other natural defect or impediment; it was another rule that every one should bear with the infirmities of his neighbours, and help one another as they were able. I remember once as I was passing through Roger's plantation I saw one man carrying another on his shoulders, which, at first, I thought a very odd sight; upon coming up to them, I perceived that the lower one was blind, and the upper one was lame, so as they had but one pair of eyes, and one pair of legs between them; the lame man availed himself of the blind man's legs, and he of the other's eyes, and both went along very well together. I remember also, that as I passed along, the fences were in some places made of very crooked, knotty rails; but the crooks and knots were made to say into each other so cleverly, that the fences were as tight as if they

(*e*) The town of Providence was built by emigrants from Massachusetts, of whom Roger Williams was head.

had

had been made of stuff sawed ever so even; a circumstance which convinced me that very crooked things might be put together, to advantage, if proper pains were taken about it. This, however, was some time ago.—I have since heard that the old crooks and knots have got out of order, and that they have not the art of making new ones say into one another so well as formerly. Whenever this happens it affords a kind of burlesque on the art of fence-making, but alas! how can it be otherwise when none but the lame and the blind are employed in the work?

When John Codline had settled the controversy with Roger by kicking him out of doors, he began to look about him to see what his neighbours were doing. Having found a young fellow on his north-eastern limits, who had come thither without his knowledge or permission; he took it into his head to survey the extent of his grounds. The words of his lease were rather ambiguous, and by virtue thereof he thought it convenient to extend his claims over the lands on which *Robert Lumber* (for that was the name of the young fellow) had settled. *(f)* It seems that Bob had been sent by some of John Bull's family to erect a fishing stage on the borders of the Lake, and the lawyer who had the care of the forest not being acquainted so much as he ought to have been with the situation of the lands, or having no knowledge of the art of surveying, had made out a lease which lapped over Codline's; so that each of them had a claim upon it. In some circumstances this might have been deemed unfortunate, but as it happened it proved lucky for poor Bob—his employers had left him in the lurch, and he would have starved to death if John had not taken him under his wing and sent him provisions to keep him alive. He also lent him a hand to clear up the bushes, and furnished him with materials to build a saw-mill. This set Bob on his own legs, and he proved a sturdy faithful fellow. He was of great service to John in killing bears and wolves that infested his plantation, and when he himself was in danger, John lent him powder, shot, and flints, and sent hands to help him, and in so doing he served himself as well as his neighbour, which was no breach of morality. Thus they lived pretty peaceably together, till after a while Bob's old owners found the land was grown good for something, and then (without paying John for his assistance in making it so) appealed to Mr. Bull, and got his away, and took a large slice of John's land into the bargain. *(g)* This was a matter which stuck in John's throat a great while, and if I am rightly informed he has hardly swallowed it yet. He did not think himself fairly dealt by though he had all Peregrine Pickle's land put into a new lease which Bull gave him. To be short, John Codline and John Bull never heartily loved one another; they were in their temper and disposition too much alike; each was eternally jealous of the other: Business was,

(f) New-Hampshire was granted to John Mason, and the claim descended to Robert Mason. *(g)* The settling the line between Massachusetts and New-Hampshire.

indeed,

indeed, carried on pretty well between them for many years, and had Mr Bull hearkened to the advice of his beſt friends, I ſuppoſe there would never have been any open quarrel between them.

[*To be continued.*]

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

DURING the laſt winter, I ſupped at an old gentleman's in this city; and as ſoon as ſupper was over, and the bottle and glaſſes were placed on the table, I obſerved my hoſts countenance to clear up of a ſudden, and diſplay a great deal of unuſual pleaſure. While I was conſidering what ſhould be the cauſe, he with much gaiety clapped me on the ſhoulder, and in the following very friendly manner broke ſilence: —"Dear Sir, ſays he, there's a fire!—did you ever ſee a finer in all your life?"—never indeed, anſwered I: 'tis as charming hickory as ever I ſaw.—"Hickory, Sir!" replied he angrily; "yes, the hickory is well enough; but I am ſure, Sir, were the hickory never ſo good, if it were not well put together, you could never ſee ſuch a fire!

Upon my finding out how much the gentleman valued himſelf for making a fire cleverly, I was reſolved not to incur his diſpleaſure for want of giving him all due praiſe for ſo excellent and illuſtrious a qualification: for I wiſely conſidered, a neglect of this nature might have loſt me many a good meal's meat before the year went about. And I do therefore now, from my own experience inform the world of this moſt uſeful and important piece of knowledge, videlicet: That every perſon who would be well received in another man's houſe, muſt firſt be fully appriſed of whatſoever the gentleman of the manſion ſeemed moſt to eſteem himſelf upon, or is more than ordinarily captivated with.

Upon this conſideration, for the improvement of my carcaſe, I very prudently launched into a profound admiration at the worthy gentleman's ingenious manner of compoſing a fire. From thence I took an occaſion to expatiate on art in general, ſhewing, that Nature without her is a mere fool, a very idiot. And hence I accounted why all of that denomination are called *Naturals*. By this method I ſoon reinſtated myſelf in the gentleman's good opinion; and went home with an unlimited invitation to dinner as often as I think proper.

As ſoon as I had retired to my own lodgings, where, in that cold ſeaſon of the year, I always find a good fire when I come home at night, it was almoſt impoſſible for me to avoid calling to mind the entertainment I had met with abroad. This naturally led me into an animadverſion on the different and oppoſite affections by which we find the greateſt part of the world to be guided. Some men's appetites are directed by ambition; an unbridled

luſt

lust after power and dominion: men, who, to attain their ends, would not even be ashamed to avow the most iniquitous scheme, not excepting that of joining the arch-rebel Shays. Some pride themselves in accumulating riches, which among poor people goes under the name of avarice. Some look big with the pleasing reflection of being inmates in great families, though at the expence of their honor and independency; whilst others triumph in the glorious imagination of being able to excel the rest of their neighbours in making a hickory fire.

There is scarce a man living but has some particular foible, some distinguishing inclination, differing from all the world besides; and by which any of us may as well be known, as by the different shapes of our bodies, or the varying features of our faces. The moral of all I have been saying, is, that as every man alive has a desire of being known to excel in some one thing or other, the only method of becoming justly amiable, is to direct our views to matters of intrinsic and durable value, and such as are truly worthy of honest men and christians.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. Q.

The Prisoner; a Sentimental Morsel founded on a Fact; still existing in the Gaol of Philadelphia.

"—YES, Sir, I have tried that expedient likewise: but alas! friendship is a summer plant, that flourishes only in the warmth of profession, and charity has dwindled into mere ostentation, that calls for a conspicuous record of every act. It is well, however—very well—for before I leave the world, it will be some consolation to have known how little it is worth. I was told this morning, that the only support which has been administered to my necessities was withdrawn, and that this was the last day that I could hope for food, even from the compassion of the gaoler. Behold that wretch: it is said that he is sent hither, after a life spent in villainy, for the crime of murder—but you see the benevolent laws of the country have provided him wherewithal to satisfy the calls of nature—nay, to make him comfortable in his chains. Would you believe it? I saw an honest man whom he had once plundered—a prisoner for debt—ask him for a morsel of his allowance, and he refused it with a curse! It is strange—for why should the state nourish and protect the violators of its institutions (who are in that respect debtors to the public) and yet give up the necessitous violator of a private contract—without stipulating some price at which his enraged creditor may gratify his revenge!——I am sick at heart, Sir——my poor Amelia, and her infants hasten this way—they will seek to comfort me—but they encrease my anguish and despair."

Think well, ye creditors! the abuse of power is base: though tolerated *here*, how will it be *hereafter*?

Consideration!

Confiderations on Religion in general, but more particularly on the Chriftian. By A. Z.

[*Continued from page* 521.]

HAVING thus far treated of religion in general, I now proceed to the confideration of the revealed will of God, particularly by Chrift; but fhall firft make fome remarks on a book, wrote profeffedly againft this laft; entitled, "Chriftianity as old as the creation."

"The end of Chrift's coming feems not to teach men new duties, but to repent of the breach of known duties." Page 41.

Though our Saviour did not make his appearance on earth to inftruct men in new practical duties, he certainly enforced not only the obfervance of thofe known, and this by example, as well as precept; but likewife enlarged the ideas already adopted of fome of them, particularly that heavenly one, charity, of which both Jews and Gentiles appear to have had very contracted notions: befides which he informed the world of fundry articles of faith, not before known, a few imperfectly by Jews and Gentiles excepted, particularly thefe capital ones, a corporal refurrection to an eternal life of rewards and punifhments, which muft greatly influence mens conduct in this life and to crown all; he offered the propitiary facrifice, for the falvation of Adam, and fuch of his pofterity as do not willfully reject the benefit. "Is it not abfurd to fay that 'till then (the coming of Chrift) none had fufficient means given them to anfwer the end for which they were created? p. 42.

This queftion is ridiculous, as Chriftians do not deny that the law given to Adam, and his pofterity, was fufficient to anfwer the end for which they were created; neither can we fuppofe, without derogating from God's juftice, that he requires more from his creatures than they are directed to practife, and capable of performing; but it does not thence follow, that he may not at different times give them new laws; yet certainly this was not the cafe in refpect to the Chriftian difpenfation; for Chrift has not abrogated the laws of nature in any point, but enforced it by new fanctions.

"Let me afk why you believe the gofpel a law of abfolute perfection, incapable of any diminution or alteration?

"Becaufe it is the law of God's giving." p. 49.

A man who undertakes to anfwer himfelf, has great advantage, as he may put into his antagonift's mouth the weakeft and moft futile arguments. This, I apprehend, our author has made good ufe of, as the above anfwer appears to me of that ftamp, and I conceive the following more fatisfactory.

Becaufe its doctrines tend moft of any ever preached to man's celeftial and terreftrial happinefs, containing a moft excellent fyftem of morality, and becaufe it was preached by God himfelf, who took on him our nature for the purpofe. As to the fecond part of the queftion, I cannot limit infinite wifdom, by fuppofing the Chriftian difpenfation might not be enlarged, but prefume it will not fuffer any alteration, becaufe this would require a fecond coming of Chrift, as it would be indecent to fuppofe a created being would be fent to abrogate or extend a law promulgated by the fon of God.

"Any

"Any inftituted religion whatever—if it varies from the religion of nature and reafon in any one particular, nay, in the minuteft circumftance, that alone is an argument which makes all things elfe that can be faid for its fupport totally ineffectual." p. 51.

This I believe ftrictly true as to any thing that contradicts or diminifhes the law of nature; but does not hold good as to any addition God has made or may think proper to make thereto by revelation, particularly in articles of faith. As to human reafon, though it may affift, it is too fallible to be admitted as a competent judge, folely to determine the propriety or impropriety of any religious tenet.

"A law (that of nature) which does not depend on the uncertain meaning of words and phrafes in dead languages, much lefs in tropes, metaphors, allegories, parables, or in the fkill and honeftly of weak and defigning tranfcribers (not to mention tranflators) for many ages together." p. 54.

All knowledge, human as well as divine, depends on words, which partake of human imperfection, their proper fignification being often dubious, this misfortune is not peculiar to the bible, but common to all books; yet the true import is generally made out by the context, nor is the law of nature, when committed to writing, or fpeech, free from this cafualty, as there is occafion to reduce it to one or both, as though it is impreffed on the human heart, it is often fo, but faintly and generally obftructed by paffions, fo that information and advice is frequently requifite, when this law is to be applied to in particular cafes. All men have a general idea of juftice, but are often mifguided by felf-intereft, in cafes where they are particularly concerned.

All books handed to us from ancient times have fuffered by the carelefsnefs of tranfcribers, but I believe none lefs than thofe which compofe our bible, though the copies thereof muft have been more numerous, not being required only for the ufe of ftudious perfons, but were of general import to Jews and Chriftians; we are certain that the former paid the higheft attention to the copies of their facred books, nor are we to fuppofe the latter were negligent therein before printing rendered manufcripts unneceffary; but all thefe copies were written and corrected by men from whom perfection was not expected; much greater are, I apprehend, the defects owing to tranflators: the books of the old teftament are written in a language dead, even to the Jews for ages before Chriftianity, the knowledge thereof appearing to have been nearly loft during the Babylonifh captivity, and that collection contains all the known works written in that language.

The cafe of the new teftament is very different; its language, compared to the Hebrew, is in a manner modern, it was perfectly underftood by a large part of the world, when that book was written; numberlefs other Greek books then exifted, and many ftill do in the fame language; the epiftles of the apoftles and writings of the primitive fathers are comments on the law contained in the gofpels; from thefe advantages it may be fuppofed that there can be few doubts as to the meaning of particular paffages when compared with the uncertainties in refpect to the old; yet notwithftanding any defects therein, there is nothing doubtful or obfcure in what is neceffary for the falvation of

of man, a ſtrong proof of the interpoſition of Providence. As to tropes, metaphors, &c. they always have been, and ſtill continue common in the oriental ſtyle, were well underſtood when made uſe of, and few are unintelligible even to us. On a future occaſion I ſhall have an opportunity to make further remarks on the authenticity of the Bible.

[*To be continued.*]

Extract from Mr. Jefferſon's *Notes on Virginia.*

"THE courſes of the (following) great rivers of Virginia, ſays he, are at right angles with the long chain of mountains, known in the European maps by the name of the Apalachian Mountains. James and Patowmac penetrate through all the ridges of mountains eaſtward of the Alleghaney. That is, broken by no water-courſe, it is in fact the ſpine of the country between the Atlantic on one ſide, and the Miſſiſippi and St. Laurence on the other. The paſſages of the Patowmac through the Blue Ridge is perhaps one of the moſt ſtupendous ſcenes in nature. You ſtand on a very high point of land. On your right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountains an hundred miles to ſeek a vent. On your left approaches the Patowmac, in queſt of a paſſage alſo. In the moment of their junction they ruſh together againſt the mountain, rend it aſunder, and paſs off to the ſea. The firſt glance of this ſcene hurries our ſenſes into the opinion that this earth had been created in time, that the mountains were formed firſt, that the rivers began to flow afterwards, that in this place particularly they have been dammed up by the Blue Ridge of mountains, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; that continuing to riſe, they have at length broken over at this ſpot, and have torn the mountain down from its ſummit to its baſe. The piles of rock on each hand, but particularly on the Shenandoah, the evident marks of their diſruptive evulſion from their beds, by the moſt powerful agents of nature, corroborate the impreſſion. But the diſtant finiſhing which nature has given to the picture, is of a very different character. It is a true contraſt to the fore ground. It is as placid and delightful as that is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven aſunder, ſhe preſents to your eye, through the cleft, a ſmall catch of ſmooth blue horizon, at an infinite diſtance in the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from the riot and tumult roaring around, to paſs through the breach, and partake of the calm below. Here the eye ultimately compoſes itſelf; and that way too the road happens actually to lead. You croſs the Patowmac above the junction, paſs along its ſide through the baſe of the mountain for three miles, its terrible precipices hanging in fragments over you, and within about twenty miles reach Frederic Town, and the fine country round it. This ſcene is worth a voyage acroſs the Atlantic. Yet here, as in the neighbourhood of the natural bridge, are people who have paſſed their lives within half a dozen miles, and have never been to ſurvey theſe monuments of a war between rivers and mountains, which muſt have

have ſhaken the earth itſelf to its centre."

Mr. Charles Thompſon, ſecretary to Congreſs, in an appendix to Mr. Jefferſon's work, adds the following remarks on the ſame ſubject. The reader will pardon, I am confident, the length of theſe extracts from a work ſo highly intereſting, and which is not yet given to the public.

"The reflections, (ſays Mr. Thompſon) I was led into on viewing this paſſage of the Patowmac through the Blue Ridge were, that this country muſt have ſuffered ſome violent convulſion, and that the face of it muſt have changed from what it was probably ſome centuries ago: that the broken and ragged faces of the mountain on each ſide the river, the tremendous rocks which are left with one end fixed in the precipes, and the others jutting out, and ſeemingly ready to fall for want of ſupport; the bed of the river for ſeveral miles below obſtructed and filled with the looſe ſtones carried from this mound; in ſhort, every thing on which you caſt your eye, evidently demonſtrated a diſrupture and breach in the mountain, and that, before this happened, what is now a fruitful vale, was formerly a great lake, or collection of water, which poſſibly might have here formed a mighty caſcade, or had its vent to the ocean by the Suſquehanna, where the Blue Ridge ſeems to terminate. Beſides this, there are other parts of this country which bear evident traces of a like convulſion. From the beſt accounts I have been able to obtain, the place where the Delaware now flows through the Kittatinny mountain, which is a continuation of what is called the North Ridge or mountain, was not its original courſe, but that it paſſed through to what now is called, "The Wind Gap," a place ſeveral miles to the weſtward, and above an hundred feet higher than the preſent bed of the river. This Wind Gap is about a mile broad, and the ſtones in it ſuch as ſeem to have been waſhed for ages by water running over them. Should this have been the caſe, there muſt have been a large lake behind that mountain, and by ſome uncommon ſwell of the waters, or by ſome convulſion of nature, the river muſt have opened its way through a different part of the mountain, and meeting there with leſs obſtruction, carried away with it the oppoſing mounds of earth, and deluged the country below with the immenſe collection of waters to which this paſſage gave vent. There are ſtill remaining, and daily diſcovered, innumerable inſtances of ſuch a deluge, on both ſides of the river, after it paſſed the hills above the falls of Trenton, and reached the champaign. On the New-Jerſey ſide, which is flatter than the Pennſylvania ſide, all the country below Creſſwick hills ſeems to have been overflowed to the diſtance of from ten to fifteen miles back from the river, and to have acquired a new ſoil by the earth and clay brought down and mixed with the native ſand. The ſpot on which Philadelphia ſtands evidently appears to be made ground. The different ſtrata through which the paſs in digging to water, the acorns, leaves, and ſometimes branches which are found above twenty feet below the ſurface, all ſeem to demonſtrate this *. I am informed that at York-Town, in Virginia,

* From an accurate topographical obſervation of the mountainous parts of England and other countries, on theſe principles, might we not be able to ſolve various phenom

the bank of York river, there are different ſtrata of ſhells and earth, one above another, which ſeem to point out that the country there has undergone ſeveral changes, that the ſea has for a ſucceſſion of ages occupied the place where dry land now appears, and that the ground has been ſuddenly raiſed at various periods. What a change would it make in the country below, ſhould the mountains at Niagara, by any accident, be cleft aſunder, and a paſſage ſuddenly opened to drain off the waters of lake Erie and the upper lakes! While ruminating on theſe ſubjects, I have often been hurried away by fancy, and led to imagine that what is now the Bay of Mexico, was once a champaign country, and that from the point or cape of Florida, there was a continued range of mountains through Cuba, Hiſpaniola, Porto Rico, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Barbadoes and Trinidad, till it reached the coaſt of America, and formed the ſhores which bounded the ocean and guarded the country behind: that by ſome convulſion or ſhock of nature the ſea had broken through theſe mounds, and deluged that vaſt plain till it reached the foot of the Andes; that being there heaped up by the trade winds, always blowing from one quarter, it had found its way back, as it continues to do, through the gulph between Florida and Cuba, carrying with it the loom and ſand it may have ſcooped from the country it had occupied, part of which it may have depoſited on the ſhores of North America, and with part formed the banks of Newfoundland.——But theſe are only the viſions of fancy."

On Friendſhip.

Neither has any thing he calls his own,
But of each other's joys, as grief partaking;
So very honeſtly, ſo well they love,
As they were only for each other born.

Otway.

THERE are few ſubjects more talked of, and leſs underſtood, than friendſhip: it is a glorious virtue therefore, to which there are many pretenders; and as in all other things to which there are many pretenders, ſo in this; not one among a thouſand is what he ſeems; cuſtom and faſhion have altered our very idea of friendſhip, and we content ourſelves with calling every man to whom we bow, *my friend*, while, at the ſame time, we can hardly reckon any friend, in the true and genuine ſenſe of the word.

To have a juſt ſenſe of the high character conferred on him who is ſtiled *a friend*, we might conſult the wiſe in all ages: *Solomon* ſays, *ointment and perfume rejoice the heart, ſo doth the ſweetneſs of a man's friend from the counſels of his ſoul*: whoever conſiders the eaſtern cuſtoms of incenſing and perfuming as the high-

nomena which preſent themſelves in the plains bordering upon rivers, that is to ſay within reach of ſuch a ſuppoſed overflow of waters; the quantity of large ſolid oak timber, for example, found in Walker Colliery, near Newcaſtle, on the banks of the river Tyne, at the prodigious depth of 120 fathoms?

eſt

eſt acts of reſpect and civility will eaſily comprehend the force and elegance of his deſcription. Thoſe who like plainer terms will perhaps be better ſatisfied with this maxim from the ſame author: *thine own friend and thy father's friend forſake not, neither go into thy brother's houſe in the day of calamity; for better is a friend that is near, than a brother that is far off;* agreeably to what he ſays in another place, *there is a friend ſticking cloſer than a brother.* An antient Greek poet aſſerts, that *the faireſt poſſeſſion is a true friend;* and another bids us *honor our friends*, that is, true friends, as we *honor the gods.* *Cicero* has written abundantly in praiſe of friendſhip, and on this, as on all other ſubjects, he has written perhaps better than any other man. Among the variety of his admirable ſayings, let us make choice of one; *ſince all ſublunary things are frail and fading, what can we do better than to ſeek out ſome honeſt man, whom we may love, and by whom we may be beloved? For, taking away this benevolence, this kind and familiar way of living with each other, what will then remain deſirable in life?* The moſt judicious lord *Bacon* has fully demonſtrated that the wiſdom of the antients is moſt conſpicuous in their *fables* and *hieroglyphics:* behold then how they painted friendſhip. *A young man bare headed in a plain garment*, on the edge of which was written *mors vita*, and acroſs whoſe forehead were theſe words, *Æſtas et Hyems*, ſtood pointing with his right hand to his open breaſt, wherein the heart was viſible, with this inſcription, *longe et prope.* The meaning of the repreſentation is this, his youth ſhewed the true friendſhip was ever in its full vigour; his bare head expreſſed a readineſs to ſerve; the plainneſs of his garment ſpoke his ſincerity; the inſcription, *life and death*, intimated his conſtancy, as the *winter and ſummer* on his forehead meant in all ſeaſons, whether proſperous or adverſe; the openneſs of his breaſt was to ſhew his cordial franknefs, and the words on his heart, *far and near*, ſignified his faithful perſeverance in all places.

It muſt be admitted in conſequence of theſe deſcriptions, that true friendſhip is no ordinary thing; not a pebble to be picked up every day, but a jewel to be ſought with care, and to be highly eſteemed when found: had it been otherwiſe we ſhould never have met with thoſe high encomiums in writings ſacred and profane; yet theſe are but comparatively few with what might have been collected to the ſame purpoſe; but few as they are, they ſufficiently reach my end, which was to ſhew the worth of friendſhip, not to diſplay uſeleſs learning on the ſubject. We muſt not, however, like the fool of *Horace*, run from one extreme to another, and, becauſe we ſee friends are rare as they are valuable, conclude that it is in vain to ſeek them. This would be wrong; having a juſt notion of friendſhip, we ought to prize it more; and knowing how difficult it is to find a friend, we ought in our ſearch to be careful. It is in this as in all other ſciences, *theory* goes before *practice;* as a man acquires taſte, and then collects pictures. But it may be expected that I ſhould lay the ſtone I have raiſed; and, as I have ſhewn that friends are not ſo common as they are thought, I ſhould give rules how true ones may be found; an arduous taſk without doubt! though I am perſuaded it is eaſier to give rules than to uſe them.

Firſt

Firſt, Then I ſay it is unreaſonable to ſeek to hope for many friends. As men we ought to treat our whole ſpecies with juſtice and clemency; as chriſtians, with kindneſs and brotherly love; as members of ſociety, with decorum; and, as they are of our particular acquaintance, with civility and reſpect: But *friends* we cannot make them, becauſe they are not fit ſo to be; with a friend we muſt ſhare our fortune; to a friend we muſt communicate our ſecrets, yet without breaking the rules of prudence. How few are they who can juſtly claim ſuch communications as theſe? or, in other words, how few are there capable of making a right uſe of ſuch acts of confidence with reſpect to themſelves and us? In order that we may not be deceived in our expectations, or fruſtrated in our hopes, both of which are unpleaſant things to a man of good ſenſe, we muſt not look for many friends, but think ourſelves happy if we can find a few, according to the excellent remark of the ſon of *Sirach*;—*be in peace with many; nevertheleſs have but one counſellor of a thouſand.*

Secondly, I ſay we muſt have a care of thinking that any man may be made a friend; woods, metals, minerals have their ſeveral uſes; we do not make pots of fir, build houſes with iron, or caſt tea-cups out of rock-ſalt; for the ſame reaſon we are bound, before we think of making a man a friend, to examine him and to trace whether he has thoſe qualities which qualify him for ſo near a relation. There are in Italy, and probably elſewhere, a ſort of people ſtyled there *Calcanti*, who are ready to run wherever they can ſmell a feaſt, who are never wanting at a good dinner, and never preſent at a bad one; who, like *Timon's* gueſts, receive preſents with a bow and a ſmile, but are as ready to part with five drops of their blood, as five ſhillings of their fortune: of one of theſe you can never make a friend. There is another claſs of men, who make a better appearance than the former, though in the end, they are full as unfit for that intereſting character;—I mean ſuch as on a ſlight acquaintance are profuſe in their profeſſions of ſervice, and who offer to twenty, more than they are either able or willing to perform to one: of ſuch you can never make a friend. There are again your men of pleaſure, who pique themſelves on being men of honor, ſuch as come punctually to a dinner or a duel; but who think it no breach of honor never to pay their debts; men who will bear you company in ſpending the laſt ſhilling of your eſtate, yet will either forget you in priſon, or think a guinea, and a viſit the utmoſt ſtretch of tenderneſs: of ſuch you can never make a friend.—It would be endleſs to proceed farther in this method; and therefore, from negative qualities let us proceed to poſitive ones.—There are three things eſſentially neceſſary in a friend—firſt, that he be a man of principles, no profeſſor of the new religion, which is the contempt of whatever goes under that name, and no ſlave to his paſſions, which is to confeſs the want of principles in practice, though he may aſſert them in diſcourſe. The ſecond is good ſenſe, a friend is a privy counſellor; a weak man can be no counſellor at all; a friend is a monitor; a man without ſenſe can never diſcern the failings of another. A friend muſt be beloved and eſteemed, but there is nothing ſo amiable as a wiſe man; therefore a friend muſt have good ſenſe.

Laſtly, he muſt have good-nature; this is the very bond of friendſhip; for

for with a ſullen, paſſionate, or peeviſh man, there is no living on good terms.

Thirdly, general acquaintance being rejected together with ſuch intimates as by their diſpoſitions are rendered unfit for friendſhip, we muſt take care to ſet all things right in our own minds, that we may be able to preſerve the friends we find: we muſt baniſh ſuſpicion, lay aſide pride, and ſubmit willingly to argumentation, and even reproof. It is the hardeſt, but at the ſame time it is the ſincereſt act of friendſhip to ſtand between a man and himſelf; that is, to take the part of his reaſon againſt his paſſions; we muſt therefore determine at the ſame time that we enter into a friendſhip, to ſpeak and to hear truth without reſerve, for otherwiſe we either become a flatterer, or retain one. With theſe reflections I believe it is very practicable, even in the preſent age, to be a friend and to meet with friends. I will add one thing to the rules I have given, and it this that our actions ought to ſpeak our friendſhip, in much ſtronger terms than our words, and that the beſt way to ſecure an intereſt in thoſe we think our friends, is to behave like true friends to them; for it frequently happens that generoſity and gratitude produce in the minds of men, qualities unknown to them before, and kindle in them ſuch ſtrong flames of virtue, as no future events can extinguiſh.

But it may be aſked, why after ſo many excellent treatiſes on friendſhip, I ſhould trouble the world with my thoughts on the ſubject? To which I anſwer, that *falſe friends* are the greateſt peſts of the preſent age; that it is the duty of a public writer, to decry thoſe evils which are moſt flagrant, and of a political writer to take the youth of his country under his protection, and as far as in his power lies, to give them ſuch cautions, and lay down ſuch leſſons as may render them wiſe men, and worthy members of ſociety. I will conclude with a ſaying of one of the ancients, no way contradictory to what I have delivered, which ſuppoſes that caution is retained when ſuſpicion is baniſhed: *ſeparate thyſelf from thine enemies, and take heed of thy friends.*

For the Columbian Magazine.

The BENEFITS of CHARITY. A DREAM.

OVERCOME with the heat and buſineſs of a warm day, I threw myſelf down in the afternoon of the 6th of this month, upon a ſopha, where I had not remained long, before I dropped aſleep. In the courſe of my nap, the following train of ſingular events were preſented to my imagination. They made ſo ſtrong an impreſſion upon my mind that I could not help committing them to paper, and have ſince yielded to the importunities of ſeveral of my friends, to whom I ſhewed them, by conſenting to make them public, through the medium of the Magazine.

I thought that I was conveyed, ſuddenly

ſuddenly into the kingdom of heaven, where I was firſt ſtruck with the appearance of a large book, lettered on the back "the JUDGEMENTS and MERCIES of GOD."—On each ſide of the book ſtood an angel with a large breaſt plate, ſuſpended from each of their necks; on one of them was engraved in flaming characters, THE DESTROYING ANGEL,—on the other was engraved, in letters of gold, THE ANGEL OF MERCY.—The title of the latter engaged my attention and confidence, and I took the liberty of aſking him the meaning of the book, and the nature of the offices which he and his companion held in the heavenly manſions. With a ſmile of benignity he told me, that the large book contained a particular account of all the judgments of God, which had ever been inflicted upon the nations and inhabitants of the earth, as well as the deliverances and mercies which had been conferred upon them. "My friend on the right hand, ſaid he, is the miniſter of the former. I have the happineſs of being the miniſter of the latter—War—fire—peſtilence--famine—and earthquakes ſue to him for employment, whenever he viſits the earth—while peace—plenty and joy always follow my footſteps." After this he gave me an account of the ſteps which preceded all the great and terrible calamities which had deſtroyed cities and countries in different ages of the world. As I ſtill retained an affection for the city of Philadelphia, I expreſſed a deſire to know ſomething of the paſt and future diſpenſations of Providence towards it. "You ſhall be gratified (ſaid the angel of mercy.) In this book is an exact detail of theſe diſpenſations." Upon this he opened the book, which was of a folio ſize, and begged me to read the contents of half a page, which I accordingly did, and which, as nearly as I can recollect, contained the following hiſtory.

"In the month of June 1778 an order was iſſued to deſtroy the city of Philadelphia by FIRE. The deſtroying angel, had already winged his flight with a flaming torch in his hand, to lay that beautiful city in aſhes.——When, ſuddenly, the angel of mercy pointed to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, which ſtands in the neighbourhood of the city. Inſtantly the deſtroying angel extinguiſhed his torch in the river Delaware, and returned to his uſual poſt in the kingdom of heaven.

In the year 1786 an edict was iſſued to puniſh the city of Philadelphia for its wickedneſs by FAMINE. The deſtroying angel appeared with blights—and mill-dew, and inſects of various kinds, which feed on all manner of vegetable aliment, in his hand. —The angel of mercy appeared, and with his right hand and eyes uplifted to heaven, pointed to a ſmall building in Strawberry Alley, called the DISPENSARY, and offered up at the ſame time the prayers and praiſes of upwards of 1800 patients who had been relieved by it from ſickneſs and death. Inſtantly the deſtroying angel diſappeared, the autumn was crowned with plenty, and the inhabitants enjoyed their uſual profuſion of the good things of life.

In the month of March 1787, the wickedneſs of Philadelphia increaſed to ſuch a degree, as to awaken the divine vengeance a third time, and the deſtroying angel was commanded to let looſe upon it the calamities of SICKNESS AND DEATH. He appeared with a box in his hand, in which was confined the contagion of a malignant fever. The angel of mercy followed cloſe upon his heels, and

and pointed to the SOCIETY FOR THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, AND THE RELIEF OF FREE NEGROES, UNLAWFULLY HELD IN BONDAGE. The deſtroying angel buried his box, and retired again to heaven.

In the month of May, of the ſame year, the wickedneſs of Philadelphia again provoked the wrath of heaven; and the deſtroying angel was ſent to excite among her citizens a CIVIL WAR. Already he waved in the air all the terrible inſtruments of death. The angel of mercy wept over the calamities which threatened the children of men;—but he ſoon wiped away his tears upon contemplating the German Lutheran ſchool houſe. "Behold! here, (ſaid he to the deſtroying angel) A SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING THE MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS.—See in the chair of the ſociety the Biſhop of Pennſylvania, and at his right hand the miniſter of the Lutheran church.—See! the chains fall from the priſoner, and hunger—nakedneſs—and vice fly before them."—Inſtantly the deſtroying angel broke his military inſtruments into a thouſand pieces, and winged his way to the regions of peace and happineſs.

In the month of July of the ſame year, the cry of the wickedneſs of the citizens of Philadelphia once more reached the heavens. The divine wrath was kindled in a more eſpecial manner at the profanation of the ſabbath day, and at the impious and indecent language, which was to be heard from the children in the ſtreets in every part of the city. The deſtroying angel was commiſſioned to overwhelm the city by an EARTHQUAKE.—Though habituated to the buſineſs of deſtruction, he heſitated in the execution of his order. At laſt he appeared with a mixture of ſulphur—air—water and fire (the ingredients of earthquakes) in his hand. The angel of mercy looked around him, for a pious and charitable inſtitution, to plead with heaven in favour of the city.—Having heard of a propoſal—he cried out FREE-SCHOOLS. "But where are they"—ſaid the deſtroying angel?—In vain he ſought for them in every part of the city.—But "hold (ſaid the angel of mercy)—allow the citizens of Philadelphia only a few months more, and they will eſtabliſh them. Hear in the mean time the following prayer." *May we be accepted, alſo concerning one thing more, O God! our ſpirit is ſtirred up with compaſſion for the multitudes of children in this great city, who ſtroll about unheeded and untaught. Lord of Mercy!—Make ſpeed to ſave them, by putting it into the hearts of the humane, and affluent to gather theſe deſtitute ones, into ſome kindly folds of inſtruction, that they likewiſe may become uſeful and happy* *.

The deſtroying angel was moved with the language of this prayer. He retired a few minutes from the ſight of the angel of mercy, and upon returning addreſſed him in the following words. "I am commanded to ſuſpend the execution of the laſt ſentence, denounced againſt the city of Philadelphia, upon a certain condition.—If the inhabitants ſhall unite and eſtabliſh FREE SCHOOLS in which human learning ſhall be accompanied, and corrected

* This excellent petition is part of a ſublime and devout prayer, delivered by Dr. Magaw, at the cloſe of the quarterly examination, on the 28th of July, at Mr. Brown's Female Academy.

with

with religious inſtruction, at any time before the firſt of May 1788, the city ſhall not be deſtroyed by an earthquake, nor ſhall the righteous indignation of heaven, again be awakened againſt it; for the diffuſion of knowledge and religion among the poor ſhall protect it againſt every evil, and render this city the delight and admiration of the world."—

Here I cloſed the book, and was ſuddenly conveyed back to my native city. Anxious to preſerve it from deſtruction, I flew immediately to the State Houſe, where I was introduced to the preſence of the general aſſembly. My countenance, I ſuppoſe, beſpoke diſtreſs and impatience, for the ſpeaker interrupted the buſineſs of the houſe, and called upon me to know whether I had any thing to communicate to the aſſembly. After a low bow at the bar of the houſe, I began to addreſs them, as nearly as I can remember, in the following language. "Legiſlators of Pennſylvania, permit me to call your attention a few minutes from the preſent ſubject of your deliberations, to the ſalvation of the city of Philadelphia. It is in your power to ſave it from being deſtroyed by an earthquake. It is in vain to enact laws to ſuppreſs, or to puniſh vice and immorality. It is of much more conſequence, and infinitely more eaſy, to *prevent* them, by providing for the education of the children of poor people. Have compaſſion upon yourſelves.—Let not human nature be degraded any longer in Pennſylvania by the crimes and puniſhments which follow ignorance and vice.—Hear—ye guardians of the lives of your fellow citizens, the dreadful cataſtrophe which awaits the capital of your ſtate. Nothing can prevent it but the immediate eſtabliſhment of free ſchools in your city.—On the 1ſt day of May, in the year of our Lord 1788."—In pronouncing theſe words, my voice faultered, and I attempted in vain to finiſh the ſentence. The agitation of my mind and body attracted the ſympathy of a gentleman who ſat near me, who, in offering me the ſupport of his hand, ſuddenly awaked me from my dream.

On the Nature and Origin of Peat or Turf.

By S. Latham Mitchill, M. D.

IN the colder parts of the world, men employ fire for the double purpoſe of keeping themſelves warm, and of cooking their food; therefore in ſuch countries the inhabitants require a greater quantity of fuel than in the hotter, while in the ſame places the growth of trees is more tardy; hence the neceſſity of ſome combuſtible matter is there greater; and in ſome diſtricts, where foſſil does not abound, and where woods have been entirely cut down, or trees do not thrive, the people are obliged to collect and burn ſubſtances of inferior quality; ſuch as ſtraw and bean ſtalks in certain midland ſkirts of England, dried cow-dung in ſome weſtern territories of France, and peat or turf in the northern parts of Holland, &c. &c. &c.

On the laſt of theſe I ſhall make a few remarks, becauſe their hiſtory ſeems not to be quite underſtood by naturaliſts, and the knowledge

ledge of their particular nature muſt be acceptable to the curious, and may be beneficial to ſociety.

No compleat or profeſſed treatiſe on the ſubject has hitherto come into my hands, nor did I ever hear any perſon give a diſtinct account of it; on the other hand wherever tranſient mention has been made of peat, I preſume it has been in ſeveral reſpects defective and erroneous; for authors have generally conſidered it as a ſubſtance belonging to the mineral kingdom, and even Mr. Kerivan, who has removed it from the claſs of earths where it had been placed, to that of the inflammables, has however, ſtill retained it in his mineralogical arrangement. See Elements of mineralogy, part. 3. ſpecies 11 and 12. "There are," ſays he, "two ſorts of inflammable ſubſtances known by the name of *peat;* the firſt and principal is of a brown, or black colour, found in moory ground, and when freſh of a viſcid conſiſtence, but hardens by expoſure to the air; it conſiſts of clay mixed with calcarious earth and pyrites, and ſometimes contains common ſalt. While ſoft it is formed into oblong pieces, and the pyritaceous and ſtony matters are ſeparated; when diſtilled it affords water, acid, oil, and volatile alkali, and its aſhes contain a ſmall proportion of fixed alkali: they are either white or red, according as it contains more or leſs ochre or pyrites. It is found in Scotland, Holland and Germany. Another ſort is found near Newberry, in Berkſhire; it contains but little earth, but conſiſts chiefly of wood branches, twigs, roots of trees, with leaves, graſs, ſtraw and weeds." "Turf" (continues he) conſiſts of mould, interwoven with the roots of vegetables: when theſe roots are of the bulbous kind, or in large proportion, they form the looſer and worſt kind of turf: but when mixed with a conſiderable proportion of peat, form what is called *ſtone turf;* it at firſt hardens, but at laſt crumbles by long expoſure to the air."

The compilers of the Encyclopædia Britannica, p. 1896, have inſerted this paſſage concerning that ſubſtance. "There are very conſiderable varieties of *peat*, proceeding probably from the admixture of different minerals; for the ſubſtance of peat is plainly of vegetable origin; whence it is found to anſwer for ſmelting of ores, and the reduction of metallic calces, nearly in the ſame manner as coals of wood, &c."

Some time in the year 1786, as I was travelling in the weſtern parts of North Britain, after my return from the Highlands, in company with two of my friends, we directed our walk from Greenock, through the country, on foot, to Paiſly: during this journey we croſſed a deep and extenſive bog of peat, not far to the weſtward of this town; there, for the firſt time, I remarked that a ſuperficial layer of peat, was in many ſpots wholly compoſed of plants, ſo intire, that their particular ſhape could be clearly diſtinguiſhed; on comparing them with the ſpecimens of *ſphagnum paluſtre*, given me at Luſs, by the excellent Mr. Stuart, miniſter there, we all became convinced that the ſpecies was the ſame. I carried with me ſome pieces of this peat, which, on my return to Edinburgh I ſhewed to Dr. Walker, profeſſor of natural hiſtory in the univerſity, which he examined and approved. Since my return to America, I have had frequent opportunities of ſeeing the ſame fact verified, in the ſwamps upon Long-Iſland. So that upon this

evidence,

evidence, I am authorized to conclude that the bafis of peat, and turf is the mufcous plant, called by Sir Charles Linæus, "fphagnum paluftre which, (fays he) habitat in Europæ paludibus profundis fylvaticis." Vide Spec. Plantar. p. 1570.

Having eftablifhed this truth, I can venture to communicate a train of other facts, connected with it.

§ I. This plant delights in wet or fwampy places, and requires for its fupport a plentiful fupply of water; it will alfo thrive in elevated ftations, if copiouffy moiftened, for on high mountains, to which rain is fenfibly attracted, and down whofe fide this trickles perpetually in rills, the fphagnum grows vigoroufly, as all the botanical vifitors of Benlomond know.

§ II. As the parent plant dies, it forms a foil for the fucceeding progeny to grow upon: for as it has long ago been proved that earth is not effential to vegetation, fo here we find that dead mofs, can keep ready the roots of plants, and apply to them in due quantity, the nutrimental fluid.

§ III. Thus from year to year, the procefs goes on, the old plants decaying, and forming a foil for the feeds which they left, to fprout in, until a bog of mofs be formed; and this happens becaufe the plant which lived in the water, does not, when dead, very fpeedily corrupt in it, but continues to be accumulated layer upon layer.

§ IV. For which reafon the quantity and depth of the bog, will be proportional to the time in which the plants have been growing, and to circumftances favourable to their thriftinefs.

§ V. In its recent ftate, it is exceedingly tenacious of water, which it retains like a fponge; on which account it becomes a foil for various aquatic plants of different kinds, that receive fupport and nourifhment from the water, with which the mofs abounds.

§ VI. Thefe vegetables thus taking root in the peat, and growing and decaying there, give to it the mingled appearance of roots, leaves, ftalks, branches, bark, mofs, and other heterogeneous relicks, frequently found in it.

§ VII. Such adventitious graffes, weeds and fhrubs, fometimes become fo abundant as to check the progrefs of the peat, in which they are fituated, and in a confiderable degree overgrow and fuppref it.

§ VIII. Sometimes, when left to itfelf, peat grows and increafes until it has rifen many feet above the primary furface, and at length dies for want of a fufficiency of moifture to forward and fupply it; for after it had raifed confiderably above the level of the fprings that watered it, the rain of a feafon is neither regular, nor copious enough to fupply the wafte of its vegetable economy, and the atmofpherical evaporation.

§ IX. Ditching of fwamps, in which fphagnum grows, will drain off its neceffary fupply of water, and intirely deftroy it: accordingly, where low lands are by art rendered fit for pafture, mowing, or tillage, the growth of peat is ftopped, and a graminous fward is formed above the inflammable matter, which becomes totally concealed from view, and is never to be feen before the fod is dug away.

§ X. As the peat is thus formed layer above layer (§ III.) in the courfe of fucceffive vegetations we can eafily explain how trunks of trees (Encyclopæd. Brit. p. 5228.) foffil wood, and bodies and bones of animals, came to be fituated fo far below the prefent furface; becaufe

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at the time when the trees fell, and animals died in the places where we find them; they were upon the top, and by a perpetual growth of the plants around, they have in many places become covered to a great depth.

§. XI. The chief difference I can find between *peat* and *turf*, consists in the degree of putrefaction, to which the former has been more completely subjected than the latter, and has therefore lost more of a vegetable appearance, and deposited more completely its organic nature; but as the other plants growing (§. v. vi.) among the sphagnum, have each of them peculiar qualities; it must follow, that *turf*, when chemically examined, will afford various analytical results, and this variety will be rendered yet greater, by the mixture of earths, stones, and other fossils, which the winds, torrents, &c. have carried among it.

From all these particulars, one may be induced to think, this substance, when pure, ought to be considered *merely as a residuum of decayed vegetables;* that the minerals said to be found in it are foreign and casual admixtures by no means essential to its nature: and that it should not be ranked among the mineralogical species, but that the clay, marle, pyrites, and other mineral bodies found among it, be severally referred to their former proper places in the system.

Before I conclude, let me draw a few inferences from the foregoing facts, and suggest an hint or two.

I. That as wood grows scarce, and our state does not abound in coal, we might cultivate this plant for fuel, since we have plenty of wet grounds that at present lay waste and are applied to no useful purpose whatever. (§. I.)

II. Other vegetables growing in, upon, or among it, should be destroyed, lest they injure the turf. (§. VII.)

III. These bogs are become very deep, and cease to increase for lack of moisture: the peat should be cut out, and space allowed for more to grow. (§. VIII.)

IV. The peat-ground should not be drained. (§. IX.)

V. When a quantity is dug, the upper layer, including the living plants, should be transplanted to a suitable place, to continue the propagation.

VI. Cattle should not be suffered to tread it.

Cow-Neck, upon Long-Island, July 1, 1787.

Experiments and Observations on the Evaporation of Water. By S. Latham Mitchill, M. D.

IT seems to be established as a truth, since the experiments and reasonings of Dr. *Hamilton* and *Lord Kaimes* were published, that in the ordinary evaporation of water, this fluid, by means of chemical attraction, becomes intimately blended or united with air, or rather is dissolved in it, as salt undergoes solution in water: this fact, as admitted by the intelligent chemists of our age, adopted by Dr. *Hamilton*, and allowed by *Bishop Landaff*, I shall also take for granted; because

cauſe it appears, that the riſe of vapour, *in vacuo*, is owing to quite a different cauſe.

Being deſirous myſelf to make ſome experiments upon that exhaling proceſs, I choſe the following procedure:

I took a glaſs veſſel, whoſe mouth, of a ſingular figure, I accurately meaſured, and which, according to the rules of *Archimedes*, *Metius*, and *Ceulen*, ſomewhat differing from each other, I calculated to incloſe a ſpace of three ſquare inches or thereabout. This veſſel I inverted upon a piece of ſward-ground which had not been wetted by rain for ſeveral weeks, in the month of July, 1787, between the hours of ſeven and eight in the morning, before the dew had been entirely dried from the graſs: after it had ſtood there eight minutes, I haſtily took it up, applied it to the palm of my hand, and put it immediately into a nice balance without turning it: the weight being thus preciſely aſcertained, I turned it, ſuffered the moiſture to exhale, wiped it dry again, and weighed it anew, when I found it lighter by *three* grains. Between the hours of ten and eleven of the ſame day, I repeated the experiment on the ſame ground, on which leſs moiſture was perceptible; and although time, attention, and exactneſs were regarded as in the former inſtance, yet the weight of the fluid condenſed in the glaſs, had diminiſhed to about *one* grain and *three-fourths*. A little paſt four of the clock, (afternoon) the ſame experiment was renewed, and the moiſture received and retained by the glaſs in ten minutes, was now in the whole, leſs than *one* grain.

Theſe trials have I made frequently on other days, with this ſimilar reſult; *that where the earth is parched by drought, the quantity of moiſture evaporated during the ſhining of the ſun, diminiſhes before noon, and becomes leſs and leſs as the day advances.*

On ſome ſpots where the graſs was ſun-burnt and dead, I applied the glaſs, in the afternoon, and could not collect a quantity ſufficient to be weighed, although the evaporation had been conſiderable from them in the morning.

From certain bare places, where, from the treading of animals, no graſs grew, moiſture aroſe in the early part of the day; but, after noon, ſeemed to exhale in no ſenſible quantity at all.

But, during all the time, the evaporation from the verdant graſs of the paſture-land, went on in the proportion found by the former experiment.

Finding thus, that moiſture could be collected more copiouſly from living plants, than from where none grew, or where they were dead, I continued my experiment in the manner to be deſcribed: I took a large glaſs, whoſe aperture of twenty-four ſquare inches, and depth of eight, rendered it capacious enough to cover growing plants: by covering with it a thrifty *datura ſtramonium*, far toward the cloſe of the day, the perſpiration in a few minutes was ſo conſiderable as to bedew the veſſel, while at the ſame time none could be condenſed from the naked earth, two inches diſtant; with the ſame event were ſimilar trials made upon the *ricinus communis; braſſica oleracea capitata, cucurbita melopepo, beta vulgaris rubra, calendula arvenſis, zea mayz, rumex obtuſifolius, arctium lappa, lactuca ſaliva, cucurbita verrucoſa, and phaſeolus vulgaris;* from each of which, moiſture in different proportions,

proportions, exhaled far more plentifully all times of the day, than from the bare ſurface of the ground beſide them.

It was natural and reaſonable to ſuppoſe, after theſe laſt experiments, that land thickly penetrated by the roots of living vegetables, would, *cæteris paribus*, be much more dry than that through which none extended. Accordingly I dug into the ſward-ground, and found it dried to a powder, to ſixteen inches, ſomewhat a greater depth than roots reached, to ſuch a degree that the wind blew the finer parts away in duſt. At a ſmall diſtance, in a piece of ploughed land, that had been ſubjected to an equal degree of heat and wind, for the ſame duration, but which nouriſhed only a few plants, there was found plentiful moiſture at the depth of three inches and leſs. Sward-ground was found drier than ploughed land in another place, though the ſpots tried were not more than one rod aſunder. The graſſy margin of a corn-field was dried to a much greater depth than the mellow-ground a few yards diſtant. The ſoil on which wheat grew, was found on trial far more parched, than that of a contiguous ploughed lot, not more remote than three feet. And a portion of garden ſoil, over-run with thriſty weeds, was by a great difference, more deprived of moiſture, than the cleared ſoil twenty inches off:—In all theſe inſtances, the moiſteſt land was cooleſt.

In the mellow ploughed land, I removed the three inches of dried ſurface, and then, on applying my veſſels, could any where ſee condenſed on their ſides, a copious vapour. The upland paſture-grounds were at this time too deeply parched, to allow ſuch an experiment to ſucceed. However, in order to aſcertain whether the deficiency of evaporation toward evening was owing to a ſaturation of the air, or to a deficiency of moiſture, I watered the dry ground plentifully in the latter part of the day, and then, on placing the glaſſes, found it to go on briſkly, wherever there was a proper ſupply of aqueous fluid.

At this ſeaſon alſo exhalation from ſtagnant pools, and from ſwampy lands, went on briſkly, but from cool, running ſpring and brook water, much did not ſeem to riſe.

The ſoil on which theſe experiments were tried was compoſed of nearly equal portions of argillaceous and ſiliceous earths, mixed with a ſmall part of calcarious matter; and in ſeveral parts, to theſe ingredients had been added, aſhes of wood, decayed vegetables, and putrid animal ſubſtances, for manure.

The inference that may be fairly made from theſe experiments ſeem to be ſuch as I ſhall next relate; to wit. 1. *Evaporation in certain caſes, is "not" proportional to the degree of heat, or quantity of air applied*; becauſe it is made manifeſt that in great droughts the air has a capacity to hold more water in ſolution than the parched land can ſupply. 2. *In meadow and paſture grounds, where the numerous and thick plants extract the moiſture from every part, whither their roots reach, the dew, during ſevere droughts, principally affords them nouriſhment, and is the chief fluid exhaled during the day*; becauſe on digging we find the earth around their roots dry, and on watching one diſcovers that the copious evaporation of a moiſt morning, is perpetually diminiſhing towards night.

3. *Vegetables abſorb by their roots, and perſpire through their leaves a much greater quantity of moiſture, and*

form a greater depth, than would have risen from the bare surface of the land, acted upon by equal powers of heat and wind; because it has been proved, in a variety of instances, that the ground nourishing a numerous growth of plants, was ever found more thoroughly dried and parched than the adjacent tilled land, on which few or none were at that time permitted to stand. 4. *The solar influence cannot in moist ground occasion a baneful degree of warmth; but immoderate heat is caused in the earth only after the evaporation of its humidity*; because it is found that on removing the dusty layer of earthy matter, the moist ground below is sensibly cooler, and also it is known that diminution of heat is the necessary consequence of aqueous exhalation; and therefore the more plentiful and absorbent plants are on a given spot of ground, so much the sooner, *cæteris paribus*, will they imbibe and transmit the water within their sphere of attraction, and leave the arid ground, no longer cooled by evaporation, to acquire a noxious degree of heat.

If the first conclusion be just, will it not afford us an explanation of the disappearing of mists, fogs and clouds, in the atmosphere, without rain or total precipitation to the earth? For if the wind fraught with humidity from one region, mix with the air of another that is more dry, there will consequently be a medium temperature of heat produced, and a new solution of the cloud that was ready to fall.

If the second be admissible, a ready reason may be given, how plants are killed by drought; for the absorption through the tubes of their roots being necessarily scanty, their nourishment is great, encrease is derived from the moisture inhaled by their leaves; when therefore the dew fails to refresh and invigorate them, the heated earth scorches them to death.

If the third be judged proper, there will be a full refutation of an opinion held by some farmers, that "to plough among Indian-corn, during the severe droughts is hurtful;" for the true intent and use of weeding being to preserve the moist and nutritive matter, in the soil for the use of the plant intended to be cultivated, it must follow that to remove the superfluous growth of plants that so greedily imbibe humidity, is the best and most ready way to secure the welfare of the rest; especially since by this practice, shade being removed, the *light* is allowed to act freely: will not this observation extend to common sowing of grain, and serve as a caution to husbandmen in districts subjected to drought, that they scatter not their seed too thick upon the land, lest the crop be injured by it?

If the fourth be deemed fair, may we not give a reason, why since the idea of a central fire is exploded, the internal parts of the earth maintain an equal temperature, and why springs, gushing from the interior fountains of our globe, preserve so regular a current, and suffer such a small variation of their heat?

It is not unworthy of remark, that the perspired matter varies in different plants, being greater in quantity from some than others, and in most, sensibly partaking of the peculiar odour, of the vegetable emitting it.

North-Hampstead,
July 14, 1787.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BEING ſome time ago on a viſit to a friend in Jerſey, I was informed of an inſtitution entered into by about fourteen young gentlemen of the town in which he reſides, the conſtitution of which is nearly this: they meet every Wedneſday and Saturday evening, when one of them preſents the preſident with an eſſay in the form and after the manner of a periodical paper, which is read aloud, and afterwards inſerted in a bound book called '*The* IMPROVER,' and each one is numbered in order. They have a right to make uſe of the ſame freedom of ſtyle as the Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, &c. I procured the book with ſome difficulty, and tranſcribed two pieces from it; one of them, which is an ironical eſſay on Flattery, I ſend you; the other is a ludicrous eſſay on Money, occaſioned by a query in the firſt number of your Magazine, which I ſhall alſo ſend you if you requeſt it.

A CORRESPONDENT.

THE IMPROVER, No. LXIII.

TO THE IMPROVER.

SIR,

I BELIEVE it is *generally* allowed by philoſophy, that the ſhare of each man's felicity is very inferior to its concomitant miſery; but it is at the ſame time *univerſally* acknowledged, that by far the greater part of our anxieties is of our own creating, and that a few trifling vexations which occur daily, embitter our lives more than material misfortunes. Whoever then attempts to cure theſe evils, muſt let the remedy be, as their diſeaſe is, altogether imaginary.

Every individual muſt think himſelf highly indebted to any other, who can add any thing to the ſmall ſhare of his happineſs; therefore I do not doubt, but that I ſhall receive the bleſſings of all of your readers, ſince they can all become happier by treading in the path which I have followed, and by attending to the admonition which I ſhall give.

In the earlier ages of infancy when I might be ſuppoſed to act, as it were, only by inſtinct, I remember to have been whipped by my mama, for not making uſe of the word *pleaſe*, when I aſked ſomething of her. I was ſurprized that the omiſſion of one word ſhould be attended with ſuch diſagreeable conſequences, and reſolved to ſay *pleaſe* an hundred times rather than experience the like again. Accordingly the next time I had occaſion to make any requeſt to her, I did not fail to premiſe that *fearful word*, when, happily for me, inſtead of the four looks of my mama, and the *ſoweerer looks* of a *birch-rod*, I was encouraged by the ſalutation of "that's a good boy," I had my requeſt granted, and got a *penny* beſides. This circumſtance of my life was fixed ſo indelibly on my mind, as to furniſh me with many reflections, which have proved very eſſential to my happineſs ſince I grew up: I ſoon found I had the admirable ſecret of pleaſing others

and

and of making myself happy, or to speak with a metaphor, that I had the power of converting *lead* into *gold*. When I was at school, I had frequent opportunities of trying the effect of this secret, and used to flatter every scholar with whom it was my interest to be friendly. If I wanted any thing of him I would praise his *generosity*, but if I knew him to be *stingy*, I would praise his *œconomy;* if sullen, I would praise his *solidity;* if a *bully*, his *courage;* and if *idle*, his *jovial temper*, always endeavouring to adapt my *baits* to the *fish* I would wish to catch.

As I always endeavour to please others by flattery, so I cannot always avoid being pleased with it myself; for I cannot at this day help reading any book that is addressed to the *candid*, *benevolent*, *learned*, or *pious* reader, unless it be some *musty folio* or *quarto*, and even then my vanity prompts me to read the part thus dedicated.

I am withal very charitable, and make it a material point never to speak ill of any one, unless it is in the company of *ladies*, or a rival, and even then I am very cautious, for I let them begin the slander, and then, I am sure it is only good breeding to say *yes* to what they say. If any one of my neighbours buys any thing, I praise his judgment extravagantly; an instance of it occurred of one who bought a horse: "Ah, neighbour (says I) I find you have cut your *kind* teeth." If I go to the shop of a mechanic, I praise his ingenuity, and always express particular wonder at any contrivance I know to be his own. To an astronomer I can talk in raptures of the stars; to a musician of the powers of sound; and even the barber of the village looks upon me as a man of vast penetration, because I once observed to him, that he handled his *razor* with amazing dexterity.

But above all things I lay it down as a rule ever to be observed, to laugh, or at least smile, at every piece of *wit* I hear, although heard an hundred times before, and to lend an attentive ear to every anecdote or story that is told me, even if it should be the story of Joseph and his Brethren, or the smart speeches of Buchannan, the king's fool. I mention, that this rule is one of my most valuable ones, as it procured me the privilege of being set down in *black and white*, in a certain piece of parchment, carefully kept by a *good* old uncle of mine.

But there is one piece of flattery which I once committed, that I look upon as my master-piece, as it excels every thing or piece of deep contrivance that I am master of, and which I honestly confess, I relate as much from motives of vanity as from a desire to benefit mankind by it. I belong to a sect of Christians who look upon it wrong for any of their members to intermarry with those of any other persuasion: my father coincided in this opinion with the greatest strictness: I perceived it, and determined to make my greatest advantage by it. For this purpose I became acquainted with a young lady of family, fortune, and understanding, but who differed from us in religious principles: it is true, I never shewed her any marks of peculiar fondness, but I *whispered* it about as a *mighty secret* to two or three *female* acquaintances, hoping by these means it *would* come to my father's ears: meanwhile I looked dejected, and spoke but little in the old gentleman's presence, and counterfeited the symptoms of *love* as well as I possibly could. My father

ther at length heard of it, and thought the news confirmed by my behaviour. It was with a great deal of concern that he asked me the truth of it: I pretended I could not deny it; but as an excuse, I praised her beauty and mental accomplishments, and hoped that he approved of my choice. He answered, no—that the difference of religion was an insurmountable objection—I begged leave to retire, promising to return in an hour; I went out, and having *adjusted* my countenance to the deepest despair, and appeared before him again at the expiration of the time; I told him, I consented to resign all pretensions to the lady, rather than give him any uneasiness; since the reflection of ingratitude to a *tender* and *affectionate* parent would damp all the happiness I could hope to enjoy with her. This had nearly staggered the old gentleman's resolution, for he declared he would scarcely deny any thing to such a loving dutiful son; and at length his rigidity gave way to his paternal affection, and he consented that I should marry the young lady, provided she acted up to the principles of her own religion. This last had nearly ruined all; yet I pretended to be overjoyed at his condescension. I resolved, however, to try whether I could not gain her affections, in which I happily succeeded, by a vigilant perseverance, and a liberal use of my secret. Her father was next to be attacked. I first gained his love by my repeated and well timed asseverations of my *respect* for him, and I afterwards gained his consent to our *union* by a few compliments on his *universal charity*. This is the artifice that united me to my dear Sophia, who is one of the *finest and worthiest of women*. I have pleased my father by such an undoubted proof of filial love and duty; I have obtained a genteel competency from him, and now rest assured of his entire love and confidence in me. And finally, by these *innocent* means, I have procured happiness for *four worthy* persons, and without doing the least injury to any individual.

Thus, Sir, I have given you a few anecdotes of my life, which more fully confirms my assertion, that flattery is a more useful and necessary means of happiness, than all the fine spun arguments of logic, with which I acknowledge I am not well acquainted; and I am so assured of the innocence of pleasing others by it, that I would even attempt to flatter you, were it not that I know you are *too wise* to be flattered.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

SAMUEL SMOOTHE.

H.

THE TRIFLER, No. IV.

TO THE TRIFLER.

SIR,

A GENTLEMAN, courting a lady of a grave, pensive disposition, was asked whether he did not think himself to be too quick and volatile for her. He answered, there not being a spice of ill-nature between them, her gravity and his levity would produce a hap-

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py medium to their mutual advantage: the lady referred him to the following ſentiment of the Spectator. "Happineſs in the marriage ſtate is only to be expected from *virtue, wiſdom, good-humour, and a* SIMILITUDE OF MANNERS." On which he remarked, that the avaricious man marries for money; the good woman, to gain a ſympathiſing friend, protector, and companion. Here is a contraſt, a want of ſimilitude, which is likely to be followed by inſipidity at the leaſt, or it may be by unhappineſs. But if A. is virtuous, wiſe, and good-humoured; if he is benevolent, liberal, and tender-hearted; ſympathiſing with the diſtreſſed; if he is religious, temperate, plain, and contented with the gifts of fortune; if he is fond of a quiet life and his friends, and of cheriſhing the ſocial affections, B. is likewiſe all this. Here then is a *ſimilarity!* Is not this actually the caſe between the preſent parties? But he is of quick ſenſibility, readily receiving impreſſions of pleaſure or pain: ſhe not ſo inſtantly, yet as certainly feels thoſe impreſſions. They will mutually ſympathiſe with each other. The only difference is, it will be quicker in the one than the other, deep and affecting in both. Aſſociates with ſuch diſpoſitions will endeavour to pleaſe and make each other happy; becauſe benevolent minds ſeeing others happy, eſpecially when procured to thoſe ſo near them, receive the higheſt ſatisfaction in the world, and diſtreſs or uneaſineſs is thereby removed further from them.

But in marriages between virtue and vice, wiſdom and folly, good and ill-nature; or where the parties have humours and paſſions for *oppoſite* objects, they may be unhappy in the ſenſe of the Spectator, from that contrariety of deſires unchecked by good ſenſe and diſcretion: as when the one is fond of domeſtic ſociety and happineſs, and a limited circle of amiable acquaintances, whilſt the other is wedded to a diffuſive glare of foreign pleaſures: pleaſed with and pleaſing ſtrangers only, whilſt the endearing and tender domeſtic affections are neglected: or, the one may be avaricious, in which all ſentiment and fellow-feeling is loſt; the other, liberal, generous! Such as theſe are the diſparities meant by the Spectator: the parties, in ſuch inſtances, univerſally letting looſe their paſſions for contrary things. It is not barely their being of different quickneſs of ſenſibility that will produce unhappineſs in the married ſtate. It is the perſon of quick feeling that is open hearted, free from cunning, impoſing, deſign: he cannot deceive. Does his friend receive good news?—Joy! —Inſtantly it is participated to the heart of a tender ready feeling! Is diſtreſs and ſadneſs the caſe? It is infuſed with the ſame quickneſs: and A. has conſtantly experienced this ſympathy for B. "He mingles his concern with hers."

CONCORDIA.

TO THE TRIFLER.

SIR,

I RECEIVED the following anſwer from an intimate acquaintance, whom I aſked to approve of his name being given to a child, or that he would give ſome other. I hope you will think it worth publication.

Mr. B. died above forty years ago, and my father ſixty years ſince. They were cloſe friends. In compliment to my father's friend, I was named B. The occaſion has long ſince ceaſed; and Mr. B. has left no deſcendant of his name.

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It is late in life for me to be attached to mere names;—it is for those who have the world before them. The compliment offered is civil and obliging: but I decline giving a name; the rather as it is best that parents please themselves. I can only add, I have no fondness for this name, although I affectionately remember Mr. B.

Concerning the names of millions of English who have lived or are living, it was always with astonishment that, whilst a great or good Henry or Edward gave names to thousands—and whilst these were equalled by a trifling or vicious James or Charles in handing down their names, scarcely an instance occurred of the memory being perpetuated, in this way, of the greatest and best man, noticed in history, to have lived in England; and to whom Britain is singularly indebted for her constitution, which so eminently preserves the balance between the legislative and executive, and gives *energy* to a government BY LAW, no where equaled; —ALFRED!

A surname ought ever to be given as a Christan name, after some good character, without regard to our connections. Who but a fool would name after an unprincipled sharper and scoundrel, merely from relationship! Such instances must insult society, and countenance vice. Mr. B. was, indeed, one of the best characters in the country; but his memory is no more." B.

THE DOG OF THE TOMBS.

[*From Mr. Prat's Miscellanies lately published in London.*]

INCLINE thine ear, O man! to the true story of the Dog of the Tombs; and let his example be a lesson to humanity for ever.

There is, it seems, a creature at this time employed in meditations among the tombs of the metropolis. Not the ghost of Mr. James Harvey, but the ghostly substance, if so I dare to express myself, of a fore-footed friend, who for eleven long years, hath bemoaned the loss of a master buried near the place of the poor dog's sequestration. For the above space of time this faithful adherent hath been noticed to lead a pathetic kind of life; *so* pathetic, indeed, that I have already made an advance to acquaintanceship, and hope to form a serious attachment with him, for the residue of his days, on my return to town. His constant practice, and the gloomy habits of his existence, are as follow: opposite to the house of Mr. Blackburne, is the church-yard of St. Olave's, where the little receptacles of humanity are in many parts dilapidated. Amongst these appears a cragged aperture, scarce large enough to admit the mournful animal into the subterraneous ruins, where he pursues his way, unseeing and unseen, till, as has been since discovered, he explores the spot that is consecrated to his sorrows. The neighbours have celebrated him for this pensive pursuit, till so much of his sad history as can be collected from his melancholy and its motives, running into a popular tale, the subsequent facts have got into every one's mouth. Of late it has been his fate to meet a friend in this ingenious artist, who hath gazed often upon his in and out-goings with an eye of stricture and surprise. The result of his remarks is, that this visitant

viſitant of the vaults—a ſingular ſolitary whoſe monaſtery is erected amongſt the dead, invariably follows one courſe of conduct, ſhunning all *canine* as well as all *human* intercourſe, at once reſigning our ſpecies and his own; going gloomily into his cavern, and never returning but on the extremeſt calls and ſevereſt inſtings of nature, by which he inſtinctively is driven into day-light. He, however, endures it no longer than juſt to walk ſolemnly, "with ghoſtly ſteps and ſlow," into Mr. Blackburne's houſe; to eat the food, which he probably takes becauſe he would not wiſh to part with, or ſhorten his ſorrows, or to terminate them amidſt the ſacred duſt of ſome lov'd friend, over which he is now the generous ſentinel. Yet in this effort of perpetuating his ſympathy, and of grudging the moments that are ſtolen from it, he is not repreſented as a being apt to form new attachments, or who wiſhes to expunge the old, by the force of novelty. He is a ſteady martyr to his fidelity, and knoweth not the ſhadow of changing, on the contrary, even the ſweet voice of benevolence, which would call him into proſperity, and the liberal hand which offers the means of ſubſiſtence, ſo ſorely wanted, have no corrupting power of ſeducing him into one hour's forgetfulneſs. The great duty of the mourner's life is evidently drawn to a point—that of attending the aſhes of an antient benefactor in the progreſs of mortal decay. From this no bribes, no bounties can entice him; and wonderful to tell! no ſooner is nature's want abſtemiouſly as rapidly abated (for he ſeems to grudge the time ſo waſted) than the memory of the dear charge he has forſaken returns invigorated upon him, and he entombs himſelf again, in this pious manner, for three or four days; when once more he crawls forth, lean and emaciated, his eyes ſunk, his hair diſhevelled with every other mark of the priſoner and the mourner. Thus does he, *literally*, paſs his days and nights "in the darkneſs and ſhadow of death." No ſun to cheer, no companion to ſoothe him.

It may not be omitted, for it is a circumſtance too honorable to his principles of affection, and to which truth gives her ſanction, that his terrene habitation is rendered additionally uncomfortable by a kind of thoroughfare ſink, which conducts the noiſome damps along this cave; ſo that his poſt of honor, which is a ſick bed, is made in the waters, and all the horrors of an ill-aired dungeon muſt ſurround him; but his tender nature recks not this—Love endureth all things. In coming ſuddenly into day, he is repreſented as feeling no kind of feſtivity at the tranſition, either from the fanning of the breeze or fervor of the ſun; none of thoſe rebounds of joy, or fond elevations that denote an *ordinary* dog's releaſe from a long and painful confinement. No—his character is uniform. This Penſeroſo moraliſt is a voluntier in captivity; and if in his way from the vaults to his houſe of feeding he encounters any of his own kind, (from his coffin to the kitchen, which is the utmoſt limit of his journey) it has been obſerved that he takes no notice of their bearing the ſame impreſſed form of nature, as if the connecting bond was torn from the corrupt living, and transferred to the dead; he takes his haſty repaſt—his neceſſary morſel; and retires to bury himſelf alive in his ſable retreat. His friendſhip ſeems to have worn out the very diſtinction of ſex; and the female form, with all its attractions, is abſorbed in that thick night

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of ſad ſenſation which had ſeized upon his heart; yet is he not ungrateful nor unmindful of the dues of hoſpitality. To Mr. Blackburne's ſervant maid (who prepares his pottage againſt his hour of *reſurrection from the dead)* he expreſſes a decent ſenſe of acknowledgment. He is not ſullen, but ſorrowful; but he keeps aloof, and "dips his morſel in the vinegar" reſervedly, which I take to hint civilly to his benefactor his wiſhes to avoid all approximation in intimacy. I know how to tranſlate the dog's heart upon this circumſtance, as well as if I could ſee into his generous boſom. It runs thus—To ſhew my good principles, I pay thee my tender thanks; but pr'ythee Damſel, attempt not my affections; they are ſo entirely engaged, that I have not ſo much as might be put into a wren's eye, for any other of thy ſpecies, or of my own.

I am very much afraid, my friend, and have put my ſuſpicions on this head home to Mr. Blackburne, that the kind-hearted wench will ſuffer her good nature to get the better of her diſcretion, and that ſhe will *bewoman* away the dog's morals, till he becomes no better than an human being. No—I injure him—the *fame*, the *immortality* of the dog require, that he ſhould continue inconſolable. One week's felicity—yea one moment's mirth, would ruin his reputation with me for ever; and by all that is honourable in nature, or graceful in the affections, I had rather creep into his ſepulchre, and aſſaſſinate him on his maſter's tomb, than have him grow fat and get into fleſh, and recover, yea, but a little, the tone of his mind. It is for his glory he "ſhould go mourning all his life long"; and—which love forbid!—ſhould he be ever baſe enough to hold up his head again, or to prance it about like the other heedleſs puppies of this world, who ſo eaſily forget they ever loſt a friend, why, the only conſiſtent character I ever met with will be deſtroyed, and his apoſtacy will go nigh to break my heart. I honor Mr. B. however for ſaying the girl ſhall *not* corrupt the creature by her coaxings. The ſtipulation I adviſe is:—Look'ee child, I chuſe to have my dog *fed*, but not *fattened:* I have my reaſons for deſiring to ſee him exceſſively wretched; and you are to make no advances towards a connection, at the riſk of forfeiting *my* good opinion, and *his* everlaſting honor.

Such is my advice; and it is to be adopted. I am to pay him a viſit as a perſon of letters, to congratulate him upon the proſpect of dying as he has lived; and the ingenious tranſlator of Metaſtaſio is, I am informed, to do the ſame. In the mean time, you, who know me, can conceive, with what ſweet ſerioufneſs this little ſtory, ſo well authenticated, has wrought on me: your gentle nature will be equally affected with mine; and, as poor Maria ſays, "it will do us good."

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

SIR,

AS I know you are always ready to help every body, and eſpecially a poor fretted, diſtreſſed woman, who is plagued with an obſtinate, diſobliging huſband, I will make my caſe known to you: knowing

ing as how you will sartinly put something in your Magazine, that shall teach husbands better manners. Don't you think now for all I am his wife, he won't let me have my way in every thing.——To be sure he has taken it into his head to read every book he can lay his hand on, so as how he may be a very learn'd and litteral man. To be sure he does know a great deal. So as I was saying, I must have my parlour table forever full of folio's and octo's, and decimo's, and pamphlets, and paragraphs, and a hundred other sorts of books, that we might as well not bought our flower'd table-cover, which nobody can see for the plagy books, and if a body does but scold a little about it, away they are all cram'd into the closet, where the children keep their play-things, so that every corner of the house is infested with them. For my part I wish there wasn't a book in the world besides your Magazine—and don't you think that the pretty flower'd paper in the hall is all cover'd over with nothing but maps, and drafts, and carts, and Waggoner's carts, as he calls them; but I think they look to the full as much like horses, as carts or waggons either, for they look more behalf like our cellar wall where the snales have been crawling—But I should not mind that, if I was not so stupified with his reading to himself, for a whole hour at a time; and then I can't get him to hear one word I say. One mout as well talk to the china image over the fire-place.—I always tell him as soon as he begins, says I "I never saw any thing like you my dear, if I tell you all the news in the world, and all the scandal I hear; I can get nothing out of you but, aye, yes, and then mum, mum, mum, to his mumgering over his book again. And if the children do but run about, and romp a little, then the dear hearts must be snub'd for making a noise.—If I call him to dinner he can't come 'till he has finished that leaf, or that chapter, or that sexton, or claws, or something or other; and tho' I assure him that the pudding will get stark cold, I can't budge him one moment before his own time; besides the money they cost, these here books mout have bought me a new gown, or cap, or something of more consequence than all his libry's.—Then if I only find fault a little about it, he says, he can convince me of the proper-iety of it by mathemacular demonstration; for you must know he is a mathewmatician, and is always making, rings and trianger's, trap-izms and hipo'thenose's, and perpindiculars, as he calls them; but they look more like cob-webs, or trapsticks, than any thing else.—There are several things I have to mention, which if I only demonstrate against a little, he says, I am always scolding—For instance, is it not provoking to be kept up, till eleven or twelve o'clock at night, because he will be going to his clubs and mobs, phylosophy society's, and such randivus places, which he says is for the improvement of useful knowledge?—but I am sure it would be a much saving knowledge to stay at home and keep his wife company.

If we poor women happen to stay out 'til midnight or so, there would be such a fuss about it.—You must please to excuse me if I should be a little tedious, as I don't often complain in the magazine, and when I do I must tell you my grievancies all at once.

There is one fault I have to mention; but I dont think my husband much worse in this than other husbands; and I mention it that it may be of use to all, and their wives will

thank me for it, I mean this, that if two or three, or four gentlemen happen to come in juſt before dinner time, forſooth he muſt inſiſt upon their ſtaying to dine, without one being in the leaſt prepar'd; nay even worſe than that, perhaps he will go out and invite company, and never give me warning until they enter the houſe.—Now this is provoking beyond all bearing, for a body has not the leaſt chance of diſplaying their talons in houſewifery, or ſetting things out to the beſt advantage.—Now I would have my huſband leave thoſe things to me; I warrant it I could manage matters to ſome purpoſe. I would be getting ready for a whole week; and then on the day deſign'd, invite Mr. A. and Mr. B. and Mr. C. &c. to come and take a common family dinner, thus ſhould we always come off with honor.—There are a great many other things I might complain of; but as I am not one of thoſe uneaſy fretting kind of wives, who are always teazing their huſbands upon every trifling occaſion, I will conclude

Your humble ſervant,
FRETTANA.

An Account of the paternal Authority ſtill ſubſiſting in Egypt, ſimilar to that of the ancient Patriarchs; the Manner in which a Father governs his Children; and the great Reſpect which the Egyptians pay to Old Age.

[From Letters on Egypt, by Mr. Savary.]

IT is in the Eaſt, that hiſtory places the cradle of the human race. It is there that paternal authority took its riſe, which is ſtill preſerved there in its full force. A father there enjoys all the titles that nature has beſtowed on him. Chief, judge, and high prieſt of his family, he commands there, he is the arbiter of all their differences, and ſacrifices the victims of the *Courban beiram.* *

Each family forms a ſmall ſtate, of which the father is the ſovereign. The members who compoſe it are attached to him by the ties of blood. They acknowledge his power, and ſubmit to it. The differences which ariſe amongſt them are brought before his tribunal; he pronounces, and his decrees terminate the diſpute, and reſtore order and tranquillity. The moſt aged of the old men holds the ſceptre in his hands, and he is enabled to direct it from the reſult of a long experience. But in every thing reſpecting the interior adminiſtration, he is guided by the law of ancient cuſtoms.

The children, brought up in the apartments of the women, do not enter the hall, particularly when there are ſtrangers. When the young people appear, they obſerve a profound ſilence. Grown up to manhood, they may mix in the converſation; but when the *Cheik* † ſpeaks, they hold their tongue, and liſten attentively. Every one riſes up when he appears in company. The precedence is given him in all public places, and he is every where treated with conſideration and reſpect. This cuſtom ſubſiſted in E-

* The *Courban biram* is a Mahometan feſtival, where each father of a family muſt offer a ſacrifice proportioned to his ability.

† This word ſignifies old man, the eldeſt of the family aſſumes this reſpected name. It is beſtowed alſo on the men of the law.

gypt

gypt in the time of Herodotus; and the deſpotiſm that cruſhes the country contributes ſtill to preſerve it. Under a yoke of iron, who dares lift up his head? It would be a crime to make a diſplay of riches to the public eye. Every thing is carefully avoided that may ſerve to awaken the avarice of the ruling tyrants. It is even dangerous to appear happy. It is only within one's own family therefore, that tranquillity and happineſs are to be found. As the ſafety of the ſociety depends on the union of its members, the common intereſt, joined to the voice of conſanguinity, preſerves its harmony. It is there, accordingly, that the holy laws of nature are obſerved in their primitive purity. A numerous poſterity are frequently lodged under the ſame roof. Every day the children and grand-children come to pay to their progenitor the tribute of tenderneſs and veneration. The pleaſure of being more loved and reſpected as he advances in years, makes him forget that he grows old. The joy and contentment of his heart gliſten in his eyes. The wrinkles of his brow are ſmoothed by ſerenity. He is joyous and condeſcending; and whilſt the young people wear nothing but the plaineſt dreſſes †, he is decked out in the moſt brilliant colours. Happy in the boſom of his family until the very verge of the grave, he does not perceive that death is about giving him the fatal blow, and falls aſleep amidſt the embraces of his children. They long weep over him, and go every week to ſtrew flowers over his tomb, and to repeat funeral hymns. The Egyptians have loſt the cuſtom of embalming the bodies, but have preſerved the ſentiments that gave it birth.

Amongſt poliſhed people, who live leſs in the domeſtic ſtyle, old age is not ſo reſpected; it is not unfrequently even a reproach. Old age with its hoary locks is often obliged to be ſilent before preſumptuous youth, and ſport like a child, to be ſupportable in company. In proportion as he feels the weight of years come upon him, and the pleaſure of his exiſtence diminiſh; he ſees that he becomes a burthen to thoſe whom he has brought into the world When he has the greateſt need of conſolation, they refuſe him their reſpect, and every heart is ſhut againſt him. His ſoul, chilled by age, falls into decay, without the comfort of filial love, to warm him with its generous flame. It is in the midſt of poliſhed nations that the venerable old man, who was a tender father, dies, long before he drops into the grave.

Let us draw the veil over a picture which happily is not general. The affecting ſcenes to which I have daily been a witneſs in this country, extort from me this parallel. Here the reſpectable patriarch, whoſe venerable white beard falls down upon his breaſt, ſmiles, under the froſt of old age, on his grand children who come to careſs him. His heart expands at the ſight of four generations, eager to pay him the tribute of filial piety. He reliſhes the charm of life, even to his laſt moment. This people, in their ſtate of ignorance, have preſerved the ſimplicity of ancient manners. They know nothing of our arts and ſciences; but the forcible ſentiments of nature, (ſentiments which books can never teach;) with thoſe they are intimately acquainted, they revere and enjoy them.

I could

† In Egypt, the ſplendid colours are reſerved for the old men; the youth whoſe morals are corrupted, alone dare clothe themſelves in brilliant dreſſes.

I could support what I advance by a thousand instances. I shall only select one well-known anecdote. When Mr. Maillet was consul at Grand Cairo *, the Jesuits prevailed on the court of France, to send for some children of the Copti to Paris, to educate them in the College of Louis le Grand. They were to be instructed in the orthodox faith, and to be sent back to convert their schismatic nation. By dint of money and promises, the consent of some fathers, extremely poor, was obtained; but when the moment of separation from their children arrived, paternal tenderness revived in all its force, and they preferred returning to a state of poverty, rather than purchase a comfortable situation, by a sacrifice which cost their heart too dear.

History of Amelia, or Malevolence defeated.

MRS. Winifrid Wormwood was the daughter of a rustic merchant, who, by the happy union of many lucrative trades, amassed an enormous fortune. His family consisted of three girls, and Winifrid was the eldest: Long before she was twenty, she was surrounded with lovers, some probably attracted by the splendid prospect of her expected portion, and others truly captivated by her personal graces; for her person was elegant, and her elegance was enlivened with peculiar vivacity. Mr. Wormwood was commonly called a kind parent, and an honest man; and he might deserve, indeed, those honourable appellations, if it were not a profanation of language to apply them to a narrow and a selfish spirit. He indulged his daughters in many expensive amusements, because it flattered his pride; but his heart was engrossed by the profits of his extensive traffic: He turned, with the most repulsive asperity, from every proposal that could lead him to diminish his capital, and thought his daughters unreasonable, if they wished for any permanent satisfaction above that of seeing their father increase in opulence and splendor. His two younger children, who inherited from their deceased mother a tender delicacy of frame, languished and died at an early period of life, and the death of one of them was imputed, with great probability, to a severe disappointment in her first affection. The more sprightly Winifred, whose heart was a perfect stranger to genuine love, surmounted the mortification of seeing many suitors discarded; and by the insensate avarice of her father, she was naturally led into habits of artifice and intrigue. Possessing an uncommon share of very shrewd and piercing wit, with the most profound hypocrisy, she contrived to please, and to blind, her plodding old parent; who perpetually harangued on the discretion of his daughter, and believed her a miracle of reserve and prudence, at the very time when she was suspected of such conduct as would have disqualified her, had it ever been proved, for the rank she now holds in this essay. She was said to have amused herself with a great variety of amorous adventures, which eluded the observation of her father; but of the many lovers who sighed to her in secret, not one could tempt her into marriage; and, to the surprise of the public, the rich heiress of Mr. Wormwood reached the age of thirty seven, without changing her name. Just as she arrived at this mature season of life, the opulent old gentleman took his leave of a world, in which he had acted a busy part, pleased with the idea of leaving a large fortune, as a monument of his industry, but wanting the superior satisfaction, which a more generous parent would probably have derived from the happy establishment of a daughter. He gained, however, from the hypocrisy of Winifred, what he could not claim from her affection, the honour of being lamented with a profusion of tears. She distinguished herself by displaying all the delicate gradations of filial sorrow; but recovered at a proper time, all the natural gaiety of her temper, which she now had the full opportunity of indulging, being mistress of a magnificent mansion, within a mile of a populous town, and enabled to enliven it with all the arts of luxury, by inheriting such accumulated wealth, as would safely support the utmost efforts of provincial splendor. Miss Wormwood now expected to see every batchelor of figure and consequence a sup-

* About one hundred years ago.

a ſuppliant at her feet: She promiſed to herſelf no little entertainment in ſporting with their addreſſes, without the fear of ſuffering from a tyrannical huſband, as ſhe had learned caution from her father, and had privately reſolved not to truſt any man with her money; a reſolution the more diſcreet, as ſhe had much to apprehend, and very little to learn, from ſo dangerous a maſter! The good-natured town, in whoſe environs the rich Winifred reſided, very kindly pointed out to her no leſs than twenty lively beaux for her choice; but, to the ſhame or the honour of thoſe gentlemen, they were too timid, or too honeſt, to make any advances. The report of her youthful frolics, and the dread of her ſarcaſtic wit, had more power to repel, than her perſon and her wealth had to attract. Paſſing her fiftieth year, ſhe acquired the ſerious name of miſtreſs, without the dignity of a wife, and without receiving a ſingle offer of marriage from the period in which ſhe became the poſſeſſor of ſo opulent a fortune.

Whether this mortifying diſappointment had given a peculiar aſperity to her temper, or whether malevolence was the earlier characteriſtic of her mind, I will not pretend to determine; but it is certain, that from this autumnal or rather wintry ſeaſon of her life, Mrs. Wormwood made it her chief occupation to amuſe herſelf with the moſt ſubtle devices of malicious ingenuity, and to fruſtrate every promiſing ſcheme of affection and delight, which ſhe diſcovered in the wide circle of her acquaintance. She ſeemed to be tormented with an inceſſant dread, that youth and beauty might ſecure to themſelves that happineſs, which ſhe found wit and fortune were unable to beſtow; hence ſhe watched, with the moſt piercing eye, all the lovely young women of her neighbourhood, and often inſinuated herſelf into the confidence of many, that ſhe might penetrate all the ſecrets of their love, and privately blaſt its ſucceſs. She was enabled to render herſelf intimate with the young and the lovely, by the opulent ſplendor in which ſhe lived, and by the bewitching vivacity of her converſation. Her talents of this kind were, indeed, extraordinary; her mind was never poliſhed or enriched by literature, as Mr. Wormwood ſet little value on any books, excepting thoſe of his counting-houſe; and the earlier years of his daughter were too much engaged by duplicity and intrigue, to leave her either leiſure or inclination for a voluntary attachment to more improving ſtudies. She read very little, and was acquainted with no language but her own; yet a brilliant underſtanding, and an uncommon portion of ready wit, ſupplied her with a more alluring fund of converſation, than learning could beſtow. She chiefly recommended herſelf to the young and inexperienced, by the inſinuating charm of the moſt lively ridicule, and by the art of ſeaſoning her diſcourſe with wanton innuendos of ſo ſubtle a nature, that gravity knew not how to object to them: She had the ſingular faculty of throwing ſuch a ſoft and dubious twilight over the moſt licentious images, that they captivated curioſity and attention, without exciting either fear or diſguſt. Her malevolence was perpetually diſguiſed under the maſk of gaiety, and ſhe completely poſſeſſed that plauſibility of malice, ſo difficult to attain, and ſo forcibly recommended in the words of lady Macbeth:

" Bear welcome in your eye,
" Your hand, your tongue; look like the
" innocent flower,
" But be the ſerpent under it!"

With what ſucceſs ſhe practiſed this dangerous leſſon, the reader may learn from the following adventure.—

It was the cuſtom of Mrs. Wormwood to profeſs the moſt friendly ſolicitude for female youth, and the higheſt admiration of beauty; ſhe wiſhed to be conſidered as their patroneſs, becauſe ſuch an idea afforded her the faireſt opportunities of ſecretly mortifying their inſufferable preſumption. With a peculiar refinement in malice, ſhe firſt encouraged, and afterwards defeated, thoſe amuſing matrimonial projects, which the young and beautiful are ſo apt to entertain. The higheſt gratification, which her ingenious malignity could deviſe, conſiſted in torturing ſome lovely inexperienced girl, by playing upon the tender paſſions of an open and unſuſpecting heart.

Accident threw within her reach a moſt tempting ſubject for ſuch fiend-like diverſion, in the perſon of Amelia Nevil, the daughter of a brave and accompliſhed officer, who, cloſing a laborious and honourable life in very indigent circumſtances, had left his unfortunate child to the care of his maiden ſiſter. The aunt of Amelia was ſuch an old maid as might alone ſuffice to reſcue the ſiſterhood from ridicule and contempt. She had been attached, in her early days, to a gallant youth, who unhappily loſt his own life in preſerving that of his dear friend, her brother; ſhe devoted herſelf to his memory with the moſt tender, unaffected, and invariable attachment; refuſing ſeveral advantageous offers of marriage, though her income was ſo narrow, that neceſſity obliged her to convert her whole fortune into an annuity, juſt before the calamitous event happened, which made her the only guardian of poor Amelia. This lovely, but unfortunate girl was turned of fourteen on the death of her father. She found, in the houſe of his ſiſter, the moſt friendly aſylum, and a relation,

relation, whose heart and mind made her most able and willing to form the character of this engaging orphan, who appeared to be as highly favoured by nature, as she was persecuted by fortune. The beauty of Amelia was so striking, and the charms of her lively understanding began to display themselves in so enchanting a manner, that her affectionate aunt could not bear the idea of placing her in any lower order of life: she gave her the education of a gentlewoman, in the flattering and generous hope, that her various attractions must supply the absolute want of fortune, and that she should enjoy the delight of seeing her dear Amelia happily settled in marriage, before her death exposed her lovely ward to that poverty, which was her only inheritance.—Heaven disposed it otherwise. This amiable woman, after having acted the part of a most affectionate parent to her indigent niece, died before Amelia attained the age of twenty. The poor girl was now apparently destitute of every resource; and exposed to penury, with a heart bleeding for the loss of a most indulgent protector. A widow lady of her acquaintance very kindly afforded her a refuge in the first moments of her distress, and proposed to two of her opulent friends, that Amelia should reside with them by turns, dividing the year between them, and passing four months with each. As soon as Mrs Wormwood was informed of this event, as she delighted in those ostentatious acts of apparent beneficence, which are falsely called charity, she desired to be admitted among the voluntary guardians of the poor Amelia. To this proposal all the parties assented, and it was settled, that Amelia should pass the last quarter of every year, as long as she remained single, under the roof of Mrs. Wormwood. This lovely orphan had a sensibility of heart, which rendered her extremely grateful for the protection she received, but which made her severely feel all the miseries of dependance. Her beauty attracted a multitude of admirers, many of whom, presuming on her poverty, treated her with a licentious levity, which always wounded her ingenuous pride. Her person, her mind, her manners were universally commended by the men; but no one thought of making her his wife. "Amelia (they cried) is an enchanting creature; but who, in these times, can afford to marry a pretty, proud girl, supported by charity?" Though this prudential question was never uttered in the presence of Amelia, she began to perceive its influence, and suffered a painful dread of proving a perpetual burden to those friends, by whose generosity she subsisted; she wished, a thousand times, that her affectionate aunt, instead of cultivating her mind with such dangerous refinement, had placed her in any station of life, where she might have maintained herself by her own manual labour: she sometimes entertained a project of making some attempt for this purpose; and she once thought of changing her name, and of trying to support herself as an actress on one of the public theatres; but this idea, which her honest pride had suggested, was effectually suppressed by her modesty; and she continued to waste the most precious time of her youth, under the mortification of perpetually wishing to change her mode of life, and of not knowing how to effect it. Almost two years had now elapsed since the death of her aunt, and without any prospect of marriage, she was now in her second period of residence with Mrs. Wormwood. Amelia's understanding was by no means inferior to her other endowments; she began to penetrate all the artful disguise, and to gain a perfect and very painful insight into the real character of her present hostess. This lady had remarked, that when Miss Nevil resided with her, her house was much more frequented by gentlemen, than at any other season. This, indeed, was true; and it unluckily happened, that these visitors often forgot to applaud the smart sayings of Mrs. Wormwood, in contemplating the sweet countenance of Amelia; a circumstance full sufficient to awaken, in the neglected wit, the most bitter envy, hatred and malice. In truth, Mrs. Wormwood detested her lovely guest with the most implacable virulence; but she had the singular art of disguising her detestation in the language of flattery: she understood the truth of Pope's maxim,

"*He hurts me most who lavishly commends.*"

and she therefore made use of lavish commendation, as an instrument of malevolence towards Amelia; she insulted the taste, and ridiculed the choice, of every new-married man, and declared herself convinced, that he was a fool, because he had not chosen that most lovely young woman. To more than one gentleman she said, you must marry Amelia; and, as few men chuse to be driven into wedlock, some offers were possibly prevented, by the treacherous vehemence of her praise. Her malice, however, was not sufficiently gratified by observing that Amelia had no prospect of marriage. To indulge her malignity, she resolved to amuse this unhappy girl with the hopes of such a joyous event, and then to turn, on a sudden, all these splendid hopes into mockery and delusion. Accident led her to pitch on Mr. Nelson, as a person whose name she might with the greatest safety employ, as the instrument of her insidious design, and with the greater chance of success, as she observed that Amelia had conceived for him a particular regard. Mr. Nelson was a gentleman,

who,

who, having met with very ſingular events, had contracted a great, but very amiable ſingularity of character :—he was placed early in life, in a very lucrative commercial ſituation, and was on the point of ſettling happily in marriage with a very beautiful young lady, when the houſe, in which ſhe reſided, was conſumed by fire. Great part of her family, and among them the deſtined bride, was buried in the ruins. Mr. Nelſon, in looſing the object of his ardent affection by ſo ſudden a calamity, loſt for ſome time the uſe of his reaſon ; and when his health and ſenſes returned, he ſtill continued under the oppreſſion of the profoundeſt melancholy, till his fond devotion to the memory of her, whom he had loſt in ſo ſevere a manner, ſuggeſted to his fancy a ſingular plan of benevolence, in the proſecution of which he recovered a great portion of his former ſpirits. This plan conſiſted in ſearching for female objects of charity, whoſe diſtreſſes had been occaſioned by fire. As his fortune was very ample, and his own private expences very moderate, he was able to relieve many unfortunate perſons in this condition ; and his affectionate imagination delighted itſelf with the idea, that in theſe uncommon acts of beneficence he was guided by the influence of that lovely angel, whoſe mortal beauty had periſhed in the flames. Mr. Nelſon frequently viſited a married ſiſter, who was ſettled in the town where Mrs. Wormwood reſided. There was alſo, in the ſame town, an amiable elderly widow, for whom he had a particular eſteem. This lady, whoſe name was Melford, had been left in very ſcanty circumſtances on the death of her huſband, and reſided at that time in London, ſhe had been involved in additional diſtreſs by that calamity, to which the attentive charity of Mr. Nelſon was for ever directed : he more than repaired the loſs which ſhe ſuſtained by fire, and aſſiſted in ſettling her in the neighbourhood of his ſiſter. Mrs. Melford had been intimate with the aunt of Amelia, and was ſtill the moſt valuable friend of that lovely orphan, who paid her frequent viſits, though ſhe never reſided under her roof. Mr. Nelſon had often ſeen Amelia at the houſe of Mrs. Melford, which led him to treat her with particular politeneſs, whenever he viſited Mrs. Wormwood ; a circumſtance on which the latter founded her ungenerous project. She perfectly knew all the ſingular private hiſtory of Mr. Nelſon, and firmly believed, like all the reſt of his acquaintance, that no attractions could ever tempt him to marry ; but ſhe thought it poſſible to make Amelia conceive the hope, that her beauty had melted his reſolution ; and nothing ſhe ſuppoſed, could more effectually mortify her gueſt, than to find herſelf derided for ſo vain an expectation.

Mrs. Wormwood began, therefore, to inſinuate, in the moſt artful manner, that Mr. Nelſon was very particular in his civilities to Amelia, magnified all his amiable qualities, and expreſſed the greateſt pleaſure in the proſpect of ſo delightful a match. Theſe petty artifices, however, had no effect on the natural modeſty and diffidence of Amelia ; ſhe ſaw nothing that authoriſed ſuch an idea in the uſual politeneſs of a well-bred man of thirty-ſeven ; ſhe pitied the misfortune, ſhe admired the elegant and engaging, though ſerious manners, and ſhe revered the virtues of Mr. Nelſon ; but, ſuppoſed his mind to be entirely engroſſed, as it really was, by his ſingularly charitable purſuits ; ſhe entertained not a thought of engaging his affection. Mrs. Wormwood was determined to play off her favorite engine of malignity, a counterfeited letter. She had acquired, in her youth, the very dangerous talent of forging any hand that ſhe pleaſed ; and her paſſion for miſchief had afforded her much practice in this treacherous art. Having previouſly and ſecretly engaged Mr. Nelſon to drink tea with her, ſhe wrote a billet to Amelia, in the name of that gentleman, and with the moſt perfect imitation of his hand. The billet ſaid, that he deſigned himſelf the pleaſure of paſſing that afternoon at the houſe of Mrs. Wormwood, and requeſted the favour of a private conference with Miſs Nevil in the courſe of the evening, intimating, in the moſt delicate and doubtful terms, an ardent deſire of becoming her huſband. Mrs. Wormwood contrived that Amelia ſhould not receive this billet till juſt before dinner-time, that ſhe might not ſhew it to her friend and confidant, Mrs. Melford, and by her means, detect its fallacy before the hour of her intended humiliation arrived.

Amelia bluſhed in reading the note, and, in the firſt ſurpriſe of unſuſpecting innocence, gave it to the vigilant Mrs. Wormwood ; who burſt into vehement expreſſions of delight ; congratulated her bluſhing gueſt on the full ſucceſs of her charms, and triumphed in her own prophetic diſcernment. They ſat down to dinner, but poor Amelia could hardly ſwallow a morſel ; her mind was in a tumultuous agitation of pleaſure and amazement. The malicious impoſter, enjoying her confuſion, allowed her no time to compoſe her hurried ſpirits in the ſolitude of her chamber. Some female viſitors arrived

to tea; and, at length, Mr. Nelson entered the room. Amelia trembled and blushed as he approached her; but she was a little relieved from her embarrassment by the business of the tea-table, over which she presided. Amelia was naturally graceful in every thing she did, but the present agitation of her mind gave a temporary awkardness to all her motions: she committed many little blunders in the management of the tea-table; a cup fell from her trembling hand, and was broken; but the politeness of Mr. Nelson led him to say so many kind and graceful things to her on these petty incidents, that, instead of encreasing her distress, they produced an opposite effect, and the tumult of her bosom gradually subsided into a calm and composed delight. She ventured to meet the eyes of Mr. Nelson, and thought them expressive of that tenderness which promised a happy end to all her misfortunes. At the idea of exchanging misery and dependance for comfort and honor, as the wife of so amiable a man, her heart expanded with the most innocent and grateful joy. This appeared in her countenance, and gave such an exquisite radiance to all her features, that she looked a thousand times more beautiful than ever. Mrs. Wormwood saw this improvement of her charms, and, sickening at the sight, determined to reduce the splendor of such insufferable beauty, and hastily terminate the triumph of her deluded guest. She began with a few malicious and sarcastic remarks on the vanity of beautiful young women, and the hopes, which they frequently entertain of an imaginary lover; but finding these remarks produced not the effect she intended, she took an opportunity of whispering in the ear of Amelia, and begged her not to harbour any vain expectations, for the billet she had received was a counterfeit, and a mere piece of pleasantry. Amelia shuddered, and turned pale: surprise, disappointment, and indignation, conspired to overwhelm her. She exerted her utmost power to conceal her emotions; but the conflict in her bosom was too violent to be disguised. The tears, which she vainly endeavoured to suppress, burst forth, and she was obliged to quit the room in very visible disorder. Mr. Nelson expressed his concern; but he was checked in his benevolent enquiries by the caution of Mrs. Wormwood, who said, on the occasion, that Miss Nevil was a very amiable girl, but she had some peculiarities of temper, and was apt to put a wrong construction on the innocent pleasantry of her friends. Mr. Nelson observing that Amelia did not return, and hoping that his departure might contribute to restore the interrupted harmony of the house, took an early leave of Mrs. Wormwood; who immediately flew to the chamber of Amelia, to exult, like a fiend, over that lovely victim of her successful malignity. She found not the person whom she was so eager to insult. Amelia had, indeed, retired to her chamber, and passed there a very miserable half hour, much hurt by the treacherous cruelty of Mrs. Wormwood, and still more wounded by reflections on her own credulity, which she condemned with that excess of severity so natural to a delicate mind in arraigning itself. She would have flown for immediate consolation to her friend, Mrs. Melford, but she had reason to believe that lady engaged on a visit, and she therefore resolved to take a solitary walk for the purpose of composing her spirits; but neither solitude nor exercise could restore her tranquillity; and, as it grew late in the evening, she hastened to Mrs. Melford's, in hopes of now finding her returned. Her worthy old confidant was, indeed, in her little parlour alone, when Amelia entered the room. The eyes of this lovely girl immediately betrayed her distress; and the old lady, with her usual tenderness, exclaimed, "Good heaven! my dear child, for what have you been crying?" "Because," replied Amelia, in a broken voice, and bursting into a fresh shower of tears, "because I am a fool."—Mrs. Melford began to be most seriously alarmed, and, expressing her maternal solicitude in the kindest manner, Amelia produced the fatal paper—"there," says she, "is a letter in the name of your excellent friend, Mr. Nelson; it is a forgery of Mrs. Wormwood's, and I have been such an idiot as to believe it real." The affectionate Mrs. Melford, who in her first alarm, had apprehended a much heavier calamity, was herself greatly comforted in discovering the truth, and said many kind things to console her young friend." "Do not fancy," replied Amelia, "that I am foolishly in love with Mr. Nelson, though I think him the most pleasing, as well as the most excellent of men; and though I confess to you, that I should certainly think it a blessed lot to find a refuge from the misery of my present dependence, in the arms of so benevolent and so generous a protector,"—"Those arms are now open to receive you," said a voice that

was

was heard before the ſpeaker appeared. Amelia ſtarted at the ſound, and her ſurpriſe was not a little encreaſed in ſeeing Mr. Nelſon himſelf, who entering the room from an adjoining apartment, embraced the lovely orphan in a tranſport of tenderneſs and delight. Amelia, alive to all the feelings of genuine modeſty, was for ſome minutes more painfully diſtreſſed by this ſurpriſe, than ſhe had been by her paſt mortification: She was ready to ſink into the earth, at the idea of having betrayed her ſecret to the man, from whom ſhe would have laboured moſt to conceal it. In the firſt tumult of this delicate confuſion, ſhe ſinks into a chair, and hides her face in her handkerchief. Nelſon with a mixture of reſpect and love, being afraid of encreaſing her diſtreſs, ſeizes one of her hands, and continues to kiſs it without uttering a word. The good Mrs. Melford, almoſt as much aſtoniſhed, but leſs painfully confuſed than Amelia, beholds this unexpected ſcene with that kind of joy which is much more diſpoſed to weep than to ſpeak:—And, while this little party is thus abſorbed in ſilence, let me haſten to relate the incidents which produced their ſituation.

Mr. Nelſon had obſerved the ſarcaſtic manner of Mrs. Wormwood towards Amelia, and, as ſoon as he had ended his uncomfortable viſit, he haſtened to the worthy Mrs. Melford, to give her ſome little account of what had paſſed, and to concert with her ſome happier plan for the ſupport of this amiable, inſulted orphan. "I am acquainted," ſaid he, "with ſome brave and wealthy officers, who have ſerved with the father of Miſs Nevill, and often ſpeak of him with reſpect; I am ſure I can raiſe among them a ſubſcription for the maintenance of this tender unfortunate girl: we will procure for her an annuity, that ſhall enable her to eſcape from ſuch malignant patronage, to have a little home of her own, and to ſupport a ſervant." Mrs. Melford was tranſported at this idea; and, recollecting all her obligations to this benevolent man, wept, and extolled his generoſity; and, ſeeing Amelia at ſome diſtance, through a bow window, which commanded the ſtreet in which ſhe lived, "thank Heaven," ſhe cried, "here comes my poor child, to hear and bleſs you for the extent of your goodneſs." Nelſon, who delighted moſt in doing good by ſtealth, immediately extorted from the good old lady a promiſe of ſecrecy: It was the beſt part of his plan, that Amelia ſhould never know the perſons to whom ſhe was to owe her independence. "I am ſtill afraid of you, my worthy old friend," ſaid Nelſon; "your countenance or manner will, I know, betray me, if Miſs Nevil ſees me here to-night."—"Well," ſaid the delighted old lady, "I will humour your delicacy; Amelia will, probably, not ſtay with me ten minutes; you may amuſe yourſelf, for that time, in my ſpacious garden; I will not ſay you are here; and, as ſoon as the good girl returns home, I will come and impart to you the particulars of her recent vexation."—"Admirably ſettled," cried Nelſon; and he immediately retreated into a little back room, which led into a long ſlip of ground, embelliſhed with the ſweeteſt and leaſt expenſive flowers, which afforded a favourite occupation and amuſement to Mrs. Melford. Nelſon, after taking a few turns in this diminutive garden, finding himſelf rather chilled by the air of the evening, retreated again into the little parlour he had paſſed, intending to wait there till Amelia departed; but the partition between the parlours being extremely ſlight, he overheard the tender confeſſions of Amelia, and was hurried towards her by an irreſiſtible impulſe, in the manner already deſcribed.

Mrs. Melford was the firſt who recovered from the kind of trance into which our little party had been thrown by their general ſurpriſe; and ſhe enabled the tender pair, in the proſpect of whoſe union her warm heart exulted, to regain that eaſy and joyous poſſeſſion of their faculties, which they loſt for ſome little time in their embarraſſment. The applauſe of her friend, and the adoration of her lover, ſoon taught the diffident Amelia to think leſs ſeverely of herſelf. The warm-hearted Mr. Melford declared that theſe occurrences were the work of Heaven. "That," replied the affectionate Nelſon, "I am moſt willing to allow; but you muſt grant, that Heaven has produced our happineſs by the blind agency of a fiend; and, as our dear Amelia has too gentle a ſpirit to rejoice in beholding the malignity of a devil converted into the torment of its poſſeſſor, I muſt beg, that ſhe may not return, even for a ſingle night, to the houſe of Mrs. Wormwood." Amelia pleaded her ſenſe of paſt obligations, and wiſhed to take a peaceful leave of her patroneſs; but ſhe ſubmitted to the urgent entreaties of Nelſon, and remained for a few

few weeks under the roof of Mrs. Melford, when ſhe was united to the man of her heart. Nelſon had the double delight of rewarding the affection of an angel, and of puniſhing the malevolence of a fiend: he announced in perſon to Mrs. Wormwood, his intended marriage with Amelia, on the very night when the treacherous Old Maid had amuſed herſelf with the hope of deriding her gueſt; whoſe return ſhe was eagerly expecting, in the moment Nelſon arrived to ſay, that Amelia would return no more.

The ſurpriſe and mortification of Mrs. Wormwood aroſe almoſt to frenzy; ſhe racked her malicious and inventive brain for expedients to defeat the match, and circulated a report for that purpoſe, which decency will not allow me to explain. Her artifice was detected and deſpiſed. Amelia was not only married, but the moſt admired, the moſt beloved, and the happieſt of human beings; an event which preyed ſo inceſſantly on the ſpirit of Mrs. Wormwood, that ſhe fell into a rapid decline, and ended, in a few months, her miſchievous and unhappy life, a memorable example, that the moſt artful malignity may ſometimes procure for the object of its envy, that very happineſs which it labours to prevent!

Hiſtorical Scraps; *ancient and modern.*

The negroes hold the fourth rank among the inhabitants of the Spaniſh colonies. The introduction of that unhappy part of the human ſpecies into America, together with their ſervices and ſufferings there, ſhall be fully explained in another place; here they are mentioned chiefly, in order to point out a peculiarity in their ſituation under the Spaniſh dominion. In ſeveral of their ſettlements, particularly in new Spain, negroes are chiefly employed in domeſtic ſervice. They form a principal part in the train of luxury, and are cheriſhed and careſſed by their ſuperiors, to whoſe vanity and pleaſures they are equally ſubſervient. Their dreſs and appearance are hardly leſs ſplendid than that of their maſters, whoſe manners they imitate, and whoſe paſſions they imbibe. Elevated by this diſtinction, they have aſſumed ſuch a tone of ſuperiority over the Indians, and treat them with ſuch inſolence and ſcorn, that the antipathy between the two races has become implacable. Even in Peru, where negroes ſeem to be more numerous, and are employed in field-work as well as domeſtic ſervice, they maintain their aſcendant over the Indians, and the mutual hatred of one to the other ſubſiſts with equal violence. The laws have induſtriouſly fomented this averſion, to which accident gave riſe, and, by moſt rigorous injunctions, have endeavoured to prevent every intercourſe that might form a bond of union between the two races. Thus, by an artful policy, the Spaniards derive ſtrength from that circumſtance in population which is the weakneſs of other European colonies, and have ſecured as aſſociates and defenders, thoſe very perſons who elſwhere are objects of jealouſy and terror.

What chiefly renders the reign of James I memorable, is the commencement of the Engliſh colonies in America; colonies eſtabliſhed on the nobleſt footing that has been known in any age or nation. The Spaniards, being the firſt diſcoverers of the new world, immediately took poſſeſſion of the precious mines which they found there; and, by the allurement of great riches, they were tempted to depopulate their own country as well as that which they conquered; and added the vice of ſloth to thoſe of avidity and barbarity, which attended their adventures in thoſe renowned enterprizes. That fine coaſt was entirely neglected, which reaches from St Auguſtine to Cape Breton, and which lies in all the temperate climates, is watered by noble rivers, and offers a fertile ſoil, but nothing more, to the induſtrious planter. Peopled gradually from England by the neceſſitous and indigent, who at home, increaſed neither wealth nor populouſneſs, the colonies, which were planted along that tract, have promoted the navigation, encouraged the induſtry, and even perhaps multiplied the inhabitants of their mother-country. The ſpirit of independency, which was reviving in England, here ſhone forth in its full luſtre, and received new acceſſion of force from the aſpiring character of thoſe, who, being diſcontented with the eſtabliſhed church and monarchy, had ſought for freedom amidſt thoſe ſavage deſerts.

Queen Elizabeth had done little more than given a name to the continent of Virginia; and, after her planting one feeble colony, which quickly decayed, that country was entirely abandoned. But when peace put an end to the military enterprizes againſt Spain, and left ambitious ſpirits no hopes of making any longer ſuch quick advances towards honour and fortune, the nation began to ſecond the pacific intentions of its monarch, and to ſeek a ſurer, though ſlower expedient, for acquiring riches and glory. In 1606, Newport carrried over a colony, and began a ſettlement; which the company, erected by patent for that purpoſe

purpoſe in London and Briſtol, took care to ſupply with yearly recruits of proviſions, utenſils, and new inhabitants. About 1609, Argal diſcovered, a more direct and ſhorter paſſage to Virginia, and left the track of the antient navigators, who had firſt directed their courſe ſouthward to the tropic, ſailed weſtward by means of the trade winds, and then turned northward, till they reached the Engliſh ſettlements. The ſame year, five hundred perſons under ſir Thomas Gates and ſir George Somers were embarked for Virginia. Somers's ſhip, meeting with a tempeſt, was driven into Bermudas, and laid the foundation of a ſettlement in thoſe iſlands. Lord Delawar afterwards undertook the government of the Engliſh colonies: But notwithſtanding all his care, ſeconded by ſupplies from James, and by money raiſed from the firſt lottery ever known in the kingdom, ſuch difficulties attended the ſettlement of theſe countries, that, in 1614, there were not alive not more than 400 men, of all that had been ſent thither. After having ſupplied themſelves with proviſions more immediately neceſſary for the ſupport of life, the new planters began the cultivating of tobacco: and James, notwithſtanding his antipathy to that drug, which, he ſays, is pernicious to men's morals as well as their health, gave them permiſſion to enter it in England; and he inhibited by proclamation all importation of it from Spain. By degrees, new colonies were eſtabliſhed in that continent, and gave new names to the places where they ſettled, leaving that of Virginia to the province firſt planted. The iſland of Barbadoes was alſo planted in this reign.

Speculative reaſoners, during that age, raiſed many objections to the planting of thoſe remote colonies; and foretold, that after draining their mother-country of inhabitants, they would ſoon ſhake off her yoke, and erect an independent government in America: But time has ſhewn, that the views, entertained by thoſe who encouraged ſuch generous undertakings, were more juſt and ſolid. A mild government and great naval force have preſerved, and may ſtill preſerve during ſome time, the dominion of England over her colonies. And ſuch advantages have commerce and navigation reaped from theſe eſtabliſhments, that more than a fourth of the Engliſh ſhipping is at preſent computed to be employed in carrying on the traffic with the American ſettlements.

Aurilian had no ſooner ſecured the perſon and provinces of Tetricus, than he turned his arms againſt Zenobia, the celebrated queen of Palmyra and the Eaſt. Modern Europe has produced ſeveral illuſtrious women who have ſuſtained with glory the weight of empire; nor is our own age deſtitute of ſuch diſtinguiſhed characters. But if we except the doubtful atchievements of Semiramis, Zenobia is perhaps the only female, whoſe ſuperior genius broke through the ſervile indolence impoſed on her ſex by the climate and manners of Aſia. She claimed her deſcent from the Macedonian kings of Egypt, equalled in beauty her anceſtor Cleopatra, and far ſurpaſſed that princeſs in chaſtity and valour. Zenobia was eſteemed the moſt lovely as well as the moſt heroic of her ſex. She was of a dark complexion (for in ſpeaking of a lady, theſe trifles become important). Her teeth were of a pearly whiteneſs, and her large black eyes ſparkled with uncommon fire, tempered by the moſt attractive ſweetneſs. Her voice was ſtrong and harmonious. Her manly underſtanding was ſtrengthened and adorned by ſtudy. She was not ignorant of the Latin tongue, but poſſeſſed in equal perfection the Greek, the Syriac, and the Egyptian languages. She had drawn up for her own uſe an epitome of oriental hiſtory, and familiarly compared the beauties of Homer and Plato under the tuition of the ſublime Longinus.

This accompliſhed woman gave her hand to Odenathus, who from a private ſtation raiſed himſelf to the dominion of the Eaſt. She ſoon became the friend and companion of a hero. In the intervals of war, Odenathus paſſionately delighted in the exerciſe of hunting; he purſued with ardour the wild beaſts of the deſert, lions, panthers, and bears; and the ardour of Zenobia in that dangerous amuſement was not inferior to his own. She had inured her conſtitution to fatigue, diſdained the uſe of a covered carriage, generally appeared on horſeback in a military habit, and ſometimes marched ſeveral miles on foot at the head of the troops. The ſucceſs of Odenathus was in a great meaſure aſcribed to her incomparable prudence and fortitude. Their ſplendid victories over the Great King, whom they twice purſued as far as the gates of Cteſiphon, laid the foundations of their united fame and power. The armies which they commanded, and the provinces which they had ſaved, acknowledged not any other ſovereigns than their invincible chiefs. The ſenate and people of Rome revered a ſtranger who had avenged their captive emperor, and even the inſenſible ſon of Valerian accepted Odenathus for his legitimate colleague.

After a ſucceſsful expedition againſt the Gothic plunderers of Aſia, the Palmyrenian prince returned to the city of Emeſa in

in Syria. Invincible in war, he was there cut off by domestic treason, and his favourite amusement of hunting was the cause, or at least the occasion, of his death. His nephew, Mœonius, presumed to dart his javelin before that of his uncle; and though admonished of his error, repeated the same insolence. As a monarch and as a sportsman Odenathus was provoked, took away his horse, a mark of ignominy among the barbarians, and chastised the youth by a short confinement. The offence was soon forgot, but the punishment was remembered; and Mœonius, with a few daring associates, assassinated his uncle in the midst of a great entertainment. Herod, the son of Odenathus, though not of Zenobia, a young man of a soft and effeminate temper, was killed with his father. But Mœonius obtained the pleasure of revenge by this bloody deed. He had scarcely time to assume the title of Augustus, before he was sacrificed by Zenobia to the memory of her husband.

With the assistance of his most faithful friends, she immediately filled the vacant throne, and governed with manly counsels Palmyra, Syria, and the East, above five years. By the death of Odenathus, that authority was at an end which the senate had granted him only as a personal distinction; but his martial widow, disdaining both the senate and Gallienus, obliged one of the Roman generals, who was sent against her, to retreat into Europe, with the loss of his army and his reputation. Instead of the little passions which so frequently perplex a female reign, the steady administration of Zenobia was guided by the most judicious maxims of policy. If it was expedient to pardon, she could calm her resentment: if it was necessary to punish she could impose silence on the voice of pity. Her strict œconomy was accused of avarice; yet on every proper occasion she appeared magnificent and liberal. The neighbouring states of Arabia, Armenia, and Persia, dreaded her enmity, and solicited her alliance. To the dominions of Odenathus, which extended from the Euphrates to the frontiers of Bithynia, his widow added the inheritance of her ancestors, the populous and fertile kingdom of Egypt. The emperor Claudius acknowledged her merit, and was content, that, while *he* pursued the Gothic war, *she* should assert the dignity of the empire in the East.

A N E C D O T E

Of a rational PARROT, *cited from a learned author, by the celebrated Mr. Locke.*

'I HAD a mind to know from Prince Maurice's own mouth, the account of a common, but much credited story, that I had heard so often from many others, of an old Parrot he had in Brasil, during his government there, that spoke, and asked, and answered common questions like a reasonable creature; so that those of his train there generally concluded it to be witchery, or possession; and one of his chaplains, who lived long afterwards in Holland, would never from that time endure a Parrot, but said they all had a devil in them. I had heard many particulars of this story, and assevered by people hard to be discredited, which made me ask Prince Maurice what there was of it. He said with his usual plainness and dryness in talk, there was something true, but a great deal false, of what had been reported. I desired to know of him, what there was of the first? He told me short and coldly, that he had heard of such an old parrot when he came to Brasil; and though he believed nothing of it, and it was a good way off, yet he had so much curiosity as to send for it; that 'twas a very great and a very old one; and when it came first into the room where the Prince was, with a great many Dutchmen about him, it said presently, What a company of white men are here; they asked it, what it thought that man was, pointing to the Prince? It answered, Some general or other. When they brought it close to him, he asked it, *D'ou venez vous?* (1) It answered, *De Marinnan.* (2) The Prince, *A qui estes-vous?* (3) The Parrot, *A un Portugais?* (4) Prince, *Que faistu la?* (5) Parrot, *Je garde les Poules.* (6) The Prince laughed and said, *Vous gardez les Poules?* (7) The Parrot answered, *Ouy moy, & je le scay bien faire;* and made the chuck four or five times that people use to make to chickens when they call them. I set down the words of this worthy dialogue in French, just as Prince Maurice said them to me. I asked him in what language the Parrot spoke? And he said in Brasilian. I asked whether he understood Brasilian? He said, no: but he had taken care to have two interpreters by him, the one a Dutchman that spoke Brasilian, and the other a Brasilian that spoke Dutch; that he asked them separately and privately, and both of them agreed in telling him just the same thing as the parrot said.'

(1) Whence come ye? (2) From Marinnan. (3) To whom do you belong? (4) To a Portugueze. (5) What do you there? (6) I look after the chickens. (7) You look after the chickens? (8) Yes I, and I know well enough how to do it.

The

ıe COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

'ERSES upon GRAY's FERRY.

the elegant engraving prefixed to this number.

.NISH'd Parnassus and the neighb'ring plain,
Thus did the muses to their god complain:
'ace unpolish'd has our seats possess'd,
d Greece, for arts renown'd, with force op-
press'd.
ır'd to spoil, they scorn the tuneful lyre,
r sacred numbers, and our heavenly fire.
more Anacreon's flowing numbers move,
r tender Sappho sooths the soul to love:
mer neglected lies, and Pindar's flame
hero warms, near fair Hinenus stream.
ır then, thou beamy pow'r, bright god of
lay!
ce every land lies open to thy ray,
ıe soft retreat, some airy mansion chuse.
d there from rage protect the injur'd muse."
od assents, and on the western way,
e with a milder flame his sunbeams play,
ıding vale, with skill divine, he forms,
: from summer's heat, and winter's storms;
ocks and woods adorn its bending sides.
chuylkill here in gentle murmur glides:
: the rest two rocks of equal size,
their aspiring fronts assail the skies;
ne ascended, yields the glorious sight,
: Delaware and Schuylkill's streams
nite:
her by the hand of art array'd,
ls a mansion's shelter and a forest's shade.
the rugged cliff the birds of Jove,
forth the pledges of their fruitful love;
each their young a bolder flight to dare,
ear the forky thunder through the air.
d these rocks, the vale obliquely bends
ere the woodland's airy mount ascends,
down the steep a fountain gently slides,
vell'd with rain, rolls on its foamy tides,
hrough the vale in wild meanders flows,
ıides its limped head, now kindly shows.
ve Diana and her virgin train,
with the pleasures of the open plain,
recess their weary limbs repos'd,
soft winds their softer parts expos'd:
ft her train have round their goddess
ood,
naked she enjoy'd the silver flood;
phian Queen, and all her winged loves,
s have left their high Idalian groves,
vith the muses passed their flowing hours,
e cool stream or in the shady bow'rs;
the sweet nine their golden harps have
ung,
aller's verse on Sachariſſa sung.
d Apollo for his choir prepare
emov'd from public strife and care,
ag. No. 12. Vol. I.

For which the muse in gratitude has brought
To Schuylkill's bank the Greek and Roman
thought.
There, to her Barlow, gave the sounding string,
And first taught Smith, and Humphries how to
sing."

HUMANITY.

YE sons and daughters of this happy land,
Whose bosoms glow at pity's soft command;
Whose souls expanding, catch the generous flame
Which gives to nature all she dares to claim:
You who possess the virtues which can bind
In social love the race of human kind;
But chiefly thou whose dictates I obey,
Shield with a parent care my infant lay,
That yet, with fond attempt, has never strove
Thro' light wing'd fancy's airy realms to rove,
Content, since genius deigns to grant no more,
Of humbler verse to skim the surface o'er.

Hail happy clime! to virtue's bosom dear!
Humanity exults and triumphs here:
Columbia hail! tho' impotent my song,
Thy name shall bear my untaught muse along.

Emerg'd from those inglorious chains which bind
In vile restraint, the active freeborn mind;
This age beholds another world arise,
Whose fame shall dwell in realms beyond the skies;
When fame from earth shall snatch her lengthy
scroll,
And pinion'd time forever cease to roll!

And thou Phil'delphia, fairest on her coast,
Thy self the genius of a world may boast;
Thy arts, thy commerce, which no country ends,
Far as the daring search of man extends;
These would I sing, but ah! so vast the theme,
My infant bark might perish in the stream!

Then, let me turn, and in a fond survey,
Thy nobler, brighter ornaments display;
Point out the means by which thy sons impart
The balm of comfort to the bleeding heart;
Release the burden of severe distress,
Calm the heav'd soul, the throbs of grief repress;
Teach with delight and gratitude to glow,
The bosom torpid with excess of woe;
O'er pale distress, beneficence extend
With ready hand the helpless to befriend;
The aged poor with weight of years oppress'd,
Console, and bid life's ev'ning set in rest:
Sooth all the pangs of penury and pain,
And give the wretch to happiness again;
Perform, with souls from grudging meanness free,
Thy various duties, blest humanity!

Here virtuous men of all their race the friends,
Collective join for beneficial ends;

 Apply

Apply that wealth which lavish fortune gave,
From want or death unnumber'd souls to save!

See yonder dome, whose hospitable door *
Receives the helpless, wretched, old and poor!
There poverty, attended with disease,
Not vainly asks the medicine to ease;
There too, the good Samaritan is found,
To pour the balm, and heal the painful wound;
Whose soul yet soft'ned with the sight of woe,
Can greatly feel the sympathetic glow;
Unus'd to turn from objects of distress,
Or, smile at scenes too horrid to express!

Oh! did such hearts, more callous e'en than stone,
Exist in fancy's fairy dreams alone,
Blest were mankind, in one firm union bound,
And grief no more triumphant spread around;
From the dread thought, the startled soul would fly,
And av'rice learn to feel humanity!

But oft the wretch, whom mean self interest draws,
Her impulse scorns and tramples on her cause;
Forgets the debt to fellow mortals due,
Nor dreads that sacred vengeance will ensue:
Oh! Philadelphians drive the monster hence,
To savage forests, and more savage dens;
With beasts, in blood and slaughter let him roll,
Congenial these to his detested soul!

But sacred truth your fond attention turns
To yonder group,† where ev'ry bosom burns
With social love! Behold on every face
She shines, and seems to spread celestial grace!
These, in the dark retreats confined from day,
Thro' caverns drear, explore their gloomy way;
Where agony, on floorless cellars wreathes,
Loud anguish howls, and blasphemy still breathes!
Imagination shrinks from this extreme of woe,
And feels the tortures of the damned below;
For reason there, in wild disorder tost,
Sinks from her seat, and hope itself is lost.
These, to the wretch by pure compassion link'd,
Watch and revive life's sparks, almost extinct;
With holy care support the fainting head,
And snatch the victim from amidst the dead!
Call forth again, to view the chearing sun,
Him whose last glass had been so nearly run;
Anxious alone to chear the joyless gloom,
And paint a fund of happiness to come!
Humanity! for thou must ever dwell
Within those hearts, by nature form'd so well!
To thee Columbians bow the ready knee,
And every honest heart confesses thee!
Firm for thy sake, and chosen of thy band,
Against a servile world they nobly stand;
Dare to assert the native rights of men,
And bless the slave with liberty again.

He who gave man dominion, power strength,
Extends their limits to a certain length;
Save only those with reas'ning force endu'd,
The rest were form'd for pleasure, use, or f
But men with men alike their beings share,
In mortal life, and should be free as air;
But tyrant custom, and perverser fate,
Have made the small subservient to the great
To strength of arm, bade strength of reason yi
And virtue oft to vice resign the field!
Hence came false pride, distinctions vain of b
As tho' all men proceeded not from earth;
As tho' that God, who made whate'er is go
Had different degrees of human flesh and bl
Hush'd be the thought, nor let th' impious f
Escape, to taint the lift'ning winds around;
Let each with each, in lasting concord join,
Delightful peace and harmony divine.

* Philadelphia dispensary.

† Alluding to the Pennsylvania Society for relieving the miseries of public prisons, &c.

PART of the OSCIAD Versified.

"WHAT hidden pangs thy rev'rend som rend,
Thou son of Fingal, Oscian prince of men
Why on the lonely hill, to pour thy woe?
Where restless ocean, ever toils below!"

'Tis mem'ry son of Alphin, wrings my b
Great Fingal and his race my thought posse
The aged must on recollection mourn
The golden days, that never will return!

One day descending from the mountain cha
Here throngs of jocund huntsmen fill'd the p
Three younger sons of Fingal tow'ring stanc
Great Cafyl, Fergus, Fillan, grace the banc

A lovely virgin from the deep drew nigh,
Sweet was the languish of her azure eye;
Her glowing cheek the opening rose expres
But sorrow labour'd in her snowy breast.

With tears of bitter anguish spake the maid
"Preserve me Fingal's gen'rous sons" the s
"From Ullen's mean embrace, I speed my f
The mighty Ullen, terrible in fight!

Of Cremor's noble lineage I descend,
The poor's supporter and the common frier
Cremor, the prince of Invernes' happy grou
For hospitality and peace renown'd.

To shield her, Fingal's gallant sons arose,
Who from the farthest Lochlyn dare oppos
Daughter of beauty rest no more afraid,
With us repose in safety, fairest maid.

Far in the distance of the ocean blue,
Some spot appear'd uncertain to the view;
But soon the growing ship approach'd the sh
The mighty Ullen drew her to the land.

A

'ound his armor transcient lightning flies,
:ath and destruction glitters in his eyes:
rattling arms the tow'ring hero strode,
lls, mountains, forests trembled as he trod.

ur youthful warriors to his prowess yield,
s reapers prostrate lay the harvest field;
reat Fingal's sons in fett'ring bands he laid,
nd pierc'd the bosom of the lovely maid.

y son, the mighty Oscur, sought the fray,
is shining armor thunder'd on his way;
f furious look, of formidable size,
nd terrible the lightning of his eyes.

heir clashing swords are heard with dreadful sound,
hey dig for death, they smite, they thrust, they wound;
o furious blows their deathful weapons ring,
ut death far distant loitered on the wing.

Vhat time the cow-herd pens his lowing kine,
nd lengthning shadows shew the suns decline;
reat Ullen's heart receiv'd the deadly wound,
n sounding arms he glitter'd on the ground.

o to the force of many a mighty stroke,
air on the summit falls the mountain oak;
Vide shakes with thund'ring crash the solid ground,
And spreads in shining frost, its horrors round.

Here pale in death, the loveliest virgin lies—
And low on earth, the mightiest warrior dies:
The fair, and brave, their glories here resign;
Pursuer, and pursued, in peace recline!

My tale, O son of Alphin, I have told;
The aged still recount the deeds of old:
My son was brave; his early death I mourn:
Forgive the tears of helpless age forlorn!

DARK and forlorn the stormy wild I tread,
No friendly hut to shelter o'er my head;
Loud shrieks the torrent down the rocky vale,
And o'er the mountain roars the founding gale.

Shine forth O moon, direct my longing eyes,
To where my lovely hunter resting lies;
His bow unstrung beside him on the ground,
And all his panting dogs reclin'd around.

Here must I wander, darkling and forlorn,
And count the moments till the lazy morn;
The raging winds and roaring streams I hear,
Nor does my charmer's voice salute my ear.

Ye winds and streams a while in silence move,
My voice I raise to reach my wandering love;
Ho! Shalgar! lovely Hunter, lend an ear!
Th' appointed tree, the rock and stream are here.

Where dost thou roam, and why this long delay,
With thee o'er hills remote I'd flee away:
In desert wilds unknown securely hide,
To shun a father's rage and brother's pride.

But lo, the moon appears with gentle beams,
Far glitt'ring down the floods and winding streams;
White shine the rocks that skirt the hill above,
Nor yet my anxious eye can find my love.

Lo! who are these, that near me prostrate lie,
My love and brother do I there espy;
Speak O my friends! Alas, they will not hear,
My tortur'd soul is wrung with anxious fear.

Ah! they are dead, their souls have wing'd their flight,
Their bloody swords confess the fatal fight:
How couldst thou brother slay my darling swain?
And why, my love, has thou my brother slain?

O from the rocky cavern's fearful shade,
Or from the airy mountain's lonely head,
Reply ye gentle ghosts, I will rejoice,
Nor fear the feeble, lamentable voice.

Where rest in peace, your lovely fleeting shades,
Along the howling hills or silent glades;
No answering voice awakes the darksome vale,
No feeble murmur, floating in the gale.

In dreary solitude I pass the night,
In anguish wait the ling'ring morning light;
Ye friends prepare the monumental tomb,
But close it not, for lo I quickly come.

My life a troubled dream has flown away,
Behind my love, why should I ling'ring stay;
With him, I'll slumber in the solemn shade,
Nor jealous friends the calm retreat invade.

On a WALK in the STATE HOUSE YARD.

June 30, 1787.

HOW sweet to range with Delia o'er the green,
To see her smile, and hear her gentle talk!
While Cynthia's rays illume the verdant scene,
And shed a glory round our evening walk.

Joy to the breast which plann'd this soft retreat,
And dress'd with trees, and grassy sods the plain!
Around his couch may guardian angels meet,
And dissipate the shafts of grief and pain.

If the rude warrior, whose intemperate zeal,
Oft in an hour, lays waste the toil of years;
If he may see the trophy grace his steel
And look for honours on the field of tears;

Oh! how much more shall he be crown'd by fame,
Who form'd for lovers this auspicious grove;
Where trembling lips may own the conscious flame,
And nymphs relenting may be woo'd to love.

Who can unfold what joys, in future times,
These winding walks to thousands shall impart?
What

What bards immortal here may tune their rhimes.
Or wake to extasy the feeling heart?

What various bliss these shaded paths may yield
To many a nation, whose assembled peers
May plan their systems on this spacious field,
And in a moment form the weal of years!

Even now the sages, whom the land convenes,
To fix her empire, and prescribe its laws,
While pensive wand'ring thro' these rural scenes,
May frame their councils for a world's applause.

But most for you, enraptur'd swains I feel,
Whose fate more nearly is allied to mine;
Who here your wishes, or your fears reveal,
Or sportive garlands for your Delia's twine.

Oh! if perchance, the Nymph should here approve
Your constant ardour, and your faithful vows,
Think on the founder of the blissful grove,
And with fresh laurels grace his honoured brows.

For me, Oh! Delia, long may heav'n bestow
Thy much lov'd presence on my fleeting hours,
'Twill best secure them from the sense of woe,
And decorate through life their course with flow'rs!

VERSES

Occasioned by the DEATH *of an only* CHILD, *a promising Youth, about* 8 *years old; and addressed to his affectionate parents, by a Friend.*

AGAIN has death his fatal jav'lin thrown!
I hear the aweful, solemn parting knell;
With cruel speed th' unerring dart has flown,
Beneath its stroke a youthful victim fell.

See! what tumultuous agonies of grief,
The hapless, hopeless, childless pair endure:
No filial fondling to afford relief;
No prattling babe a parent's woes to cure.

Still, fell the tears upon a daughter's grave,
The wounds her loss had made, as yet were green.
They fondly hop'd their lovely boy to save,
And from rapacious death their darling screen.

Fallacious hope! E'n now the scene is clos'd,
The last sad duty to his relicks paid:
No more to worldly vanity expos'd,
He now is number'd with the silent dead.

His parents' woes call forth the pitying tear,
Claim from the breast of sympathy, a sigh;
He wants no pity, has no woes to cheer,
But dwells in endless happiness on high.

Let this consideration calm their woe;
Let sweet tranquillity her seat resume;
From heav'n life's seeming ills in pity flow;
To thwart its dictates, is but to presume.

ÆNIGMA.

NEAR where Euphrates silent stream,
Flows, gilded with the morning beam,
I sprung of Earth, removed from sight,
All but the genial source of light;
His plastick hand with curious care,
Form'd me most beautiful and fair;
When by an eastern monarch spy'd,
I shar'd with him his pomp and pride,
Till a base foe with winding ways
Darken'd the lustre of my rays;
Then, as of less esteem I grew,
With arts and empire westward flew.

Behold how fortune mends my dower,
My lessen'd merit raised my power;
By me dominions fall and rise,
The peasant lives, the monarch dies,
The coward fights, the hero flies.
'Twas my revenge did vict'ry gain
At Agincourt and Cressy's plain;
It was my pow'r and charms combin'd
That roses with a thistle join'd;
Nor without me had Spain e'er dy'd
With Indian blood th' Atlantic tide.
To me incessant vows are made,
To me divinest honors paid,
And priests of all religions bend
The knee and at my altars 'tend.

My Riddle when you know, you'll find
The greater Riddle's still behind.

REBUS.

WHAT warbles in meads
In the season of spring,
And what Boreas breeds,
In despite of the King.

Like Iris array'd,
Through the lawns what parade's,
What the Romans display'd
Before their brigades.

What can soon be destroy'd,
And yet has no end.
What is daily employ'd,
For what need not be penn'd.

What all aged have been
Yet forever have lost.
The initials spell plain,
What Americans boast.

INTEL-

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ALGIERS, FEB. 20.

THE plague has at length disappeared, but the small-pox rages in its stead, and in the course of a few months has carried off 35,000 persons.

Paris, May. The prelate minister enjoys perfect health; his genius is well known to be active and full of fire. He was born in 1727.

We learn that no less than 12 ships laden with wine, and sent from Bourdeaux, on private accounts, to America, have returned to that port under heavy demurrage.

London, May 19. Almost all the troops of the Dutch line have refused to obey the orders of the States of Holland; and two chiefs of regiments have declared that they would hold any suspension by the states of Holland as null and void.

The Prussian minister delivered a letter to their high mightinesses, declaring his master's intention to support the Prince of Orange in his just rights. And a similar declaration was delivered on the part of the British Court by their minister.

The Emperor of Morocco has requested all his allies to assist him with pilots to instruct his sailors in the art of navigation; and he is so impressed with the idea of his request being granted, that he told the English consul he will next year have a fleet in the American seas.

It is currently reported, at Barcelona, that the Dey of Algiers has declared war against the Emperor of Morocco.

The insurance on ships bound to the Mediterranean is raised from the expectation of hostilities between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, 1l. 10s. per cent. On American ships the same route, the insurance is 10l. per cent.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SAVANNAH, JULY 5.

By a letter from Augusta, we are informed, that the back country people have killed 35 Indians, and a party under the command of Capt. Alexander, consisting of 300 men, is gone out; so that a general war is thought to be unavoidable.

Winchester, August 1. By a person lately from Green-Briar, we are informed, that there had been a skirmish near that place, between the Indians and whites, in which forty of the former were killed on the spot.

New-Haven, August 1. A circular letter is handing about the country, recommending a Kingly government for these States. The writer proposes to send to England for the Bishop of Osnaburgh, in order to crown him as King of the continent.

Petersburgh, August 2. The public are requested to beware of counterfeits: a number of French guineas and double guineas and dollars, have been lately discovered. It is strongly suspected, there is a gang of money makers not many miles from this town.

Boston, August 11. A letter from Vermont, says, "General Shays has given out, that he intends returning to his seat in Pelham the ensuing fall—*let what will be the consequence.*

The vessels fitting out from this port for Kamschatka, are to be commanded by Capt. John Hendrick, and will be ready to sail in about six weeks.

On Saturday last arrived here in 31 days from Cape Francois, six French ships of war, commanded by the Viscount de Beaumont. The Cleopatre of 40 guns, having lost her rudder put into Cape Ann.

Hartford, August 13. A correspondent assures us, that the bearded wheat, resists all the attacks of the Hessian fly, and has generally yielded in this state, from 25 to 30 bushels an acre, and weighed 60 pounds and more per bushel.

His excellency John Lamb, esq. late ambassador from the United States to the regency of Algiers, is arrived at Boston.

New York. It is said, that great complaints are made by the people on the frontiers of Georgia, against the Spaniards, who are accused of harbouring runaway slaves.

Congress resolved, that if any person unauthorised by the superintendants for Indian affairs, should conduct any Indian to the seat of Congress, he should be answerable for the expences, and if a trader, shall forfeit his licence forever.

The general assembly of Franklyn have divided that state into two districts, and appointed Col. D. Kennedy, Brigadier-General of Washington district. They have likewise appointed delegates to wait on Congress for the purpose of being admitted into the federal union.

Salem, August 14. The President and Directors of the Massachusetts Bank, in the metropolis, published in the Independent Chronicle of last Thursday, the offer of a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person who shall apprehend and secure Lieutenant Colonel FARRINGTON, charged on the oaths of sundry persons of forging and counterfeiting their several names, as promisers and indorsers of sundry promissory notes, which were, by said Farrington presented for discount at the Massachusetts Bank.

PHILADELPHIA.

August 1. Friday last, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon, a gentleman was robbed near the arsenal, by a horseman who accosted him in the following singular manner—" how dost do friend?" (with a well imitated quaker nod) " Wilt thou be so kind as to tell me which ferry I must cross to go to Lancaster?" Having obtained his request he proceeded—" As thou seemest to be a man of a kind make, I will venture to solicit a little cash to bear my expences?" To this, the gentleman surprised, but not suspicious of evil design, replied,—" from your horse and apparel, sir, you do not appear to be a needy man; besides as I am not in a situation for making presents you must excuse me." " I am very sorry," returned he, with that kind of cool deliberation that usually designates real concern of mind, " that a man of thy profession, for I perceive that thou art a clergyman, should be so devoid of faith and charity; however here is a little instrument," taking a pistol from the left breast of his coat, " that shall either endue thee with both these excellent gifts, or chastise thee for thy want of them." With these words, which were pronounced in a determined but not wrathful tone, he dismounted; and while with one hand he pointed his pistol to the gentleman's breast, with the other, he rifled his pockets of twenty dollars and some papers, the latter of which he restored. Having effected his purpose, he, *with an affected air of clerical authority*, subjoined this admonition—" Be no more faithless, but believe, nor shut thy bowels against the necessities of the poor. Fare thee well." As he pronounced these last words, he sprung into the saddle with a single bound, and rode off at full speed towards the right road.

This inimitable, cool and well bred robber, personated the quaker in his dress as well as stile. His hat was a true modern broad brim—his coat, vest, and breeches were of snuff coloured camblet, and of the plainest cut—his stockings of the same colour, but whether silk or worsted is not known—his knee-bands and shoes were tied with strings. He appears to be a native of Old England. He is tall, perhaps six feet high, and very genteel, though somewhat round shouldered—his hair dark and lank—his countenance oval, open, placid and manly—his address graceful and firm, and his activity uncommon: he rode a sprightly bay horse, well framed and in good condition—and had behind him a small portmanteau which appeared to be well filled, very probably with different changes of apparel.

We are informed, that seven ranges of townships in the western territory of the United States are now completed, and in a few days the returns will be ready for Congress.

The antifederal disposition of a great officer of New-York, it is said, has seriously alarmed the citizens of that state.

The treaty concluded with the emperor of Morocco, is highly satisfactory, as it not only gives us an ally in the Mediterranean, but opens a prospect for the relief of our brethren enslaved at Algiers.

Aug. 4. Congress has appointed the following persons to settle the accounts of the United States with individuals, viz. Mr. Flint, for the eastern States; Mr. Parrall, for New-York and New-Jersey; Mr. White for Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland; Mr. Winsor, for Virginia and North-Carolina; Mr. Artson, for South-Carolina and Georgia.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Shippen delivered the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, that an action would not lie for the indorsee against the acceptors upon a bill of exchange, in which the words " *or order*" were omitted.

Aug. 11. Several highway robberies have been lately committed near this city. This species of depredation has hitherto been very little known, but calls for the immediate vigilance of the public officers to prevent its becoming fatally familiar.

We are informed, that Henry Laurens, esq. has presented 50l. to the American Philosophical society to assist them in carrying on the building they have undertaken in this city.

It is said the Hessian fly which has made such devastation among the wheat in Connecticut, New-York and New-Jersey, has lately been discovered near Newtown, Bucks-county, in this state. SEED WHEAT soaked in water, in which the leaves and tops of common elder have been boiled or steeped, has on trial been found to check and prevent the ravages of this destructive insect.

Aug. 15. At Weathersfield, in Massachusetts, there happened the most dreadful Hurricane that ever was experienced upon this continent, by which several lives were lost, and many settlements entirely destroyed.

East-Winsor, August 17, 1787.

" On Wednesday last a cloud appeared in the south-west, which by its appearance denoted a very tremendous thunder-storm, from which ensued a violent hurricane. It began about half a mile east of the meeting-house, in the first society, and extended about five mile in a north-east direction laying all in its way level with the ground.—A house belonging to Mr.

Mr. John Stoughton was very much damaged; a great part of the roof being taken off and carried a considerable distance—several articles of houshold furniture were taken out of the chamber and carried off—A barn belonging to Captain Noah Barber shared the same fate; a considerable part of the roof was carried to the distance of forty rods. Trees of two feet and a half diameter twisted from the stump, fences, orchards, vegetables of all kinds swept to the ground, stone walls the stones of a very considerable size, were taken and carried some rods, even the very sods in the pastures were taken from the surface."

The plan that has been projected for promoting the manufactures of the United States, bears a most promising aspect. Besides the ultimate benefit which it must produce to the country, it affords an immediate relief from the dejection which has universally prevailed in consequence of the exhausted state of commerce; and indeed the very calamities of trade may be turned into a blessing, if they compel the swarm of mercantile idlers to resort to useful arts for the means of life. The innumerable societies that have hitherto sprung up in this State proceeding from irregular benevolence or political competition, could only be partial in their nature and limited in their duration; but this association has for its object the welfare of a whole people, and its advantages must be as lasting as the country on which they are bestowed.

Aug. 22. A letter from a member of Congress to an officer of rank in South Carolina, mentions, that it is probable the base coppers of Europe, will be transported into the Southern States, as New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have raised the currency, so as to make it no object to send any to them.

A cause was argued in the Common Pleas on Saturday last of a very interesting and important nature. It was the cause of Stoddard against Penhallow. It seems that in the year 1777 a vessel belonging to a citizen of Connecticut bound from England to Nova Scotia, was taken by a citizen of New-Hampshire and condemned in the inferior court of Admiralty as a legal prize. Upon an appeal to the Superior Court of Admiralty for that State, the decree below was affirmed, but the cause being removed into the Court of Errors and Appeals for the United States, the proceedings were reversed and a decree given in favour of the appellant. After this an action was instituted in a common law Court of Massachusetts to recover damages from the Captors, but that court would not allow the decree of the Court of Errors and Appeals for the United States to be read in evidence, and the Plaintiff was therefore obliged to discontinue his action. The question is revived here upon an attachment which has been laid on the property of the Captors, in this state, the defendant moving to quash the attachment upon these leading objections: 1st, that Congress had no power at the time when the vessel was taken, to institute a Court of Errors and Appeals, and therefore that the reversal of the decree of the courts of Admiralty for the state of New-Hampshire could not operate. 2dly That the proceedings in Massachusetts, upon the common law suit under the articles of confederation, were binding upon our courts; and 3dly, That as the matter was originally of Admiralty jurisdiction, none of the consequences are cognizable by a common law court. The questions were discussed with great ability by the counsel on both sides, and the court has taken time to consider of the judgment.

Aug. 24. His excellency John Lamb, Esq. late ambassador from the United States, to the Regency of Algiers, is arrived at Boston.

One of the first objects with the national government to be elected under the new constitution, it is said, will be to provide funds for the payment of the national debt, and thereby to restore the credit of the United States, which has been so much impaired by the individual states. Every holder of a public security of any kind is, therefore, deeply interested in the cordial reception, and speedy establishment of a vigorous continental government. By letters and private accounts from most of the counties in Pennsylvania, we learn that the good people of this state, of all parties, are alike prepared and disposed to receive the new federal government. It is remarkable that Pennsylvania has in every great and necessary measure, set an example of a federal disposition to all the states.

It is a curious fact that a large green turtle was lately caught in the Delaware, near Trenton.

On the 11th inst. as one of the under sheriffs was attempting to execute a writ upon a man in the neighbourhood of South-street, the defendant drew a sword from his cane, and wounded the officer in the thigh.

A daughter of Mr. Guyger, farmer in Radner township, on her way to market, was on the 15th inst. stopped beyond the middle

middle ferry by three footpads; who, on her refusing to give up her horse, marketing, &c. knocked her down and attempted to cut her throat—fortunately some persons on their way to town, coming up, the villains made off into the woods. It is probable that these are part of a gang that have been pillaging the spring houses some weeks past, in different parts of Chester county. The public safety loudly calls for a detection of these villains.

By a proclamation issued at Barbadoes the 14th of July, 1787, vessels navigated according to law that shall arrive within any of the ports of that government, and import flour, bread, rice, wheat or grain of any sort from the above date to the 1st of Oct. next, shall be admitted to entry from any island in the West Indies. Provided such articles belong to British subjects, without any false pretences, and are not sold upon commission for the benefit of foreigners, nor accompanied by prohibited articles.

By a brig from Port au Prince, we are informed, that there has been a very heavy gale in the West Indies. Capt. Earle who commanded this vessel, fell in with a large French wreck on the Hog Styes, and took 38 persons on board. She was chiefly laden with sugar.

BANKRUPTS.

LEWIS GABEL, of Uckland township Chester county, store-keeper and dealer,

SAMUEL C. MORRIS, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant.

MOSES COHEN, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant and dealer.

JOSEPH RICE, of the city of Philadelphia, sail-maker and dealer.

BENJAMIN HEMMINGS, of the county of Philadelphia, dealer.

JOSEPH PAGE, of the township of Passyunk, county of Philadelphia, dealer.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS. *At Oxford*, Mr. Andrew Sigourney to Miss Betsey Woolcott. —*At Boston*, Mr. Edward Curtis to Miss Polly Marshall; Col. Jonathan Glover to Miss M. Greeley; *At Cambridge*, Rev. Jonathan Burr to Miss Sally Cooke.

CONNECTICUT. *At New-Haven*, Simeon Baldwin, Esq. to Miss Rebecca Sharman. —*At Portsmouth*, Mr. Daniel Austyn to Miss Polly Penhallow.

NEW-YORK. *At New-York*, Mr. William Ustick, jun. to Miss Sally Hartshorne; Mr. Turnbull to Miss Susan Vanhorne.

NEW-JERSEY. *At Elizabeth-Town*, Mr. Francis Childs to Miss Sarah Blanchard.

PENNSYLVANIA. *At Philadelphia*, Mr. Robert Aitken, jun. to Miss Nancy Pearson.

DELAWARE. *At New-Castle*, Henry Ward Pearce, Esq. to Miss Maria Reed.

VIRGINIA. *At Richmond*, Col. William White to Mrs. Elizabeth White.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. *At Charleston*. Mr. Joshua Reynolds to Miss Mary Tray; Mr. Paul Guintal to Miss Sally Chaplin; Mr. Richard Wyatt to Miss Elizabeth Sibby; Mr. Thomas Morrit to Miss Gadsden; Mr. Benjamin Freeman to Mrs. Alexander.—*At James-Island*, Mr. William Rivers to Miss Susannah Croskey.

GEORGIA. *At Savannah*, Mr. Pritchard to Miss Nancy Relang.

Deaths.

MASSACHUSETTS. *At Boston*, Mrs. Mary Gale; Mr. Benjamin Loring, jun. Mr. Caleb Loney.—*At Woodstock*, C. C. Chandler, Esq. Mrs. Ann Handy.—*At Roxbury*, Mrs. Hannah Davis; Mrs. Mary Sparhawk.—*At Worcester*, Mrs. Sarah Trowbridge.

RHODE-ISLAND, *At Newport*, John Manly, Esq. Mrs. Sarah Atherton; Mr. Nathan Bull Child.—*At Providence*, Miss Hopkins Russel.—*At Royalton*, Rev. Mr. Searle.—*At Cranston*, Mrs. Hannah Randall.

CONNECTICUT. *At New-London*, Mr. Ebenezer Way; Mrs. Mary Owen.—*At New-Haven*, The Rev. Chauncey Whittlesey, Mrs. Mary Bounce.

NEW-YORK. *At New-York*, Mr. Henry Wynkoop.

PENNSYLVANIA. *At Philadelphia*, Master Charles Byron, son of Mr. Joshua Byron, merchant.

MARYLAND. *At Baltimore*, Miss Prudence Ross; Mrs. West; Mr. John Rawlins, Mrs. Smoot.—*At Notingham*, Mrs. Eleanor Wallace.

VIRGINIA. *At Richmond*, Mrs. Polly Bolling; Dr. B. Walker.—*At Petersburgh*, Col. John Anderson.—*At Fredericksburgh*, Mr. Henry Armistead.—*At Alexandria*, Mr. Barnet M'Lean.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. *At Charleston*, Capt. Urquhart; Mr. Joshua Hart, Mr. William Kennedy, late of Philadelphia, Capt. Richard Ester; Mrs. Margaret Singleton; Timothy Breed.

METEOROLO S

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles, NN ER, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of Farenheit mean degree D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	o	THERMOMETER de Reaumur degrés moyens D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	o	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	$\frac{1}{10}$	
1	64	7		14	5		29	11	8	R.
2	68			16			29	8		
3	65	3		14	8		29	11		
4	64	9		14	6		30			rcaft.
5	73	5		18	5		29	9	9	
6	72	2		17	9		29	10	5	
7	61			12	9		30	1	8	
8	64			14	2		30	3	4	
9	72	5		18			30	3		.
10	74	2		18	8		29	10	8	
11	80	9		21	7		29	10		
12	80	1		21	4		29	10	8	
13	77			20			30		3	r ſtorm.
14	75	3		19	3		29	8	7	
15	64	7		14	5		29	10		d.
16	51	8		8	8		30	1		
17	48	8		7	5		30		9	
18	57	2		11	2		29	9	9	
19	57	9		11	5		29	4		
20	59	5		12	2		29	5		
21	61	2		13			29	9	1	
22	56	1		10	7		29	11	2	
23	61	7		13	2		29	11		
24	64			14	2		29	9	5	.
25	63	8		14	1		29	9	5	
26	63	5		14			29	9		
27	69	5		16	7		29	6	3	
28	55	7		10	5		29	9	6	
29	55	7		10	5		29	8	4	
30	56	8		11			30	2		

RESULT.			
	17th greateſt D. of cold. 36. 5	le 17 D. du plus gr. froid. 2	the 8 greate elevation. 30 3 8
	11 greateſt D. of heat. 93. 9	le 11 plus G.D. de chaud. 27 5	the 19 leaſ elevation. 29 4
	Variation 57. 4	Variation. 25 5	Variation. 11 8
	Temperature 64. 7	Temperature 14 5	mean elevatio 29 10 4

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1787.

EMBELLISHED WITH

I. A View of the Natural Bridge in the State of Virginia.

II. A plate containing *Fig.* 1. a draught of a newinvented plotting inſtrument; *Fig.* 2. A draught of a remarkable Tooth found on the banks of the Suſquehannah; and *Fig.* 3. a draught of the Soldier, or Helmet Crab.

CONTAINING:

To which is prefixed a METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Month of AUGUST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed for SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, CIST, and TRENCHARD.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles, NNW. of PHILADELPHIA, 40° 9′ N. Month of SEPTEMBER, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	1/10	0	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR degrés moyens D.	1/10	0	BAROMET. mean height in. pts.	1/10	PREVAILING WIND	DAYS of aur. boreal	DAYS of rain.	DAYS of thunder.	DAYS of snow.	DAYS of tempest.	WATER of RAIN and SNOW. in.	pts.	1/10	WEATHER.
1	64	7		14	5		29 11	8	NE		1					3	8	Overcaſt, rain.
2	68			16			29 8		WNW									Overcaſt, windy.
3	65	3		14	8		29 11		idem.									Fair.
4	64	9		14	6		30		idem.									Fair, then clouds.
5	73	5		18	5		29 9	9	changeable									Fog, fair, clouds, overcaſt.
6	72	2		17	9		29 10	5	WNW									Very fair.
7	61			12	9		30 1	8	ſtill									Cloudy, then fair.
8	64			14	2		30 3	4	idem.									Overcaſt.
9	72	5		18			30 3		idem.									Very fair, and warm.
10	74	2		18	8		29 10	8	W									Overcaſt, windy, fair.
11	80	9		21	7		29 10		W									Very fair.
12	80	1		21	4		29 10	8	W									Idem.
13	77			20			30	3	E		1					1	3	Overcaſt, rain.
14	75	3		19	3		29 8	7	W		1	1		1	1	2	2	Thick, rain, thunder ſtorm.
15	64	7		14	5		29 10		changeable									Overcaſt, windy.
16	51	8		8	8		30 1		E									Clouds, fair, but cold.
17	48	8		7	5		30	9	NE									Fair, cold, overcaſt.
18	57	2		11	2		29 9	9	E		1					9	11	Rainy.
19	57	9		11	5		29 4		WNW									Overcaſt.
20	59	5		12	2		29 5		idem.									Overcaſt, windy.
21	61	2		13			29 9	1	idem.									Fair, and clouds.
22	56	1		10	7		29 11	2	idem.									Idem.
23	61	7		13	2		29 11		NNE									Idem.
24	64			14	2		29 9	5	idem.									Fog, overcaſt, fair.
25	63	8		14	1		29 9	5	changeable									Fair and clouds.
26	63	5		14			29 9		WNW									Fog, fair, clouds.
27	69	5		16	7		29 6	3	changeable		1					1	5	Fog, rain, wind.
28	55	7		10	5		29 9	6	SE		1					1	11	Fair, rain.
29	55	7		10	5		29 8	4	W									Fair, windy.
30	56	8		11			30 2		changeable									Very fair.
SUMMARY	17th greateſt D. of cold. 36. 5			le 17 D. du plus gr. froid. 2			the 8 greateſt elevation. 30 3 8											
	11 greateſt D. of heat. 93. 9			le 11 plus G. D. de chaud. 27 5			the 19 leaſt elevation. 29 4		WNW		6	1		1	2	7	8	Fair weather.
	Variation 57. 4			Variation. 25 5			Variation. 11 8											
	Temperature 64. 7			Temperature 14 5			mean elevation. 29 10 4											

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1787.

EMBELLISHED WITH

I. A View of the Natural Bridge in the State of Virginia.

II. A plate containing *Fig.* 1. a draught of a newinvented plotting inſtrument; *Fig.* 2. A draught of a remarkable Tooth found on the banks of the Suſquehannah; and *Fig.* 3. a draught of the Soldier, or Helmet Crab.

CONTAINING:

HISTORICAL SCRAPS.

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

To which is prefixed a METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Month of AUGUST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed for SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, CIST, and TRENCHARD.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The eligiac Verſes, ſigned G. muſt have been written when the author's grief had overcome his muſe. They are too incorrect for public inſpection.

The *Story, Rhapſody, or what ever it may be called,* cannot be inſerted, 'till the writer furniſhes us with a proper name for his compoſition, as we have, in vain, endeavoured to frame one.

The additional remarks ſent by the author of the Treatiſe on Religion, will be inſerted agreeably to his requeſt.

The complaint of Iman, an Eaſtern tale, and the genuine extract from Mr. Jefferſons's letter reſpecting the buſt of the Marquis de la Fayette, ſhall have a place in our next number.

The Bard of Schuylkill, Strictures on the new Plan of Fœderal Government—The Politicians, a poem, and the Philadelphia exhibition of portraits, are received and will be attended to in our ſucceeding publications.

The Hiſtory of a Wheelbarrow, the Dialogue between an Umbrella, a faſhionable Hat, a Biſhop, and a Hoop, and many other pieces in Verſe and Proſe, are under conſideration.

A View of t

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1787.

A Description of the NATURAL BRIDGE, *called in Virginia,* ROCKY BRIDGE, *with an elegant Engraving annexed.*

"THE natural bridge forms an arch of fifteen toises, (six feet English) in length, of that species we denominate *the Cow's Horn:* the chord of this arch is seventeen toises at the head of *Amont*, and nine at that of *Aval*, and the right arch is the segment of an ellipse, so flat that the small axis is only a twelfth of the large one. The mass of rock and stone which loads this arch is forty-nine feet solid on the key of the great centre, and thirty-seven on that of the small one; and as we find about the same difference in taking the level of the hill, it may be supposed that the roof is on a level, the whole length of the key. It is proper to observe, that the live rock continues also the whole thickness of the arch, and that on the opposite side it is only twenty-five feet wide, in its greatest breadth, and becomes gradually narrower.

"The whole arch seems to be formed of one and the same stone, for joints which one remarks at the head of *Amont*, are the effect of lightning, which struck this part in 1779; the other head has not the smallest vein, and the *intrados* is so smooth, that the martins, which fly round it in great numbers, cannot fasten on it. The abutments, which have a gentle slope, are entire; and, without being absolute planes, have all the polish which a current of water would give to unhewn stone in a certain time. The four rocks adjacent to the abutments seem to be perfectly homogeneous, and to have a very trifling slope. The two rocks on the right bank of the rivulet are two hundred feet high above the surface of the water, the *intrados* of the arch 150, and the two rocks on the left bank 180.

"If we consider this bridge simply as a picturesque object, we are struck with the majesty with which it towers in the valley. The white oaks, which grow upon it, seem to rear their lofty summits to the clouds; whilst the same trees, which border on the rivulet, appear like shrubs. As for the naturalist, he must content himself with such observations

A View of the Natural Bridge in Virginia.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1787.

A Deſcription of the NATURAL BRIDGE, *called in Virginia,* ROCKY BRIDGE, *with an elegant Engraving annexed.*

"THE natural bridge forms an arch of fifteen toiſes, (ſix feet Engliſh) in length, of that ſpecies we denominate *the Cow's Horn:* the chord of this arch is ſeventeen toiſes at the head of *Amont*, and nine at that of *Aval*, and the right arch is the ſegment of an ellipſe, ſo flat that the ſmall axis is only a twelfth of the large one. The maſs of rock and ſtone which loads this arch is forty-nine feet ſolid on the key of the great centre, and thirty-ſeven on that of the ſmall one; and as we find about the ſame difference in taking the level of the hill, it may be ſuppoſed that the roof is on a level, the whole length of the key. It is proper to obſerve, that the live rock continues alſo the whole thickneſs of the arch, and that on the oppoſite ſide it is only twenty-five feet wide, in its greateſt breadth, and becomes gradually narrower.

"The whole arch ſeems to be formed of one and the ſame ſtone, for joints which one remarks at the head of *Amont*, are the effect of lightning, which ſtruck this part in 1779; the other head has not the ſmalleſt vein, and the *intrados* is ſo ſmooth, that the martins, which fly round it in great numbers, cannot faſten on it. The abutments, which have a gentle ſlope, are entire; and, without being abſolute planes, have all the poliſh which a current of water would give to unhewn ſtone in a certain time. The four rocks adjacent to the abutments ſeem to be perfectly homogeneous, and to have a very trifling ſlope. The two rocks on the right bank of the rivulet are two hundred feet high above the ſurface of the water, the *intrados* of the arch 150, and the two rocks on the left bank 180.

"If we conſider this bridge ſimply as a pictureſque object, we are ſtruck with the majeſty with which it towers in the valley. The white oaks, which grow upon it, ſeem to rear their lofty ſummits to the clouds; whilſt the ſame trees, which border on the rivulet, appear like ſhrubs. As for the naturaliſt, he muſt content himſelf with ſuch obſervations

obſervations as may guide a more hardy philoſopher to form ſome probable conjecture on the origin of this extraordinary maſs.

"From every part of the arch, and of its ſupporters, cubic pieces of three or four lines dimenſion were taken, and placed ſucceſſively in the ſame aqua fortis; the former were diſſolved in leſs than half an hour; the others acquired more time, but this muſt be attributed to the diminution of ſtrength of the aqua fortis, which loſt its activity in proportion as it became ſaturated.

"We ſee that theſe rocks being of a calcareous nature, exclude every idea of a volcano, which beſides cannot be reconciled with the form of the bridge and its adjacent parts. If it be ſuppoſed that this aſtoniſhing arch is the effect of a current of water, we muſt ſuppoſe likewiſe that this current has had the force to break down, and carry to a great diſtance, a maſs of five thouſand cubic fathoms, for there remains not the ſlighteſt trace of ſuch an operation. The blocks found under the arch, and a little below it, have their interior poſitions marked on the collateral pendants on the ſide of *Aval*, and are occaſioned by no other demolition than that of the bridge itſelf, which is ſaid to have been one third wider.

"The excavation of eight or ten inches, formed in the *pied droit*, or ſupporter, on the left bank of the ſtream, under the ſpring of the arch, lengthens it in the form of a crow's beak. This decay, and ſome other parts which are blown up, give reaſon to preſume that this ſurprizing edifice will one day become a victim of that time which has deſtroyed ſo many others."

THE FORESTERS,

An AMERICAN TALE, *being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of* JOHN BULL, *the Clothier.*

[*Continued from Page* 568.]

BETWEEN the lands occupied by Frederick Marygold, and thoſe on which Humphry Ploughſhare had made his ſettlement, was a large tract of waſte, where none of Mr. Bull's family had ever been; but the report of the plantations which one and another of them had made, drew the attention of Bull's neighbours. Among theſe *Nicolas Frog* *(h)* was not an idle ſpectator. He was a ſly a fellow as you will meet with in a ſummer's day, always attentive to his intereſt, and never let ſlip an opportunity to promote it. Obſerving that Mr. Bull was rather careleſs of the foreſt and truſted his lawyers and ſervants with the management of it, and knowing there was a large ſlice of it unoccupied, he clandeſtinely ſent out ſome ſurveyors in the diſguiſe of hunters, to make a deſcription of the country, and report to him at their return. Another good neighbour GUSTAVUS, the ironmonger *(i)* was

(h) The Dutch. *(i)* The king of Sweden.

was gaping after it, and gave out word among his journeymen, that if any of them would adventure thither and set up their trade, he would uphold them in their pretensions, and lend them any assistance in his power. Accordingly one of them by the name of *Casimir* ventured to make a beginning on the shore of a navigable creek *(k)*; but did not care to penetrate far into the country, on account of the wolves and bears, which were very plenty thereabouts. As soon as Frog heard of this he picked a quarrel with Gustavus, and insisted that the land was his by possession, because he had already sent surveyors thither. It happened however that the place which Frog's people had pitched upon was at the mouth of another creek, *(l)* at a considerable distance; where they had built a hut, on a point of land, and farther up the creek they had erected a kind of lodge or hunting-house, *(m)* for the convenience of collecting game. On this plantation Frog had placed PETER STIVER, a one-legged fellow, as his overseer. As soon as Peter heard of the quarrel between his master and Gustavus, he thought the quickest way of ending it was the best; and therefore, without waiting for orders or ceremony, he went and commanded Casimir off the ground; and with one of his crutches beat his house to pieces about his ears. The poor fellow stared at this rough treatment; but was glad to escape with whole bones, and humbly requested leave to remain there with his tools, promising to follow his business quietly, and become an obedient servant to Mr. Frog; upon these conditions he was permitted to remain, and the whole tract was reputed Frog's property.

While these things were doing John Bull was confined to his house with a violent fever and delirium *(n)*, under which he laboured for a long time, and his imagination was the seat of every wild freak and strange vagary. One while he fancied himself an absolute monarch, then, a presbyterian clergyman, then a general of horse, then a lord-protector; his noddle was filled with a jumble of polemic divinity, political disputes, and military arrangements, and it was not till after much blood-letting, blistering, vomiting and purging that he began to mend. Under this severe, but wholesome regimen he at length grew cool and came to himself, but found on his recovery that his affairs had gone behind-hand during his sickness. Beside the loss of business, he had physicians and apothecaries bills to pay, and those who had attended upon him as nurses, watchers, porters, &c. all expected wages or douceurs, and were continually haunting him with, How does your honor do? I am glad to see your honor so well as to be abroad. Some one or more were continually putting themselves in his way, and if they did not directly *dun* him for payment, their looks were so significant that a man of less penetration could easily have guessed what was their meaning.

Bull was somewhat perplexed how to answer all their demands and expectations. He was too far behind-hand to be able to satisfy them, and withal too generous to

(k) The Delaware. *(l)* Hudson's River. *(m)* Albany.
(n) The civil wars in England.

let

let them remain unpaid. At length he hit on this expedient: "These fellows (said he to himself) have served me well, and may be of use to me again. There is yet a considerable part of my forest unoccupied. I'll offer to lease them tracts of land which *cost me nothing*, and if they will accept them at a low rent, they may prove useful servants, and I shall be a gainer as well as they." Having come to this resolution, he began to enquire into the affairs of his forest, and found that his neighbours had intruded upon his claim. LEWIS had taken possession at one end *(o)*; Lord STRUT at the *(p)* other; and NIC FROG in the middle *(q)*, and his own tenants had been quarrelling with their new neighbours, as well as among themselves. "Hey day, (says John) this will never do; I must keep a good look out upon these dogs, or they will get the advantage of me." Away he goes to Frog, and begun to complain of the ill-treatment which he had received. Frog who had no mind either to quarrel, or to cry peccavi, like a sly, evasive whore-son as he was, shrugged up his shoulders, disowned what his servants had done, and said, he supposed they only meant to kill game, and did not intend to hold possession. Bull was not to be put off so; his blood was up and he determined to treat Frog's servants as they had treated Casimir. So, calling a trusty old stud out of his compting house. "Here Bob *(r)* (said he) take one of my servants with a couple of blood-hounds, and go to that part of the forest where Peter Stiver has encroached, give him fair warning; tell him the land is mine, and I will have it; if he gives up at once, treat him well and tell him I'll give him leave to remain there; but if he offers to make any resistance, or hesitates about an answer, set your dogs at him and drive him off; kill his cattle and set his house on fire; never fear, I'll bear you out in it." Away goes Bob and delivered his message; Peter at first thought it a matter of amusement, and begun to divert himself with it; but as soon as the dogs opened upon him he found his mistake, and rather than run the risque of being driven off, he quietly submitted to the conditions proposed. "Hang it (said he to himself) what care I who is my landlord? Gain is my object, I have already been at great expence, and have a prospect of getting an estate, to remove will ruin me, I'll therefore stay here, and make money under Bull, or Frog, or any other master that will let me stay."

In a subsequent quarrel which happened between Bull and Frog—the latter seized upon this plantation again, and Peter recognized his old master; but upon a compromise it was given up to Bull in exchange for a tract of swamp *(s)* which lay far to the southward. Peter continued on the ground through all these changes, and followed his business with great diligence, collecting game and pelts, and vending them sometimes to Mr. Bull, and sometimes to Mr. Frog. However Bull thought it best that, in token of subjection, Stiver should

(o) Canada possessed by the French. (p) Florida possessed by the Spaniards.
(q) New Amsterdam and the New Netherlands by the Dutch.
(r) Sir Robert Carr's expedition against New Amsterdam, now New York.
(s) Surinam.

change

change his name, to which he consented, and partly to please his new master, and partly to retain the remembrance of his old one, he assumed the name of BULL FROG.

The whole tract which was thus gotten from Frog, was thought too large for one plantation, and therefore Mr. Bull, in pursuance of the plan which he had formed appropriated the rents of the plantation, on which Bull Frog was seated to his brother, and the other part which had been taken from Casimir was leased to two of his servants, CART-RUT and BARE-CLAY, and sometime after another tract was set off to WILLIAM BROADBRIM, whose father had been an assiduous rat-catcher in Mr. Bull's family; but more of this hereafter.

Cart-rut and *Bare-clay* agreed to divide their land into two farms, which they called the east and west farms; (*t*) but when they came to run the division line their compasses differed so much that they could not fix the boundary. This was one cause of dissention. Another was the different humors and dispositions of their families. Those on the East farm were brought up under Mr. Bull's sister PEG (*u*); and as it is well known that she and her brother had long been at variance, so their domestics had got tinctured with the notions and prejudices of their respective families. The family on the West farm was made up of persons who were subject to the epidemic ague or shaking-palsy (*v*); with some stragglers from Bull-frog's and Casimir's families. From this diversity of constitutions and humours arose bickerings and quarrels, a disinclination to work and submit to family government. These disorders continued a long while, and business went on very slowly, till at length the heads of both families agreed to give up their separate leases, and take a new one of the whole, and let Mr. Bull appoint an overseer. By these means peace was restored, and the new overseer, who was supposed to be a descendant of JULIUS CÆSAR, gave the name of his ancestor to the farm, which has ever since been called CÆSAREA.

There was another large portion of the forest, which lay southward of Walter Pipe-weed's plantation, and which no person had yet taken up, though some had made attempts and had been driven off by the numberless musquitos and sand-flies, which abounded in those places. Mr. Bull was still desirous to reward his friends in the *cheapest manner*, and at the same time to keep his neighbours from encroaching upon him, and secure the possession of the forest to himself. In pursuance of his plan, and to make short work of it at once, he leased the whole of this southern extremity to CHARLES INDIGO, (*w*) who was expressly ordered to take under his care and into his family all persons who had attended Mr. Bull, in his late sickness, in quality of nurses, druggists, apothecaries, laundresses, upholsterers, porters, watchers, &c. &c. By this order Charles found himself at once surrounded by a large body of retainers of various ranks and qualities, and being a speculator himself, he employed a speculative man, Mr. *Padlock* (who had written a large treatise upon *Ideas)* to draw up some rules, for the management of such a family, intending when he should build an house, to paste it up in the parlour, as a directory to his wife. Accordingly Mr. Padlock

(*t*) East and West Jersey. (*u*) The church of Scotland. (*v*) The Quakers. (*w*) The Carolina Company.

went

went to work, and with an exquisite mixture of political and metaphysical knowledge, distinguished between the hall, the parlour, the dressing room, the gallery, the music-room, the bed-chambers, the chapel, the kitchen, the water-closet, &c. shewing what was to be done in each, and the proper subordination of one to the other, all which would have been of excellent service in a palace, and among people who had got to a high degree of refinement, but was ill suited to the circumstances of new adventurers in a forest. They rather needed to be instructed in the method of felling trees, draining swamps, digging clams, guarding against musquitos, killing wolves and bears, and erecting huts to keep off the weather. To these necessary affairs they were obliged to attend and Mr. Padlock's fine-spun rules were laid by and little thought of.

Charles had pitched upon a sandy point, between two brooks for his mansion-house, and had made a small beginning when his repose was disturbed by one AUGUSTINE, (*x*) a lubberly fellow, who had taken a lease of Lord STRUT, and lived farther southward. This Strut was the largest land-holder in the country, and was never satisfied with adding field to field. He had already got much more than he could manage, and had greatly impoverished his home-stead by attending to his extra-territories. His tenants were infected with the same land-fever, and wished to have no neighbours within sight or call. From this envious disposition Augustine collected a rabble of lousy fellows, and was coming to dispossess Charles, thinking him too weak to make a defence; but Charles was a lad of too much *spunk* to be brow-beaten by such fellows. He armed all his people with some weapon or other, and advanced till he came within sight of the place where Augustine was, who on seeing him took wit in his anger and went back, without attempting any mischief.

Another difficulty which Charles expected to encounter was from the wild beasts; but luckily for him, these creatures got into a quarrel among themselves, and fought with each other till they had thinned their numbers considerably, so that Charles and his companions could venture into the woods, where they caught some few and tamed them, as was the usual practice among all Mr. Bull's tenants at that day. Of this practice a more particular account shall be given, by way of digression.

[*To be continued.*]

ON ELOQUENCE.

ELOQUENCE has charms to lead mankind, and gives a nobler superiority than power, that every dunce may use; or fraud, that every knave may employ. But eloquence must flow like a stream that is fed by an abundant spring, and not spout forth a little frothy water on some gaudy day, and remain dry the rest of the year. The famous orators of Greece and Rome were the statesmen and ministers of those commonwealths. The nature of their governments, and the humor of those ages, made elaborate orations necessary. They harangued oftener than they debated: and the ars dicendi required more study and more exercise of mind, and of body too, among them, than are necessary among us. But as much pains as they took in learning how to conduct the stream of eloquence, they took more to enlarge the fountain from which it flowed.

(*x*) St. Augustine in Florida.

Consider-

Considerations on Religion in general, but more particularly on the Christian. By A. Z.

[*Continued from page* 573.]

"IF there are new things which are not moral in religion, does not that suppose a change of mind in God, and where will you stop? For if changeableness was not a perfection, it would not be in him; if all his perfections are infinite, must not this be so too?" page 115.

The first conclusion deduced by the author from his position, does not necessarily follow; for though things, not moral, have been added to the law of nature by christianity, we are not thence to suppose a changeableness in him, in whom there is no shadow of turning: we may reasonably suppose, the decree for creating our solar system was complete when made, or from eternity, though itself and every particular depending thereon, or any-ways connected therewith, was to take place only in succession of time; if this is true in physics, the same may have been the case in religion. If I may be allowed the metaphor, christianity is a new edition of the law of nature, augmented and improved, not changed, which augmentation must be confined to what is expressly declared in the gospel, that is to some articles of faith, not discoverable by the light of nature, and two positive institutions. The first deduction being false, whatever depends thereon must of course be so.

"Thus the fathers acknowledged the sufficiency of reason, in allegorising away matters of fact, that were not, in truth, capable of being allegorised? Page 203.

Is not this rather a proof of the insufficiency of reason, which could not protect the fathers from running into such gross absurdities?

"What impartial man, who having considered the former and present condition of mankind, can think the world much mended since the time of Tiberius; or, though ever so well versed in church history, can from the conduct of Christians, find that they are arrived at any higher state of perfection, than the rest of mankind, who are supposed to continue in their degeneracy and corruption? Page 336.

This question can easily be answered, and many instances shewn of men's temporal concerns being benefited by christianity; but I shall mention only one, which is the different conditions of prisoners of war in the most polished times of heathenism, or among the modern nations living in a state of nature, compared with what is practised by Christians: we do not see whole regions depopulated, and the inhabitants sold, as beasts, to the highest bidder; sovereigns dragged from their thrones and employed in the most abject drudgery. Would to God I could see the same Christian spirit prevail among the followers of Christ, in respect to a set of human beings, not indeed, prisoners of war, but the produce of an infamous and inhuman traffic. The state of Pennsylvania, by a law for the abolition of slavery, has set an an example, which I hope all the Christian world will have grace to follow.

Mr. Barclay, in his apology, page 79, justly observes, "that they

they argue very ill, that despise, or reject any principle, because men, pretending to be led by it, do evil, in case it be not the natural consequence of the principle, to lead men into those things that are evil.

These answers to sundry objections of the author, I conceive sufficient for the present purpose, as to follow him minutely, would lead me beyond my plan. I shall now particularly attend to the religion given to man by Christ, beginning with the source from whence it flowed, and by whose benevolence all earthly and heavenly blessings are granted.

As our duty to God constitutes a very considerable part of religion, it is requisite that we form as just an idea of him as our limited faculties are capable of; also to fix some criterion, or standard, whereby to judge of every proposition that may come under our consideration. Should we err in either of these, it is highly probable the conclusion will be wrong. I believe most mistakes in religion proceed from this source, and are more owing to the fallibility of men's understandings, than the corruption of their hearts, in which opinion I find myself countenanced by the author last cited.

"Nor hath it been less the device of the devil, the great enemy of mankind, to persuade men into wrong notions of God, than to keep them altogether from acknowledging him; the latter taking with few, because odious, but the other having been the constant ruin of the world: for there has been scarce a nation found, but hath some notion or other of religion, so that not from denying the deity, but from their mistakes or misapprehensions of it, hath proceeded all the idolatry and superstition of the world; yea, even atheism itself hath proceeded: for those many, and various opinions of God and religion, being so much mixed with guessings and uncertain judgments of men, have begotten in many the opinion, that there is no God at all. This and much more that might be said, may shew how dangerous it is to miss in this first step." Apol. p. 17.

God being a pure spirit, consequently beyond the reach of his faculties, we cannot form any idea of his essence, yet man, that is the human soul, being made *in the image of God and after his likeness*, we can conceive and prove, as far as metaphysical demonstrations can prove, his attributes, the first and fundamental of which is, that he is uncreate and eternal, as well in the preter as future tenses; in this differing from man, and all other created beings, which can be so only in the latter; he had no beginning, neither will he have an end. He is infinite, not confined by any limits, but extends through unbounded space, and fills the universe, being present in every part thereof, which made an ancient philosopher compare the deity to a circle, whose center is every where, but circumference no where. He is unalterable, not subject to change; single, there being none equal in duration and power. He is free, not confined by any necessity, but of infinite power, willing and doing being one and the same operation with him; omniscient, comprehending all events present and future at one view, infinite, space being but a point, and eternity a moment in his sight. Goodness, mercy and justice, qualities so highly valuable in his image, man, he must possess, as well as every other perfection in a superlative degree.

[*To be continued.*]

A N

AN ORATION,

Delivered at the Public Commencement, in the University of Cambridge, in New England, July 18, 1787, *by Mr.* JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *ſon of his Excellency* JOHN ADAMS, L. L. D. *the American Miniſter at the court of London.*

THE ſolemnity of the preſent occaſion, the numerous concourſe of this brilliant audience, and the conſciouſneſs of my own inſufficiency, all conſpire to fill my breaſt with terrors hitherto unknown: and although my heart would fondly cheriſh the hope, that the candor and indulgence, which have ever been the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of aſſemblies on this occaſion, will at this time be exerted, yet, this involuntary palpitation expreſſes fears which cannot be ſubdued.

Suffer me however, while the united powers of genius and of ſcience, are here diſplayed by others for your entertainment, to call your attention for a few moments to a ſubject of the utmoſt importance to our country, and to every individual as a citizen.

To every reflecting mind, the ſituation of this commonwealth for ſome months paſt, muſt have appeared truly alarming: on whatever ſide we turn our anxious eyes, the proſpect of public affairs is dark and gloomy: the diſtreſſing ſcarcity of a circulating medium, has been continually increaſing: the violent guſt of rebellion is ſcarcely diſſipated, and threatening clouds of ſullen diſcontent are ſtill lowering round the horizon: luxury and diſſipation, like baneful weeds, have obſtructed the growth of all our uſeful virtues; and although the hand of patriotiſm has of late been ſtretched forth to crop the noxious plant, yet, the fatal root ſtill lies lurking beneath the ſurface: the bonds of union which connected us with our ſiſter ſtates, have been ſhamefully relaxed by a ſelfiſh and contracted principle, and the ſails of commerce furled within our ports, witneſs the lamentable declenſion of our trade.

At this critical period, when the whole nation is groaning under the intolerable burden of theſe accumulated evils, and while the moſt tremendous calamities are ſuſpended by a ſlender thread over our heads, it is natural to enquire what were the cauſes which tended to reduce the commonwealth from a ſtate of happineſs and proſperity, to the deplorable ſituation in which we now behold it; and what meaſures might ſtill be adopted, to realize thoſe happy days of national wealth and honor, which the glorious concluſion of a juſt and ſucceſsful war ſeemed to promiſe.

In this enquiry, the firſt queſtion, which will naturally occur, muſt be, what is the ſituation of our national credit, and what are the diſpoſitions of our fellow citizens with reſpect to the fulfilment of thoſe engagements, which in times of difficulty and danger, "in times "when then the ſouls of men were tried," they were under a neceſſity of contracting? and let me aſk, can any man, whoſe generous ſoul diſdains every baſe ſentiment of fraud or injuſtice, anſwer theſe queſtions without dropping a tear of ſhame, or uttering an expreſſion of indignation? Will he not be conſtrained to acknowledge, that the divine enthuſiaſm, and the undaunted patriotiſm

tism which animated the bosoms of our countrymen in their struggle for liberty, have abandoned many so soon as they had attained the darling object of their wishes? but what is liberty, and what is life, when preserved by the loss of honor? would not the most abject state of slavery, to which tyranny and oppression could have reduced a people, have been preferable to standing as an independant nation, exposed to the scorns, the reproach and the derision of mankind:—forbid it heaven that this should be our fate! From the well known honor and integrity of the distinguished patriot, who by the suffrages of a free people, has repeatedly been called to fill the seat of government, and from the present dispositions of the majority of my countrymen, I would still hope, that they will adhere inviolably to every maxim of justice and equity; yet an indolent carelessness, a supine inattention to the solemn engagements of the public, are but too conspicuous among us: numbers indeed, without even assuming the mask of dissimulation, openly avow their desire to evade the fulfilment of those engagements, which they once esteemed supremely sacred.

It is frequently suggested, that nations are not subjected to those laws, which regulate the conduct of individuals: that national policy commands them to consult their own interests, though at the expence of foreigners or of individual citizens; that it is the duty of every government to alleviate the distresses of the people over whom it is placed, and in short, that a violation of the public faith could not subject any individual to censure: but an idea so palpably absurd, can be formed upon no other principle than the probability of escaping the punishment due to the most flagrant enormities: one of the basest principles which can blacken the human heart: the principle which impels the hand of the lawless ruffian, and directs the dagger of the midnight assassin.

Can it be pretended, that there is more than one kind of justice and equity? Or that honor and probity are qualities of such an accommodating nature, that like the venal sycophant of a court, they will suit themselves at all times to the interest of the prevailing party?—Does not the very idea of a *right* imply that of a correspondent *obligation?* And can a nation therefore have a right to form treaties or enter into contracts of any kind, without being held by every bond of justice to the performance?

The contracted bosom which was never expanded by the warm and generous feelings of benevolence and philanthropy, may slight all public engagements, for the sake of a paltry profit, but to a mind not bereft of every virtuous sentiment it must appear, that if any obligation can be more peculiarly solemn than others, they must be those for the performance of which the honor, not of one individual but of *millions* has been pledged; and to a person whose views extend beyond the narrow compass of a day, every breach of public faith must appear equally repugnant to every principle of equity and of policy.—Survey the faithful page of history, peruse the annals of the civilized world, and you will always find that the paths of rectitude and justice, have ever been to a nation the paths of wealth, and greatness, as well as of glory and honor; that public credit has

ever

ever been the foundation upon which the fabric of national grandeur has been erected.

So long as the Grecian ſtates adhered inviolably to the bonds by which they were connected, the innumerable armies of the Perſian deſpot, only ſerved as trophies to adorn their victories: when a diſregard to their public faith, together with diſcord, crept in among them, they ſoon fell, an eaſy prey to the ambition of a leſs powerful tyrant.

Rome, the imperial miſtreſs of the world, exhibits to our view the moſt illuſtrious example of the grandeur to which a nation may arrive, by a ſacred regard to public faith: it was not by the ſplendor of her victories, it was not by the pageantry of her triumphs that ſhe extended her dominion over the ſubmiſſive world: but it was by her unalterable attachment to the laws of juſtice, and her punctilious obſervance of all the contracts in which ſhe engaged. On the other hand the diſaſtrous fate of Alba, and of Carthage, the faithleſs rival of the Roman power, diſplays the melancholy conſequences of an unjuſt ſyſtem of policy in a nation.

In modern times, Britain attacked at once, by the united power of four mighty nations, and borne down by the load of an enormous debt, exhibits an example of national honour for the admiration of the world, and for the imitation of the American ſtates. The punctual obſervance of every contract, and the ſcrupulous fulfilment of every agreement are the only props which have ſupported the ſinking reputation of that ill-fated kingdom. This alone has arreſted the progreſs of threatning conqueſt, and ſuſpended the uplifted arm of ghaſtly ruin.

In this country I am perſuaded there yet exiſts a ſpark of patriotiſm, which may ſtill rekindle a vivid flame. On you, ye lovely daughters of Columbia, your country calls to revive the drooping public ſpirit. Without recurring to the examples of diſtant ages, let me only recommend to you to imitate yourſelves: you have already given ample proofs that the patriotic virtues are not confined to man. Nature, it is true, has not formed you to tread the rugged paths of active life; but yours is the nobler influence of the mind. 'Tis yours to encourage by the ſmiles of applauſe every virtuous undertaking, and when the warrior returns from the field of battle with the laurel in his hand, 'tis yours to twine it round his head. Oh! may you ever inſtil into the tender mind the principles of liberty and of patriotiſm, and remember that the man, who can violate his country's faith, muſt ever be regardleſs of his own.

Suffer me, my friends and claſsmates, to addreſs you, upon this intereſting ſubject. Warmed by that friendſhip, which will ever be the pride and comfort of my life, I can atteſt the ſentiments of honor and integrity, which I have ever heard you expreſs. To recommend to you a ſpirit of patriotiſm and of public zeal, would be needleſs: I can therefore only exhort you, when you ſhall be advanced upon the theatre of the world, when your country ſhall call upon you, to aſſiſt in her councils, or to defend her with your fortunes and your lives againſt the ſword of invaſion, or againſt the dagger of oppreſſion, to retain thoſe ſevere republican virtues, which the pampered minion of a tyrant may deride, which the debilitated ſlave of luxury may dread, but

but which alone can effectually ſupport the glorious cauſe of freedom and of virtue: above all, may your ruling paſſion ever be to preſerve pure and immaculate the reputation of your country! May an inſuperable attachment to this, ever ſhine forth in your actions, ever be the favorite theme of your diſcourſe: for it may be ſafely aſſerted, that all the diſtreſſes in which the commonwealth is involved, are immediately connected with the loſs of our national credit, and that of an invincible reſolution to abide by all the agreements to which we have conſented, were diſplayed in the conduct of our citizens in general, we ſhould ſoon riſe ſuperior to every temporary evil: gentle peace and ſmiling plenty, would again appear, and ſcatter their invaluable bleſſings round the happy land: the hands of commerce would recover ſtrength and ſpread the ſwelling ſail: arts and manufactures would flouriſh, and ſoon would vie with thoſe of Europe, and ſcience here would enrich the world with noble and uſeful diſcoveries.

The radiant ſun of our union, would ſoon emerge from thoſe thick clouds, which obſcure his glory, ſhine with the moſt reſplendent luſtre, and diffuſe throughout the aſtoniſhed world, the brilliant light of ſcience, and the genial warmth of freedom.

Our eagle would ſoon extend the wings of protection, to the wretched object of tyranny and perſecution in every quarter of the globe.

The muſes, diſguſted with the depravity both of taſte and morals, which prevail in Europe, would ſoon take up their abode in theſe bliſsful ſeats of liberty and peace; here would they form hiſtorians, who ſhould relate, and poets who ſhould ſing the glories of our country.

And ſhall we from a ſordid motive of ſelf intereſt forego all theſe advantages? Shall we draw upon our country the execrations of injured foreigners? Shall we deprive the man who nobly fought and bled to eſtabliſh our freedom, of that ſubſiſtence which he no longer can procure? or ſhall we reduce his mourning widow and orphan child to beggary, as a reward for his ſervices? Forbid it ye powers who are the protectors of innocence and virtue! —May a deteſtation of ſo baſe a principle be engraved upon the heart of every American! may it be expreſſed in the firſt accents of the liſping infant, and the laſt words pronounced by the faltering voice of age! and may national honor and integrity diſtinguiſh the American commonwealths, till the laſt trump ſhall announce the diſſolution of the world, and the whole frame of nature ſhall be conſumed in one univerſal conflagration.

The TRIFLER, No. V.

To the Trifler.

SIR,

IN a former number you propoſed eſtabliſhing an "Order of Merit" for the cultivation and reward of virtue. I am not without hopes that your plan, may at ſome future period be adopted; and it has ſo pleaſed

pleafed me that I have prepared the following addrefs, which might with propriety be delivered at the opening of the fociety.

GENTLEMEN,

You are here called together to form a fociety on the beft foundation that ever any was formed on by man. The intention of it is to deftroy the feeds of difcord in human nature by exciting men to contemplate their duty, to inform their judgments in right or proper actions, each in his own fphere of life and to act accordingly, and when men's confciences are rightly guided to action, and fpeculative points will be known to be indifferent things, not worth contending about; and every man will be left at liberty to think as he will, or can, one man's fpeculations being of no concern to another; nor if we act aright, can ours influence the things we are concerned about. Mere notions have but momentary effects on the poffeffor. The real happinefs of fociety confifts in actions whereby men benefit one another; which are called moral. Morality does not like matters of faith promote animofities and perfecutions; but heals the one and prevents the other. A fantaftic happinefs is founded on fantaftic notions. Thefe airy regions we leave to fupernatural pretenders; and aim at no more than what is plainly to be known by the light of nature. All good men agree in moral virtue; but all hold different opinions; therefore not opinions, but virtue is the only means to promote focial harmony. Opinions puff up men with felf conceit; and this induces them to defpife others; but moral virtue teaches us to have humble opinions of ourfelves, and to entertain honourable, at leaft charitable opinions of others. This fociety is not formed to difpute, but to enquire into and illuftrate the nature, neceffity and excellence of moral virtue; not to contend about things we know nothing of; no articles of faith are here enjoined; there can therefore be no difference about any. Why fhould public fociety be difturbed with men's private opinions? Or why fhould matters of mere curiofity or imagination caufe men to fall out or differ? The good proceeding from them is only fuch as imagination makes it; but the evil is very apparent. Opinions divide the world into fects and factions, unite men only to form parties; and the union is not lafting; for having no real foundation in nature, muft vary as men's opinions vary. What ftability it hath depends in concerns of another nature, on fafhions, on men's worldly connections with thofe that profefs the fame belief, and fometimes on their paffions, ftupidity and folly. Mere belief may elate or depreffthe fpirits of the poffeffor; drinking fpirituous liquors, or the the want of them will do the fame; and as the one intoxicates the underftanding, fo does the other; and things alike in nature and ufe, are of like eftimation. But morality is of the fober kind; on the preferva-tion of it in our heads, hearts, and practice, depend all the happinefs of fociety; without neither, perfons, families, fociecies, ftates, nor kingdoms can be happy; therefore it can never want wife and good men to efpoufe and defend it; but as it concerns all the offices and conditions of men, all men muft in fome degree be concerned for its fuccefs and progrefs.

Therefore, a fociety or church founded on this plan, is as extenfive as goodnefs itfelf: it opens its door

door to honeſt hearts of all perſuaſions, to all kind of believers and unbelievers alike, by whatever name they are called that allow of the excellence and neceſſity of moral righteouſneſs, or that love it in themſelves and others. For what are men's notions to us if their practice be praiſe worthy? Men may err and muſt err in their judgment of thoſe things which no man infallibly knows; but men that have good hearts muſt do good actions, and cannot have opinions hurtful to mankind. Man's goodneſs conſiſts in goodneſs to men and ſerving them; for God men cannot ſerve, or benefit; therefore if we would ſerve ourſelves, by his ſervice we muſt ſerve one another. This is the only cement that can unite good men, and it is our intention to unite only ſuch; to which union wiſdom will lead the virtuous.

Noble deeds always proceed from a noble ſpirit. Dignity of minds aim at dignity in action; the greateſt of both is to intend good, and do it; to love virtue and practiſe it; theſe are noble, not barely in name, but in nature. The love of goodneſs is the ſpirit of it. Men worſhip God becauſe they conceive he is good; 'tis goodneſs then that men adore, and therefore goodneſs to men is godlineſs: the beginning of it is to intend and endeavour well; and if good ends be propoſed, good effects will be produced. If we cannot make all mankind honeſt and virtuous, let us make as many as we can; beginning with ourſelves. This is ſetting out with our face towards peace and happineſs. By contemplating the nature of morality, which includes all virtue in heart and life, we ſhall the better know and eſteem it.

And virtue is of ſuch a lovely mien,
That to be lov'd it needs but to be ſeen.

He that tries his ſkill to recommend and defend it, can never try it in a better cauſe. But we do not preſume to promiſe heaven to any for their righteouſneſs, nor threaten hell for unrighteouſneſs: thoſe are points of faith; and points of faith we profeſs to have nothing to do with here; that is, we will have no contention about them: We neither eſteem or diſeſteem any man for his faith or bare opinion; but an honeſt hearted man is of the greateſt value. Let the motives to hate vice, and love virtue, be the conſideration of ſuch effects as are neceſſarily connected with their nature, ſuch as they produce internally in our minds and externally in our affairs.

Morality has its root in the heart, and its fruit in actions; it includes the ſcience of good politics; the art of governing nations, ſocieties, families and each individual's government of himſelf; it teaches the right ordering of our paſſions, and thereby of all our actions. This ſubject, therefore, is of the moſt extenſive and important nature, as extenſive as human ſociety, as important as human happineſs. It leads us to contemplate and underſtand the nature of man, and to learn to know ourſelves, which is the moſt neceſſary kind of knowledge to guide us to felicity. This ſociety is deſigned as a ſchool or college wherein to learn and improve in the ſcience of morality; or as a church in which it is taught. It is therefore what no diſciple of this ſchool, no fellow of this college, no member of this church or ſociety will be aſhamed of. All thoſe that are true friends to virtue, and the truths that promote virtue, will be friends to this ſociety.

A Short

A Short Enquiry, how far the Democratic Governments of America have sprung from an affection for Democracy.

"THE following, sir, is a delicate question, which I can only propose to a philosopher like you. In establishing amongst themselves a purely democratic government, had the Americans a real affection for a democracy? And if they have wished all men to be equal, is it not solely, because, from the very nature of things, they were themselves nearly in that situation? For, to preserve a popular government in all its integrity, it is not sufficient, not to admit either rank or nobility, riches alone never fail to produce marked differences, by so much the greater, as there exist no others. Now such is the present happiness of America that she has no poor, that every man in it enjoys a certain ease and independance, and that if some have been able to obtain a smaller portion of them than others, they are so surrounded by resources, that the future is more looked to, than their present situation. Such is the general tendency to a state of equality; that the same enjoyments which would be deemed superfluous in every other part of the world, are here considered as necessaries. Thus the salary of the workman must not only be equal to his subsistence and that of his family, but supply him with proper and commodious furniture for his house, tea and coffee for his wife, and the silk gown she wears as often as she goes from home; and this is one of the principal causes of the scarcity of labour so generally attributed to the want of hands. Now, sir, let us suppose that the increase of population may one day reduce your artizans to the situation in which they are found in France and England. Do you in that case really believe that your principles are so truly democratical, as that the landholders and the opulent, will still continue to regard them as their equals?—I shall go still further, relying on the accuracy of your judgment to rectify every thing you may find too subtle or too speculative in my idea. I shall ask you then, whether under the belief of possessing the most perfect democracy, you may not find that you have insensibly attained a point more remote from it, than every other republic. Recollect, that when the Roman senate was compelled to renounce its principles of tyranny, the very traces of it were supposed to be effaced, by granting to the people a participation of the consular honours. That numerous and oppressed class found themselves exalted by the prospect alone, which now lay open to a small number of their body, the greatest part of them remained necessitous, but they consoled themselves by saying, *we may one day become consuls*. Now observe, sir, that in your present form of government, you have not attached either sufficient grandeur, or dignity to any place, to render its possessor illustrious, still less the whole class from which he may be chosen. You have thrown far from you all hereditary honours, but have you bestowed sufficient personal distinctions? Have you reflected that these distinctions, far from being less considerable than those which took place among the Greeks and Romans, ought rather to surpass them? The reason of this is very obvious: the

the effect of honours and diſtinctions is by ſo much the more marked, as it operates on the greater number of men aſſembled together. When Cneius Duillius, was conducted home on his return from ſupper to the ſound of inſtruments, the whole city of Rome was witneſs to his triumph: grant the ſame honours to Governor Trumbull; three houſes at moſt in Lebanon will hear the ſymphony. Men muſt be moved by ſome fixed principle; is it not better that this ſhould be by vanity than intereſt? I have no doubt that love of country will always prove a powerful motive, but do not flatter yourſelf that this will long exiſt with the ſame ſpirit. The greateſt efforts of the mind, like thoſe of the body, are in reſiſtance; and the ſame may happen with reſpect to the ſtate, as in matters of opinion, to which we ceaſe to be attached, when they ceaſe to be conteſted."

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

'TIS well known, that *lime* is one of the beſt manures that can be employed for the recovery of worn-out lands, where it may be had at a moderate price.—Yet important as it ſurely is, prejudices unhappily prevail, with many, againſt its uſe.—Theſe, 'tis apprehended, principally ariſe from an ignorance of its intrinſic virtue, or from diſappointments by an injudicious application thereof.—Experience attended with a more judicious management, 'tis to be hoped, will obviate thoſe ſeeming difficulties and bring the ſame into more general uſe. In that view, the following is offered to the conſideration of every intelligent farmer, who would gladly be informed in ſo truly intereſting a matter.

Let your field, intended for a fallow, be ploughed up as early as poſſible, in the ſpring—plough deeper than common—harrow well, 'till the clods are ſufficiently broke and pulveriſed— then, with the plough, draw lines the whole length of the field, at the diſtance of a perch from each other and croſs them again at the ſame diſtance, that ſo the whole field may be reduced to ſquare perches—this done, haul your lime freſh from the kiln, and put a peck or half a buſhel, as may be thought beſt, in the center ſpot of every ſquare, taking care firſt to make a ſmall hole to receive the ſame, covering up the lime, as you proceed, in the manner a coal-heap is uſually covered.—It is neceſſary to obſerve this caution, as otherwiſe the heavy rains might greatly injure the lime.—When the ſame is fully ſlaked and pulverized, which will be in a ſhorter or longer time, as the weather is either dry or moiſt, begin to ſpread the little heaps equally over every ſquare perch, and as you open and ſpread the rows, have your harrows in readineſs to work in the lime till it is perfectly well mixed and incorporated with the ſoil—herein ſpare no pains, for on this operation the goodneſs of your future crop ſolely depends, but open and ſpread no more heaps than you can harrow in before night. After this plow and ſow as uſual, and depend on it the

the benefit will manifeſt itſelf amazingly.—Managed in this way lime is never known to fail in any ſoil, yet its effect will be greater in ſome than others.—It may be thought by ſome, that this proceſs is too tedious and troubleſome, but when duly compared with others, it will be found very little more ſo, and much more certain in its iſſue. Experiments may firſt be made with a ſmall number of acres, when finding it fully anſwers the expectation, it may be continued on a larger ſcale—moreover the quantity of lime may be increaſed or diminiſhed, from 40 to 100 buſhels to the acre, as found moſt ſuitable to the ſoil.—It ſhould alſo be remembered, that lime is very different in *quality*, the beſt, where it may be had, ſhould be procured, otherwiſe the farmer may be ſadly diſappointed in his expectation; if there be no choice, the quantity laid on, muſt be proportionably increaſed. A ſingular experiment may be made in regard to raiſing turnips on *old land*, hitherto thought impracticable, which, notwithſtanding, has never yet been known to fail—prepare your ground for ſowing, as above related, let it be the moſt impoveriſhed ſpot you have on your farm, and you may depend upon it, that the four following facts will be the reſult: 1ſt. that your turnips will not be touched by the fly, whoſe ravages ſo frequently cut off the farmer's hope: 2dly, that the ground will not be incumbered with weeds: 3dly, that the turnips will be equally well flavoured with thoſe growing on *new land*; and 4thly, if the ſeaſon be in any ſort favourable, the turnips will be much larger than common.

As a reaſon for thus earneſtly recommending this particular method of dreſſing arable land with lime, it may be proper to obſerve, that lime abounds, in a remarkable degree with a ſubtile ſalt, which if it be not cloſe covered, in manner above deſcribed, is exhaled by the ſun and flies off into the air, thereby loſing its beſt virtue: likewiſe, being expoſed to heavy rains, it becomes lubricous and being afterwards hard baked by the ſun it will be very difficult, if not impoſſible, to mix it properly in the ground, whereby its benefit is rendered precarious, yea often hurtful to the crop.

This method is followed by the moſt ſkilful farmers in England, of which the writer himſelf hath been an eye witneſs, and its ſuperior advantages never drawn in queſtion. Succeſs to the plough! I am, yours, &c. B.

Method to prevent Potatoes and other Vegetables from being deſtroyed by froſt.

IT has been diſcovered by ſome naturaliſts, that fruits penetrated by froſt, ſuch as pears, apples, &c. receive no injury thereby, provided the nitre or froſty particles are extracted, by putting the fruit into cold water, when a thaw approaches, and letting it remain there a convenient time until it is purged, as it were by degrees, of all the nitrous ſpiculæ, which the air, by its activity, would agitate with ſuch violence in a thaw, as would lacerate the ſubſtance of the fruit. This experiment may be extended to roots, and particularly to potatoes.

But it would be highly imprudent for thoſe who have a ſtore of potatoes, not to guard them with the utmoſt care from the froſt; as it is better to keep off an enemy, than be at the trouble of driving him out.

An

An improvement on the Mariner's Compaſs, extracted from the tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society.

THE common mariner's compaſs has always appeared to accurate obſervers as an imperfect inſtrument, but in nothing has it proved to be more defective than in its uſe in ſtorms, the heavieſt braſs compaſſes now in uſe are by no means to be relied on in a hollow or high ſea This is owing to the box hanging in two braſs rings confining it to only two motions, both vertical, and at right angles with each other, by which confinement of the box upon any ſuccuſſion, more eſpecially ſudden ones, the card is always put into too much agitation, and before it can well recover itſelf, another jerk again prevents its pointing to the pole, nor is it an extraordinary thing to ſee the card unſhipped by the violence of the ſhip's pitching.

All theſe inconveniencies are remedied to the full by giving the box a vertical motion at every degree and minute of the circle, and to compound theſe motions with a horizontal one, of the box, as well as of the card. By this unconfined diſpoſition of the box, the effects of the jerks on the card are avoided, and it will always very ſteadily point to the pole. Experience has taught me, that the card not only is not in the ſmalleſt degree affected by the hollow ſea, but even in all the violent ſhocks and whirlings the box can receive, the card lies as ſtill as if in a room unaffected by the leaſt motion.

Lately a compaſs was invented and made in Holland, which has all theſe motions. It is of the ſize of the common braſs compaſſes, the bottom of the braſs box inſtead of being like a bowl, muſt be raiſed into a hollow cone, like the bottom of a common glaſs bottle; the vertex of the cone muſt be raiſed ſo high as to leave but one inch between the card and the glaſs; the box muſt be of the ordinary depth, and a quantity of lead muſt be poured in the bottom of the box round the baſe of the cone, this ſecures it on the ſtyle whereon it traverſes.

This ſtyle is firmly fixed in the center of a ſquare wooden box, like the common compaſs, except that it requires a thicker bottom. The ſtyle muſt be of braſs, about ſix inches long, round and of the thickneſs of one third of an inch, its head blunt, like the head of a ſewing thimble but of a good poliſh; the ſtyle muſt ſtand perpendicular, the inner vertix of the cone muſt alſo be well poliſhed; the vertical part of the cone ought to be thich enough to admit of a well poliſhed cavity, ſufficient to admit a ſhort ſtyle proceeding from the center of the card whereon it traverſes.

The compaſs I ſaw, was ſo conſtructed, but I ſee no reaſon why the ſtyle might not proceed from the center of the vertex of the cone, and ſo be received by the card the common way. The needle muſt be a magnetic bar blunt at each end; the glaſs and cover is put on in the common way.

A compaſs of this kind was given by the Captain of a Dutch man of war to Captain Burnaby of the Zephyr ſloop; this gentleman gave it to me to examine, and was very profuſe in his encomiums thereon, ſaying, that in a very hard gale, which laſted ſome days, there was not a compaſs, but it, of any ſervice at all. Indeed to me it appears

pears to deſerve all the praiſe he gave it. My ſtay is ſo ſhort here, as not to allow me time to have one made; but I intend to have one made for my own uſe, and ſhall offer it to the ſociety for inſpection. I hope that this uſeful inſtrument may become univerſal, as navigation certainly will be rendered more ſafe through its means; and I ſhall think myſelf highly honoured, if through the channel of this ſociety, it becomes public.

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

SIR,

THAT mankind are not the ſame at all times, and in all places, is an obſervation as juſt as it is ancient; I have read of a man, who for the ſprightlineſs of his wit and humour, when abroad, was eſteemed the fiddle of the company; who always hung up this fiddle at the door when he went home.

Many a young lady has by too precipitate a choice, found to her ſorrow, that the man abroad, and the man at home, are quite ſtrangers to each other.

I was led into theſe reflections, by a letter which I received a few hours ago from a friend of mine, which I ſhall beg leave to give you verbatim, as follows; and it may be conſidered as repreſenting the counterpart of Swift's dreſſing room, tho' couched in more delicate terms:

DEAR SIR,

Agreeable to your requeſt, I this morning called on your friend, on the buſineſs which you committed to me. Enquiring for him at his lodging, the lady informed me he was in his room, and ſent a ſervant to ſhew it me. Gently tapping at the door, I received no anſwer, but it ſtanding half open, ſeemed to invite my entrance, though in its maſter's abſence; this I ventured upon, ſuppoſing him at no great diſtance, but how was I ſurpriſed, on entering, to find my olfactory nerves ſaluted with the greateſt variety of heterogeneous effluvia, that I believe ever concentered in ſo ſmall a dormitory; the room appeared in ſo perfect a ſtate of confuſion, that I ſincerely wiſhed myſelf out again, but it was too late to recede; ſo I employed the few moments, I enjoyed, without interruption, in viewing the room and its furniture, with their ſituation and circumſtances, and would, with pleaſure, give you ſome faint idea of it, did it not "beggar all deſcription," however, having ſaid ſo much, I preſume you will expect that I attempt it.

The furniture then conſiſted of an elegant field bed with handſome curtains, which being looped up in front, diſcovered the ſituation of every part; the bedding was wrapped up like a ſcroll and lay tranſverſely upon it; under it ſtood an earthen veſſel, whoſe brimming contents was not the leaſt powerful in the liſt of perfumery; on the pillow lay his dirty linen juſt uncaſed from his body; on the pinnacle of one of the bed-poſts, which raiſed its head for ornament, was placed a night-cap, which from its colour and conſiſtence, had not probably viſited the laundreſs ſince the preſent revolution. The canopy groaned under, and with pain ſupported, the ponderous weight of his beaver and ſurtout, both which were inconſiderately

ately thrown upon it. In an elegant mahogany chair, which ſtood at the bed's head, lay a pair of dirty ſocks, which contributed their full ſhare to the gratification of at leaſt two of the ſenſes, and beſide them ſtood, I had like to have ſaid, a candle, but I correct myſelf, for only the ſtick was ſtanding, unluckily that once brilliant luminary was fallen from its orbit, and, after having, in its courſe, left ſeveral indeliable marks of its materiality upon the chair bottom, had thence deſcended to the floor, where it had been cruſhed to atoms by the foot of "ſome unwary traveller.' In the room were ſeveral other chairs, all of the ſame quality, acroſs the bottom of one of which, lay a pair of half cleaned boots, and beſide them, the bruſhes which had been uſed in the operation, and in another, a baſon of the "beſt ſhining liquid black-ball," this had by ſome unlucky means been partly overſet, and the contents were ſtill dropping, firſt on the chair bottom, and thence viſiting the floor. Another chair, which ſtood directly before the glaſs, was covered, together with the floor around, with powder and paſte, a ſure indication, that the friſeur had been juſt exhibiting his dexterity on the pericranium of your friend; as a further proof, the paſte which by the tonſor's art had been diſlodged from your friend's upper works, and had thence deſcended to the floor, had been again taken up by the feet, and placed in ſtar-like prints on every part of the room, nor had the ſtair-caſe entirely eſcaped this elegant ornament. On the table lay a comb, a powder bag, a puff, and two or three ſcraps of pomatum, which I ſuppoſe were for occaſional uſe.—In a cheſt which ſtood beſide it, appeared to be an apothecary's ſhop; I had only time to notice, among other things, ſeveral ſweet ſcented perfumes, a box of Keyſer's pills and ſundry other articles in that branch of the pharmacopœia, when hearing his foot on the ſtairs, I was obliged to deſiſt from further obſervations. He came in, "neat as a new pin," and "blythe as flowers in May," and without any embarraſſment invited me to be ſeated, and ſpreading his pocket handkerchief in one of the chairs, and taking the ſkirts of his coat in his lap, he ſet me the example.

If I have made free with your friend, I hope you will excuſe it, as I have not touched on any thing, which does not appear to me worthy of ridicule, and you may ſtill reſt aſſured, that I ſincerely am, &c.

This young fellow was always eſteemed the neateſt among his companions, nay, to ſuch an exceſs does he carry this when abroad, that it has became quite troubleſome; for, as may be ſuppoſed, carrying the idea of his own room with him wherever he goes, he ſeldom ſits down in a houſe where he is the leaſt acquainted, without the very ſame, or a ſimilar precaution with that mentioned in the preceding letter; from theſe obſervations, I flatter myſelf, mankind may draw two uſeful leſſons: the one, not to affect an over nicety when abroad, leſt their friends ſhould ſuſpect a want of it at home to be the occaſion; the other not to ſuffer too great a want of delicacy at home, leſt they ſhould carry ſymptoms of it abroad.

P. Q.

To

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE character of a well bred man cannot be drawn to perfection by any but dramatic writers: because they only have the power of placing him to advantage, in particular circumstances and relations.

Other writers must be content with general descriptions, it being as great a difficulty to define *good breeding* in the abstract as moral virtue, which depends upon circumstances, and the relation in which one man stands to another; but like virtue too, it consists in a happy mediocrity between two extremes, of which bluntness is the one, and fawning servility the other.

A well bred man hath, in his behaviour, an equal mixture of modesty and boldness, of loquacity and taciturnity, of freedom and reserve, and of every other quality *that* degree which is useful or commendable, but whose extremes are either criminal or ridiculous. Such a man is always condescending without falling into the meanness of adoration. He is not backward in professing, but more solicitous in doing acts of beneficence: He is not scrupulous of owning his regard for merit, and of giving it due praise, for fear of being thought a flatterer, nor of expressing a just dislike of vice, however dignified, to avoid the imputation of rigidness. In short all his actions flow from a good heart, and are noble, generous, sincere, uniform and graceful.

If these observations are true, good-breeding is a social virtue: It is benevolence brought into action with all the advantages and beauty of proportion and symmetry. Complaisance is indeed its resemblance, as a shadow is of a substance; but complaisance is only the varnish, good breeding is the real beauty of the soul, made visible and set in the fairest point of light. The only difference therefore, between the virtuous and well bred man is, that the latter seems to act his part in life with a superior grace. M.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SEVERAL years ago having often business at Maurice's River, in West-Jersey; a place then very wild and much infested with noxious beasts and reptiles, I made many exact enquiries upon the subject, of the dreadful rattle-snake, and obtained the following particulars from the evidence of persons of good judgment and veracity, who had received ocular demonstration of what they asserted. On killing a female, a young snake, was found within her, with a rattle in proper form, though as yet less soft: it is generally believed that a new rattle is added every year. Before he bites, he rolls up the body, and raises the neck, then by a sudden evolution, and striking the tail against the ground, he darts furious on his enemy; and so elastic is the motion, that in missing his aim, he has jumped over horses and oxen. In great madness they wound themselves, and swell immediately, with symptoms

ſymptoms of pain; probably ſometimes die. They are often at war with the black ſnake, who generally conquers, by twining round and preſſing them to death. To render this terrible animal leſs dangerous, the Lord of Nature has ordered him to give a very effective warning by his rattles, ſo that he rarely bites except too ſuddenly encountered. On a journey to the place mentioned, my companion and myſelf heard a ſtrange loud noiſe, ſomewhat like the rumbling of a ſpinning wheel, for a quarter of a mile, and when within a few yards ſaw a large rattleſnake cloſe by the road in full attitude for attack. We killed him without much trouble, and found thirteen rattles. It is a general opinion, where this ſnake is frequent, that dogs bit by him and ſurviving, get a young ſnake in their liver every time, and that ſome dogs that have for many years gallantly fought and even killed ſeveral ſnakes gradually droop and languiſh for a conſiderable time, perhaps three or four years, and at laſt die, when the liver is quite devoured by ſeveral ſnakes. A woman aſſured me, that ſhe ſaw five in a dog who died in this manner, and was diſſected: that ſome of them were above a foot long, proportionably thick, and offering to bite, reſembling a genuine rattleſnake, and were ſo alert that they eſcaped to a contiguous ſwamp before they could be ſecured. This extraordinary matter deſerves further enquiry: it is wondrous, but not incredible to a perſon, who, reflects, that all nature is in fact a myſtery to us.

Thoughts on the Dreſs of American Ladies.

"PERHAPS, Sir, what I am about to ſay ſhould only be whiſpered in your ear. I am going to handle a delicate ſubject, I am venturing to touch the ark. But be aſſured, that during a three years reſidence in America, the progreſs of the women's dreſs has not eſcaped me. If I have enjoyed this as a feeling man, if the reſults of this progreſs have not been viewed by me with an indifferent eye, my time of life and character are a pledge to you that I have obſerved them as a philoſopher. Well, Sir, it is in this capacity I undertake their defence, but ſo long only as things are not carried to an exceſs. The virtue of the women, which is more productive of happineſs, even for the men, than all the enjoyments of vice, if there be any real pleaſures ariſing from that ſource; the virtue of the women, I ſay, has two bucklers of defence; one is retirement, and diſtance from all danger: this is the hidden treaſure mentioned by Rochefoucault, which is untouched, becauſe it is undiſcovered. The other is loftineſs, a ſentiment always noble in its relation to ourſelves. Let them learn to appreciate themſelves; let them riſe in their own eſtimation, and rely on that eſtimable pride for the preſervation of their virtue as well as of their fame. They who love only pleaſure, corrupt the ſex, whom they convert only into an inſtrument of their voluptuouſneſs; they who love women, render them better by rendering them more amiable. But, you will ſay, is it by dreſs, and by exterior charms, that they muſt eſtabliſh their empire? Yes, Sir, every woman ought to ſeek to pleaſe; this is the weapon conferred on her by nature to compenſate the weakneſs of her ſex. Without this ſhe

ſhe is a ſlave, and can a ſlave have virtues? Remember the word *decus*, of which we have formed *decency*; its original import is *ornament*. A filthy and negligent woman is not decent, ſhe cannot inſpire reſpect. I have already allowed myſelf to expreſs my opinion by my wiſhes: I deſire, then, that all the American women may be well dreſſed; but I have no objection to ſeeing that dreſs ſimple. They are not formed to repreſent the ſeverity of the legiſlation; neither ought they to contraſt with it, and convey a tacit inſult on that ſeverity. Gold, ſilver, and diamonds, then, ſhall be baniſhed from American dreſs; what excuſe can there be for a luxury which is not becoming? But this indulgence, Sir, which I have expreſſed for the toilet of the women, I am far from allowing to the men. I am not afraid to ſay, that I ſhould have a very bad opinion of them, if in a country where there are neither etiquette nor titles, nor particular diſtinctions, they ſhould ever give into the luxury of dreſs; a luxury, which even the French have laid aſide, except on marriages and entertainments, and which no longer exiſts any where but in Germany and Italy, where certainly you will not go in ſearch of models."

A FABLE. *By the celebrated Linnæus.*

ONCE upon a time the Seven Wiſe men of Greece were met together at Athens; and it was propoſed that every one of them ſhould mention what he thought the greateſt wonder in the creation. One of them, of higher conceptions than the reſt propoſed the opinion of ſome of the Aſtronomers about the fixed ſtars, which they believed to be ſo many ſuns, that had each their planets rolling about them, and were ſtored with plants and animals, like this earth.

Fired with this thought, they agreed to ſupplicate Jupiter, that he would at leaſt permit them to take a journey to the moon, and ſtay there three days in order to ſee the wonders of that place, and give an account of them at their return. Jupiter conſented, and ordered them to aſſemble on a high mountain, where there ſhould be a cloud ready to convey them to the place they deſired to ſee. They picked out ſome choſen companions, who might aſſiſt them in deſcribing, and painting the objects they ſhould meet with. At length they arrived at the moon, and found a palace there well fitted up for their reception.

The next day, being very much fatigued with their journey, they kept quiet at home till noon; and being ſtill faint they refreſhed themſelves with a moſt delicious entertainment, which they reliſhed ſo well that it overcame their curioſity. This day they only ſaw through the windows that delightful ſpot, adorned with the moſt beautiful flowers, to which the beams of the ſun gave an uncommon luſtre, and heard the ſinging of moſt melodious birds till evening came on.

The next day they roſe very early in order to begin their obſervations; but ſome very beautiful young ladies of the country coming to make them a viſit, adviſed them firſt to recruit their ſtrength before they expoſed themſelves to the laborious taſk they were about to undertake.

The delicate meats, the rich wines, the beauty of theſe damſels, prevailed over the reſolution of the ſtrangers. A fine concert of muſic is introduced, the young ones begin to dance, and all is turned to jollity; ſo that this whole day was ſpent in gallantry, till ſome of the neighbouring inhabitants, growing envious at their mirth, ruſhed in with drawn ſwords. The elder part of the company tried to appeaſe the younger, promiſing the very next day they would bring the rioters to juſtice. This they performed, and the third day, the cauſe was heard, and what with accuſations, pleadings, exceptions, and the judgment itſelf, the whole day was taken up, on which the term ſet by Jupiter expired.

On their return to Greece, all the country flocked in upon them to hear the wonders of the moon deſcribed; but all they could tell was (for that was all they knew) That the ground was covered with green, intermixed with flowers, and that the birds ſung amongſt the branches of the trees; but what kind of flowers they ſaw, or what kinds of birds they heard, they were totally ignorant. Upon which they were treated every where with contempt.

If we apply this fable to men of the preſent age, we ſhall perceive a very juſt ſimilitude. By theſe three days the fable denotes the three ages of man. Firſt, Youth, in which we are too feeble in every reſpect to look into the works of the Creator. All that ſeaſon is given up to idleneſs, luxury, and paſtime. 2dly. Manhood, in which men are employed in ſettling, marrying, educating children, providing fortunes for them, and raiſing a family. 3dly. Old-Age, in which, after having made their fortunes, they are overwhelmed with law-ſuits, and proceedings relating to their eſtates. Thus it frequently happens that men never conſider to what end they were deſtined, and why they were brought into the world.

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is nothing more generally believed by all to be known, and leſs underſtood in fact, than love. As plants receive a tincture from the ſoil on which they grow, ſo love too often receives a ſtrong colouring from the temper of the lover. Hence that variety which we ſee in the theatre of the world. The platonic and the ſenſual; the jealous and indifferent; the conſtant and roving; the over warm and too cool; the diſintereſted that has the happineſs of the object beloved in view; and the intereſted that only conſults his own.

The true and only object of love is beauty. He therefore (and only he) that can taſte beauty, can feel love. But there are two kinds of beauty, mental and corporal; whence love of neceſſity can never be the reſult of one only. A ſavage may taſte the laſt, that can have no idea of the firſt; whereas none can taſte the firſt without having not only an idea of the laſt, but a capability of it.

The cue then that I would give your pretty readers in general is, not to be led by the eye alone. I do not offer them the counter-caution, ſince they ſeldom take the pains to diſcover a beautiful mind, through an indif-

indifferent, or an ugly mask. They generally stop at first appearances; and unless the prospect invites, seldom walk into the mind; whereas it is inconceivable what pains they'll take to find out beauties in a mind prettily lodg'd; nay some will sit down contentedly in the house though there be no inhabitants at all; or what is yet worse, though it be haunted with an evil spirit. As an encouragement, however, for them to look in, though the outside may not tempt the sight, I will venture to assure them, that the greater a man's sense is, the higher will his sentiments of love be, and his passion the more permanent. I shall conclude with two different pictures of beauty drawn from the life. When I behold the beautiful Miranda adorned with youth and innocence; when I behold the loveliest of complexions, enriched with the most regular and pleasing features, and warmed with the purest blood, which no unbecoming desires spread over her face; when in her eyes I read the thoughts that swell her bosom, and give her soul to my view; when she lays herself more open still to my admiration, and adds words, to looks, that never contradict each other; when she goes yet farther, and in the general course of her behaviour, I see complacency, true regard, decent mirth, and agreeable sobriety, blended together in such a manner, that an action, which in another would be indifferent, in Miranda bears the stamp of merit:—How inestimable would such a companion be! But, when I turn my eyes on her sister Belinda, and see a form equal in beauty to Miranda, animated only by a consciousness of her own beauty, when I see pride, or scorn for ever peeping out of her eyes, and folly speaking out of her mouth; when every motion of Belinda is accompanied with an affectation visible to every beholder, and tending to inspire love, that she may exercise tyranny, when every action is tinged with self-love, and want of regard for every one else, I cannot help being concerned, that beauty should act so unnatural a part as to turn its arms against, and kill itself.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

RENALDO.

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

SIR,

As the whole happiness of the marriage state depends on our first choice, the utmost caution should be taken by the fair, to know well the persons to whom they give themselves away; nor would it be improper to deviate from the common maxims of the sex, and rather take the man that loves them, than him whom they love. They may retain their power over the first, the latter will keep up their power over them.

As one woman governs a great many men before marriage, she might easily govern *one* after it: The authority of a mistress should not be sunk in the fondness of a wife: She should have pride and good nature by turns, as she found it would be most convenient; for by indulging a man in a few humours, it is ten to one but he'll indulge her in all.

When after marriage any particular foible in a man is discovered, it should, as much as possible, be construed to your advantage. Is he covetous,

covetous, he'll make you rich; is he precise, he'll not be passionate; is he passionate, he'll make you patient; is he foppish, he'll be always neat; if a rake, he'll love his wife in her turn; think him at least still agreeable, as the only way he should still think you so.

To preserve dominion, there must be preserved good humour, and to please a husband, you must continue that which pleased a lover: To expose the ill qualities of mind, or neglect the care of their appearance to their husband, is a great oversight in the ladies: when instead of the agreeable they become sullen; instead of appearing always to the best advantage, they ever appear in the worst, I cannot wonder if they lose the power over their husbands hearts, against women, who always appear to them complaisant and well dressed to engage them.

There are some women who might govern their husbands, were they not always telling them that they are capable of governing them; and hinting *they* are fools, by crying up their own prudence and conduct; they would have power did they not shew they were aiming at it: others to enjoy a power they think they deserve, boast of their excellencies, till they cease to be so. What greater plague could a man have than to be stunn'd with the repetion of what! use a woman so of my merit? A woman! of my conduct—the sway they might easily have over their husbands, is soon lost in eternally boasting their wit, their beauty, their fortune, their family, and that distinguishable thing, which some people call virtue. ——I cannot agree, that it is necessary for the better preservation of domestic dominion, for the women to be tyrants; I would have them rule, but yet be generous, to rule mildly; and how despotic soever they may be in private, in public it will be sufficient, if they just let the company see that "*the grey mare is the better horse.*" The husband should still retain the external appearance of a man, and be indulged so far as to go to an assembly by himself, nay sometimes drink his halfpint at a tavern; provided he gave a very good account what company he was in: And he might be allowed to think some half hours in his life, might be spent with a little satisfaction, tho' he was not in company with his spouse; I can't conceive but he might have a liberty also to make use of his senses, and believe this or that woman tolerably pretty, had sense, wit, and was agreeable, if it was a degree, at least, beneath the perfection of his *wife.*—I think, Mr. Editor, these observations may not be unuseful; and as there are too many of my acquaintance, who are at a loss for a guide, either how to command, or how to obey their husbands, I hope you will do them the kindness to publish this. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STATIRA.

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

SIR,

THE following is a copy of a letter, written lately by a gentleman of my acquaintance, to a young lady, who had desired him to give her some directions for the prosecution of her education. Should you

you think it worthy of a place in your useful Miscellany, my trouble in transcribing it, will be amply repaid. S. E.

Kent County, Maryland, August, 17, 1787.

To Miss———

The few following remarks on female education, have been thrown together, merely in obedience to your command, and not from a belief that they have any merit, or the smallest claim to approbation. When Dr. Rush's publication on that subject appears, you will receive more complete information. Mean time, the ardent desire you now show, of knowledge, is too rare and too precarious a plant, to be suffered to perish for want of nourishment. Should what is here said, serve to keep it alive till you attain a better source of information, the end will be answered.

The aim of education, as I take it, is to improve the heart and understanding, and to reduce human beings to a nearer resemblance of that state of perfection, in which they were originally created, and to which they are finally destined. Whatever, therefore, has this tendency, is a proper branch of education.

In the female composition the heart ought to be the chief object of attention. Not that the understanding is to be neglected; I only mean, that a weakness in the intellectual faculties is not so observable, nor generally so fatal in the female sex, as in ours; and that goodness of heart, and sweetness of temper, are more peculiarly ornamental in the former than in the latter.

The fact is, the understanding and heart are more intimately connected, than is generally supposed. They are links of the same chain. Their interests are connected; and every step in the cultivation of the one, will have a proportionable influence in improving the other. It would be needless, then, to consider them separately.

You will see, from these remarks, that I consider your sex in the light of *rational beings*. Perhaps you will smile; but in reality I have seen some modes of education, pursued with young ladies, which could be justified upon no other ground, than supposing them to be mere playthings of nature, intended to glitter a few years in the eyes of men, and then to be thrown aside like pieces of antiquated furniture. To such as view the sex in this light, and consider them, with the Turks, as not having immortal souls, but as a species of inferior beings, created merely for the convenience and pleasure of men; I have nothing to say. But those who view them, in the light of reason and christianity, as our equals by nature, as entitled to the same rights, capable of the same enjoyments, and expectants of the same immortality, will agree with me, that their heart and understanding, as they are susceptible of almost every species of improvement, ought to receive that degree of it to which the dignity of their nature, and their important office in the walk of life so fully entitle them.

The best way to attain this, it is perhaps somewhat difficult to point out. A few hints must be hazarded; and should they differ from your own sentiments, you can only reject them.

Reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic are seldom neglected. A competent skill in accounts is, in many lines of life, necessary; particularly in the case of widowhood.

A knowledge of grammar, sufficient for the purpose of writing and speaking

ſpeaking the Engliſh tongue with propriety and elegance is an important attainment to a young lady. But how is it to be acquired? Indeed I have even thought it impoſſible to become a complete grammarian without ſtudying the Latin or Greek language. Perhaps I may be wrong. If ever this ſcience is to be acquired by an Engliſh ſcholar, it muſt be by the diligent and repeated peruſal of ſuch authors, as Aſh, Lowth, and Harris.—By ſtudying theſe, however, and reading with attention the beſt Engliſh writers, one may attain a tolerable degree of purity of ſtyle, both in converſation and writing.

With reſpect to the propriety of teaching young ladies the French tongue, there is a diverſity of ſentiment; and perhaps a good deal may be ſaid on both ſides. It is certainly an agreeable accompliſhment, and as ſuch, muſt increaſe that degree of reſpect, which the female character ought always to command. Perhaps it is more ornamental than uſeful. Its irregularity renders it as improper a channel for grammatical knowledge as the Engliſh; and I know no book in it which a lady need regret the want of; there being many more good authors in her mother tongue, than ſhe will ever read with that attention, which they deſerve.

Inſtrumental muſic is to be ranked in the ſame claſs. Such are the charms of muſic, eſpecially from a female performer, that one can hardly prevail on one's ſelf to give it up. But reflection and experience will tell us, that the time ſpent in acquiring a proficiency in it, might be laid out in attainments, which would be of more permanent advantage.

French and muſic are ornamental accompliſhments, and when they can conveniently be had, ought not to be neglected; I would however aſſign them a ſecondary rank. They are baits to catch admirers; but will not ſerve to keep them. They may ſet off more ſolid accompliſhments; but will never ſupply their place.

Vocal muſic and Drawing, as they are more eaſily attainable and more uſeful, ought never to be neglected.

As the American world is not yet infected with the idleneſs, diſſipation, and faſtidious delicacy of European manners, the ladies follow the rule of virtue and good ſenſe, and attend to the concerns of their family. Hence ariſes the neceſſity of a proper ſkill in domeſtic economy, or what is called houſewifery. But this I can do no more than barely mention.

You will now be apt to aſk, how the chief part of a young lady's time is to be employed, and what is the grand aim in her Education? I anſwer to improve her mind, and prepare her by the acquiſition of uſeful knowledge, ſound ſenſe and amiableneſs of temper, for acting a becoming part in life: for the two laſt of theſe qualities, tho' in ſome degree the gift of nature, are ſuſceptible of very high additions from a well directed education. Without theſe ſhe may dance, and dreſs, and flutter in the gaudy circles of diſſipation and idleneſs; ſhe may ſhine at tea tables, excel at propagating ſcandal and in the end break a poor man's heart, and bring a family to ruin; but will never anſwer any nobler purpoſes.

Beſides verbal inſtruction and good example, which I need not here mention,

mention, there are books in abundance excellently adapted for ſowing the ſeeds of virtue and uſeful knowledge in the female mind. The chief difficulty lies in making a proper ſelection. The few following I would recommend with confidence; and your own judgment, or any judicious friend, will direct you in the choice of others.

The Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, Adventurer, and Rambler, contain a great fund of moral truth and uſeful knowledge, delivered in claſſical and elegant language.

The poetical works of Pope, Young, Addiſon, Thomſon and Milton, will afford a fine ſpecimen of the powers of the Engliſh muſe.

The bulk of Engliſh plays, particularly comedies, are ſo exceptionable in a moral view, that one muſt chuſe and read with caution. Shakeſpeare is the firſt in poetical merit, and leaſt liable to the general cenſure. The plays of Steele and Addiſon deſerve to be recommended.

The ſame objection lies againſt novels and romances, theſe are a dangerous ſort of reading, and tend to raiſe falſe ideas in the mind, and to deſtroy the taſte for hiſtory, philoſophy, and other branches of uſeful ſcience.

If a young lady will not entirely give them up, thoſe of Richardſon, and the Amelia and Tom Jones of Fielding, are the leaſt exceptionable.

There are ſeveral good hiſtories in the Engliſh tongue. Goldſmith and Ferguſon afford a pleaſing narative of the affairs of the ancient Greeks and Romans; and Hume and Robertſon relate the atchievements of modern Europe with all the graces of the hiſtoric muſe. Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory will juſtly claim an attentive peruſal.

Plutarch's Lives is a moſt entertaining and inſtructive book.

Rollin's Belles Lettres, Beattie's Eſſays, and Blair's Lectures are well adapted to cultivate a taſte for polite learning.

The purſuits of natural hiſtory are well adapted to the female mind. Here Buffon will claim ſuperior attention.

Geography is an eaſy and agreeable ſtudy. Here it is proper to learn the uſe of the Globes. Guthrie's Grammar, and a peruſal of maps, will give one a pretty good general idea of the ſituation and ſtate of countries in modern times. As converſation in this, and every other free country, turns for the moſt part on hiſtorical and political ſubjects, a knowledge of the Geography of America, and ſome hiſtory of the two laſt wars, become neceſſary. Robertſon's Hiſtory of America is an excellent work, but upon a larger ſcale.

Knox's eſſay on a liberal education, and his moral and literary eſſays, are excellent books.

I take it for granted, that Gregory's Legacy to his daughters, is in the hands of every young lady. None who know its value will be without it.

Ferguſon's Gentleman and Lady's Aſtronomy, contains all that the female mind will ſeek to acquire on that ſubject.

Derham and Ray point out, in a pleaſing manner, the connection between religion and ſcience.

Fordyce's Sermons to young women, are well ſpoken of: they are, I ſuſpect, frothy and ſuperficial; but it is ſome time ſince I read them. There are abundance of ſermon writers in the Engliſh tongue; the peruſal of which will

enrich

enrich the mind with theological knowledge. Tillotſon, Clarke, Sterne, and Blair abound with ſound morality and good ſenſe.

I ſhall cloſe this liſt, with recommending the frequent peruſal of the Bible, eſpecially the New Teſtament. One of your good ſenſe will not take ſuch a hint amiſs. As the faſhion at preſent, is to pay but little attention to ſcripture, either in theory or practice; one whoſe inclination, as well as profeſſion leads him to entertain a high veneration for it, will naturally uſe every means of ſupporting its influence. And I cannot help thinking, that the ſuffrage of the ladies is, in this caſe, of great importance. Be that as it will, they ill conſult their own intereſt in neglecting religion. The greateſt profligate upon earth deteſts irreligion in a lady. When the female breaſt, which was intended to be the ſeat of whatever is amiable and lovely, ſhews an indifference to the mild and benevolent religion of Jeſus; we naturally conclude that it is void of all the tender feelings of humanity; and where this is the caſe, all the charms, that ever were invented by the moſt luxuriant fancy, to adorn the perſon of the queen of beauty, would never attract a ſpark of eſteem or love from a man of ſenſe and delicacy. Virtue and beauty are ſo nearly allied, that we can ſcarce conceive them ſeparate.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The IMPROVER, No. LXX.

——— *Quærenda pecunia* ——— HOR.

——— MONEY! MONEY! ſtill. ——— DRYDEN.

WHEN I reflect upon the political infancy of America, I feel pleaſed with the univerſal induſtry of her grateful children, to promote her proſperity, to encreaſe her happineſs, and to add ſtability to her empire.

The honeſt farmer, not content with cultivating the fruitful fields; the merchant, unwilling to be continually employed, in packing and unpacking goods, drawing out accounts, invoices, and bills of lading —and in ſhort, almoſt all ranks of ſociety, diſdaining the mean, ſelfiſh principle of *minding their own buſineſs*, are generouſly intereſting themſelves in the affairs of the commonwealth; inſomuch that I fear I muſt ſoon ſurrender all pretenſions to the character of an Improver, at leaſt in political concerns. The preſent concern of our patriots is money—a ſubject truly worth their inveſtigation, and as ſuch it ſeems they have viewed it in every light, ſhape and ſubſtance. One tells us poſitively, that *paper money* is a neceſſary medium of trade—another as poſitively declares, that it *drives* away the hard money, as one nail drives out another.—One wiſhes it to be a legal tender, another oppoſes.—Others complain againſt the bank, as the cauſe of the *ſcarcity* of money—an opponent aſſures us, that without it we ſhould have no money at all. And at laſt "one wiſer than all theſe together," modeſtly aſks, if it would not be better to baniſh *gold*, *ſilver*, *paper money*, and all, and to make uſe of iron money,

ney, becaufe the ancient Spartans did fo; but the gentleman muft poffefs greater capacity for making *improvements*, even than *I* do, if he can perfuade our brother Americans to adopt his plan; but I charitably hope, that he is neither a *forge-mafter*, nor has difcovered an *iron mine* upon his land, nor has any other inducements that could argue felf-intereft.

It is ufual with thofe who write methodically to define, and then explain their fubject; but I honeftly confefs, that this is my greateft difficulty, as I am not perfonally acquainted with it, for all my opinions of it muft be founded on the opinions of our patriotic writers, who write on money (remarked a friend of mine, the other day, *farcaftically*, and with a *double entendre*,) as fchool-boys write their themes, not that they are, but that they may become *maffers* of their fubject.

If I rightly underftand the nature of money, I would prefume that that fpecies of it were the beft, which poffeffes an *intrinfic* value, and for which the neceffaries of life, can be *eafily* procured; but probably the worthy friends of Lycurgus will call the value of *gold and filver* merely nominal and ideal, yet the worthier friends of money, among whom I have the vanity to rank myfelf, are convinced from the unerring fentence of experience, that fcarcity can give *real* value to any thing.—This affertion is verified by an obfervation of the curious, that the *fame* odour, fo much admired in mufk, obtained from the Eaft-India Antelope, and which is very fcarce, is detefted as abominable in the poor *American mufk-rat*.—I cannot, for my part, conceive why Lycurgus fhould banifh gold and filver from Sparta, for hiftory mentions him as being a pretty *long headed* gentleman; yet it might be that he did not know their value, or he might be afraid there would not be a fufficiency for a circulating medium, and that *every* Spartan would wifh too anxiouffy for the poffeffion of a thing he had never feen, juft as a learned virtuofo would covet the fhield or helmet of Alexander or Ulyffes, or the herbalift fome ftrange *outlandifh* plant; not becaufe they are beautiful, or ufeful, but becaufe there are none like them in the world, or juft as moft of our *private* gentlemen are, turned *mifers*, hoarding up their gold, becaufe it had become *comparatively* fcarce by the emiffion of a paper currency; and fhould the Congrefs coin but fifty pounds of money, made of platina*, I would turn prophet, and foretel the ruin of the United States.—Extreme fcarcity is indeed prejudicial to any country, but this cannot at prefent be argued againft gold and filver; for every man in Europe and America has had the pleafure of *feeing* them (at leaft a few years ago) if not of *poffeffing* them.—The late continental money, (peace be to its fhade, I mean not to difturb it in its grave) was a glaring inftance of the fatal effects of too great plenty; indeed I have often been thankful, that it was only paper, and not *iron*, or there would have been no great eafe in carrying it. I promife myfelf a great deal of pleafure, in exciting the laughter of feveral of the youth of this prefent generation, by reminding them at fome future day, that when children they have given *two dollars* for a *cake*; and the conceit of paying *three pounds*, declared to be lawful mo-

* A metal difcovered about a half a century ago and very fcarce.

ney, and equal to eight ſilver dollars, for a *a loaf of bread, and one hundred dollars for a dinner*, forces a ſmile upon my countenance, even while the circumſtance is recent in my memory;—but let us no further "draw its frailties from their dread abode," may the proprietors of it, throughout the continent, unanimouſly bear their piles of it to the temple of the *domeſtic goddeſs*, where having officiated, in its *laſt dirty work*,* may it, "go hence, and be ſeen of men no more."

But I ſhould act very inconſiſtent with the high profeſſions I make to the public, and the pompous title I have affixed to my lucubrations, in rejecting any propoſed improvement, without conſidering, in a double point of view, its advantages as well as diſadvantages; therefore, I muſt ingenuouſly confeſs, I can perceive ſeveral advantages, in making uſe of iron money which would be ſufficient to bias me in its favour, could my rival in the ſecret of *improving* obviate the objections I have already offered; it certainly would encourage commerce; for if a merchant in America, was indebted to his correſpondent in England, only one hundred pounds, he muſt remit him two ton of iron, by which means the ſhipper would not (as at preſent) ſet ſail with but half a load—It would be a certain cure for *avarice*, for as twenty ſhillings worth of iron would weigh *forty pounds*, very few would wiſh to carry much *money* with them, leſt they ſhould be ſuſpected of being wheel-barrow men, making their eſcape from Philadelphia or New York, without being able to get looſe from their clogs of iron;—and how generous ſhould we be in rewarding any piece of ſervice done us, however trivial! We ſhould imitate the noble ſpirit of a famous Eaſtern Monarch, who ſhewed one of his favourites his extenſive treaſures, and bade him to "reward himſelf, and to take as much of them as he *could carry*:" The very reſpectable body of car-men and porters, ſo numerous in large cities, would be greatly enriched by ſuch an *improvement*, as they would neceſſarily be employed by every maſter or miſtreſs of a family, to *bawl* money enough to go to market with.—But the moſt eſſential uſe of ſuch an inſtitution would be the admirable effects of advancing Religion, and an humble dependance on Providence; many who are now exulting in their poſſeſſions, would adopt this *wiſe* and pious prayer of Agur, "give me neither poverty, nor *riches*, feed me with food convenient for me."

But in ſpite of all theſe advantages, gold and ſilver are too well beloved, to make it appear probable that they will be baniſhed, in *our* day—they poſſeſs a certain *brilliancy of appearance* and *harmony* of *ſound*, which captivate the eyes and ears of all, yet certainly, there is ſome reward due to the generous, though *feeble* efforts, to kindle the few remaining ſparks of *Spartan virtue*. But before I propoſe one, it may not be improper to relate an anecdote, which may tend to direct the judgment of others, as it has done mine.—Some years ago, *a man, famous* for *athletic* and *dangerous* feats, was travelling through Scotland, and ſtopt at a town in order to amaze the people with, and to be *rewarded* for, his dexterous experiments

* Alluding to the ungenerous uſe made of the tender law, whereby many were forced to receive their debts according to the nominal value of the money, which was ſeldom more than one half, and ſometimes not more than one-twentieth part of their real value.

ments. Among other things, he stood erect upon his head for some time, on the top of a very high steeple, which so surprised some of the spectators, that they advised him to invite a nobleman, residing in the town, to be a witness of the fact, and that he would certainly make him some handsome present; he was accordingly invited and accepted of the invitation,—the man remained on his head, for a quarter of an hour, and when he came down, the nobleman shook him by the hand with seeming ecstacy and *rewarded* him after this laconic manner "By my troth mon, you ha' don a gude feat, and I'll e'en get you *a patent* for't, and nobody shall do it but your sel."—Now the reward that I wish those who prefer iron Money to gold and silver, is, that they may never be *burthen'd* with the latter, but leave such *filth* to be enjoyed by such, as are so prejudiced in favour of the degenerate customs of the present times, as not to be able to discern the excellencies of the institutions of antiquity; assuring them, that the first step to the advancement of their scheme, is to get rid of all that is in their possession, and in order to further them as much as lies in my power in such a *glorious work*, I thus publicly hold forth this invitation," Come unto *me* all ye that are *weary* and are *heavy laden* and *I* will give you rest."—

D.

Sketch of the Commercial History of the Phœnicians, extracted from a new Work.

LET us now pass to the history of the Phœnicians, who, if they were not the inventors of the naval art, very much surpassed all their masters and rivals, in its application to commerce, and extensive discoveries. As the earliest improvements in agriculture and inland traffic had been owing to the fertility of Egypt, so we must attribute to the barrenness of Phœnicia the superior attention of its inhabitants to maritime pursuits. Possessing only a narrow slip of land on the coast of Asia; surrounded internally with powerful neighbours, and dependent for subsistence on the scanty productions of an ungrateful soil, the sea was their only resource; and they applied themselves so indefatigably to every art and science, which could promote naval expertness, as in a little time to acquire the just reputation of being the best ship-builders, pilots, and sailors in the world. Their country, though it naturally produced very little food, furnished them with materials for shipping in abundance. They improved all the creeks of their shelving coast into convenient harbours; built moles for their greater security; and after having often traversed the Mediterranean, boldly ventured through the * Streights of Gibraltar, surmounting the barrier, which the boiste-

* The most extraordinary effort of navigation in the ancient world is ascribed by Herodotus to a Phœnician fleet, sent out upon a discovery of the African coasts, by Nechus, king of Egypt, supposed to be the Pharaoh Necho of scripture, who lived about six hundred years before Christ. Those enterprizing mariners, we are told

rous

rous waves of the ocean had till then opposed to the extension of foreign trade. Their fisheries proved another source of very great wealth. From the Murex, which they caught in great plenty on the coast of Tyre, they extracted the rich dye of their famous purple, so highly valued by other nations. Their manufactures, and of course their exports of native produce, were confined, on account of the little variety of raw materials which their small and infertile territory afforded, for glass, fine linen, and curious pieces of workmanship in wood and metals. But this want of any considerable merchandize of their own was amply supplied, not only by their maritime commerce, but also by their inland trade all over the greatest part of Asia. Notwithstanding the prodigious increase of their populousness and power, they did not, like the Egyptians, endeavour to procure the riches or manufactures of the East by violence, but by the equitable methods of purchase, or exchange. They aimed at no dominion but that of the sea, which they were very tenacious of; and, in order to secure it, built a formidable navy, and established regular convoys for the protection of their merchantmen.

To the causes already assigned for the great eminence and success of the Phœnicians in commercial affairs, we must add the freedom of their government, and their admirable policy in levelling all distinctions between natives and foreigners, and throwing their ports open to the whole world. Their country, though small, was divided into five petty principalities, each under its own governor, who, though invested with sovereign dignity, had not power to encroach upon the rights, or liberties of the subject. It is the secure possession of property against the invasions of despotism, that gives vigour to industry, and to the spirit of enterprize. Commerce must ever flourish most in republican states, or in limited monarchies, where sufficient restraints are laid upon the abuse of royal authority. The encouragement which they gave to the artists, manufacturers, and merchants of other nations, and the equity of their laws tempted the most expert men in every profession to settle amongst them, and of course to contribute to their improvement and opulence. "Tros, Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur," breathes the true spirit of Phœnician superiority to narrow prejudices, and is the most inviting offer which can be made to the natives of a foreign land. This liberal maxim had no small influence in making the city of Tyre the theatre of human ingenuity; the emporium of the universe; and the grand repository of every thing which could administer to the necessities, or luxury of mankind.

"Great mart of nations! but she fell;
Her pamper'd sons revolt, rebel;

took their departure from a port in the Red Sea; passed through the Streights of Bahelmandel; steered down the eastern coasts of Africa, and doubling that famous southern promontory, now known by the name of Good Hope, they coasted up northward till they came to the Streights of Gibraltar, by which they entered the Mediterranean, and returned to the mouth of the Nile, after a voyage of three years.

Against

Againſt his fav'rite iſle loud roars the main :
The tempeſt howls ; her ſculptur'd dome,
Soon the wolf's refuge, dragon's home,
The land one altar ! a whole people ſlain !"

YOUNG.

The Tyrians long eminent for their frugality and induſtry, were gradually infected by the vices unhappily attendant on great riches ; pride, effeminacy, and diſſoluteneſs. Theſe proved more fatal than the avidity and perſevering efforts of the Aſſyrian monarch Nebuchadnezzar, againſt whom they ſuſtained a ſiege for thirteen years ; and then evacuating the city, fled with their effects to an iſland at a ſmall diſtance from the coaſt, where they built another Tyre, afterwards joined to the continent by an artificial iſthmus. But in quitting their old place of reſidence, to eſcape the fury of a cruel invader, they did not alſo quit their more dangerous habits of profligacy and indolence, ſo pregnant with inevitable ruin. Their ſlaves, whom pride and a general abandonment to idleneſs and vicious pleaſures had multiplied to a prodigious number, roſe againſt their wanton oppreſſors, and, by one effort of bold, but natural rebellion, deluged the iſland with the blood of all its free-born inhabitants.

After this terrible revolution, the extenſive trade of Tyre was carried on by the poſterity of thoſe deſperate aſſertors of their rights, till the time of Alexander the Great ; who, irritated by the aſſiſtance they had given to the Perſians, and by their refuſal to admit him and his army within their walls, laid ſiege to their city, with the determined purpoſe of utterly deſtroying it. Its ſtrength, however, difficulty of acceſs, and reſources were ſuch as to baffle, for ſeven months, all the force and ſtratagems of Alexander and his victorious troops. The town at length being taken by ſtorm, was burnt to the ground ; two thouſand of its inhabitants were crucified, eight thouſand more put to the ſword, and the reſt to the amount of thirty thouſand ſold for ſlaves.

An Account of the FREE MARTIN, *partly extracted from Mr.* HUNTER'S *Obſervations on Animal Oeconomy.*

A FREE-MARTIN is a twin calf, whoſe companion was a bull, and which, with every female appearance externally, always continues barren. Farmers are fond of employing them in the plough, for they are often larger and ſtronger, more laborious and active, than the ox. The barren cows (tauræ) were always in high eſtimation, for the ſame purpoſe, with the ancient huſbandmen. The barren heifer was alſo conſtantly uſed in ſacrifices to particular deities—Dryden ſays,

' Bring the barren heifer back ;
Barren let her be, and black,"

It is a cuſtom obſerved from the earlieſt antiquity. Ulyſſes vows to ſacrifice

——— πασιν νεκυεσσιν
Ελθων' εις Ιθακην, στειραν βοϋς.

Odyſſ. xi. 30.

Virgil

Virgil and Prudentius chuſe the barren heifer for their victims to Proſerpine: and Silius Italicus ſays,

'Jam proxima divæ
Cæditur Etneæ, *caſta cervice* Juvenca.'

Theſe quotations ſhow that the production of the free-martin was not uncommon, and that it is not a circumſtance firſt obſerved. A barren cow, produced in any other way, is exceedingly unuſual; and even twins, when both cows or both bulls, are commonly perfect.

Mr. Hunter, in his examination of this extraordinary production, actually found it an hermaphrodite. It poſſeſſed the parts of each ſex, but neither were in perfection. In ſome inſtances it approaches nearer to the perfect bull, in others to the perfect cow. But it appeared to Mr. Hunter, that free-martins were probably not in every inſtance hermaphrodites. The obſervations of the learned and ſkilful anatomiſt are as follow.

"Altho' what I have ſaid with reſpect to the productions of free-martins is in general true, yet I was lately furniſhed with an inſtance, by the aſſiſtance of B. Way, Eſq. of Denham, near Uxbridge, who knew that I was anxious to aſcertain this point, that it does not invariably hold good.

"One of his cows having produced twins, which were to appearance male and female, upon a ſuppoſition that the cow calf was a free-martin, he obligingly offered either to give it me, or keep it till it grew up, that we might determine the fact: as I conceived it to be a free-martin, and was to have the liberty of examining it after death. I deſired that he would keep it; but unfortunately it died about a month old. Upon examining the organs of generation they appeared to be thoſe of the female, and perfectly formed; but to make this more certain, I procured thoſe parts of a common cow calf, and compared them together, and found them exactly alike. This made us regret that the animal had not lived long enough for us to ſee if it would breed; for the conſtruction of the parts being to appearance perfect, is not ſufficient of itſelf to ſtamp it a true or perfect female; for I can ſuppoſe that the parts being perfectly formed, but without the power of propagation, may conſtitute the moſt ſimple kind of hermaphrodite. It is, however, moſt probable that this was a perfect female, which is an exception to the common rule; and if there are ſuch deviations as twins being perfect male and female, why not ſuppoſe, on the other hand, that an hermaphrodite may be produced ſingly, as in other animals; and I am the more inclined to this opinion, from finding a number of hermaphrodites among black cattle, without the circumſtances of their birth being aſcertained.'

We have been informed, that in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Brock, a grazier of North Tanton, in Devonſhire, a cow, which had for its twin a bull calf, actually had four calves. This is ſaid to have happened about the year 1778, and to have made ſome noiſe in that country.

Origin

Origin *of the* Republic *of* Venice.

ALTHOUGH we cannot fix on the precise year, yet all historians are agreed, that it was towards the close of the fifth century, that the famous city and republic of Venice took its rise.

Attila the Hun, breathing nothing but utter devastation wherever he went, had obliged the noblest and richest inhabitants, of Aquileia, Padua, Concordia, and other cities on the continent of Italy, next to the Adriatic sea, to fly with their best effects into the numerous small sandy isles lying amongst the shallow waters or marshes, at the upper end of that sea, near the shores of the continent; on which isles, about seventy-two in number, the fugitives built themselves such habitations as their circumstances would admit; there having been only, before that time a few fishermen's huts, on some of the islands.

By degrees, and by the accession of many more fugitives, this event gave birth to the noble maiden city of Venice, justly so termed, as having never been taken by any foreign power.

Cardinal Contareno makes their first flight into those isles to be so far back as the year 421; though others considerably later. He says that the first church they erected was dedicated to St. James, and that even in his time, towards the close of the sixteenth century, it was still to be seen in the most famous of those isles, called the Rialto; which, with the rest of them, had belonged to the city of Padua. Patavius, Mezerai, Munster, &c. fix on the year 452 for their first flight from the continent; though, without doubt, there were many subsequent accessions of people who were induced, for the same reason, to settle on those naturally fortified spots, which being only divided from each other by shallow canals, were formed into many small towns or villages, and were afterwards joined together by bridges, in or about the ninth century. From many of these islands the people in after times removed to the principal one called Rialto, for their greater conveniency and security, and where the most magnificent part of the beautiful city of Venice is still situated. These numerous isles are surrounded with a flat ground, always covered with a shallow sea, having little or no tide, whose waters the modern Italians call lagunas, or marshes.

The people finding from experience, that the separate magistracies or constitutions, as they may be termed, of those small towns or villages, were inconvenient, united them, at length, under one government, joining all of them together by four hundred and thirty bridges, and formed in this manner the present magnificent city of Venice, which contains about one hundred and eighty-thousand inhabitants.

From the very first settling of continental fugitives on these isles, necessity obliged them to devote themselves to commerce, the first beginning of which was naturally that of the fishery; for how indeed could a city entirely surrounded with sea, subsist without constant and daily application to maritime commerce, which was to procure them the necessaries of life!

Their next commercial object after their fisheries, was that of salt, found in certain pits in these isles, and as the inhabitants remained for

several

ſeveral centuries, without any land or ground but the bare ſites of their houſes, many of which had been gained from the ſea, it behoved them at all events, to be ſtrong in ſhipping.

Thus, by the application of its inhabitants, added to the ſecurity of its ſituation, Venice gradually became the general magazine for the merchandize of the neighbouring continent; to which the many rivers that fall into the Adriatic ſea greatly contributed, and as the Venetians in time became the carriers of this merchandize into far diſtant countries, they were thereby enabled to bring back raw materials for manufacturing of woollen, ſilk, linen, iron, braſs, &c. which greatly enlarged the circle of their commerce. The traffic of their ſhips and gallies, ſays Machiavel, in his Hiſtory of Florence, with ſundry ſorts of merchandize, which other nations wanted, occaſioned a great reſort of ſhipping, from foreign parts, to the port of Venice.

After acquiring a ſuperfluity of wealth, and changing their boarded huts into ſtately houſes, the Venetians erected magnificent public ſtructures, both for civil and ſacred uſes; at length they gained dominions on the continent, both of Italy and Dalmatia, &c. as alſo many large and fertile iſlands in the Levant; many of the latter, however, they have long ſince loſt to the Turks.

The wonderful ſituation of Venice, in point of natural ſtrength, is not to be paralleled upon earth; ſecure, as well from the aſſaults of the enemies, as from the ravages of the ſea, by a vaſt ſemicircular bank, with convenient openings for the admiſſion of ſhipping, they were enabled to proſecute their commerce, amidſt all the wars and devaſtations on the neighbouring continent. It was a principal object with them, to be as much as poſſible the importers of all foreign merchandize in their own ſhipping, as well as the exporters of all that they ſent into foreign countries. This was one great cauſe of raiſing Venice not only to immenſe wealth, but to be, as it actually happened, a great naval power; even long before any of the new kingdoms formed out of the ruins of the weſtern empire, had acquired any degree of maritime ſtrength. Its ſituation for the convenience of commerce, was no leſs happy than in point of ſecurity and ſtrength. It had the ſhores of Greece on one ſide, and of Italy on the other; behind it northward, a great and populous continent, and ſouthward, on its front, it was open to the mild Mediterranean and Levant ſeas, which waſh the ſhores of the richeſt, fineſt, and moſt populous countries of the world. With all theſe advantages, however, Venice was ſubject to ſome inconveniences, more eſpecially reſpecting the pleaſures and amuſements of the rich, who could have no rural recreations without being conveyed to the continent; ſo that when men ſpeak of the great ſcarcity of any thing, it has been uſual to ſay, that it was as great a rarity as a horſe in Venice. This conſideration was probably one great incitement to the obtaining a territory on the neighbouring continent.

From ſuch beginnings after the fall of the Weſtern empire, Venice laid the foundation of the revival of commerce throughout the Mediterranean ſhores, which in proceſs of time was extended to the countries of Europe without the ſtreights of Cadiz.

The

Columbia Mag.

The Use and Construction of a new invented Plotting Instrument, by which a Draft of any Survey may be laid down without the Use of the Scale and Dividers, with the greatest Expedition and Accuracy.

a a, one side of a parallel ruler, fastened to one limb of the quadrant Q. g g, the moving side of the ruler, i, the index connected with one end of the ruler b, by its axis, that when the ruler moves out so as to make an angle, the index will measure that angle on the graduated edge of the quadrant; c, is a groove in the ruler b, for the slider d, to move in, by a knob at d, at the other end of the slider is an index x, pointing to such division, or part of division as may be wanted. The use of the sliding ruler is to lay down links, chains, &c. instead of the diagonal, and scale of equal parts. Suppose I want 28 chains, 50 links; move the slider until the line marked 5 shall coincide with one of the lines on the edge of the groove, and the index x points at the same time, at the division between 8 and 9; then the distance between the points of the index and No. 2, in the large divisions of the ruler, will be 28 chains and 50 links, provided each of the larger divisions be counted ten; but if only one each, then it will be two chains and five links; and so for the next.

Description of a remarkable Tooth, in the possession of Mr. Peale.

THE grinder described in the annexed plate, fig. 2, was found on the banks of Susquehanna, near Tioga, in March, 1786. Another part of the same tooth lay near it, which not being taken away at the time, could not afterwards be found. It differs however, on the masticating surface, from other grinders which have been brought from the western country (of some of which I have also made drawings.) The others had several conical nobs of about one inch and an inch and an half prominency, but in this we find some waving, but little elevated ridges, which part, as well as the nobs of the other teeth, are hard enamel.

Description of the Soldier Crab, from the Encyclopedia Britannica.

THE Diogenes, soldier-crab, or hermit-crab, with rough claws; the left claw is the longest, (this being the only difference between the *Diogenes* and *Bernardus*) the legs are subulated, and serrated along the upper ridge; the tail naked and tender, and furnished with a hook, by which it secures itself in its lodging. This species is parasitic, and inhabits the empty cavities of turbinated shells, changing its habitation according to its increase of growth from the small *nerate*, to the large *whelk*. Nature denies it the strong covering behind, which it has given to others of this class; and therefore directs it to take refuge in the deserted cases of other animals. They crawl very fast with the shell on their back, and at the approach of danger draw themselves within the shell, and, thrusting out the larger claw, will pinch

pinch them. Aristotle exactly under the name of καρκινιον. By the moderns it is called the *soldier*, from the idea of its dwelling in a tent; or the *hermit*, from retiring into a cell.

It is very diverting to obſerve this animal when wanting to change its ſhell. The little ſoldier is ſeen buſily parading the ſhore along that line of pebbles and ſhells which is formed by the extremeſt wave; ſtill, however, dragging its old incommodious habitation at its tail, unwilling to part with one ſhell, even though a troubleſome apendage, till it can find another more convenient. It is ſeen ſtopping at one ſhell, turning it, and paſſing it by; going on to another, contemplating that for a while, and then ſlipping its tail from its old habitation, to try on the new; this alſo is found to be inconvenient, and it quickly returns to its old ſhell again. In this manner it frequently changes, till at laſt it finds one light, roomy, and commodious; to this it adheres, though the ſhell be ſometimes ſo large as to hide the body of the animal, claws and all. Yet it is not till after many trials, and many combats alſo, that the ſoldier is thus compleatly equipped; for there is often a conteſt between two of them for ſome well-looking favourite ſhell, for which they are rivals. They both endeavour to take poſſeſſion; they ſtrike with their claws, they bite ....., till the weakeſt is obliged to yield by giving up the object of diſpute. It is then that the victor immediately takes poſſeſſion, and parades it in his new conqueſt three or four times back and forward, upon the ſtrand, before his envious antagoniſt. — When this animal is taken, it ſends forth a feeble cry, endeavouring to ſeize the enemy with its nippers; which, if it faſtens upon, it will ſooner die than quit the graſp.

The hermit-crabs frequent moſtly thoſe parts of the ſea-ſhores which are covered with ſhrubs and trees, producing various wild fruit, on which they ſubſiſt; though they will alſo feed on the fragments of fiſh and other animal ſubſtances caſt on ſhore. When roaſted in the ſhell, they are eſteemed delicate. The hermit crab, hung in the air, diſſolves into a kind of oil, which ſpeedily cures the rheumatiſm, if rubbed on the part.

The helmit, hermit, or ſoldier-crab (a drawing of which is preſented in the plate, figure 3,) was preſented to Mr. Peale's muſeum, by a lady. At firſt ſundry kinds of food was put for it to feed on, at laſt it was forgot for ſome days, and when thought of, nothing more was expected than to find it dead and putrid, but it was found to be alive, and as active as ever; it has been ſince kept alive for more than three months, by only giving it freſh graſs every two or three weeks.

Hiſtorical Scraps.

A Deſcription of Alexandria, by the celebrated Baron de Tott.

THIS capital of the commerce of the univerſe, condemned long ſince to be merely the receptacle of what is brought for the home conſumption of the country, ſeems to be ſhut out from its own walls; but we cannot ſurvey the extent and magnificence of its ruins, without

without reflecting, that the moſt certain means of grandeur only have a value proportionable to the genius of the age, and the abilities of thoſe by whom they ſhould be employed.

Egypt happily ſituated to extend its commerce over Europe, Africa, and the Indies, wanted a harbour. It was neceſſary it ſhould be large, and eaſy of acceſs; the mouths of the Nile offered none of theſe advantages; the only port which was upon the coaſt, was twelve leagues from the river, in a deſert, and would not have been perceived but by a genius bold and ſublime. A city was to be built, and he deſigned the plan. To what a degree of ſplendor did he raiſe Alexandria, even in its very infancy? He joined it to the Nile by a canal, at once navigable and uſeful to cultivation; it became the city of all nations, and the metropolis of commerce. His name honours theſe aſhes, which barbarous ages have heaped up, and which only wait to be tempered by ſome beneficent hand, to form a cement for the re-conſtruction of the moſt noble edifice the human mind has ever conceived.

The rocky bottom, which extends along the coaſt of Egypt, proves the iſle of Pharos to have been formed by the ruins of Alexandria; and that the ſhallow, which ſeparates the two baſons, has been cauſed by the rubbiſh driven thither by the ſea. The new ſhore likewiſe confirms the truth of this obſervation and the rolling of the waves continually diſcovers a number of ſtones, which have inſcriptions on them, and are certainly part of the remains of this ancient city.

Its ruins afford us, at every ſtep, a teſtimony of its former ſplendor; and the figure of a Macedonian cloak, which its boundaries reſemble, by recalling to the memory its illuſtrious founder, ſeems to have excited veneration, even from the Barbarians, in their different pillagings of this city. The ſame walls, which defended its induſtry and riches, ſtill defend its ruins, and preſent us with a maſter piece of ancient maſonry.

Some hiſtorians pretend theſe have been built by the Saracens, inſtead of the old ones, which they deſtroyed; but though the hand of thoſe Barbarians may be diſcovered in ſuch parts of it as they have repaired, and which are equally deſtitute of elegance and regularity, it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe they conſtructed the walls which ſeparate Alexandria from Necropolis; that would be no leſs abſurd, than to attribute to them the erecting of Pompey's pillar.

An hiſtorical Account of George of Cappadocia, the Champion of England.

GEORGE, from his parents or his education, ſurnamed the Cappadocian, was born at Epiphania in Cilicia, in a fuller's ſhop. From this obſcure and ſervile origin he raiſed himſelf by the talents of a paraſite: and the patrons, whom he aſſiduouſly flattered, procured for their worthleſs dependent a lucrative commiſſion, or contract, to ſupply the army with bacon. His employment was mean: he rendered it infamous. He accumulated wealth by the baſeſt arts of fraud and corruption; but his malverſations were ſo notorious, that George was compelled to eſcape from the purſuits of juſtice. After this diſgrace, in which he appears to have ſaved his fortune at the expence of his honour, he embraced, with real or affected zeal, the profeſſion of Arianiſm.

niſm. From the love, or the oſtentation, of learning, he collected a valuable library of hiſtory, rhetoric, philoſophy and theology; and the choice of the prevailing faction promoted George of Capadocia to the throne of Athanaſius. The entrance of the new archbiſhop was that of a barbarian conqueror; and each moment of his reign was polluted by cruelty and avarice. The Catholics of Alexandria and Egypt were abandoned to a tyrant, qualified by nature and education, to exerciſe the office of perſecution; but he oppreſſed with an impartial hand the various inhabitants of his extenſive dioceſe. The primate of Egypt aſſumed the pomp and inſolence of his lofty ſtation; but he ſtill betrayed the vices of his baſe and ſervile extraction. The merchants of Alexandria were impoveriſhed by the unjuſt, and almoſt univerſal monopoly, which he acquired, of nitre, ſalt, paper, funerals, &c. and the ſpiritual father of a great people condeſcended to practiſe the vile and pernicious arts of an informer. The Alexandrians could never forget, nor forgive the tax which he ſuggeſted, on all the houſes of the city; under an obſolete claim, that the royal founder had conveyed to his ſucceſſors, the Ptolemies and the Cæſars, the perpetual property of the ſoil. The Pagans, who had been flattered with the hopes of freedom and toleration, excited his devout avarice; and the rich temples of Alexandria were either p llaged or inſulted by the haughty prelate, who exclaimed, in a loud and threatening tone, "How long will theſe ſepulchres be permitted to ſtand?" Under the reign of Conſtantius, he was expe led by the fury, or rather by the juſtice of the people; and it was not without a violent ſtruggle, that the civil and military powers of the ſtate could reſtore his authority, and gratify his revenge. The meſſenger who proclaimed at Alexandria the acceſſion of Julian, announced the downfal of the archbiſhop. George, with two of his obſequious miniſters, count Diodorus and Dracontius, maſter of the mint, were ignominiouſly dragged in chains, to the public priſon. At the end of twenty-four days, the priſon was forced open by the rage of a ſuperſtitious multitude, impatient of the tedious forms of judicial proceedings. The enemies of gods and men expired under their cruel inſults; the lifeleſs bodies of the archbiſhop and his aſſociates were carried in triumph through the ſtreets on the back of a camel; and the inactivity of the Athanaſian party was eſteemed a ſhining example of evangelical patience. The remains of theſe guilty wretches were thrown into the ſea; and the popular leaders of the tumult declared their reſolution to diſappoint the devotion of the Chriſtians, and to intercept the future honours of theſe *martyrs*, who had been puniſhed, like their predeceſſors, by the enemies of their religion. The fears of the pagans were juſt, and their precautions were ineffectual. The meritorious death of the archbiſhop obliterated the memory of his life. The rival of Athanaſius was dear and ſacred to the Arians, and the ſeeming converſion of thoſe ſectaries introduced his worſhip into the boſom of the Catho ic church. The odious ſtranger, diſguiſing every circumſtance of time and place, aſſumed the maſk of a martyr, a ſaint, and a Chriſtian hero; and the infamous George of Cappadocia has been transformed into the renowned St. George of England, the patron of arms, of chivalry, and of the garter.

We

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, inſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to ourſelves and our poſterity, do ordain and eſtabliſh this conſtitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. ALL legiſlative powers herein granted ſhall be vetted in a Congreſs of the United States, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Sect. 2. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be compoſed of members choſen every ſecond year by the people of the ſeveral ſtates, and the electors in each ſtate ſhall have the qualifications requiſite for electors of the moſt numerous branch of the ſtate legiſlature.

No perſon ſhall be a repreſentative who ſhall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been ſeven years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that ſtate in which he ſhall be choſen.

Repreſentatives and direct taxes ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral ſtates which may be included within this Union, according to their reſpective numbers, which ſhall be determined by adding to the whole number of free perſons, including thoſe bound to ſervice for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other perſons. The actual enumeration ſhall be made within three years after the firſt meeting of the Congreſs of the United States, and within every ſubſequent term of ten years, in ſuch manner as they ſhall by law direct. The number of repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every thirty thouſand, but each ſtate ſhall have at leaſt one repreſentative; and until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made, the ſtate of New-Hampſhire ſhall be entitled to choſe three, Maſſachuſetts eight, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York ſix, New-Jerſey four, Pennſylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland ſix, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the repreſentation from any ſtate, the Executive authority thereof ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall choſe their Speaker and other officers; and ſhall have the ſole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States ſhall be compoſed of two ſenators from each ſtate, choſen by the legiſlature thereof, for ſix years; and each ſenator ſhall have one vote.

Immediately after they ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided as equally as may be into three claſſes. The ſeats of the ſenators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the ſecond year, of the ſecond claſs at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third claſs at the expiration of the ſixth year, ſo that one-third may be choſen every ſecond year; and if vacancies happen by reſignation, or otherwiſe, during the receſs of the legiſlature of any ſtate, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legiſlature, which ſhall then fill ſuch vacancies.

No perſon ſhall be a ſenator who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that ſtate for which he ſhall be choſen.

The Vice-Preſident of the United States ſhall be Preſident of the ſenate, but ſhall have no vote, unleſs they be equally divided.

The ſenate ſhall choſe their other officers, and alſo a Preſident pro tempore, in the abſence of the Vice-Preſident or when he ſhall exerciſe the office of Preſident of the United States.

The ſenate ſhall have the ſole power to try all impeachments. When ſitting for that purpoſe, they ſhall be on oath or affirmation. When the Preſident of the United States is tried, the Chief Juſtice ſhall preſide: and no perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members preſent.

Judgment in caſes of impeachment ſhall not extend further than to removal from office, and diſqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, truſt or profit under the United States; but the party convicted ſhall nevertheleſs be liable and ſubject to indictment, trial, judgment and puniſhment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives, ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the legiſlature thereof; but the Congreſs may at any time by law make or alter ſuch regulations, except as to the places of chuſing ſenators.

The Congreſs ſhall aſſemble at leaſt once in every year, and ſuch meeting ſhall be on the firſt Monday in December, unleſs they ſhall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each houſe ſhall be the judge of the elections returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent members, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch penalties as each houſe may provide.

Each houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds. expel a member.

Each houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publiſh the ſame, excepting ſuch parts as may in their judgment require ſecrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either houſe on any queſtion ſhall, at the deſire of one-fifth of thoſe preſent, be entered on the journal.

Neither houſe, during the ſeſſion of Congreſs, ſhall, without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houſes ſhall be ſitting.

Sect. 6. The ſenators and repreſentatives ſhall receive a compenſation for their ſervices, to be aſcertained by law, and paid out of the treaſury of the United States. They ſhall in all caſes, except treaſon, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arreſt during their attendance at the ſeſſion of their reſpective houſes, and in going to and returning from the ſame; and for any ſpeech or debate in either houſe, they ſhall not be queſtioned in any other place.

No ſenator or repreſentative ſhall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which ſhall have been created, or the emoluments whereof ſhall have been encreaſed during ſuch time; and no perſon holding any office under the United States, ſhall be a member of either houſe during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raiſing revenue ſhall originate in the houſe of repreſentatives; but the ſenate may propoſe or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which ſhall have paſſed the houſe of repreſentatives and the ſenate, ſhall, before it become a law, be preſented to the Preſident of the United States; if he approve he ſhall ſign it, but if not he ſhall return it, with his objections, to that houſe in which it ſhall have originated, who ſhall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to conſider it. If after ſuch reconſideration two-thirds of that houſe ſhall agree to paſs the bill, it ſhall be ſent, together with the objections, to the other houſe, by which it ſhall likewiſe be reconſidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that houſe, it ſhall become a law. But in all ſuch caſes the votes of both houſes ſhall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the perſons voting for and againſt the bill ſhall be entered on the journal of each houſe reſpectively. If any bill ſhall not be returned by the preſident within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it ſhall have been preſented to him, the ſame ſhall be a law, in like manner as if he had ſigned it, unleſs the Congreſs by their adjournment prevent its return, in which caſe it ſhall not be a law.

Every order, reſolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives may be neceſſary (except on a queſtion of adjournment) ſhall be preſented to the Preſident of the United States; and before the ſame ſhall take effect, ſhall be approved by him, or, being diſapproved by him, ſhall be repaſſed by two thirds of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, according to the rules and limitations preſcribed in the caſe of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congreſs ſhall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, impoſts and exciſes, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, impoſts and exciſes ſhall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the ſeveral ſtates, and with the Indian tribes;

To eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the ſubject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the ſtandard of weights and meaſures;

To provide for the puniſhment of counterfeiting the ſecurities and current coin of the United States;

To eſtabliſh poſt offices and poſt roads;

To promote the progreſs of ſcience and uſeful arts, by ſecuring for limitted times to authors and inventors the excluſive right to their reſpective writings and diſcoveries;

To conſtitute tribunals inferior to the ſupreme court;

To define and puniſh piracies and felonies committed on the high ſeas, and offences againſt the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and repriſal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raiſe and ſupport armies, but no appropriation of money to that uſe ſhall be for a longer term than two years;

To

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppreſs inſurrections and repel invaſions.

To provide for organizing, arming, and diſciplining, the militia, and for governing ſuch part of them as may be employed in the ſervice of the United States, reſerving to the States reſpectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the diſcipline preſcribed by Congreſs;

To exerciſe excluſive legiſlation in all caſes whatſoever, over ſuch diſtrict (not exceeding ten miles ſquare) as may, by ceſſion of particular States, and the acceptance of Congreſs, become the ſeat of the government of the United States, and to exerciſe like authority over all places purchaſed by the conſent of the legiſlature of the ſtate in which the ſame ſhall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arſenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which ſhall be neceſſary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers veſted by this conſtitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of ſuch perſons as any of the ſtates now exiſting ſhall think proper to admit, ſhall not be prohibited by the Congreſs prior to the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be impoſed on ſuch importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each perſon.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs when in caſes of rebellion or invaſion the public ſafety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex poſt facto law ſhall be paſſed.

No capitation, or other direct tax ſhall be laid, unleſs in proportion to the cenſus or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty ſhall be laid on articles exported from any ſtate. No preference ſhall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one ſtate over thoſe of another: nor ſhall veſſels bound to or from, one ſtate, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money ſhall be drawn from the treaſury, but in conſequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular ſtatement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money ſhall be publiſhed from time to time.

No title of nobility ſhall be granted by the United States: And no perſon holding any office of profit or truſt under them, ſhall, without the conſent of the Congreſs, accept of any preſent, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign ſtate.

Sect. 10. No ſtate ſhall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprizal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and ſilver coin a tender in payment of debts; paſs any bill of attainder, ex poſt facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No ſtate ſhall, without the conſent of the Congreſs, lay any impoſts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be abſolutely neceſſary for executing its inſpection laws; and the net produce of all duties and impoſts, laid by any ſtate on imports or exports, ſhall be for the uſe of the Treaſury of the United States; and all ſuch laws ſhall be ſubject to the reviſion and controul of the Congreſs. No ſtate ſhall, without the conſent of Congreſs, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ſhips of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another ſtate, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unleſs actually invaded, or in ſuch imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

II.

Sect. 1. The executive power ſhall be veſted in a preſident of the United States of America. He ſhall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-preſident, choſen for the ſame term, be elected as follows.

Each ſtate ſhall appoint, in ſuch manner as the legiſlature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of ſenators and repreſentatives to which the ſtate may be entitled in the Congreſs: but no ſenator or repreſentative, or perſon holding an office of truſt or profit under the United States, ſhall be appointed an elector.

The electors ſhall meet in their reſpective ſtates, and vote by ballot for two perſons, of whom one at leaſt ſhall not be an inhabitant of the ſame ſtate with themſelves. And they ſhall make a liſt of all the perſons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which liſt they ſhall ſign and certify, and tranſmit ſealed to the ſeat of the government of the United States, directed to the preſident of the ſenate. The preſident of the ſenate ſhall, in the preſence of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, open all the certificates, and the votes ſhall then be counted. The perſon having

ing the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased, nor diminished, during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend, the constitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in the supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation,

ſation, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes, in law and equity, ariſing under this conſtitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under their authority; to all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party; to controverſies between two or more States, between a ſtate and citizens of another ſtate, between citizens of different ſtates, between citizens of the ſame ſtate claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a ſtate, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or ſubjects.

In all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls, and thoſe in which a ſtate ſhall be party, the ſupreme court ſhall have original juriſdiction. In all the other caſes before mentioned, the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction, both as to law and fact, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch regulations as the Congreſs ſhall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in caſes of impeachment, ſhall be by jury; and ſuch trial ſhall be held in the ſtate where the ſaid crimes ſhall have been committed; but when not committed within any ſtate, the trial ſhall be at ſuch place or places as the Congreſs may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treaſon againſt the United States, ſhall conſiſt only in levying war againſt them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No perſon ſhall be convicted of treaſon unleſs on the teſtimony of two witneſſes to the ſame overt act, or on confeſſion in open court.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to declare the puniſhment of treaſon, but no attainder of treaſon ſhall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the perſon attainted.

IV.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit ſhall be given in each ſtate to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other ſtate. And the Congreſs may, by general laws, preſcribe the manner in which ſuch acts, records and proceedings, ſhall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each ſtate ſhall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the ſeveral ſtates.

A perſon charged in any ſtate with treaſon, felony, or other crime, who ſhall flee from juſtice, and be found in another ſtate, ſhall, on demand of the executive authority of the ſtate from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the ſtate having juriſdiction of the crime.

No perſon held to ſervice or labour in one ſtate, under the laws thereof, eſcaping into another, ſhall, in conſequence of any law or regulation therein, be diſcharged from ſuch ſervice or labour, but ſhall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom ſuch ſervice or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New ſtates may be admitted by the Congreſs into this union; but no new ſtate ſhall be formed or erected within the juriſdiction of any other ſtate; nor any ſtate be formed by the junction of two or more ſtates, or parts of ſtates, without the conſent of the legiſlatures of the ſtates concerned, as well as of the Congreſs.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to diſpoſe of, and make all needful rules and regulations, reſpecting the territory, or other property, belonging to the United States; and nothing in this conſtitution ſhall be ſo conſtrued, as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular ſtate.

Sect. 4. The United States ſhall guarantee to every ſtate in this union, a republican form of government, and ſhall protect each of them againſt invaſion; and on application of the legiſlature, or of the executive (when the legiſlature cannot be convened) againſt domeſtic violence.

V.

The Congreſs, whenever two-thirds of both houſes ſhall deem it neceſſary, ſhall propoſe amendments to this conſtitution, or, on the application of the legiſlatures of two-thirds of the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall call a convention for propoſing amendments, which, in either caſe, ſhall be valid to all intents and purpoſes, as part of this conſtitution, when ratified by the legiſlatures of three-fourths of the ſeveral ſtates, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be propoſed by the Congreſs: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, ſhall in any manner affect the firſt and fourth clauſes in the ninth ſection of the firſt article; and that no ſtate, without its conſent, ſhall be deprived of its equal ſuffrage in the ſenate.

VI.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this conſtitution, ſhall be as valid againſt the United States, under this conſtitution, as under the confederation.

This conſtitution, and the laws of the United States, which ſhall be made in purſuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under the authority of

of the United States, ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land; and the judges in every ſtate ſhall be bound thereby, any thing in the conſtitution or laws of any ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The ſenators and repreſentatives before-mentioned, and the members of the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall be bound by oath or affirmation, to ſupport this conſtitution, but no religious teſt ſhall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public truſt under the United States.

VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine ſtates, ſhall be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of this conſtitution between the ſtates ſo ratifying the ſame.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous conſent of the ſtates preſent, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident,
And Deputy from Virginia.

New-Hampshire.	John Langton, Nicholas Gilman.
Maſſachuſetts.	Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.
Connecticut.	William Samuel Johnſon, Roger Sherman.
New-York.	Alexander Hamilton.
New-Jerſey.	William Livingſton, David Brearly, William Patterſon, Jonathan Dayton.
Pennſylvania.	Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer. Thomas Fitzſimons, Jared Ingerſoll, James Wilſon, Gouverneur Morris.
Delaware.	George Reed, Gunning Bedford, jun. John Dickenſon, Richard Baſſet, Jacob Broom.
Maryland.	James M'Henry. Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer, Daniel Carrol.
Virginia.	John Blair, James Maddiſon, jun.
North-Carolina.	William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamſon,
South-Carolina.	John Rutledge, Cha. Coteſworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.
Georgia.	William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

Atteſt, WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

In CONVENTION, *Monday, September* 17, 1787.

PRESENT, The States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Mr. *Hamilton* from New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia:

RESOLVED, That the preceding Conſtitution be laid before the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it ſhould afterwards be ſubmitted to a Convention of Delegates, choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification; and that each Convention aſſenting to, and ratifying the ſame, ſhould give notice thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as ſoon as the Conventions of nine ſtates ſhall have ratified this conſtitution, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled ſhould fix a day on which electors ſhould be appointed by the ſtates which ſhall have ratified the ſame, and a day on which the electors ſhould aſſemble to vote for the Preſident, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this conſtitution. That after ſuch publication the electors ſhould be appointed, and the ſenators and repreſentatives elected: That the electors ſhould meet on the day fixed for the election of the preſident, and ſhould tranſmit their votes certified, ſigned, ſealed and directed, as the conſtitution requires, to the ſecretary of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, that the ſenators and repreſentatives ſhould convene at the time and place aſſigned; that the ſenators ſhould appoint a Preſident of the ſenate, for the ſole purpoſe of receiving, opening and counting the votes for Preſident; and, that after he ſhall be choſen, the Congreſs, together with the Preſident, ſhould, without delay, proceed to execute this conſtitution.

By the unanimous Order of the Convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

In

In CONVENTION, *September* 17, 1787.

SIR,

We have now the honour to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union: but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident—Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these states, to secure all rights of independant sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all—Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was encreased by a difference among the several states as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests. In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensible.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every state is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others: that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.——With great respect, we have the honor to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most
obedient and humble servants,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
By unanimous Order of the CONVENTION.
His Excellency
The President of Congress.

LOVE *and* CONSTANCY: *An Anecdote.*

A Neopolitan being at work in a field bordering on the sea-shore, his wife, who was at some distance from him, was seized by the corsairs of Tunis, and carried on board their vessel.

The Neopolitan threw himself into the sea, swam to the ship and intreated the captain to take him in.

The good man well knew he would be sold as a slave, and the consequent misery and hardships he should undergo; but love for the object who had hitherto shared in his labours, and enjoyed with him the fruits of his industry, predominated over all other sensations. While the Turks were astonished at his temerity, he continued, supplicating to be taken on board; he told them that the woman they had taken from the field was his wife; "we have," continued he, "long shared happiness, and we can bear misery together, grant us only the consolation of being sold to the same master, is all I ask; deny me that, and one grave will, I trust, soon contain us."

The Turks admiring the man's affection, on their return, told it to the king of Tunis, who being pleased with this singular instance of conjugal fidelity, not only gave them their liberty, but each a place in the palace.

Remarkable

Remarkable Antipathy of the antient Tentyrites to the Crocodile: related by Strabo.

"THE inhabitants of Tentyra abhor the crocodile, and wage continual war against him, as the most dangerous of animals. Other men look upon him as pernicious, and avoid him; but the Tentyrites industriously seek after him, and kill him wherever they meet with him. It is known that the Psylli of Cyrene have a certain empire over serpents, and it is generally believed that the Tentyrites have the same power over crocodiles. In fact, they dive and swim boldly in the middle of the Nile, without any injury. In the spectacles given at Rome, several crocodiles were put into a bason. There was an opening on one of the sides to allow them to escape. One saw the inhabitants of Tentyra throw themselves into the water amongst these monsters, take them in a net, and draw them out. After exposing them to the Roman people, they took hold of them intrepidly, and carried them back into the bason."

This fact, attested by a judicious historian, an ocular witness of it, cannot be called in question. In our days, do not the Caribs, armed only with a knife, fight advantageously with the shark, one of the most dreadful monsters of the sea? Determined men are still to be found in Egypt, who dare to attack the crocodile. They swim towards that formidable animal, and when he opens his mouth to swallow, thrust into it a plank of fir, to which a cord is fastened. The crocodile, by violently shutting his jaws, buries his sharp teeth into it so far that he cannot disengage them. The Egyptian holding the cord with one hand, then regains the banks of the river, and several men draw the monster on shore, and kill him. This attack is not without danger; for if the swimmer is not skilful, he is immediately devoured. I never was myself a witness to this transaction, but many persons at Grand Cairo have assured me it was true.

THE MONKEY'S TOOTH—*An Anecdote.*

IN the island of Ceylon the natives formerly paid their adoration to the most fantastic deities; amongst others a magnificent temple was erected, and daily sacrifices offered to the all-powerful spirit supposed to reside in a *monkey's tooth*; on the continuance of any drought, or the prevalence of any epidemic disorder, the sacred tooth was still brought forth, and borne in solemn procession, and the return of rain and health was constantly attributed to its powerful interposition; but shortly after the Dutch had taken possession of the island, by one of those accidents against which no human prudence can guard, the hallowed tooth was mislaid, and baffled the most diligent search, both of the priests, its guardians, and the natives. This calamity occasioned a general mourning, and the negligent priests were decreed to suffer death; when a crafty Hollander who had seen the deity, produced to the natives a tooth entirely similar, which he assured them the God *Whyang* had presented to him in a dream. It was received with the most rapturous gratitude, and the Dutchman was rewarded with goods to the value of 20,000l. with which he returned to his own country. He ever afterwards spoke of the deity with becoming veneration and gratitude, and his first toast each day after dinner, was constantly—"the monkey's tooth."

THE

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

NATHAN's PARABLE,

Paraphrased from the 12th Chapter of the 2d Samuel.

FROM *Sion's* God a sacred mission went;
To *Israel*'s king was holy *Nathan* sent:
The pious *seer*, the solemn mandate heard;
Obey'd the summons, and the *word* rever'd:
Swift to *Jerusalem* the prophet flew,
And stood before the *chosen monarch's* view.

"I come, he cries, strict justice to demand,
And ask decision at thy royal hand:
Within one city's small enclosed round,
Two men wide differing in estates were found.
Rich was the one in every kind of good
Which life can boast of elegance and food:
Poor was the other, but with all content,
As thro' life's vale with chearful steps he went:
Much flocks and herds adorn'd the great man's lot,
His grazing cattle low'd on ev'ry spot:
One little *ewe lamb* was the poor man's joy,
He let no ill the harmless thing annoy;
Before his hearth, the favor'd pet was rear'd;
And as his children to his sight endear'd:
With him she fed; and drank from out his cup,
And with his infants did each evening sup;
Within his bosom laid her snowy fleece,
And calmly slept in innocence and peace;
As his young daughter to his soul was dear,
Like his own *Rachel* was this *ewe-lamb* near.

"A weary traveller came along that way,
And with the rich man sought a night to stay;
If his fat flocks and numerous herds none dy'd,
To social supper did the host provide:
Churlish he grudg'd the traveller his meat,
Nor from his stalls the hungry guest would treat:
With haste he did the poor man's favorite slay;
By force he dragg'd the bleating *ewe* away;
Seeking he tore it with remorseless breast;
And for their supper the fond darling dress'd."

Then *Judah's* monarch glow'd with vengeful ire,
And from his glance flash'd keen resentment's fire.
To holy Nathan he the word return'd,
(While his rais'd bosom with emotion burn'd)
"As the Lord lives and rules supreme on high,
Who did this deed I swear shall surely die!
There shall the choicest of his herds be sent,
A four-fold number to the poor man's tent;
Because no pity in his soul was found,
Be his name level'd with the lowly ground."

"The prophet then in solemn tone began,
David he says, "'tis thou that art the man."
All *Israel's* wealth before its monarch lay,
Then the fair *Bathsheba*, thou stol'st away,
He was the ewe lamb of *Uriah's* heart,
And thou fulfil'st the rich man's cruel part."

LAURA.

The BLACK-BIRD'S NEST.

A Fable.

WHEN once suspicion clouds the brain,
What idle thoughts we entertain!
The choicest good it turns to evil,
And sinks an angel to a devil.
Insipid morals often fail,
Unless enliven'd by a tale.

Before the Priest young Strephon kneel'd
And thus his secret sins reveal'd.

"From Damon's cot returning late,
Just as I cross'd the five-bar'd gate,
A black-bird started from her nest;
But, father, this disturbs my rest;
Climbing the new-made fence with labour,
I slipt and trespass'd on my neighbour."

The priest replies, "with timely care,
The damage, son, you must repair;
Your conscience then may be at rest;
But tell me, did you rob the nest?"

"No, father, no," rejoins the swain;
"The nestlings, then unfledg'd, remain;
But ere to-morrow's sun arise,
The ripen'd brood shall be my prize."

"O horrid thought!" exclaims the priest,
"From such misdeeds, my son desist;
You meditate a barb'rous wrong,
To rob the mother of her young."
Confession over, in a trice
Strephon forgets this sage advice,
And flies before the dawn of day,
In eager haste to seize his prey.
But soon his transports yield to care,
For neither birds nor nest was there.

Enrag'd, he cries, I'm fairly flung,
And now must thank my babbling tongue;
The cunning priest has robb'd the nest,
And silly Strephon is his jest.

Christmas arriv'd, the youth again
Recounts his sins in pious strain.

"Father, forgive! since last confession,
My heart has felt the tender passion.
Against the impulse long I strove;
But who alas! can conquer love!
At length in hopes to gain relief,
I sought the maid, and told my grief;
Soft pity touch'd her tender breast;
An equal ardour she express't;
O! how I grieve to tell the rest.
Virtue's pure precepts we forgot,
And love alone has tied the knot."

The priest exclaims "Unhappy pair!
But tell me, is she young and fair?

"Just in the bloom of gay sixteen;"
Says Strephon, "blest with awful mien,
With easy shape and winning grace,
With sparkling eye and beauteous face,
With jetty locks, which flowing deck
In wanton curls her snowy neck,
She shines the fairest on our plains,
And fires the hearts of all our swains."

"Great are her charms," rejoins the priest,
But still you may those charms resist
By fasting and by frequent prayer,
And shun, O! shun, the fatal fair;
And, that I may the girl reclaim,
Quick, Strephon, let me know her name."

"Softly, good Sir, the youth replies,
Misfortunes serve to make us wise;
Once have you slung me; take advice,
And never hope to sling me twice,
Her name lies buried in my breast;—
You shall not rob this black-bird's nest."

WERTER. Letter 5th.

Versified by Philadelphiensis.

THE happy hours glide on in bliss divine,
And e'en the rapture of a saint is mine!
Let sorrow every future moment stain,
And rack my breast with energy of pain,
Yet nought shall e'er the vivid sense destroy
Of this celestial purity of joy.
Walheim! thy lovely scenes enchant my soul,
And fancy's seraph visions round me roll;
But half a league now intervenes to part
Charlotte! my Charlotte, from this throbbing heart:
Here rapt in pleasure, every sense refin'd,
I taste delight above a vulgar mind.
When Walheim form'd my walks remotest bound,
I little thought I trod on fainted ground;
Or, that enchanting realms, so near me plac'd,
With every sweet and beauteous power were grac'd.
How oft, in rambling o'er the devious way,
Just e'er the sun had glanc'd the setting ray,
I've seen the lodge amid the spreading boughs,
Which now includes the object of my vows,
The charming fair, for whom to heaven arise
My ardent prayers, my bosom rending sighs!
How oft from different points I've view'd the seat,
Enquiring who possess'd the fair retreat;
Now on the summit of the hill I've stood,
And mark'd its beauties in a pensive mood,
And now, while the fair river flow'd between,
Well pleas'd, I've view'd it from the charming green.
Oft in the deep recesses of my mind,
I've weigh'd the busy ardour of mankind,
Which prompts the soul so oft to change the scene,
And seek new climes, tho' oceans roll between;
To plough the seas where billowy mountains ri
And slight the horrors of inclement skies:
Yet after every woe and danger's past,
Their native country claims their sigh at last;
With warmth sincere their restless bosoms bur
They spread the sail, and haste the wish'd retu
However wide for happiness they roam,
A secret impulse whispers 'tis at home.
There, 'mid their friends and social pleasu
moor'd,
They fondly think perpetual bliss secur'd;
No more in busy scenes they seek for joy,
Domestic duties all their thoughts employ.
When first my steps had reach'd this dear retre
With what sensations did my bosom beat;
When from yon hill, amid the fragrant gale,
I caught the beauties of the humble vale!
Your fond imagination ne'er can trace,
My warm endearments to the charming place
How sweet to sit beneath that woods soft sha
Which seems for nature's gay enthusiast made
From yon rock's point, how fine the slop
view,
The varied scene presenting something new!
How sweet along that winding path to rove,
Where the close vale is skirted by the grove;
How did those broken hills my steps invite,
And fill my bosom with a pure delight.
Yet oft I trod this fancy pleasing ground,
But what I warmly sought have never found.
Distance, my friend, no small resemblance be
To dread futurity, each dark appears,
As scenes terrestrial that at distance lie,
But faintly strike the dull material eye;
So gloomy clouds obstruct the mental ray,
And bar the prospect of eternal day.
We boldly wish, with ardour we desire
To feel a noble, energetic fire,
Enwrap the soul, expand our purer part,
And ope the currents of a glowing heart;
To know so full a joy we would resign
Our being here, nor at the terms repine.
So e'en the hardiest traveller who strays
Thro' scenes of danger, or in pleasures maze
Return'd at length, reviews his natal spot,
And finds true pleasure in his humble cot.
Sooth'd by the mild endearments of a wife,
His children's love, and e'en the toil of life,
Here tastes the happiness he sought in vain,
'Midst the vast d serts of a world of pain.
Just as the sun emits his early ray,
To Walheim's scenes I bend my roving way;
While peasant like I cull my ripen'd pease,
Nor scorn to shell them, fond of rural ease:
There read my Homer, who with flights subli
Transports me back thro' many an age and cli
Thus when I go to dress my simple fare,
I paint the suitors of the Icarian* fair,
Who with the blood of victims stain'd the fai
And dress'd the banquet with their ready han

* Penelope.

Ple

Pleas'd in the patriarchal life I find,
Pleas mild congenial to my mind.
Thanks to all gracious heaven, so sweetly glide
My placid moments down time's rapid tide:
Thrice happy that these scenes to me impart,
The simple joys, that swell the rustic's heart,
When innocently charm'd he sees his toil
Blest with the bounties of the fruitful soil;
And, while he tastes his vegetable feast,
Memory, to trace the passing act well pleas'd,
Recalls the lovely morn, with rapture crown'd,
That plac'd the thriving plant in fertile ground;
The joyous evenings, when the balmy shower
Quickened the inbred vegetative power,
The pure delight he felt to see it rise
Expand and flourish nurs'd in genial skies.

To Miss PEGGY C———W,

With a bow of ribbons found after a dance, and supposed to belong to that young lady.

As some rude tower which mos's or ivy crown,
Seems as if pining o'er its past renown;
O'er days, when to the skies its turret rose,
And seem'd to scorn all elemental foes;
Or as in Westminster of ancient fame,
The marble monuments around proclaim
The passing glories of successive reigns;
Whose only remnants, now its earth contains:
So this sad vestige, only emblem left,
To sooth the mind of latent joy bereft;
Serves but to shew—how pleasures pass away,
Like morning dews—before Apollo's ray.
If I mistake not—'tis th' accomplish'd C—w,
To whom this ornamental bow is due;
Its taste like her's so neat,—so void of art,
Just as her mind—and gentle as her heart,
Haste to send it—to resume its place;
For Beaux should sorrow o'er a bow's disgrace.

To Mrs. HOWARD;

On her Marriage.

Ribbons and bows of late engaged the muse,
But nobler themes now elevate her views;
A fairer knot by love and hymen tied;
A laurell'd hero—an accomplish'd bride:
These claim the song—and oh! for Shenstone's lyre,
To sound the verse—which such a pair inspire.

The pomp of war—and all its terrors o'er,
Now peace and joy adorn our verdant shore;
The soldier train'd no more to camps and arms,
Now finds his recompence in beauty's charms;
The patriot bosom glows with purer fires,
With softer wishes, and more sweet desires:
With trophies crowned, he quits the hostile field,
And long victorious—'tis his turn to yield:
To yield—but only to that gentle sway,
Which gods have felt and heroes must obey.

Howard! a name for ever dear to fame,
In every age shall new distinction claim:
In ours as famous * in compassion's cause,
Or in defence † of injured freedom's laws;
As when in tournaments or fights renown'd,
Great Surry‡ with their bays, the muses crown'd.
Alike it shines in virtues mild or brave,
Form'd to delight a country—or to save:
Oh! with fresh honors crown'd may it descend
The stream of time, till time itself shall end;
Nor ever the propitious tide decline
Till human joys are lost in the divine.

The LAMENTATIONS of ALPIN.

RYNO.

The wind and beating rain are pass'd away;
All mild and tranquil is the noon of day;
The sun, with potent ray, the cloud divides,
And o'er the verdant hill inconstant glides;
The hill-stream murm'ring down in tuneful strains,
Along the stoney valley loud complains.

O! stream, thy tuneful murmurs soothe my ear,
Yet equal not the matchless strains I hear;
'Tis Alpin's voice melodious fills the gales,
He mourns the dead along the sounding vales.
His head he bows with age, tho' once on high,
And red with weeping is his tearful eye.

Thou son of song sublime, why thus alone,
Along the silent grove dost vent thy moan?
As hollow winds are heard in mournful strain
Along the bending forest to complain,
Or as the broken billows murm'ring roar,
Resounding on the solitary shore?

ALPIN.

I mourn, O! Ryno, the departed brave,
The great inhabitant of yonder grave;
And thou, tho' stately size, and youthful grace,
Declare thee first of all thy comely race,

---

* *Mr. Howard so celebrated for his humane attention to prisons.*

† *Colonel Howard, married to the lady to whom these verses were inscribed.—A gentleman who greatly distinguished himself as a gallant and brave officer in the late contest for freedom in America.*

‡ *Henry Howard, Earl of Surry, who commanded at the famous battle of Flodden-Field, and was not less distinguished as an officer than as a poet.*

"Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance,
"Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance."
POPE.

Yet

Yet thou, with Morar shalt recline thine head,
And streams of sorrow round thy grave be shed.

Thy swiftness, Morar, pass'd the mountain roe,
Bright as a meteor did thine armor glow,
Thy sword in fight shed lightning on thy foes,
When like December's storms thine anger rose;
Thy voice like sounding torrents aw'd the crowd,
Like distant thunder o'er the mountains loud!

But when return'd from war, how calm thy mien,
Thy peaceful brow how tranquil and serene!
As after rain the suns mild radiance bright,
Or placid moon in silent shades of night;
Calm as the lake when raging billows sleep,
Nor gentlest breezes curl the shining deep.

Now dark and narrow is thy dwelling there,
Four mossy stones, thy sole memorial are;
An ancient tree whose wonted foilage fails,
And grass that whistles in the sighing gales,
Mark to the weary wand'ring hunter's eyes,
The mansion where the mighty Morar lies!

Deep is his sleep whose mortal life is fled,
And low the pillow of the valiant dead!
No more the human voice shall charm his ear,
No more he joys the waking call to hear;
In his dark dwelling when will morning break,
To bid the silent slumberer awake!

Thy aged sire, disconsolate, alone,
Weeps o'er the grave of thee his only son!
None else remain of all thy kindred dear,
Nor son hast thou to pay the filial tear;
Yet shall the grateful song prolong thy fame,
And future ages learn thy mighty name.

A NEW SONG.

WHEN hope endears a lover's pain,
And sooths his tortur'd heart,
When beauty smiles to hear the strain,
How pleasing is the smart!
But if despair the sting encrease,
And every hope remove;
If beauty beam no ray of peace,
How dreadful 'tis to love.

A NEW SONG.

GO! tuneful bird, that glads the skies,
To Daphny's window speed thy way,
And there on tremb'ling pinions rise,
And there thy vocal art display:
And if she deign thy notes to hear,
And if she praise thy matin song,
Tell her, the sound that sooths her ear,
To Damon's native plains belong.
Tell her in livelier plumes array'd,
The bird from India's groves may shine,
But ask the lovely, partial maid,
What are his notes compar'd with thine?
Then bid her treat yon witless beau,
And all his flaunting race with scorn,
And lend an ear to Damon's woe,
Who sings her praise, but sings forlorn.

DISAPPOINTED AFFECTION,

In Stanza's directed to Eliza.

ELIZA! once in prospect fair!
I deem'd thee mine alone:
That prospect now more light than air,
With every comfort's gone!

Joys, that flown on rapid wings,
Have left sad care behind,
Empoison fierce affliction's stings,
And deeper wound the mind.

To me, how dull the sky appears,
Tho' Sol in triumph reigns!
Denied the sad resource of tears,
How racking are my pains!

Our souls in one congenial mould,
Receiv'd their early form;
With thee thro' life, tho' thunders roll'd,
Well pleas'd I'd brave the storm.

Our little bark, till danger o'er,
Would shun the boisterous wave,
And keep along the peaceful shore,
That gentle, waters lave.

Alas! how fair would fancy dress
The visionary lay!
But all in vain, for woes oppress,
And drive sweet hope away.

Those hearts, that ne'er with pity melt,
(As dew impearls the thorn,)
Will smile at pangs they have not felt,
And treat my grief with scorn:

But sure the mind, where sense can gain
Her pleasing mild abode,
Will own we reach contentment's fane,
Thro' love's delightful road.

INTE

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MADRID, *April* 26.

THE king, by an ordinance, has directed, that when any contraband goods are ſeized, mixed with ſuch as are permitted, the prohibited goods only ſhall be forfeited, if they do not exceed a third of the whole quantity. Before this time the whole was confiſcated, as well as the veſſels, carriages, &c. uſed in the conveyance of the goods, which is to be the caſe ſtill for a repetition of the offence.

Hague, June 23. All hopes of a reconciliation in the United Provinces are vaniſhed; Guelders, Zealand, and Frieſland perſiſt in refuſing to acknowledge the deputies from Utrecht; and the province of Groningen have not explained themſelves; ſo that the voice of Amersfort preponderates at preſent.

Utrecht, July 1. We have been informed, by a channel not likely to err, that there are 15000 French troops ready to march at a moment's warning, in order to form a camp of obſervation in the neighbourhood of Maeſtricht.

July 14. It is true the Stadtholderian army is much augmented, both in officers and men, by deſertion from the Dutch line; but that army has been obliged to divide itſelf into ſeveral ſmall corps, in order to keep the different places which the Prince has taken poſſeſſion of, and is thereby ſo much weakened as to be eaſily overcome ſhould the Patriots be driven to the neceſſity of attacking it.

Cleves, July 11. The affront offered to her royal highneſs the princeſs of Orange, by ſtopping her on her journey to the Hague, has, as may naturally be imagined, not a little hurt the king of Pruſſia, her brother, who, no doubt, will inſiſt upon a full ſatisfaction for the inſult; and, in order to obtain the ſame, it is ſaid, his majeſty has ordered a conſiderable corps of troops to prepare to march, ſome ſay to upwards of 40,000 men. The regency and chamber of war and finances of this city have been extraordinarily aſſembled upon the ſubject, and every thing is prepared for the paſſage of thoſe troops who are to be commanded by general Gaudi.

London, June 2. A courier diſpatched by the prince Kaunitz arrived at Vienna this morning about nine o'clock, with a letter from the hand of the emperor, purporting the ratification of the reſolutions taken by the ſtates of Brabant on the 30th of May laſt; by which all our birth-rights and immunities, as eſtabliſhed by an act or bill called Entree Joyeuſe, are reſtored to us.

A waterman, whoſe name is Holmes, and who has acquired ſome property, to ſhew his diſguſt againſt our rulers, and the accumulation of taxes, has hit upon a ſingular expedient. He has diſpoſed of a ſmall freehold which he poſſeſſed in the vicinity of the Thames, and purchaſed a weſt-country barge, in which, with his wife, and a large family of children, he reſides in the moſt comfortable manner.

On lord George Gordon's arrival in Amſterdam, he waited on one of the magiſtrates, and informed him, "That having been moſt cruelly perſecuted in England, he had retreated to a country very dear to him, as being the land of proteſtantiſm and of liberty." Lord George added, "that, as he had ſought an aſylum in Holland, he ſhould live as a private citizen, and not by any means interfere in commotions; his employment would be of a religious nature." Lord George then took his leave, enquired for the houſe of Mr. Moſes, a Jew, which having found, he delivered a recommendatory letter, writen by a Rabbi, in Hebrew. Mr. Moſes received Lord George with extreme cordiality, allotted him apartments in his houſe, where he at this moment reſides; and when the gentleman who communicated theſe particulars quitted Amſterdam, there was every reaſon to believe, that Lord George was preparing for circumciſion, and meant to embrace Judaiſm.

By the French mail we learn, that the firſt of this month, the laſt cone, being the fifth prepared for this year, was ſunk at Cherbourgh. There are fifteen in all; but the laſt five take up as much ground as eight of the others. It is ſaid the port of Cherbourgh is now ready to receive a ſquadron of ſhips.

We learn from Palermo, that an epidemical diſtemper has carried off eleven thouſand perſons in the ſpace of two months, which is attributed to the luxuries imported from France.

M. De Calonne being ſtripped by the king of France of his ribband, has diſpoſedof his whole eſtate, his beautiful

ſeat of Halonville, in Lorraine, and all his other fixed property, and has retired from France for ever.

The Eaſt-India company have ſent out this year upwards of 3000 tons of naval ſtores to their dock-yards at Bombay, where they are building two new ſhips of 1000 tons burthen each, for their own commercial ſervice.

A higler coming to town over Blackheath on Thurſday laſt, during the thunder and lightning, had the following extraordinary accident happen to him: he had eleven cocks and nine pullets in one baſket, and ſeven geeſe on the oppoſite ſide. As ſoon as the rain came on, he fled to a tree for ſhelter. The lightning ſtruck his hamper with conſiderable force; and on looking in when the thunder ceaſed, to ſee what damage was done, he found the eleven cocks quite dead, and the pullets not in the leaſt injured. There was no viſible mark of the injury on the outſide of the fowls; but when opened, the heart was found quite black, and ſmelt ſtrong of ſulphur.

The Royal Society was lately preſented with a very extraordinary curioſity. It was a preſervation in ſpirits of five children, produced at one birth, by the wife of a poor man in this metropolis. Dr. Greſhew, of Oxford, was the gentleman who bottled up ſo very remarkable a deviation of nature.

Advice from Dantzick ſay, that the magiſtracy of that city, have determined to lay a new duty of 5 per cent. on all foreign goods imported there.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Bermuda, July 21. Laſt year ſome doubts having ariſen reſpecting the navigation of veſſels in the Weſt-Indies by negroes, induced ſome gentlemen of Antigua to ſend home for the opinion of the attorney and ſolicitor general, &c. which is as follows:

Caſe.—Whether a Britiſh ſloop of about 100 tons, employed only trading from iſland to iſland, in this country, navigated by a white maſter (a Britiſh ſubject) a white mate ditto, and a white man of the ſame country, aſſiſted by five black ſlaves, four of them the property of a Britiſh ſubject, the fifth a foreigner, is navigated according to law, and if liable to confiſcation for the ſame?

Opinion.—The caſe certainly admits ſome doubt, but when we conſider the uſage that has conſtantly prevailed, we cannot heſitate to give our opinion that this ſhip is not liable to confiſcation. The ſeamen on board are ſtated to be all Britiſh ſubjects; and in reſpect to ſlaves, we conceive that ſo far as they are comprehended within the navigation acts at all, they muſt be conſidered as of the country of their owners, and conſequently the proportion of Britiſh to foreign is greater than the law requires.

Signed W. WYNNE.
R. P. ARDEN.
A. MACDONALD.

Halifax (Nova-Scotia) Aug. 9.

Accounts from St. John's (New-Brunſwick) ſay that the Indians have commenced hoſtilities on the frontiers of Canada, and that ſeveral ſoldiers of his majeſty's 65th regiment had been killed in a ſkirmiſh with them.

Shelburne, Aug. 25. Letters from Jamaica inform us, that the herring caught and cured at the Tuſkets, in this country, were ſo much approved of in Jamaica, that they ſold for four dollars and a half a barrel by the cargo, when the very beſt mackarel ſold but for four dollars.

Newbury-Port, Aug. 29. The Tornado, on the 15th inſt. extended to all the New-England ſtates. In many towns in in New-Hampſhire its effects were ſimilar to thoſe in this commonwealth—one man, it is ſaid, is miſſing, ſuppoſed to be blown into the river:—In Rhode-Iſland it extended about twenty miles in length, and from 40 to 100 rods in width.—Several buildings were blown down, and many others unroofed.—The timber in the woods proſtrated in almoſt every direction, fences, ſtacks of hay, and fields of corn ſwept away.—In ſhort, nothing in its way could withſtand its violence. Happily no lives were loſt, as yet heard of.

New-Haven, Sept. 12. Lately died at his wigwam, in Pomachang (near Norwich) old ZACHARIAH, regent of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, in the 100th year of his age. It is ſaid that in his younger years he was greatly addicted to drunkenneſs, but that for near forty years paſt he has entirely abſtained from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

New-York, Sept. 18. On Saturday afternoon, an expreſs arrived in town, from Boſton, in 48 hours, by which we learn that the French fleet, lying there, had received peremptory orders to put to ſea immediately. Our account further ſtates, that theſe orders were brought to Boſton, by a faſt ſailing ſloop, from which no information could be obtained, either from

whence

whence ſhe came, or reſpecting the deſtination of the fleet.

Boſton, Sept 4. Doctor Ruſh's addreſs to the viſitors of the young ladies academy in Philadelphia, at the cloſe of the laſt examination, is ſo highly approved, by ſome gentlemen in Boſton, as to induce them to encourage a republication of it in this town. It has accordingly been reprinted, and is now for ſale.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 8.

Two days ago the treaſurer of Fayette county, in this ſtate, obtained from the ſtate treaſurer, a receipt in full for the quota of his county, of the funding taxes up to the firſt of July laſt. How wiſely do the officers of this new county, which is ſituated beyond the Allegeny mountain, exert themſelves to prevent the accumulation of uncollected taxes upon the inhabitants; an evil which has ſo greatly diſtreſſed the interior diſtricts of the ſtate, and forced multitudes to remove away, from the falſe indulgence of tardy collectors!

Louis Caſtleman, who yeſterday preſented a petition to the general aſſembly, is ſo ſingular a character on account of his great age (109 years) that the following account of him cannot be unintereſting. He was born in the Palatinate, and when about 18 years old, went to England, reſiding near London bridge, in the county of Surry, for the ſpace of two years. As he did not ſucceed in his object in that country, he directed his hopes towards America, and failed on Chriſtmas day for New-York; but driven by tempeſts to the Weſt-Indies, he did not arrive at that port 'till the Chriſtmas following, which he aſcertains, by obſerving, that Queen Ann lived ſix years afterwards.

Caſtleman then reſided for ſome time at Conajohany near Albany; but was at laſt tempted to ſell his improvements in that quarter to Colonel (Sir William) Johnſtone for 600l. and to proceed down the Suſquehannah, from the Great Lick, at the head of the river to Harris's ferry. Here he lived for ſix months, rent free, in a houſe belonging to Eſther Harris, and at the expiration of that time journeyed to Virginia on horſeback. On his arrival he purchaſed 1400 acres of land from Lord Fairfax, at five pounds per hundred acres, which he afterwards diſpoſed of to his ſecond wife's children. In Virginia he remained 'till within the laſt thirty years, and had accumulated ſome property, which, however, was greatly injured in the laſt French war. His home is now on Denning's-Creek, in Bedford-County, from which he came to this city on horſeback, ſometimes riding thirty miles a day. He has been twice married; by his firſt wife, a native of Schoharz, he had 12 children, of whom 3 men and 2 women are living; and by his ſecond wife, a native of New-England, he had ſeven children of whom, a daughter is ſtill living.

Louis Caſtleman is about 5 feet 10 inches high, he ſtoops little, is not more wrinkled than men uſually are at 80, though his mouth is much fallen in, and the lagittal-ſuture, in the back part of his head, is ſeparated and ſunken. His head is bald, his ſight conſiderably impaired, and his power of retaining urine very weak. But, after ſo long a life, in which, he ſays, indeed, that he never felt ſo much ſickneſs as to confine him, it is with aſtoniſhment we add, that his voice and articulation are ſtrong and diſtinct; he hears accurately, walks briſkly and with a firm ſtep, and ſtill enjoys an excellent appetite.

A town, we hear, has been lately laid out on the banks of the Potowmack, about 22 miles above George Town, upon a dry, airy and level ſpot. It is to be called NEWPORT. This in all probability, will be a moſt excellent ſituation for mercantile and mechanical buſineſs, and will command a great part of the trade of the weſtern country. Wharves are now building and warehouſes erecting, as it is one of the ſafeſt and beſt harbours on the river. The lots are ſold at 5l. each, and a ground rent of one ſhilling a year.

Sept. 14. A reward of a thouſand dollars has been offered by governor Clinton, for the diſcovery of the incendiaries, who have lately attempted to ſet fire to New-York.

The chamber of commerce in New-York, has adopted the following regulations with reſpect to bills of exchange, viz.—Bills on any Weſt-India Iſlands, Newfoundland, or other foreign poſſeſſions in America, proteſted for non-payment, ſhall be diſcharged with 10 per cent. damages at the current exchange, when preſented to the drawer or indorſer.——Bills on Europe, preſented for non-payment, ſhall be diſcharged with 20 per cent. at the current exchange, and that all bills drawn in ſterling money, by perſons in Europe, on perſons on New-York, ſhall be paid at the exchange current, when the bill is due.

Sept. 18. Yeſterday afternoon, about 4 'clock, the fœderal convention, after having

having concluded the important and difficult task of framing a federal system of government, broke up; and many of the delegates, we are informed, are already on their way to communicate to their anxious constituents the result of their deliberations.

Sept. 22. The Grand jury on Monday last presented, as a nuisance the general intercourse, between the criminals of the different sexes, in the gaol; and likewise the indiscriminate mixture, of debtors and criminals, in the hall originally intended for debtors only.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN MEYER, late of Hamburgh in the county of Berks, merchant and dealer.

JONATHAN SMITH, of the city of Philadelphia, trader and dealer.

JOSEPH DEAN, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant.

JOHN M'CLELLAN, of the town and county of York, merchant and trader.

JOHN HENDERSON, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant and dealer.

MARRIAGES.

VERMONT.—*At Westminster*, Amasa Howard, Esq. to Miss Betsey Homer.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*At Boston*, Mr. Redford Webster to Miss Hannah White; Mr. Jeremiah Williams to Miss Matilda Davis.

CONNECTICUT.—*At Hartford*, Mr. Enoch Perkins, Esq. to Miss Nancy Pitkin.

NEW-YORK.—*At New-York*, Mr. Nicholas Brevoort to Miss Rachael Blau; David Brooks, Esq. to Miss Maria Mallam Neil; Mr. Edward Palmer to Miss Peggy Brasher.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*At Philadelphia*, Mr. Thomas Lea to Miss Sally Shippen, daughter of the Hon. Edward Shippen, president of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia county, &c. &c.

MARYLAND.—*At Baltimore*, Mr. Samuel Gray to Miss Nancy Rice.

VIRGINIA.—*At Alexandria*, Mr. Richard Bond to Miss Polly Graham.—*At Petersburgh*, Mr. Harrison Randolph to Miss Polly Jones; Mr. James Bromley to Mrs. Margaret Faulkner.

NORTH-CAROLINA.—*At Newbern*, Mr. William Henry to Mrs. Elizabeth Cook.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.—*At Congaree*, Mr. William Rea to Mrs. Ann Tateman.—*At Charleston*, Mr. Andrew Westermire to Miss Elizabeth Ham; Mr. Solomon Harley to Miss Rebecca Moses; Mr. R. Byers to Mrs. Elizabeth Magee.

GEORGIA.—*At Savannah*, Mr. John Poullen to Miss Ann Stutz.

Deaths.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—*At Portsmouth*, Mrs. Mary Mutchmore; Mr. Noah Parker.—*At Westfield*, Mrs. Rachel Atwater.

MASSACHUSETTS.——*At Cohasset*, Mrs. Hepzibah Browne.—*At Boston*, Mrs. Sarah Jeffries; Capt. William Fleet; Miss Hannah White; Mr. Thomas Hudson.—*At Salem*, Mr. Samuel Gale; Mrs. Rebecca Barr; Mrs. Lucy Blyth.—*At Norwich*, Mr. Solomon Malbone.—*At Portland*, Mrs. Abigail Bradbury.—*At Newtown*, John Eddy.—*At Charlestown*, Miss Anna Austin.—*At Ipswich*, Mrs. Martha Wheelright.—*At Medfield*, Mr. Geo. Townsend.—*At Oxford*, Mrs. Mary Rich.—*At Portsmouth*, Mr. Jacob Treadwell.—*At Watertown*, Mr. James Stone.—*At Hampton*, Hon. Jonathan Moulton.—*At Woburn*, Mr. Jacob Colwell.

RHODE-ISLAND.—*At Cranston*, Andrew Harris, Esq.—*At Providence*, Miss Polly Thompson; Miss P. Whipple; *At Newport*, Mr. Charles Wickham; Mrs. Vernon; Miss Sally Thurston.—*At Providence*, Mr. Ephraim Peabody.

CONNECTICUT.---At his wigwam in Pomfchang near Norwich, *Zachariah*, regent of the Mohegan tribe of Indians in his 100th year.---*At Chelsea*, Mrs. Bissel, aged 91.—*At Hebron*, Neziah Bliss, Esq.—*At Derby*, Rev. Daniel Humphries.—*At Dorchester*, Mrs. Anne West.---*At Portsmouth*, Miss Phœbe Eyres; Mr. Charles Blunt.---*At Billirica*, Mr. John Wyer.---*At Salisbury*, Mrs. Ruth Morrill.--- *At Rowley*, Rev. Jacob Bacon.---*At New-London*, Mr. Clement Miner.---*At Litchfield*, Capt. Charles Dibble; Miss Anna Ledgewick.----*At Hartford*, Mr. James M'Donnald; Miss Jane Ellery.

NEW-YORK.---*At New-York*, Mr. John Douglas M'Dougal; Hon. Charles Dewitt. Esq. Mr, John Webbers; Mrs. Deborah Franklin.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*At Philadelphia*, Miss Peggy Ross: Mr. Ward.

MARYLAND.—*At Baltimore*, Mrs. Francis Daham; Mr. William Levely.

VIRGINIA.—*At Petersburgh*, Miss Ann Sturdivant; Mr. Samuel Dogget.—*At Williamsburgh*, Mrs. Farquharson; Beverly Dickson, Esq. Mr. John Greenhow; Mrs. Wythe.—*At Leesburgh*, The Hon. Henry Lee.—*Richmond*, Mrs. Anne Harrison, Mrs. Jessey Key.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.—*At Charleston*, Peter Bacot, Esq. Mrs. R. Black; Mr. Thomas Edmunds; Capt. John Martin.

GEORGIA,—*At Savannah*, Mr. Moses Nunez.

METEOR IONS

Made at SPRINGMILL, CTOBER, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	o	THERMOMETER de REAUMUR degrés moyens D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	o	ATHER.
1	54	5		10			
2	58	8		11	9		warm.
3	65	8		15			, windy.
4	47	9		7	1		
5	55	7		10	5		ir, windy.
6	60	1		12	5		
7	51	6		8	7		
8	55			10	2		
9	60	3		12	6		
10	57	9		11	5		rizzling rain.
11	55	7		10	5		fair.
12	52	5		9	1		
13	58	5		11	8		y, fair.
14	47	1		6	7		, aur. bor.
15	46	2		6	3		, very fair.
16	40	8		3	9		, fair, high wind.
17	43	3		5			wind, fair.
18	42	8		4	8		wind.
19	41	5		4	2		, fair.
20	47	9		7	1		caſt.
21	46	7		6	5		ain.
22	51	1		8	5		n.
23	49			7	6		
24	51	1		8	5		, fair.
25	53	3		9	5		n.
26	60	1		12	5		
27	64	7		14	5		n.
28	50			8			ir.
29	39	5		3	3		ling rain.
30	37			2	2		, fog, overcaſt.
31	46	1		3	6		vindy.

RESULT.		
	19th greateſt D. of cold. 26. 3	le 19 D. du plus gr. froid. 2 5
	6th greateſt D. of heat. 80. 3	le 6 plus G.D. de chaud. 21 5
	Variation 54.	Variation. 24
	Temperature 51. 1	Temperature 8 5

r, and dry weather.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1787.

EMBELLISHED WITH

The Engraving of a ſcene in an original Novel, and the Armorial Bearings of the States of Maſſachuſetts and New-York.

CONTAINING:

To which is prefixed a METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Month of SEPTEMBER, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed for SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, CIST, and TRENCHARD.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles, NNW. of PHILADELPHIA, 40° 9′ N. Month of OCTOBER, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of Farenheit mean degree D.	1/10	0	THERMOMETER de Reaumur degrés moyens D.	1/10	0	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	1/10	PREVAILING WIND	DAYS of aur. boreal.	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest.	WATER of RAIN and SNOW. in.	pts.	1/10	WEATHER.
1	54	5		10			30	3	6	changeable									Fog, fair.
2	58	8		11	9		30	1		idem.									Fog, fair, warm.
3	65	8		15			29	10		idem.									Idem, idem, windy.
4	47	9		7	1		30			W									Fair.
5	55	7		10	5		30			changeable									Overcast, fair, windy.
6	60	1		12	5		29	11		S S W									Very fair.
7	51	6		8	7		30	2		N W									Overcast.
8	55			10	2		30	3		N W									Idem.
9	60	3		12	6		29	11	8	still		1						13	Overcast, drizzling rain.
10	57	9		11	5		30	2		idem.									Fog, very fair.
11	55	7		10	5		30	4		E									Fair.
12	52	5		9	1		30	1		S E									Fog, cloudy, fair.
13	58	5		11	8		29	11	8	W	1								Cloudy, fair, aur. bor.
14	47	1		6	7		29	11	5	W N W									White froft, very fair.
15	46	2		6	3		29	10		W N W									White froft, fair, high wind.
16	40	8		3	9		29	11		W N W									Froft, high wind, fair.
17	43	8		5			29	11	8	W N W									Fair, high wind.
18	42	8		4	8		30			W N W									White froft, fair.
19	41	5		4	2		30		9	W N W									Froft, overcast.
20	47	9		7	1		29	11	8	N E		1					2	13	Overcast, rain.
21	46	7		6	5		30			still		1					2	6	Idem, idem.
22	51	1		8	5		29	11	8	changeable									Very fair.
23	49			7	6		30	1	8	still									White froft, fair.
24	51	1		8	5		30	1		idem.									Idem, idem.
25	53	3		9	5		30		4	W									Fog, fair.
26	60	1		12	5		29	11		W									Idem, idem.
27	64	7		14	5		29	10		W									Overcast, fair.
28	50			8			29	10		N W									Fog, fair.
29	39	5		3	3		29	9		changeable		1					1	10	Fog, drizzling rain.
30	37			2	2		29	6		idem.									White froft, fog, overcast.
31	46	1		3	6		29	8	8	W N W									Overcast, windy.
RESULT.	19th greateft D. of cold. 26. 3			le 19 D. du plus gr. froid. 2 5			the 11 greateft elevation. 30 4												
	6th greateft D. of heat. 80. 3			le 6 plus G.D. de chaud. 21 5			the 30 leaft elevation. 29 6			W N W and changeable	1	4					7	10	Foggy, fair, and dry weather.
	Variation 54.			Variation. 24			Variation. 10												
	Temperature 51. 1			Temperature 8 5			mean elevation. 29 11 9												

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

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M.DCC.LXXXVII.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The piece ſigned A. O. N. O. A. is ſtill under conſideration, therefore the author is miſtaken in ſuppoſing it was alluded to in the laſt addreſs to our Correſpondents.

The gentleman who propoſes to oblige us with an Eſſay for each Month, may depend upon our candor in conſidering his pieces.

Laura's Letter, and her Poetry, will be attended to. We are ſorry that the Verſes on the Death of Miſs Langley, one of the Siſters of Bethlehem, arrived too late for inſertion in the preſent number.

Hampton's problem, a Long Story, *Agricola's* Eſſay, *Philadelphienſes* and on the uſes of a Long Queu, and the Political Foxcraft, a Fable—ſhall be publiſhed in the enſuing magazine.

N. N's Sabbattical exerciſe, and ſeveral other pieces are under conſideration.

The verſes ſigned G. Scipio to Hannibal, and Mad Tom are inadmiſſible, on account of inaccuracy in ſome reſpects, and perſonality in others.

Several ingenious anſwers to the Rebus in our laſt number, have been received, beſides that now inſerted.

Colamb. May

F. Trenchem Delineate & Sculpt.

Amelia: or the faithless Briton.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1787.

AMELIA: OR THE FAITHLESS BRITON.

An ORIGINAL NOVEL, *founded upon recent facts.*

THE revolutions of government, and the ſubverſions of empire, which have ſwelled the theme of national hiſtorians, have, likewiſe, in every age, furniſhed anecdote to the biographer, and incident to the novelliſt. The objects of policy or ambition are generally, indeed, accompliſhed at the expence of private eaſe and proſperity; while the triumph of arms, like the funeral feſtivity of a ſavage tribe, ſerves to announce ſome recent calamity—the waſte of property, or the fall of families.

Thus, the great events of the late war, which produced the ſeparation of the Britiſh empire, and eſtabliſhed the ſovereignty of America, were chequered with ſcenes of private ſorrow, and the ſucceſs of the contending forces was alternately fatal to the peace and order of domeſtic life. The lamentations of the widow and the orphan, mingled with the ſong of victory; and the ſable mantle with which the hand of friendſhip clothed the bier of the gallant Montgomery, caſt a momentary gloom upon the trophies his valour had atchieved.

Though the following tale then, does not exhibit the terrible magnificence of warlike operations, or ſcrutinize the principles of national politics, it recites an epiſode that too frequently occurs in the military drama, and contains a hiſtory of female affliction, that claims, from its authenticity, at leaſt, an intereſt in the feeling heart. It is the firſt of a ſeries of novels, drawn from the ſame ſource, and intended for public communication, through the medium of the Columbian Magazine: but as the author's object is merely to glean thoſe circumſtances in the progreſs of the revolution, which the hiſtorian has neither leiſure nor diſpoſition to commemorate, and to produce, from the annals of private life, ſomething to entertain, and ſomething to improve his readers, the occaſion will yield little to hope from the applauſe of the public, and nothing to dread from its candor.

HORATIO BLYFIELD was a reſpectable inhabitant of the ſtate of New-York. Succeſs had rewarded his induſtry in trade with an ample fortune; and his mind, uncontaminated by envy and ambition, freely indulged itſelf in the delicious enjoyments of the father and the friend. In the former character he ſuperintended the education of a ſon and a daughter, left to his ſole care by the death of their excellent mother; and in the latter, his benevolence and council were uniformly exerciſed for the relief of the diſtreſſed, and the information of the illiterate.

His mercantile intercourſe with Great Britain afforded an early opportunity of obſerving the diſpoſition of that kingdom with reſpect to her colonies; and his knowledge of the habits, tempers, and opinions of the American citizens, furniſhed him with a painful anticipation of anarchy and war. The texture of his mind, indeed, was naturally calm and paſſive, and the ordinary effects of a life of ſixty years duration, had totally eradicated all thoſe paſſions which rouſe men to oppoſition, and qualify them for enterprize. When, therefore, the guant-

let

let was thrown upon the theatre of the new world, and the ſpirit of diſcord began to rage, Horatio, like the Roman Atticus, withdrew from public clamour, to a ſequeſtered cottage, in the interior diſtrict of Long-Iſland; and, conſecrating the youthful ardor of his ſon, Honorius, to the ſervice of his country, the fair Amelia was the only companion of his retreat.

Amelia had then attained her ſeventeenth year. The delicacy of her form was in uniſon with the mildneſs of her aſpect, and the exquiſite harmony of her ſoul, was reſponſive to the ſymmetry of her perſon. The pride of parental attachment had graced her with every accompliſhment that depends upon tuition; and it was the ſingular fortune of Amelia, to be at once the admiration of our ſex, and the favourite of her own. From ſuch a daughter, Horatio could not but receive every ſolace of which his generous feelings were ſuſceptible in a ſeaſon of national calamity; but the din of arms that frequently interrupted the ſilence of the neighbouring foreſts, and the diſaſtrous intelligence which his ſon occaſionally tranſmitted from the ſtandard of the union, ſuperceded the chearful avocations of the day, and diſpelled the peaceful ſlumbers of the night.

After a retirement of many months, on a morning fatal to the happineſs of Horatio's family, the ſound of artillery announced a battle, and the horſemen who were obſerved gallopping acroſs the grounds, proved that the ſcene of action could not be remote. As ſoon, therefore, as the tumult of hoſtility had ſubſided, Horatio advanced with his domeſtics, to adminiſter comfort and aſſiſtance to the wounded, and to provide a decent interment for the mangled victims of the conflict. In traverſing the deadly field, he perceived an officer, whoſe exhauſted ſtrength juſt ſerved for the articulation of a groan, and his attention was immediately directed to the preſervation of this intereſting object, who alone, of the number that had fallen, yielded a hope that his compaſſionate exertions might be crowned with ſucceſs. Having bathed, and bound up his wounds, the youthful ſoldier was borne to the cottage; where, in a ſhort time, a ſtronger pulſe, and a freer reſpiration, afforded a flattering preſage of returning life.

Amelia, who had anxiouſly waited the arrival of her father, beheld, with a mixed ſenſation of horror and pity, the ſpectacle which now accompanied him. She had never before ſeen the ſemblance of death, which therefore afflicted her with all the terrors of imagination; and, notwithſtanding the pallid countenance of the wounded gueſt, he poſſeſſed an elegance of perſon, which, according to the natural operations of female ſenſibility, added ſomething, perhaps, to her commiſeration for his miſfortunes. When, however, theſe firſt impreſſions had paſſed away, the tenderneſs of her nature expreſſed itſelf in the moſt aſſiduous actions for his eaſe and accommodation, and the encreaſing ſymptoms of his recovery, filled her mind with joy and exultation.

The day ſucceeding that on which he was introduced to the family of Horatio, his ſervant, who had made an ineffectual ſearch for his body among the ſlain, arrived at the cottage, and diſcovered him to be *Doliſcus*, the only ſon and heir of a noble family in England.

When Doliſcus had recovered from the ſenſeleſs ſtate to which he had been reduced (chiefly, indeed, by the great effuſion of blood) the firſt exerciſe of his faculties was the acknowledgement of obligation, and the profeſſion of gratitude. To Horatio he ſpoke in terms of reverence and reſpect; and to Amelia in the more animated language of admiration, which melted at length, into the gentle tone of flattery and love. But Doliſcus had been reared in the ſchool of diſſipation! and, with all the qualifications which allure and captivate the female heart, he had learned to conſider virtue only as an obſtacle to pleaſure, and beauty merely as an incentive to the gratification of paſſion. His experience ſoon enabled him to diſcover ſomething in the ſolicitude of the artleſs Amelia beyond the dictates of compaſſion and hoſpitality; and, even before his wounds were cloſed, he conceived the infamous project of violating the purity and tranquility of a family, to which he was indebted for the prolongation of his exiſtence, and the reſtoration of his health. From that very innocence, however, which betrayed her feelings, while ſhe was herſelf ignorant of their ſource, he anticipated the extremeſt difficulty and danger. To improve the evident predilection of her mind into a fixed and ardent attachment, required not, indeed, a very ſtrenuous diſplay of his talents and addreſs; but the ſacrifice of her honour (which an inſurmountable antipathy to the matrimonial engagements made neceſſary to the accompliſhment of his purpoſe) was a taſk that he juſtly foreſaw, could be only executed by the deteſtable agency of perfidy and fraud. With theſe views then he readily accepted the ſolicitations of his unſuſpecting hoſt, and even contrived to protract his cure, in order to furniſh a plea for his continuance at the cottage.

Amelia, when, at length, the apprehenſions for his ſafety were removed, employed all the charms of muſic and converſation to diſſipate

diſſipate the languor, which his indiſpoſition had produced, and to prevent the melancholy, with which retirement is apt to affect a diſpoſition accuſtomed to the gay and buſy tranſactions of the world. She experienced an unuſual pleaſure, indeed, in the diſcharge of theſe benevolent offices; for, in the company of Doliſcus ſhe inſenſibly forgot the anxiety ſhe was wont to feel for the fate of her abſent brother; and the ſympathy which ſhe had hitherto extended to all the ſufferers of the war, was now monopolized by a ſingle object. Horatio's attachment to the ſolitude of his library, afforded frequent opportunities for this infatuating intercourſe, which the deſigning Doliſcus gradually diverted from general to particular topics—from obſervations upon public manners and events, to inſinuations of perſonal eſteem and partiality. Amelia was incapable of deceit, and unacquainted with ſuſpicion. The energy, but, at the ſame time, the reſpect, with which Doliſcus addreſſed her, was grateful to her feelings; his rank and fortune entitled him to conſideration, and the ineſtimable favors that had been conferred upon him, offered a ſpecious ſecurity for his truth and fidelity. The acknowledgement of reciprocal regard was, therefore, an eaſy acquiſition, and Doliſcus triumphed in the modeſt, but explicit avowal, before Amelia was apprized of its importance and extent. From that moment, however, he aſſumed a penſive and dejected carriage. He occaſionally affected to ſtart from the terrors of a deep reverie; and the vivacity of his temper, which had never yielded to the anguiſh of his wounds, ſeemed ſuddenly to have expired under the weight of ſecret and intolerable affliction. Amelia, diſtreſſed and aſtoniſhed, implored an explanation of ſo myſterious a change in his deportment; but his reiterated ſighs, which were, for a while, the only anſwers ſhe received, tended equally to encreaſe her curioſity and her ſorrow.

At length he undertook to diſcloſe the ſource of his pretended wretchedneſs; and, having prefaced the hypocritical tale with the moſt ſolemn proteſtations of his love and conſtancy, he told the trembling Amelia that, were it even poſſible to diſengage himſelf from an alliance which had been early contracted for him with a noble heireſs of London, ſtill the pride of family, and the ſpirit of loyalty, which governed his father's actions, would oppoſe a union unaccompanied by the accumulation of dignity, and formed with one whoſe connections were zealous in the arduous reſiſtance to the authority of Britain. "While he lives," added Doliſcus, "it is not in my power to chuſe the means of happineſs—and yet, as the time approaches when it will be inconſiſtent with the duty and honor of a ſoldier to enjoy any longer the ſociety of Amelia, how can I reflect upon my ſituation without anguiſh and deſpair!" The delicate frame of Amelia was agitated with the ſenſations which this picture had excited; and, for the firſt time, ſhe became acquainted with the force of love, and the dread of ſeparation from its object. Doliſcus traced the ſentiments of her heart in the ſilent, but certain indications of her countenance, and when tears had melted the violence of her firſt emotion into a ſoft and ſympathetic grief, the treacherous ſuitor thus proſecuted his ſcheme againſt her peace and innocence. "But it is impoſſible to reſolve upon perpetual miſery! One thing may yet be done to change the ſcene without incurring a father's reſentment and reproach:—can my Amelia conſent to ſacrifice a ſentiment of delicacy, to enſure a life of happineſs?" Her complexion brightened, and her eye inquiſitively turned towards him. "The parade of public marriage" he continued, "neither adds ſtrength or energy to the obligation; for, form is the ſuperfluous offſpring of faſhion, not the reſult of reaſon. The poor peaſant whoſe nuptial contract is only witneſſed by the hallowed miniſter that pronounces it, is as bleſt as the prince who weds in all the oſtentation of a court, and furniſhes an additional feſtival to a giddy nation. My Amelia has ſurely no vanity to gratify with idle pageantry; and as the privacy of the marriage does not take from its ſanctity, I will venture to propoſe—nay, look not with ſeverity—at the neighbouring farm we may be met by the chaplain of my regiment, and love and honor ſhall record a union, which prudence fetters with a temporary ſecrecy."

Hope, fear, the ſenſe of decorum, and the incitements of a paſſion pure, but fervent, completed the painful perturbation of Amelia's heart, and, in this critical moment of her fate, deprived her of ſpeech and recollection.

An anxious interval of ſilence took place; but when, at length, the power of expreſſion returned, Amelia urged the duty which ſhe owed to a parent, the ſcandal which the world imputed to clandeſtine marriages, and the fatal conſequences that might ariſe from the obſcurity of the tranſaction. But Doliſcus, ſteady to his purpoſe, again deprecated the folly of purſuing the ſhadow in preference to the ſubſtance, of preſerving fame at the expence of happineſs, and of relinquiſhing the bleſſings of connubial life, for the ſake of its formalities. He ſpoke of Horatio's inflexible integrity, which could not brook even the appearance of deception, and

and of his punctilious honor, which could not submit even to the appearance of intrusion upon the domestic arrangements of another, as insurmountable arguments for denying him the knowledge of their union. Finally, he described, in the warmest colouring of passion and fancy, the effects of Amelia's refusal upon the future tenor of his life, and bathing her hand with his obedient tears, practised all the arts of flattery and frenzy. The influence of love supercedes every other obligation: Amelia acknowledged its dominion, and yielded to the persuasion of the exulting Doliscus. The marriage ceremony was privately repeated:—but how will it excite the indignation of the virtuous reader when he understands, that the sacred character of the priest was personated by a soldier whom Doliscus had suborned for this iniquitous occasion! Ye spirits of seduction! whose means are the prostitution of faith, and whose end is the destruction of innocence,—tremble at impending judgment, for "there is no mercy in heaven for such unheard of crimes as these!"

But a short time had elapsed after this fatal step, when the mandate of the commanding officer obliged Doliscus to prepare for joining his corps. A silent, but pungent sense of indiscretion, added to the anguish which Amelia felt in the hour of separation; and not all his strong assurances of inviolable truth and attachment, with the soothing prospect of an honorable avowal of their union could efface the melancholy impressions of her mind. The farmer, at whose house the fictitious marriage had been rehearsed, was employed to manage their future correspondence; and Doliscus, finally, left the cottage with vows of love and gratitude at his lips; but schemes of fraud and perjury in his heart. The small distance from New-York, where he was quartered, rendered it easy to maintain an epistolary intercourse; which became, during its continuance, the only employment, and the only gratification of Amelia's existence. Its continuance, however, exceeded not a few weeks. Doliscus soon assumed a formal and dispassionate style, the number of his letters gradually diminished, and every allusion to that marriage, which was the last hope and consolation of Amelia, he cautiously avoided.

But an event, that demanded the exercise of all her fortitude, now forced itself upon Amelia's thoughts. She was pregnant; yet could neither resort for council and comfort to the father whom she had deceived, or obtain it from the lover by whom she had been seduced. In the tenderest and most delicate terms she communicated her situation to Doliscus, emphatically called upon him to rescue her reputation from obloquy, and solicitously courted his return to the cottage, or, at least, that he would disclose to Horatio the secret of their union. To prevent any accident, the farmer was prevailed upon to be the bearer of the paper which contained these sentiments, and, on his return produced the following epistle.

"MADAM,

THE sudden death of my father will occasion my embarking for England to-morrow. It is not therefore possible to visit the cottage before my departure; but you may be assured, that I still entertain the warmest gratitude for the favours which were there conferred upon me by the virtuous Horatio, and his amiable daughter.

Although I do not perfectly comprehend the meaning of some expressions you have employed, I perceive that you stand in need of a confidential person, to whom you may reveal the consequence of an indiscreet attachment; and from my knowledge of his probity (of which you are likewise a judge) no man seems more conveniently situated, or better calculated for that office than the worthy farmer who has delivered your letter. To him, therefore, I have recommended you; and, lest any pecuniary assistance should be necessary on this occasion, I have entrusted him with a temporary supply, directing him in what manner he may, from time to time, obtain a sum adequate to your exigencies.

The hurry of package and adieus, compels me abruptly to subscribe myself,

Madam,

Your most devoted, humble servant,

DOLISCUS."

"Gracious God!" exclaimed Amelia, and fell senseless to the ground. For a while, a convulsive motion shook her frame, but, gradually subsiding, the flame of life seemed to be extinct, and all her terrors at an end. The poor farmer, petrified with horror and amazement, stood gazing on the scene: but the exertions of his homely spouse, at length, restored Amelia to existence and despair.

It has often been observed that despondency begets boldness and enterprize; and the female heart, which is susceptible of the gentlest sentiment, is, likewise, capable of the noblest fortitude. Amelia perceived all the baseness of the desertion meditated by Doliscus, she foresaw all its ruinous consequences upon Horatio's peace, her own character, and the fate of the innocent being which she bore, and, wiping the useless tears from her cheek, she resolved wisely to vindicate her honor, and assert her rights. Animated then, with the important

portant purpoſe, ſupported by the preſumption of her marriage, and hoping yet to find Doliſcus in New-York, ſhe immediately repaired to that city—but, alas! he was gone! This diſappointment, however, did not defeat, nor could any obſtacle retard the proſecution of her deſign: a ſhip that ſailed the ſucceeding day wafted her to Britain, friendleſs and forlorn.

Innumerable difficulties and inconveniences were encountered by the inexperienced traveller, but they vaniſhed before the object of her purſuit; and even her entrance into London, that chaos of clamour and diſſipation, produced no other ſenſations than thoſe which naturally aroſe from her approach to the dwelling of Doliſcus.

Amelia recollected that Doliſcus had often deſcribed the family reſidence to be ſituated in Groſvenor-place, and the ſtage, in which ſhe journeyed, ſtopping in the evening, at a public houſe in Picadilly, ſhe determined, without delay, to pay him her unexpected and unwelcome viſit. The embarraſſed and anxious manner with which ſhe enquired for his houſe, expoſed her to unjuſt ſurmiſe and ſenſeleſs ribaldry; but her grief rendered her incapable of obſervation, and her purity was ſuperior to inſult.

Doliſcus had arrived about a fort'night earlier than Amelia. The title, influence, and fortune which devolved upon him in conſequence of his father's death, had ſwelled his youthful vanity to exceſs, and ſupplied him with a numerous retinue of flatterers and dependants. At the moment that he was liſtening in extaſy to that ſervile crew, the victim of his arts, the deluded daughter of the man to whom he was indebted for the preſervation of his life, ſtood trembling at his door. A gentle rap, after an awful pauſe of ſome minutes, procured her admiſſion. Her memory recognized the features of the ſervant that opened the door; but it was not the valet who had attended Doliſcus at the cottage—ſhe remembered not where or when ſhe had ſeen him.

After conſiderable ſolicitation the porter conſented to call Doliſcus from his company, and conducted Amelia into an antichamber to wait his arrival. A roar of laughter ſucceeded the delivery of her meſſage, and the word *aſſignation*, which was repeated on all ſides, ſeemed to renovate the wit and hilarity of the table. The gay and gallant hoſt, inflamed with Champagne, was not diſpleaſed at the imputation, but obſerved that as a lady was in the caſe, it was unneceſſary to apologize for a ſhort deſertion of his friends and wine.

At the ſight of that lady, however, Doliſcus ſtarted. Amelia's countenance was pale and haggard with fatigue and ſorrow, her perſon was oppreſſed with the burthen which ſhe now bore in its laſt ſtage, and her eye, fixed ſteadfaſtly upon him, as he entered the room, beſpoke the complicated anguiſh and indignation of her feelings. Her aſpect ſo changed, and her appearance ſo unexpected, added to the terrors of a guilty conſcience, and, for a moment, Doliſcus thought the viſitation ſupernatural. But Amelia's wrongs having inſpired her with courage, ſhe boldly reproached him with his baſeneſs and perfidy, and demanded a public and unequivocal acknowledgement of their marriage. In vain he endeavoured to ſooth and divert her from her purpoſe, in vain to perſuade her to ſilence and delay, —his arts had loſt their wonted influence, while the reſtoration of her injured fame and honor abſorbed every faculty of her mind.

At length he aſſumed a different tone, a more authoritative manner. "Madam," exclaimed he, "I am not to be thus duped or controuled. I have a ſenſe of pity, indeed, for your indiſcretion, but none for your paſſion: I would alleviate your afflictions, but I will not ſubmit to your frenzy." "Wretch!" retorted Amelia, "but that I owe ſomething to a father's peace, I ſhould deſpiſe to call thee huſband."—"*Huſband*" cried Doliſcus, with a ſneer, "Huſband! why truly, I remember a rural maſquerade, at which an honeſt ſoldier, now my humble porter, played the parſon, and you the bluſhing bride—but, pr'ythee, do not talk of huſband."——

This diſcovery only was wanting for the conſummation of Amelia's miſery. It was ſudden and fatal as the lightning's blaſt—ſhe ſunk beneath the ſtroke. A deadly ſtupor ſeized upon her ſenſes, which was ſometimes interrupted with a boiſterous laugh, and ſometimes with a nervous ejaculation.

Doliſcus, unaffected by compaſſion or remorſe, was ſolicitous only to employ this opportunity for Amelia's removal, and having conveyed her into a coach, a ſervant was directed to procure lodgings for her, in ſome obſcure quarter of the city. She ſpoke not a word during the tranſaction, but gazing with apparent indifference upon the objects that ſurrounded her, ſhe ſubmitted to be tranſported whither ſoever they pleaſed to conduct her. After winding through a drear and dirty paſſage in the neighbourhood of St. Giles's, the carriage ſtopped at a hovel which belonged to a relation of the ſervant that accompanied her, and, he having communicated in a ſhort whiſper the object of his viſit, an old and decrepid beldame led Amelia into a damp and narrow room, whoſe ſcant and tattered furniture

proved

proved the wretchedness of its inhabitants.

A premature birth was the natural consequence of the conflict which had raged in Amelia's mind. She had entered the apartment but a few moments, when the approach of that event gave a turn to her passions, and called her drooping faculties once more into action. Without comfort, without assistance, in the hour of extreme distress (save the officious services of her antiquated host) she was delivered of a son; but the fond sensibility of the mother obtained an instantaneous superiority over every other consideration. Though, alas! this solitary gratification too, continued not long;—her infant expired after a languid existence of three days, serving only to encrease the bitterness of Amelia's portion.

Amelia cast her eye towards heaven as the breath deserted the body of her babe:—it was not a look of supplication, for what had she to hope, or what to dread?—neither did it indicate dissatisfaction or reproach, for she had early learned the duty of reverence and resignation—but it was an awful appeal to the throne of grace, for the vindication of the act by which she had resolved to terminate her woes. A phial of laudanum, left by a charitable apothecary, who had visited her in her sickness, presented the means, and she wanted not the fortitude to employ them. Deliberately, then, pouring the baneful draught into a glass, she looked wistfully for a while upon the infant corpse that lay extended on the bed, then bending on her knee, uttered, in a firm and solemn voice, the melancholy effusions of her soul. ——"Gracious Father! when thy justice shall pronounce upon the deed which extricates me from the calamities of the world, let thy mercy contemplate the cause that urged me to the perpetration. I have been deluded into error; but am free from guilt: I have been solicitous to preserve my innocence and honour; but am exposed to infamy and shame. The treachery of him to whom I entrusted my fate, has reduced me to despair——the declining day of him from whom I received my being, has been clouded with my indiscretions, and there is no cure left for the sorrows that consume me, but the dark and silent grave. Visit me not then, in thy wrath, oh! Father, but let the excess of my sufferings in this world, expiate the crime which wafts me into the world to come——may thy mercy yield comfort to Horatio's heart, and teach Doliscus the virtue of repentance!"

She rose and lifted the glass. At that instant, a noise on the stairs attracted her attention, and a voice anxiously pronouncing —"It must be so!—nay, I will see her—" arrested the dreadful potion in its passage to her lips. "It is my Amelia!" exclaimed Horatio, as he hastily entered the room.

(To be continued.)

TRUTH and TASTE.

TRUTH is disputable, not taste: what exists in the nature of things is the standard of our judgment; what each man feels within himself is the standard of sentiment. Propositions in geometry may be proved, systems in physic may be controverted; but the harmony of verse, the tenderness of passion, the brilliancy of wit, must give immediate pleasure. No man reasons concerning another man's beauty, but frequently the justice or injustice of his actions. In every criminal trial, the first object of the prisoner is to disprove the facts alledged, and deny the actions imputed to him; the second, to prove that, even if these actions were real, they ought to be justified as innocent and lawful. It is confessedly by deductions of the understanding, that the first point is ascertained: how can we suppose that a different faculty of the mind is employed in fixing the other?

GENEROSITY.

IT would be difficult to shew why a man is more a loser by a generous action than by any other method of expence; since the utmost which he can attain by the most elaborate selfishness, is the indulgence of some affection.

Once on a time, a statesman, in the shock and contest of parties, prevailed so far as to procure, by eloquence, the banishment of an able adversary, whom he secretly followed, offering him money for his support during his exile, and soothing him with topics of consolation in his misfortunes. "Alas!" cries the banished statesman, with what regret must I leave my friends in this city, where even enemies are so generous?"

Consider-

Considerations on Religion in general, but more particularly on the Christian.
By A. Z.

[*Continued from page* 624.]

FROM a due consideration of the attributes of God, we may form a rule whereby to judge of every religious doctrine, whether it relates to faith or practice; as, certainly every thing that clashes with, or runs counter to the whole, or any one of them, cannot be acceptable to God, and therefore must be rejected *(o)*. This has been and still is my guide, and nothing but a very plain and positive revelation can make me credit any proposition derogating from a divine perfection, nor can I give my assent to it though advanced or supported by the most respectable human authority, not excepting that of an apostle.

The more respectable the character and moral reputation of a witness is, the higher regard men have to his testimony: in this respect nothing can be better supported than the christian religion, it having pleased God to send no less a person than his only Son to evidence it, and instruct mankind in all points necessary to salvation: from his mouth all the divine precepts direct or implied, contained in the gospels, were taken by the holy evangelists: this divine instructor not only left us laws, but also comments thereon, by instruction and practice: to these laws christians are obliged to pay due obedience, not always according to the strict letter of the rule, but with due allowance for the hyperboles of the oriental stile: as when we are directed to give our coat to one who takes our cloak; the observance thereof, according to the express meaning of the words, would lead us into endless difficulties, as men would, by force or stratagem, constantly strip each other, and every stimulus to industry be destroyed.

It may be objected, that the only testimony we have of the appearance and preaching of our Saviour, is, from men capable of deceiving, or liable to be deceived; to which Christ himself furnishes an answer: his preachings and miracles were not done in secret, but openly, in the presence of thousands, and such benefits resulted from the latter to sundry individuals as were beyond human power, and could not be the effects of deception, or a heated imagination.

In order more fully to confirm the testimony of the apostles and primitive christians, it pleased God to permit them to be the objects of hatred and malice, not only to individuals, but also to the ruling powers of the earth; to expose them to every species of worldly sufferings, tortures and death not excepted, notwithstanding which the power of hell could not prevail against christianity, which at length became triumphant. All which was expressly foretold to the disciples by their master. " But before all these

(o) This rule either Calmet disapproved of, or did not attend to, when he attributes the servitude of the children of Israel in Egypt to a desire of God to manifest his glory, rather than as a punishment of their sins, which opinion I conceive to be injurious to the Deity, derogatory of his justice and mercy, and supposing him capable or under a necessity of seeking glory with men by indirect means.

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they ſhall lay their hands on you, and perſecute you, deliver you up to the ſynagogues, and into priſons, being brought before kings and rulers for my name's ſake. And it ſhall turn to you for a teſtimony. Settle it therefore in your hearts, not to meditate before what ye ſhall anſwer, for I will give you a mouth and wiſdom, which all your adverſaries ſhall not be able to gainſay, nor reſiſt." Luke, ch. xxi. ver. 12. The firſt part of which prophecy was fully accompliſhed in moſt of the apoſtles; alſo the laſt, as is evident from Stephen's defence. Acts, ch. vii. ver. 2. and Peter's, ch. iv. ver. 8. beſides ſundry other paſſages: which prophecies and fulfillings thereof could not have been forged, as we may ſuppoſe many copies of the Goſpels and Acts, taken during the lives of numbers that were witneſſes to theſe tranſactions, which do not appear to have been controverted, neither have the adverſaries of chriſtianity, whether Pagans, Jews, or Deiſts, been able effectually to gainſay or prevail againſt it for near eighteen hundred years.

Nay, an open and avowed enemy of chriſtianity, and a perſecutor of chriſtians, was, in a miraculous manner, compelled to be its warmeſt advocate. The ſilence of any perſon on any particular ſubject, is only, in moſt caſes, a negative and imperfect evidence; but, in the preſent, it has, I apprehend, the force of a direct and poſitive one. The preachings, miracles, accuſation and ſufferings of Chriſt, were matters of too much importance not to have a place in a hiſtory of the Jews, particularly as the capital point of the charge againſt him, before a Roman governor, was calling himſelf king of the Jews, a rebellious attempt againſt the authority of Cæſar, which certainly Pilate did not keep ſecret from the court of Rome, before whom the matter came directly by Paul's appeal, yet there is not one word of all this to be found in Joſephus; from whence we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that, unable to controvert the facts, or evade the conſequences, he choſe to be ſilent.

To theſe evidences of Chriſt's appearing on earth, we may add thoſe of the promiſes and prophecies of the Old Teſtament; but this alſo has been objected to by cavillers, as a human production, contrived to ſerve a purpoſe. In oppoſition to which it may be offered, that many parts are ſupported by prophane hiſtory, and the generality of the objections againſt it are equally applicable to moſt of the antient writings that have reached our times; he who doubts the antiquity or authenticity of this book, may with equal propriety deny, that Manetho and Sanchoniathan, ever wrote any hiſtories, or that what we have of Thucydides is a genuine work, which would certainly be regarded as an unpardonable degree of ſcepticiſm. Nor is chriſtianity alone injured by this attack, which equally ſaps the foundation of Judaiſm, the followers of which certainly do not ſupport the truth of the Old Teſtament to countenance the chriſtian doctrines.

The hiſtorical books of the Old Teſtament are undeniably the moſt antient that have reached our time; and, with many facts recorded by other hiſtorians, contain ſeveral no where elſe to be found: but it muſt be noticed, that though Moſes, in the book of Geneſis, gives us a general hiſtory of the firſt ages of the world; it is very concifely, and he ſoon drops it and confines himſelf to the affairs of a particular family, as

as his hiſtorical ſucceſſors have to thoſe of a nation ſeparated in a great meaſure from the reſt of the world by prejudices, religious principles, and ceremonies, and for a long period, not having any intercourſe with any people, except their neareſt neighbours, and that generally on hoſtile terms. Therefore it is no way ſurpriſing that Pagan authors have not taken much notice of this nation, though probably the caſe would be ſomething altered had we all the hiſtories that the caſualties of ſo many ages have deſtroyed.

(To be Continued.)

An enquiry into the ſituations beſt adapted to thoſe who are deſirous of emigrating to America, and of forming ſettlements; in a letter from Richard Champion, Eſq.

THE following general principle may be laid down with reſpect to the fixing upon a ſituation in America for new ſettlements: that the farther they are removed from the ſea coaſts the more profitable will be the eſtabliſhment, from the ſuperiority both of ſoil and climate. The coaſts were firſt ſettled on account of their eaſy communication with Europe; but they are (thoſe of New England alone excepted) the worſt lands and the moſt unhealthy climate in all the ſtates.

The interior parts of America afford the faireſt proſpect of advantage to ſettlers. Theſe, which were encreaſing in a wonderful degree before the war, received a ſevere ſhock from its calamities; yet a few years of peace will (it is aſtoniſhing how ſoon a country recovers the ravage of war) reſtore theſe ruined ſettlements, and fill them with a new people.

The States of New-York and Pennſylvania have large tracts of fertile land, extending to the lakes, proper for the forming ſettlements, and very capital ones have already been made. The climate, though ſeverely cold in winter, is very healthy; and as the inhabitants increaſe in number, it will in courſe become by degrees, more temperate. This country will, in future prove one of the moſt advantageous commercial ſituations in America, having, in a manner, the key of Canada, and of all the northern Indian trade. It has a direct communication with the Atlantic, by the Hudſon and other conſiderable rivers. This navigation, extending from the weſtern ſea to the lakes, has no other obſtruction than by ſmall portages, which, in time, will be converted into canals. The valuable trade of furs will chiefly center in this country.

The ſeverity of the climate in the winter, the vicinity of many tribes of Indians, who have an eaſy approach to this part of the country, and the certainty of its being made the principal ſeat of war, (ſhould any diſpute ariſe between the United States and Great Britain) will be the means of forming the people to habits of diligence and activity. The Britiſh, at ſuch times, would in all probability annoy them from Canada in the ſame manner as the French formerly did before the war of 1756.

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As nothing conduces more to the force and vigour of a nation than putting it upon its guard, and keeping it in a conſtant ſtate of alarm, the inhabitants will probably be a hardy, brave, induſtrious race. The country will be full of large towns and ſettlements, and they muſt be in poſſeſſion of a conſiderable naval force upon the lakes to faciliate and ſupport their great and extenſive commerce.

This part, therefore, of the interior countries of theſe States has all the appearance of becoming the moſt warlike and powerful, whilſt the interior parts of Virginia and Carolinas will poſſeſs the domeſtic ſatiſfaction which ariſes from continual peace.

Theſe parts of Virginia and the Carolinas are the paradiſe of America. The climate is temperate and ſerene, ſubject neither to the exceſs of ſummer heats nor to the ſeverity of the winter cold. The ſoil fertile, full of rich and pleaſant vallies, finely wooded, and watered by continual ſprings. The meadows produce graſs for the maintainance of cattle during the winter, and the lands even bring forth, without culture, ſeveral ſpecies of grain and fruits. The different kinds of game and poultry are abundant. Wine, oil, and fruits, the products of the fineſt countries of Europe and Aſia, may be cultivated with equal facility in theſe happy regions. Producing an exuberance of food, they afford the equal comforts of raiment, by poſſeſſing materials from which garments of ſilk, cotton, and linen may, in time, as the country ſettles, with eaſe be procured.

Theſe beautiful, extenſive, and fruitful countries have, therefore, every advantage that can be derived from goodneſs of climate and fertility of ſoil. If they have not thoſe rougher properties which form the hardy and warlike ſoldier, they have thoſe infinitely preferable qualities which conſtitute the quiet and peaceful citizen. Agriculture is an employment which produces the moſt ſalubrious effects both of mind and body; but there are yet objects for the moſt active mind. The country is finely ſituated for navigation. Immenſe bodies of water flow through it from the mountains to the weſtern ocean; and there being (as I have obſerved in another place) no other obſtructions than ſmall portages, canals will be cut, and commerce and navigation become a conſiderable object.

In the inland country of Virginia and North Carolina, the ſettlements, in many parts, extend to the mountains. In the eaſtern part of Virginia, ſettlements have been made in the mountains themſelves, where ſome induſtrious Germans, who found the lands in the vallies taken up, have eſtabliſhed conſiderable plantations; there is, therefore no room for new ſettlers. But in the interior parts of South-Carolina, which made a very rapid increaſe of inhabitants from the peace of 1762 to the late war, are yet vaſt tracts of fertile lands unſettled; and it has this peculiar advantage, that although the whole of theſe countries (the more northern part in courſe approaches neareſt to that of the back country of Pennſylvania) has a fine climate, yet the Carolinas being more to the ſouth, a ſtill higher degree of delightful temperature is to be found there.

The ſtate of Virginia poſſeſſing lands on the other ſide of the mountains, and having the more immediate communication with the country on the river Ohio, many thouſands

ſands have paſſed over them and ſettled themſelves in that tract which lies between the mountains and the river. It is ſaid that ſome emigrants have even croſſed that river, and ſettled in the country bordering upon the lakes.

By a late ſettlement, the country to the ſouthward of the Ohio is included in the ſtate of Virginia. All the country to the northward of this great river, extending from Pennſylvania on the eaſt, the lakes on the north, and the Miſſiſſippi on the weſt, are intended to be divided by Congreſs into ten new ſtates—Waſhington, Cherſoneſus, Metropotamia, Saratoga, Peſilipa, Sylvania, Michigania, Aſſenipi, Illinoia, and Polypotamia.

Theſe ten ſtates, ſpreading over an immenſe tract of land, are traverſed by the great river Ohio in a courſe of twelve hundred miles, receiving into its waters the innumerable rivers which are ſcattered over the whole country. On the north they are bounded by the five great lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, which empty themſelves into the river St. Lawrence. On the eaſt they have the ſtates of New-York, Pennſylvania and Virginia, whoſe navigation, as well as the St. Lawrence, affords them a direct communication with the Atlantic Ocean. On the ſouth they are partly bounded by the mountains; and on the weſt by the vaſt river Miſſiſſippi, whoſe ſource is unknown, and which, after flowing through the great continent of America, admitting into its ſwelling waves the tributes of a thouſand waters, falls into the gulph of Mexico.

All the parts of this great country, whether by rivers which fall into the lakes on the one ſide, or on the other into the Ohio and Miſſiſſippi, or by thoſe which join by ſmall portages with the rivers of Virginia and the neighbouring ſtates, finally connecting the Atlantic with the whole body of the weſtern waters by means of the St. Lawrence, the Hudſon, the bays of Delaware and Cheſapeak, and the rivers of the Carolinas, afford a water communication unknown to any other part of the globe.

Cauſes of the early cultivation of the arts in Egypt, and of the final ſubverſion of that once flouriſhing Empire; from a late publication.

THE Egyptians are the firſt people celebrated in ancient hiſtory for the early invention of arts and ſciences; and for their ſuperior ſkill in almoſt every purſuit immediately conducive to the ſupport, or ſolace of human life. Local circumſtances contributed very much to give them this pre-eminence. The flatneſs of the moſt conſiderable and fertile part of their country, which was expoſed to the inundations of the Nile, forced them to interſect it every where with trenches, or canals in order to prevent the ruinous effects of ſuch a deluge; to correct its irregularities; and even to render its periodical returns, eſſentially ſerviceable to agriculture. Though this was at firſt the ſole purpoſe of making thoſe canals, they had another unforeſeen, but very important tendency, viz. to favour experiments in the naval art; and to facilitate by

by means of water-carriage, that cheap, ſecure, and expeditious communication between the ſeveral parts of a great empire, on which internal plenty, and the rapid increaſe of trade muſt, in a great meaſure depend. The iſthmus of Suez opened by land an extenſive market among the eaſtern nations for the abundant produce and manufactures of Egypt, as well as for the ſupply of its inhabitants with timber, metals, and other articles, which their own country wanted; while the ſmooth ſurface of the Mediterranean unagitated by tides, interſperſed at very ſmall diſtances with a multitude of iſlands, and land-locked, as ſailors term it, by ſurrounding ſhores, afforded them, even in the infant ſtate of navigation, the greateſt encouragement to maritime commerce. This, however, they for a long time neglected, owing to a ſuperſtitious prejudice conceived againſt the ſea, for ſwallowing up the Nile, in what they thought a wicked and unproductive gulf.

With ſuch peculiar incitements to induſtry, it is no wonder that the Egyptians ſhould have taken the lead in the arts of utility and elegance. Their firſt kings were alſo their firſt improvers, and appear to have directed their whole thoughts to the true end of government, that of promoting the ſecurity and welfare of their ſubjects. The good conſequences of their patriotic efforts, and the reverence in which their memories were deſervedly held, rouſed the emulation of their ſucceſſors, and made them ambitious to diſtinguiſh themſelves, according to their different propenſities; ſome by the ſplendour of their arms, and others by the leſs dazzling, yet more permanent advantages of legiſlation and trade. It is much to be lamented that we can find but very imperfect accounts of the inſtitutions of the latter, though volumes are filled with the exploits of the former. Hiſtorians ſeem to enlarge with particular pleaſure on wars, which deſtroy mankind; while the means of their preſervation and happineſs, adopted by wiſe, but peaceful princes, are ſcarcely noticed. Of the conduct of Seſoſtris, indeed, who united in himſelf the double character of the legiſlator and the hero, who cultivated the arts of peace as well as of war, we have, perhaps, for reaſons juſt hinted, ſome ample details. His fame breaks through the miſt of antiquity, and ſerves to throw a light on this intereſting part of the hiſtory of commerce.

Upon his acceſſion to the throne, his firſt care was to enlarge the number, depth, and extent of the canals; and to make them not only more convenient for the purpoſes of agriculture and trade, but alſo well adapted to the defence of the kingdom, by checking the progreſs of a ſudden invaſion. He likewiſe raiſed a vaſt number of artificial mounts, to which he removed ſuch towns as, might from the lowneſs of their ſituation, have been endangered by any extraordinary ſwells of the Nile. He divided his ſubjects into diſtinct claſſes, according to their ſeveral occupations, after which he enacted a law to oblige every ſon to exerciſe the trade or profeſſion of his father, from an idea, no doubt, that by confining the attention of every individual from his infancy to one particular art, an uncommon degree of expertneſs in it would neceſſarily be acquired. Upon the ſame principle, and with a view to foreign conqueſt, he inſtituted the military order, converting the national militia into a regular ſtanding army; and

ſettling

ſettling upon the troops certain portions of lands, the income of which being amply ſufficient for their ſupport, they could not be neceſſitated to derive their ſubſiſtence from any other bnſineſs, but might devote their whole time to the management and uſe of arms. Breaking through the antient ſuperſtition of his country, he alſo formed the marine claſs; and fitting out two fleets, with the one he made himſelf maſter of the Mediterranean, conquered Cyprus, the coaſt of Phœnicia, and the Cyclades; and by means of the other he acquired an abſolute command of the Red Sea, the great inlet to the Aſiatic trade. His enterprizes by land in Ethiopia, Arabia, Perſia, India and Thrace, were crowned with equal ſucceſs, which by an intermixture of policy and valour, he endeavoured to make ſubſervient to commerce, as well as to extent of dominion. He threw open the trade of thoſe countries to the merchants of Egypt: his victorious fleets and armies every where afforded the utmoſt ſecurity to their mercantile purſuits; while the ſpoils of war, and the tributes he impoſed on the conquered nations, joined to the revenues of the royal domain, enabled him to proſecute his vaſt deſigns, without burdening his own ſubjects, whoſe conſequent exemption from taxes of every kind muſt have proved a powerful encouragement to their induſtry. In order ſtill more effectually to promote, as he thought, their application to manufactures and trade, he relieved them from the drudgery of inferior employments, by making ſlaves of many of the people he ſubdued, and obliging ſuch alone to work in the canals; to carry on the public buildings; to attend to the buſineſs of agriculture; and to perform all the other laborious duties of vaſſalage and ſervility.

The immediate effects of thoſe various plans purſued by Seſoſtris ſeemed fully to anſwer his expectations. In his reign, according to the beſt authenticated hiſtory, Egypt arrived at its utmoſt height of wealth, power, populouſneſs, and glory. The advocates therefore for conqueſts, and a widely extended empire, may think the example of his ſucceſs ſufficient to decide one of the queſtions lately propoſed by a celebrated political writer, "Whether a ſtrict attention to agriculture and manufactures, and to their inſeparable concomitant, a free, extended, and national commerce, can be made compatible with a ſpirit of heroiſm, and great military glory?" To the arguments, however, founded upon the flouriſhing ſtate of manufactures and commerce, under the adminiſtration of Seſoſtris, it may, with great truth be objected, that, though the bad conſequences of his boundleſs ambition, and of his invaſion of the moſt unalienable rights of human nature, in the eſtabliſhment of ſlavery, were not immediately felt by his own people; yet the final iſſue of ſuch proceedings was to ſubvert the empire he ſtrove to eſtabliſh; and to reduce his country, notwithſtanding its numberleſs advantages, to the moſt abject dependency on foreign power.

The nations, whom he had ſo cruelly oppreſſed, only waited for ſome favourable opportunity to ſhake off the galling yoke. Their obedience and the benefits of their trade were not to be ſecured by the chains of tyranny, but by the ſtronger ties of protection and reciprocal intereſt. His introducing alſo a multitude of foreign ſlaves into Egypt, however

however political it may have been thought at first, served only to slacken industry; to flatter the pride, and corrupt the manners of the natives. Trusting to the labours of their bondmen, they soon discontinued those exertions, which before had brought in tides of wealth, abundant as the overflowings of their great river. The whole body of the people became indolent, voluptuous and effeminate; most of their kings selfish and arbitrary. The partial reform attempted at different times by a few of the latter, though it delayed, could not finally prevent the national ruin. Their temporary efforts operated as palliatives, but wanted strength to cure the inveterate disorders of the state. Its political death was at length inevitable; and Egypt with all its resources; Egypt, the mother, and nurse of arts; Egypt, to which so many nations had been rendered tributary, became itself a wretched province of the Persian empire.

The Complaint of Iman; or, the false appearances of Happiness and Misery: an Eastern Tale.

IMAN, the son of Omar, a wealthy citizen of one of the principal cities of Arabia the Happy, was a man of profound contemplation, who, to an accurate knowledge of the Alcoran, had added the investigation of human nature and the moral virtues: but the limits of his reason being circumscribed within the narrow bounds of human conception, his thoughts were often involved in the mazes of error, and, by accustoming himself to judge of facts, independent of their motives, or even their consequences, he overlooked the harmony which reigns throughout all the divisions of the universe; and he often secretly murmured against the dispensations of Providence, who permitted vice to be triumphant, and virtue to be dejected.

One night as he lay on a sopha, with his face turned towards the east, the rising moon casting a faint light into his chamber, and dispelling his weak inclinations to repose, he began to reflect on the various situations of life; and, in the midst of his melancholy, he exclaimed with a sigh, "surely the *miseries* of mankind are not proportioned to their *vices*, for their troubles are more than an adequate punishment to their crimes. What could Asab, the poor labouring tile-maker, have done, to deserve the wretched life to which his fate has impelled him? and *he* is called one of the lords of the creation. To-morrow morn, e'er the luminary of heaven shall have taken possession of the skies, we shall behold him dirty, labouring through the fatigues of a long, broiling day, even when the scorching rays of a meridian sun shall force the voluntary workman to retire to the shade; —a coarse, simple meal, ungrateful to the palate, must serve to satisfy the calls of nature—his labour, as it begins with the light, seldom ends, 'till its absence refuses its aid —and to complete the unpleasing scene, a tress of straw, at night, must afford rest to this wearied wretch, whilst Ali Bedir, the prime vizir of our illustrious sultan, enjoys a situation which all but his sultan

sultan might envy; what has *he* done to deserve the peculiar smiles of heaven? or what vitues does *he* practise to repay the great gift? The bloom of youth appears upon his countenance; the beauty of the virgins of Circasia are scattered there; health gives vigor to every nerve; the smiles of his sovereign must inspire him with delight, and the favors of the lovely Amana, the object of his love, will shortly enroll him with the blessed in Paradise"—here perceiving that the subject of his meditation was productive of fruitless melancholy, he endeavoured to divert them to another object, but they still crowded into his mind, till the drowsiness of sleep which overtook him in the second hour after midnight, obliterated, for a time, the impressions of his soul.

He awoke just as the bird of the sky was singing his first notes, and weary of the listlessness of reclining on his sopha without the prospect of further rest, he arose, and put on his garments, resolving to inhale the breezes of the morn, and to take a solitary walk without the walls of the city: he went out at one of the western gates, and pursued his course, till he found himself at the borders of the beautiful gardens of the sultan, about half a league beyond the suburbs: there the beauties of art all seemed conspired to imitate nature in her most pleasing scenes, and the delightful trees, flowers and rivulets, disposed in *ficticious* artlessness, recalled to the remembrance of Iman the luxuriant descriptions he had read of the gardens of Paradise: the exercise of walking had occasioned a desire of sitting down; he looked about for a convenient seat, and beheld a sopha situated in the middle of a dark grove of cedar trees, which his benevolent sultan had caused to be fixed there for the pleasure and recreation of his subjects: he rejoiced to find a seat so friendly to his rest, and so congenial to his meditations. The sun was just emerging from the ocean, and had as yet scattered but a few glimmering rays through the opening of the boughs, when the melancholy of the evening returned upon him; and he was again revolving in his mind the melancholy subject he had uttered, when he heard a rustling among the leaves of some shrubs, that grew at a little distance from him; surprized, he turned about to see what discontented wretch like himself had sought refuge in those shades, from the gloom of melancholy, before the busy world were awakened to the cares of the day; when he beheld a youth in loose attire, smiling upon him, as he advanced towards him, with the serenity of contentment pictured upon his countenance; and before Iman could recover from his surprize, the stranger thus addressed him: "Iman, let thy sorrows be at peace, for the term of thy anxieties is now at an end; the dark streams of despair, of which the angel of Misery had caused thee to drink, owe their origin to an imaginary cause; but repine not, her sway is indeed universal, but her sway is limited; as thou art not oppressed with real afflictions, she caused thee to partake of the bitterness of thy neighbour's cup, without tasting the sweets that are also mingled therein. I am the angel of Happiness, the angel of Misery is my sister, we each long strove to possess the empire of the world, till finding the struggle vain, we agree to reign alternately over each; and as *she* visited the habitations of the wealthy

wealthy, and powerful, *I* fmile upon the cottages of the indigent; though nearly alike, we are always at variance, each endeavouring to leffen the iufluence of the other. If I dwell with any man, and gladden his heart with the foft fongs of felicity, fhe never fails to come as near to his view as the fear of a profperous rival will permit her: there does fhe fing of the tyranny fhe will exercife over him when the reins of government are put into her hands. But I, in my turn, always cheer up thofe who are under the fell dominion of my fifter: I paint the pleafing fcenes to which I will lead them in a future day; and the wretch in chains has been happier in my promifes than he upon whom I have beftowed my choiceft gifts with an unfparing hand." "But tell me, thou fair angel, thou enlivener of my hope," replied Iman, "Why doft thou pour forth thy bleffings to thofe who do not deferve them, and with-hold them from thofe who do not merit thy contempt? Why is Ali Bedir furrounded with every enjoyment of life? Why is Afab deprived of them all?" "Thou haft viewed their circumftances through the medium of error," returned the Vifion. "Ali Bedir is afflicted in proportion to his tender feelings, and Afab enjoys felicity adapted to his wants. Doft thou wonder that the infant is not attired in as large a garment as a man? or, doft thou think it wrong that as great a proportion of food is not allotted to its fhare? Afab would be happy with one poor fequin; whilft the mines of Peru are inadequate to the wants of Ali Bedir. Iman arife; I will fhew thee, that however diverfified the fcale of exiftence may be, the fhare of each man's felicity and mifery is alike, fince mankind's fenfations of them depend upon their own minds. I will fhow, that poffeffion often increafes want, and that the depth of mifery does not exclude hope." Iman began to perceive the mifts of melancholy to flee the prefence of the angel; he arofe and followed him; they returned to the city, and went through one of the largeft ftreets, where the produce of the Indies was expofed to catch the eye of the gazing paffenger; and the filks of Perfia tinted with the gaudy colours of the rain-bow, denoted that opulence had taken her refidence there. "Turn thine eye," faid the angel, "to yonder merchant, who is now counting up the amount of yefterday's fales; fee the heaps of gold, and behold the fmile on his countenance; Doft thou not envy him?" "Truly," faid Iman, "the profpect is delightful;" "but wait," faid the angel; "here is the mirror of truth (drawing it from under his veftment) this, at a fuperficial view, fhall fhew thee his condition, with regard to externals; but a nearer view will reprefent him to thee, juft as thofe externals affect his felicity." Iman took the mirror, turning it toward the merchant as he ftood in the ftreet, and inftantly declared that his condition was enviable. "What feeft thou?" faid the angel. "I fee nothing," faid he, "but profpects of wealth and happinefs; thofe two large veffels failing along fo beautifully on a calm fea, I fuppofe are his; and thofe bags of gold laying at a diftance from him, denote his future poffeffions; how happy muft this man be?" "But *hope* excludes contentment," returned his guide; "but this is not all his mifery; look nearer and attentively on the mirror:" Iman obeyed, when he beheld the merchant bending forward,

ward, and with a great deal of pain attempting to lay hold of a large bag, placed far beyond his reach; it is true, the smiles of hope were diffused over his countenance, but those smiles were mixed with the contortions of anxiety. "What dost thou think of this?" cried the angel. "Really," said Iman, "I thought he would have been contented with the sufficiency bestowed upon him, nor vainly ask for more: surely this is a plain indication, that contentment without wealth is happiness." "Little dost thou imagine," said the angel with a smile, "that what thou imaginest the constituent of felicity, is in the possession of one, who is looked upon as an object of pity: see who is sitting at the door of yonder mosque, at the opposite side of the street; it is an old woman, who, for the space of nine long years, has every morning taken her seat there, to sell dates and figs to those who pass by, she has arrived as near to contentment as the perverseness of human nature will permit: she has found during that time, that the profits of her sales will just supply her with the scanty necessaries of life, and their smallness has eradicated every sentiment of hope; she hopes for nothing better, and is contented with what she enjoys." Iman viewed the old woman with a mixture of admiration and surprize, and without enquiring further of his guide, he exclaimed, "how unsearchable are the ways of Providence! How independant of externals is the happiness of man!" "Come," said the angel, "let us view the happiness of Ali Bedir, the subject of thy last night's meditation, and the object of thy envy; they followed on to his house, which for its exquisite architecture, rivalled the palaces of the sultan; they saw him in the adjoining garden, reclining beneath the shade of a lofty cypress tree, the western breezes fanning him as he lay, with a seeming calm diffused over his countenance, which the wary would suppose proceeded from a heart at rest:" "hold up the mirror, Iman," said the angel, "and see whom thou envieſt;" he did so, and having viewed the objects which it represented, he found them just as his fancy had painted them in the evening; look nearer" said the angel, "see in his hand a glass presented to him by the angel of misery, who artfully assumed my form the better to persuade him to accept it." Iman saw him looking through the glass in which he perceived the lovely Amana enjoying the embraces of a rival, whilst the voice of Jealousy informed his soul that her pretended love for him was purchased by his riches and eminence, and that Amana would detest him in poverty and disgrace. "Poor wretch!" cried Iman, "the miseries of his soul smite my heart with sympathy and compassion: are his suspicions just?" "They are not," said the angel, "the glass in his hand represents realities in a fictitious garb; the man she embraces is a long lost brother, supposed to be drowned in a voyage to China, and her caresses are the duties of sisterly affection." "Oh! take the glass from him," cried Iman," in a transport of pity. "He will not surrender it up," returned the angel: "he values more this delusive glass, the destroyer of his peace, than all the extensive riches of the east. View the great Ali once more, see him elevated almost at the top of a lofty pyramid, so high that the multitudes in the inferior stations wonder by what means he attained to that height; see him still attempting to arrive at the pinnacle, although not large

large enough for *two*, and already poſſeſſed by his ſultan, perſiſting, though every unſucceſsful effort endangers his falling many gradations below his preſent ſtation." "Enough," cried Iman, "I now pity the miſery of a being whoſe imagined happineſs I but ſo lately envied: let us ſeek the laborious Aſab, and complete the ſcene of human miſery. Ali Bedir is indeed unhappy, but his miſery is the offſpring of his brain, and he has real bleſſings to blunt the edge of imaginary evils—but unhappy Aſab ſeems to be ſhut out from every ray of comfort." "Thy knowledge will be complete when thou ſhall ſee him through the mirror," anſwered the angel.

It was noon-day when they arrived at the place of Aſab's labour, where they found him working with uncommon ardor, whilſt the ſweat mingled with duſt, rolled in large round drops from his induſtrious brows, and it was thus that the mirror at firſt preſented him to Iman. "Poor wretch!" cried he; "hold," interrupted the angel, "look nearer, the ſun in the mirror is about two hours above the weſtern horizon, and Aſab has finiſhed his work. His maſter had ſet him a taſk for the day, which his induſtry will have completed long before night: ſee him now attire in the coarſe yet clean veſtments of ſimplicity and neatneſs: in the mirror the ſun is juſt immerging into the Weſtern ocean, and Aſab is preparing to meet the fair, the poor Loriade; view her innocent charms in the mirror; ignorance has baniſhed deceit from her ſoul; ſimplicity has preſerved her innocence untainted; nature has inſpired her boſom with ſocial affections; and her approbation has placed thoſe affections on the honeſt Aſab." "Gracious Heaven!" cried "Iman, how happy am I to know that poor Aſab enjoys any reſpite from miſery; from the irkſome toils of his employment." "He is not ſo unhappy as he ſeems to be," ſaid the angel. "The balm of temperance is an antidote to fatigue; ambition, to excel his fellow-labourers, wipes the ſweat from his brow; the anticipation of the ſmiles of Loriade inſpires his hope; the darkneſs of night obſcures all his misfortunes; and the veil of ſleep is drawn over all his cares. Thus, Aſab oppreſſed with real evils, creates to himſelf a large ſhare of felicity; whilſt Ali Bedir, poſſeſſed of every external conſtituent of happineſs, voluntarily invites the angel of Miſery to be the companion of his life. Iman, farewell; learn to know from what thou haſt ſeen, that Providence has granted a proportionate ſhare of miſery and felicity to every mortal, from the *envied* ſultan on the throne to the *pitied* labourer in the mines of Golconda." The angel then diſappeared and left upon the mind of Iman, humility, and reſignation to the decree of Heaven, the pleaſing traces of his vaniſhed companion.

Obſervations on the Origin of the Ice-Iſlands.

WE had occaſion to take notice of the ice as occurring in Hudſon's ſtrait, to which we might now add an account of the ſame, as found in Davis's ſtrait, Weſt and Eaſt Greenland, and other parts of the northern with the ſouthern hemiſphere; but that would

would be mere repetition with little variety. Conſidering, therefore, the whole as depending upon a general principle, perhaps the following conſiderations will pretty generally apply, allowing for local and accidental circumſtances.

The Hudſon's-bay ſhips, for common, meet with the moſt obſtruction from ice in the ſtrait; but ſeldom repeatedly in the ſame part, owing to the uncertain effects of tides, currents, and winds. Here the origin of that not only preſent, but a conſiderable quantity of what is met with on the approach hither, is certainly to be allowed to exiſt.

At a near approach, and with the aſſiſtance of good glaſſes, no freſh-water rivers are diſcovered on the ſtupendous rock-boundaries to merit the leaſt attention; and, the ſeveral bays, friths, and inlets, are inſufficient in their depth of water for the paſſage of the huge iſland, ſhould it be there already formed.

Sea-water is a compound of ſea ſalt, calcareous earth, bittern, and an unctuous matter; held in ſolution or chemical combination in a large quantity of freſh water, by means of chemical attraction.

Sea-ſalt, according to the quantity of water preſent, exiſts in a fluid, cryſtaline, and granulated ſtate; as ſea-water, cryſtal ſalt, and grain-ſalt. If fire is applied to a veſſel containing ſea-water, expoſed to the air, till it boils, a vapour ariſes from the ſurface, diffuſing in every direction till it is loſt in the atmoſphere. This vapour condenſed by the application of a leſs degree of heat or cold, in the manner of diſtillation, is collected by drops producing limpid freſh water. If the water is drawn off ſlowly in this manner to a certain degree, the ſalt will ſeparate in cryſtals, each cryſtal, at the ſame time, retaining a quantity of water, the water of cryſtalization. But, if the water is drawn off haſtily, the ſalt will be found in a granulated ſtate, retaining little or no water.

It is obvious to common obſervation, that freſh water, according to the degree of heat preſent, exiſts in a ſolid, fluid, and an elaſtic ſtate: as ice, water, and vapour. If a certain degree of heat is applied to ice, the attraction of its particles to each other is leſſened: hence it is in a ſtate of water. If the heat is increaſed to a certain greater degree to the water, the air at the ſame time having acceſs to its ſurface, the particles will be urged beyond their ſphere of coheſion: hence they are elaſtic, or in a ſtate of vapour, are repulſive to each other, or diffuſive in the atmoſphere.

From the preceding conſiderations we would conclude, that, as from a reduced quantity of water in ſea-water, the particles of ſalt, by their increaſed attraction to each other, aſſume a ſolid form or ſalt; ſo from a reduced quantity of heat in ſea-water, the particles of water, by their increaſed attraction to each other, aſſume a ſolid form of ice: and, as limpid freſh-water is produced from ſea-water, by an increaſed heat; ſo the ſame is produced from a like ſource, by a decreaſed heat, or the application of cold. As a proof of this, the water occaſionally collected in ſummer, from the ponds now exiſting on the level piece of ice, is equally pure to the tongue as the eye; and manifeſts its ſoftneſs by an immediate and profuſe lathering with ſoap. The careful collector can always guard againſt a brackiſh taſte, by avoiding the ponds expoſed to the ſpray of the waves. A piece of ice broke

off

off below the ſurface, then waſhed with freſh water, and thawed, is exactly the ſame as the water produced by the pond.

Thus far, we have endeavoured to account for the production of ice from ſea-water, but it yet remains to account for the phænomena of the Ice-Iſlands, which we now attempt.

It has repeatedly occurred to our obſervation, in ſevere winters, on a northern Britiſh coaſt, that ſea-water as retained in a reſervoir from the tide, for the uſe of the ſalt-works, has froze to a conſiderable thickneſs on the ſurface; whilſt the neighbouring ſea exhibited no ſuch apearance. This we attributed, in part, to its ſtationary ſtate in the tide's abſence; but, principally, to its being leſs expoſed to the agitation of the wind.

The late Sir John Pringle, in his celebrated publication on the diſeaſes of the army, has occaſion to take notice of Loch-Neſs, a large lake of freſh water, contained between two parrallel ridges of mountains, of from 116 to 120 fathoms depth, and in one place to 135; which is additionally curious on account of its never freezing, and which he endeavours to account for in the following note.

"It is moſt probable, that the not freezing of this lake is owing to its great depth. For Count Marſigli obſerves, (Hiſt. Phyſ. de la Mer.) that the ſea, from 10 to 120 fathoms, is of the ſame degree of heat from December to the beginning of April; and he conjectures that it remains ſo far the reſt of the year, with little variation. Now, it is reaſonable to believe, that the great depths in freſh-water will be little more affected, than thoſe of the ſea, with the heat and cold of the air; and therefore that the ſurface of Loch-Neſs may be kept from freezing by the vaſt body of water underneath, of a degree of heat conſiderably greater than that of the freezing point. Another circumſtance may occur; there is never any perfect calm on the lake; and the wind blowing always from one end to the other, makes ſuch an undulation as muſt very much obſtruct the freezing of the water. This account ſeems to be confirmed by an obſervation, commonly made in the neighbourhood; that is, when the water is taken out of the lake, and kept without motion, it then freezes as ſoon as any other."

From the above, we have an additional explanation of the cauſe of the formation of ice on the ſea-water in the reſervoir, from the loſs of heat it muſt ſuſtain in the tide's abſence, which flowed immediately from a large branch of the German Ocean, near its origin.

It is eaſy to conceive, that the wind blowing in a direction from the high land, muſt, for ſome way produce little or no undulation on the inferior watery ſurface. That the wind blows by far the greater part of the year from the northern quarter, is allowed by every one that has viſited theſe regions; conſequently the north ſide of Hudſon's Strait, muſt be leſs expoſed to the agitating effect of wind.

From theſe facts, may not only the ſurface from the north ſhore, in winter, be covered with ice; but other parts which may be naturally or occaſionally ſheltered from the wind? may not frequent and heavy falls of ſnow occur, giving additional increaſe to the freezing volume? may not the wind at times, blow from a different quarter: and may not this, according to the direction, with

with the daſhing of the waves upon the now expoſed ice, and the effects of currents, forcibly compact the general maſs? may not the forcible meeting of two, three, or more conſiderable pieces of ice, raiſe the incloſed ſmaller pieces to ſome height? may not this be ſuppoſed to be the rudiments of an iſland? may not the ſucceſſive addition of ſnow at top, the frequent addition of ſmaller pieces coming in contact with the ſides, and the continued action of the freezing proceſs on the ſurrounding ſurface, contribute to the general increaſe?

May not the iſland be ſo entangled by the extenſive collection of ſmaller ice, as to make but ſmall progreſs, from its firſt ſituation, in the enſuing ſummer? may not the depredations of ſummer be triply recruited by the return of winter? may not a ſucceſſion of winters give the huge volume? and, may not the gradual advancement, in time, by winds and currents, account for the diſtant ſituation in the mouth of the Strait, or for ſome leagues out at ſea?

Upon the whole, though we have endeavoured to account for the formation of ice at ſea, upon philoſophic principles, and have attempted a ſolution of the phænomena of the Ice-Iſlands, &c. as found in the leſs rigorous latitudes, from obſervations, and reaſonings in ſome meaſure, ſupported by facts; yet, for the vaſt collections in the polar ſituations, which in part may have been accumulating ſince, but are principally coeval with the creation, we can only conjecture, that the degree of heat is ſo invariably reduced, not only in the atmoſphere but in the ſea, as to admit the particles of water to be in conſtant ſolid contact.

We might here take notice of the extreme and continued degree of cold, with the univerſal prevalence of northern winds in the northern latitudes of the weſtern continent, which are unexperienced in the ſame latitudes of our iſlands; which we apprehend are to be explained from the effects of heat and cold on the atmoſphere, with the difference of the capacities of land and ſea-water of retaining heat; which might likewiſe perhaps not only explain the phænomena of the ſea-breeze and land-wind of the iſlands, &c. between the tropics, but other periodical winds: but theſe we leave to a pen more converſant in natural philoſophy.

We cannot take leave of this ſubject without obſerving, that the ſeveral views of theſe rude productions of nature, from the ſingle iſland to the univerſal field, extending to the horizon in every direction, at the ſame time incloſing a ſhip or ſhips for days, and ſometimes weeks: to the contemplative mind, afford ample opportunities of confeſſing the ubiquity of the Creator: on which account, we take the liberty of concluding with the following quotation from the celebrated Sir Iſaac Newton, as tranſcribed by the reſpectable author of the Notes to the Eſſay on Man. "Deus omnipræſens eſt, non per virtutem ſolam, ſed etiam per ſubſtantiam: nam virtus ſine ſubſtantia ſubſiſtere non poteſt."

Newt. Princ. Schol. gen. ſub fin.

An

An Enquiry into the moſt advantageous Occupations to be followed by Perſons emigrating to America.

AGRICULTURE will be the general employment of thoſe who emigrate to America. Induſtrious, ſober, and attentive farmers, of knowledge in huſbandry, with a little money to begin a ſettlement, are ſure of acquiring, in a ſhort time, large and profitable farms. The fertility of the lands gives them aſſurances of plentiful crops, and the temperature of the climate gives them aſſurances of health to enjoy the fruits of them.

In my general introduction to the ſubject of emigration, I have ſpoken curſorily of thoſe people, who, being merchants, traders, or uſeful handicraftſmen, may prefer ſettling in the great towns. America is not in a condition to give encouragement to manufacturers in general. The following are thoſe who have alone a proſpect of ſucceſs.

All manufacturers of the coarſer parts of iron, which, from the expence and inconvenience of carriage, cannot be brought from a diſtance without great diſadvantage——all thoſe who have a mechanical turn in the greater or more uſeful manufactures of that metal, and which bear a relation to huſbandry and other tools, and to the conſtruction of mills of various kinds—builders, carpenters, joiners, maſons, bricklayers, plaſterers, ſmiths, glaziers, plumbers, and ſimilar uſeful trades——handicraftſmen, ſuch as ſhoemakers, taylors, and ſuch kind of people—manufacturers of linen from Scotland or Ireland, alſo of coarſe cotton, may, in general, if they are ſober, ingenious men, practically and well verſed in their occupations, depend upon encouragement.

On the contrary, clothiers, ſilk, and other weavers, Birmingham and Sheffield toy manufacturers, jewellers, coachmakers, and every other ſpecies of manufacturers which depend upon luxury, will find no employment. The preſent rage for luxury in the great towns may hold out a deluſive encouragement; but this will be for the reaſon which I have already given, merely temporary. When this evil (which I have already obſerved will cure itſelf, for the want of money to purchaſe European luxuries) is at an end, the emigrants of this ſpecies who have found employment, muſt become labourers. This, however, will be an advantage, as labourers in America are well clothed, and their labour abundantly paid.

But although the firſt ſpecies of manufacturers which I have deſcribed will, in general find advantageous employments to themſelves, and may be rendered very uſeful during their reſidence in the towns, yet ſuch are the peculiar advantages attending agriculture, not only in the acquiſition of a ſtock of money, but in the acquiſition of a ſtock of health, that there are very few who have procured money ſufficient to make a ſettlement that will not prefer this mode of life to any other employment.

This will, therefore, produce beneficial effects. It will be a perpetual fund of advantage both to the American ſtates and to perſons of thoſe occupations who are deſirous of emigrating to them. New ſettlements

tlements in the country will be continually forming by thoſe, who, having acquired knowledge by their reſidence in the ſtates, may be aſſured of immediate ſucceſs, leaving their occupations to ſimilar manufacturers and tradeſmen, who emigrate to America. By theſe means the country will receive a conſtant increaſe of new inhabitants, and a profitable ſucceſſion of people be kept up in the towns.

Men of uſeful, rather than critical, literature, of ſound, rather than ſubtile, underſtandings, and of ſincere, rather than refined, manners, to ſuperintend the education of children, will find ample encouragement. America, eſpecially the interior parts, is in great want of ſuch characters. She has ſeveral ſeminaries of education, though by no means equal to the extent of the country. In theſe are many profeſſors of extenſive learning, and of comprehenſive minds. Men of clear and ſound underſtanding, and of acute and ſolid judgment, are, in general, much more frequently to be met with in America than in almoſt any other nation. Their writings do honour to the moſt finiſhed ſtile.

Agriculture muſt then be conſidered by thoſe who emigrate, as the firſt, all others as only ſecondary employments. But it is indiſpenſably requiſite to ſucceſs, that the emigrant be active and induſtrious. He muſt work in ſome ſhape or other, either by his head or his hands. The neceſſaries, the comforts, and the indulgences of life, may be procured by labour; but even the neceſſaries are not to be procured without it. America ſupports very fully the propriety of the proverb, "Idleneſs is the parent of want, and of pain." No people are more ready to aſſiſt the ſtranger than the back ſettlers; but they expect to find in others the ſame activity and induſtry with which their own endeavours are exerted.

It would be an infringement of the rules of ſocial induſtry, a quality abſolutely neceſſary to the exiſtence of new ſettlements, were not this to be conſidered as an inviolable law. In ſuch countries, indolence is an evil which effects its own puniſhment, and muſt work out its own cure. The cup is within the reach of every man, full to the brim; but the exertion to take it muſt ariſe from himſelf. So long as he has the capacity, he cannot, and he ought not, to receive it from any other hand.

I have frequently made uſe of the term, indulgencies of life. I think an explanation neceſſary, leſt I ſhould be underſtood to mean its delicacies. No fanciful ornaments are here to be met with to adorn the perſon, or the high-flavoured ſauces of a French cook to pamper the body. It would be a wiſe conduct in thoſe who have been accuſtomed to this kind of life, and who are under the neceſſity of emigrating to America, to endeavour to find out ſome ſpot in Scotland or Ireland, where the manners of our forefathers are yet preſerved, and where all that is conſumed in the family is produced within its domain. In this manner will both food and raiment be procured in the part of America which I have been deſcribing.

The climate of Great Britain beſtows upon its inhabitants few of the indulgencies, and is often parſimonious of the neceſſaries of life. The climate of theſe parts of America not only grants to the people neceſſaries, but even indulgencies in abun-

abundance. Wine, beer, cyder, oil, will be produced in great plenty. Butcher's meat of all kinds, and every ſpecies of poultry and game, in exceſs. The mildneſs of the winter, the richneſs of the paſture, and the fertility of the corn lands, cauſe this great exuberance of proviſions. Food is, therefore, obtained with great eaſe. Our next care is raiment.

This, or the chief part of it, muſt be manufactured in the family. The country ſupplies ſufficient materials. I once ſaw in a family of diſtinction in Scotland, both woollen and linen cloth manufactured within the houſe, which were of a perfectly good quality. A great number of the emigrants to America are Iriſh and Scotch manufacturers. Theſe have been uſefully employed already, in manufacturing linen in America. But America, like the Eaſt, ſupplies an equally, if not more pleaſant manufacture, that of cotton. Of this there is plenty, which has been long in uſe, not only in the back countries, but in ſome of the ſettled parts on the coaſt. South-Carolina, many years ago, when ſhe was diſappointed of her uſual ſupply of woollen cloth from England, on account of the war, manufactured a ſufficient quantity of cotton for her negroes.

The faſhion is as immaterial as the texture; the leſs complex, the more pleaſant to the wearer. The Roman form of dreſs had a much greater ſimplicity than thoſe of the preſent inhabitants of Europe, whoſe cuſtoms originally ſprung from our ſavage anceſtors, the barbarous nations of the north. All the clothes, which were worn by many eminent Romans, were the produce of their own families. The Emperor Auguſtus never made uſe of any other. Such examples, given at a time when the Romans had attained to the heighth of their power, proves that they were not ſingular. The luxury, after this period, indeed, had no bounds ſet to it, but ended in the common ruin which ſpread through Rome and Italy. But the proof that this practice did exiſt amongſt the firſt people, is ſufficient to ſhew the facility of its execution, and, I am ſure, with much greater comfort; for we have the luxury of linen, to which the Romans were ſtrangers.

The furniture of our houſes becomes our next conſideration. The ſimplicity of our lives in theſe ſequeſtered ſpots will make the fine linens, the rich ſilks, and the coſtly furniture of Europe, unneceſſary and uſeleſs. Inſtead of admiring the works of art, we muſt content ourſelves with admiring the works of nature. Some of the vegetable productions produce both food and raiment, whilſt others preſent themſelves to the joiner, to be formed into plain and uſeful furniture for our habitations. In many parts the earth yields iron for the harder purpoſes of providing food. In others, clays, which may be moulded into ſweet and wholeſome veſſels, made upon the ſpot, in uſeful ſhapes. We have only to ſtudy convenience and neatneſs; the comforts of life will follow, and amply ſupply the want of elegance and ſplendor.

The picture which Lord Sheffield, and ſome late writers have drawn of the miſerable ſtate of the emigrants, is truly ridiculous; the noble Lord's lamentations over the two Iriſh boys, who were purchaſed, as he ſays, by Black Sam, the Negro, at Philadelphia, is really a laughable ſcene.

Mon

Mons peperit murem. *

This diſmal ditty has been ſung through every newſpaper in the kingdom. The purchaſing, as it is ſtiled, of the emigrants, is preciſely the ſame as the taking an apprentice, or hiring a ſervant in England, for a term of years; when the agreement is, not to pay any wages, but merely to find him clothes and proviſions.

Thoſe who are deſirous of emigrating to America, and have no money to pay for their paſſage, endeavour to make an agreement with a maſter of a ſhip bound to that country. The maſter muſt be ſatisfied for the paſſage; the emigrants have no money to pay him: they, therefore, agree to indent themſelves ſervants for a term, generally for four years, which is to make ſatisfaction to the maſter for the paſſage. Upon their arrival in America, it is neceſſary to find ſome method to exchange this indenture for money, or the maſter of the ſhip will receive no benefits. This can only be done by the emigrants engaging with ſome of the inhabitants of the country, to ſerve them as labourers during the term of years for which they have been indented; and this in conſideration of certain ſums of money, which they have agreed ſhall be paid to the maſter of the veſſel as a compenſation for the paſſage that he has given them. By what I have heard, theſe ſame two Iriſh boys were very lucky in falling into ſuch hands, as they are generally put on ſo good a way as to enable them to become in a ſhort time ſubſtantial yeomen.

Great numbers of indented ſervants have emigrated this year from Ireland, whoſe ſervitude is thus diſpoſed of:—They are treated with humanity and tenderneſs, have the ſame food as their maſters, and are plentifully ſupplied with the neceſſaries and comforts of life. If they have induſtry, and give ſatisfaction to their maſters, they cannot fail of procuring a ſettlement for themſelves.

There is alſo another ſpecies of emigrants who go from Ireland. Theſe are ſubſtantial farmers and houſeholders, who, with their families, have, this year, to the amount of ſeveral thouſands, already ſailed from Londonderry, Newry, and Belfaſt. They have not only ſufficient property to pay for their paſſage, but are able to raiſe a conſiderable ſum in money among themſelves, which they carry with them. This they generally diſpoſe of in forming ſettlements in the interior parts of America. Inſtances may be given where a whole pariſh in Ireland has emigrated in this manner, poſſeſſed of conſiderable property.

In a country where the inhabitants have a temperate climate, and preſerve regularity of manners, they are in poſſeſſion, as a natural conſequence, of health and cheerfulneſs. The family retire early to reſt, and awake early to labour. The diligence of the maſter is attended with ſucceſs, which ſoftens fatigue, and excites emulation. It is by ſuch means that the wilds of America have been turned into beautiful paſtures, and filled with inhabitants.

In ſuch happy climes, the natural diſtribution of time, and diſtinction of employments, have each their juſt and proper functions aſſigned them. The irregular cuſtoms of England are unknown here. Night is not turned into day, nor day into

* A mountain has brought forth a mouſe.

night.

night. The morning will not be devoured by ſleep, nor ſhall we lounge at breakfaſt till one o'clock, dine at five or ſix, or amuſe ourſelves at Ranelagh till two or three in the morning. Theſe are the enjoyments which we leave behind us in Europe. Inſtead of carrying with us ſuch wretched habits, let ours be more rational purſuits, and let us ſay with Fabius Maximus, *Deos irates Tarentinis relinquemus*——We will leave to the Tarentines their angry gods.

The different Effect of Misfortunes upon the Mind, according to the different Tempers of Men.

THAT miſery is more general than happineſs, has been long perceived by thoſe who have only taken a ſuperficial view of human life; but although the evils openly appear, which lour on the brow, and melt in the eye, are numerous, yet is the melancholy catalogue, which none but the ſufferer reads, written in his own heart, infinitely more crouded with wretchedneſs and woe; and, indeed as miſery is more frequent than happineſs, ſo is its nature leſs mixed and modified. Few can call to mind their moſt exalted ſatisfactions without bringing to remembrance ſome alloy. In a ſtate of happineſs, fear is continually repreſenting the poſſibility of a change: in a ſtate of miſery, it is true, that hope ſometimes opens a chearful ſcene, and ſooths the mind under its pain; but every man's experience will convince him that hope is commonly leſs predominant than fear, and that the wretched are ſeldomer tempted to diſplay the ſmile of joy than the happy are forced to heave the ſigh of woe. But, however common the evils of human life may be, certain it is that woes equally great do not affect all men with equal anguiſh, and the different manner of ſuſtaining evils ariſes from two cauſes, a natural inſenſibility, or an adventitious fortitude acquired by the exertion of the virtue of patience.

Apathus, when at ſchool, was not remarkable for quickneſs of apprehenſion, or brilliancy of wit; but though his progreſs was ſlow, it was ſure: the ſullenneſs of his deportment, however, alienated the affections of his teachers, and upon the ſlighteſt miſdemeanours, he often underwent the diſcipline of the rod, which he always bore without a tear of complaint. He had not long been at ſchool before his father and mother died of a contagious fever. Preparatory to the diſcloſure of ſo mournful an event to an orphan ſon, many precautions were taken, and many phraſes of condolance ſtudied; at length the maſter took him aſide, and after ſeveral obſervations on the inſtability of human affairs, and their inefficacy of ſorrow, told him that his parents were no more: to this young Apathus replied, without any viſible alteration in his countenance, that he ſuſpected ſomething of that kind had happened, as he had not received letters at the uſual time; but that he had not mentioned his thoughts to any one, as he thought his being poſſeſſed of a fine fortune by the event was a matter that concerned nobody but himſelf; "for, ſays he, as the death was ſudden, there probably was no will, and my father

father being pretty warm, as they call it, I being the only ſon, will be pretty well off." The maſter was too much aſtoniſhed to be able to anſwer, and haſtily left the young man, who probably concluded the day with a feaſt of gingerbread or a game at marbles. Soon after he left ſchool, he took it into his head to enter into the ſtate of matrimony; the object of his choice had ten thouſand pounds, and he conſidered ten thouſand pounds would pay for the lady's board: ſhe did not however confine herſelf to one lover, and Apathus was more than once witneſs to ſcenes which few huſbands could behold without a deſire of revenge; all that he was obſerved to do on theſe occaſions, was to turn aſide, hum a tune, and conclude with remarking, that fleſh is frail. His table was ſoon ſurrounded with a ſet of roſy boys and girls, and he did not concern himſelf with conſidering if they were his own; he ſatisfied himſelf, as he uſed to boaſt, with doing his duty in filling their bellies and clothing their backs. When the little prattlers were arrived at that age, when none can behold them without pleaſure, they were ſeized with the ſmall pox of the moſt unfavourable ſort, and ſeverally carried from the cradle to the grave; the conſtant attendance of the mother on this occaſion brought on a fever, which, together with an advanced ſtate of pregnancy, proved fatal: at laſt Apathus drew a ſigh, and lifted up his eye—at the ſight of the undertaker's bill. A number of misfortunes in buſineſs has fallen to the lot of Apathus, all which he has borne with ſeeming fortitude. There is no alteration in his features; he ſtill ſings his ſong, takes his glaſs, and laughs at thoſe ſilly mortals, who weary themſelves with wandering up and down the world without controul.

Scotius was deſigned for a literary life. From a ſanguine temper he was prone to anticipate ſucceſs, and from an enterpriſing diſpoſition was little inclined to ſit down contented without a large ſhare of reputation. Influenced by love of public fame, he ventured to appeal to public taſte, and actually ſent into the world a work of conſiderable merit; but, as it wanted ſome popular attractions, it was ſoon neglected and ſent into oblivion. An evil of this kind the merchant or manufacturer may perhaps treat with contempt; they, however, who have been in the ſame ſituation, well know the anguiſh which tortured the breaſt of the diſconſolate Scotius: this was the grand affliction of his life, and on this he meditated without intermiſſion. He has not again ventured to publiſh, therefore has had no cauſe of uneaſineſs from the ingratitude of the many-headed monſter; but the evils of his private life have been numerous and afflictive beyond compariſon. The death of an amiable wife, a conſtant ſtate of ſickneſs, expectations continually diſappointed, have concurred to overwhelm him; but all their efforts have been fruitleſs; the reflections of philoſophy fortify him againſt every attack; he is ſenſible of every evil, but ſuſtains it at the ſame time with alacrity; he draws reſources from himſelf in every emergency, and with the niceſt feelings is become perfectly callous.

This is genuine patience; and though the former may by ſome be thought a happineſs, the latter only can be eſteemed a virtue.

The

Story of ARISTOCLEA, *from* PLUTARCH.

ARISTOCLEA, the daughter of Theophanes, was celebrated all over Greece for her virtue, her beauty, and her accomplishments. Merit, so conspicuous as her's, could not but attract the regard of the Grecian youth, ever susceptible of the finest emotions of love. Among the rest of her admirers, Strato and Callisthenes were so happy as to obtain peculiar marks of distinction.

Strato had all the recommendations which wealth and power can bestow, and, to do him justice, was not entirely destitute of personal merit. The only objection which could, with the appearance of reason, be made to him, was, that he was considerably advanced beyond that period which is called the flower of youth; an objection, which commonly has great weight in a female heart.

Callisthenes yielded to Strato in fortune, interest, and family; but his person was more engaging, his manners more polite, and his acquirements more agreeable. There was a peculiar modesty in his address, which probably might be increased by a consciousness of the smallness of his fortune; but that circumstance tended to promote his interest; for however, it depressed his spirit, it taught him that submissive softness which made him appear amiable in the eyes of Aristoclea.

Strato, it must be confessed, was the more ardent lover, and his passion had been inflamed by an accidental sight of his fair charmer while she was bathing, one summer morning, in a little rivulet that glided through her father's garden.

Callisthenes perhaps in reality, felt as strong a passion as his rival, yet was he less assiduous in his addresses, from despair of succeeding against a competitor so much his superior in rank and fortune.

Theophanes, the father of Aristoclea, was much embarrassed by the importunities of the two lovers, but would gladly have given his consent to him whose possessions were the largest, had not he been cautious of interfering in the choice of his daughter. After many delays, it was at last agreed, on all sides, to refer the affair to a neighbour of great wisdom and experience, by whose decision it was resolved to abide.

In the mean time Strato was informed, by a confident of Aristoclea, whom he had bribed with liberal presents, that he possessed the first place in the affections of his mistress. Animated by this intelligence, he determined to break off the agreement of referring the affair to a stranger, and to leave it to be decided by the most proper judge, Aristoclea herself. Callisthenes readily acceded to the proposal, from a conviction that if he stood any chance it could be only from the decision of the fair object of his love. The father who had previously been assured by Strato, that his daughter had shewn him a preference, entered without hesitation into the agreement, and appointed an early day for the final determination.

During this uneasy interval, various were the emotions of the two lovers. Strato already anticipated his happiness, and wantoned in imagination on all the charms of his mistress. Callisthenes, on the contrary, felt all the pain and anguish of suspended hope.

At length the important hour arrived. Strato approached to hear his

his doom with a ſmile of confidence; Calliſthenes in all the dejection of deſpair. How ſuddenly were their ſeveral emotions exchanged when the lovely fair one declared in favour of the deſponding Calliſthenes! Strato, however, after many efforts, got the better of his amazement and chagrin, aſſumed an air of cheerfulneſs, and beſought the happy pair to grant him one requeſt, which was to permit him to be preſent at the nuptial ceremony. A requeſt ſo reaſonable, none could deny; and amidſt the congratulations of the whole company, the next day was fixed for completing the union.

The next day arrived, and the lovely pair appeared adorned with all the charms of beauty, and the ſmiles of innocence and joy. Strato ſeemed not the leaſt happy on the occaſion: but the ſcene was ſoon changed into melancholy and deſpair. On a ſudden, at a ſignal given by Strato, a company of armed men ruſhed from an ambuſcade, and ſeized the unhappy Calliſthenes. Strato endeavoured to run away with the lovely maid, but while ſhe was ſtruggling in his arms, ſhe fainted away, and, in the violence of her agitation, fell lifeleſs to the ground. Calliſthenes was never heard of more, and Strato concluded the cataſtrophe by plunging a dagger into his own breaſt, and falling on the body of the unfortunate Ariſtoclea.

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

SIR,

In the laſt page of your Magazine for December, (page 204) you have given an article ſaid to be an Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferſon, our miniſter at Paris, to the Prevot des Marchands and Sheriffs of Paris, reſpecting a buſt of the Marquis de la Fayette, erected in Paris at the requeſt of the ſtate of Virginia. I have the beſt authority to aſſure you that the Extract alluded to, is altogether ſpurious, and encloſe a genuine copy of Mr. Jefferſon's letter on that occaſion, to be inſerted in your next Magazine. A. B.

Copy of a letter to the Prevot des Marchands et Echevins de Paris.

Gentlemen, Paris, Sept. 27, 1786.

THE commonwealth of Virginia, in gratitude for the ſervices of the major-general the Marquis de la Fayette, have determined to erect his buſt in their capital. Deſirous to place a like monument of his worth, and of their ſenſe of it, in the country to which they are indebted for his birth, they have hoped that the city of Paris will become the depoſitory of this ſecond teſtimony of their gratitude: being charged by them with the execution of their wiſhes, I have the honour to ſolicit of Meſſieurs le Prevot des Marchands et Echevins on behalf of the city, their acceptance of a buſt of this gallant officer, and that they will be pleaſed to place it where, doing moſt honor to him, it will gratify the feelings of an allied nation.

It is with true pleaſure that I obey the call of that commonwealth to render homage to a character ſo great in its firſt developements, that they would honor the cloſe of any other. Their country covered by a ſmall

ſmall army againſt a great one; their exhauſted means ſupplied by his talents; their enemies finally forced to that ſpot whither their allies and confederates were collecting to receive them; and a war which had ſpread its miſeries into the four quarters of the earth; thus reduced to a ſingle point where one blow would terminate it, and through the whole an implicit reſpect paid to the laws of the land: theſe are facts which would illuſtrate any character, and which fully juſtify the feelings of which I have the honor on this occaſion to be the organ.

It would have been more pleaſing to me to have executed this office in perſon; to have mingled the tribute of private gratitude with that of my country, and at the ſame time to have had an opportunity of preſenting to your honorable body, the homage of that profound reſpect which I have the honor to bear them: but I am with-held from theſe grateful duties by the conſequences of a fall which confines me to my room. Mr. Short, therefore, a citizen of the ſtate of Virginia, and heretofore a member of its council of ſtate, will have the honor of delivering you this letter, together with the reſolution of the general aſſembly of Virginia. He will have that alſo of preſenting the buſt at ſuch time and place as you will be ſo good to ſignify your pleaſure to receive it. Through him I beg to be allowed the honor of preſenting thoſe ſentiments of profound reſpect and veneration with which I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient
and moſt humble ſervant,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE FORESTERS,

An AMERICAN TALE, *being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of* JOHN BULL *the Clothier.*

[*Continued from page* 622.]

IT muſt have been remarked by every perſon who has read the life and character of Mr. John Bull, that he was very whimſical, and as poſitive as he was whimſical. Among other advantages which he expected from the ſettlement of his Foreſt, one was, that the wild animals whom nature had made ferocious and untractable in the higheſt degree, would be rendered tame and ſerviceable, by receiving inſtruction and education from the nurturing hand of humanity. He had conceived that every creature had certain latent principles and qualities which formed a foundation for improvement; and he thought it a great piece of injuſtice that theſe qualities ſhould be ſuffered to remain uncultivated: he had a mind that experiments ſhould be attempted to diſcover how far this kind of cultivation was practicable, and what uſe could be made of the animal powers under the direction and controul of rational government. Full of this idea, he came to a reſolution, that it ſhould be the duty of every

every one of his tenants to catch wild beasts of various sorts, and discipline them so as to find out their several properties and capacities, and use them accordingly; and this kind of service was mentioned in their respective leases as one condition of the grants.

Some of the tenants, particularly Peregrine Pickle, John Codline, and Humphry Ploughshare, entered zealously into the measure from principle. They had, during Mr. Bull's sickness and delirium, (before spoken of) formed an association for their mutual safety. *(y)* The object of their union was two-fold: first, to endeavour by all fair means to tame and discipline the wild beasts; and secondly, in case of their proving refractory, to defend themselves against their attacks. The other tenants did something in the same way; some from one principle, and some from another. Peter Bullfrog, who was as cunning as any of them, made use of those which he had tamed as his caterers, to provide game for his table, of which the feathers and furs served him as articles of traffic, and brought him in a profitable return.

The principal consideration (setting aside interest) which induced the more zealous of the Foresters to enter into this business, was an idea, that these animals were a degenerated part of the human species, and might be restored to their proper rank and order if due pains were taken. The grounds of this opinion were these: Among the traditions of the antient Druids there was a story, that out of *twelve* families which inhabited a certain district by themselves, *ten* had been lost, and no account could be given of them; and where, said they, is it more likely to find them than in this forest, in the shape of some other creatures? especially, if the doctrine of transmigration, which the Druids held be true. Another traditon was, that one of Mr. Bull's great great uncles, by the name of *Madok*, had many years ago disappeared, and the last accounts which had been received of him was, that he had been seen going towards this forest; hence it was concluded that his descendants must be found there. In confirmation of this argument, it was alledged, that the sounds which some of these creatures made in their howlings, resembled the language spoken in that day: nay, some were positive that they had heard them pronounce the word (z) *Madokawando*; and one hunter roundly swore that he had seen in the den of a bear, an old *book* which he supposed to be a *Bible* written in the Celtic language, and this book they concluded must have been left there by Madok, who could read and speak no other language. Another very material circumstance was the discovery of a book by the side of a brook, *(a)* inscribed with some characters which bore no resemblance to any kind of writing, antient or modern; the conclusion from hence was, that it must be of the remotest antiquity: this book was deemed an unaccountable curiosity, till a certain virtuoso took it into his noddle, first to imagine, and then to become extremely positive that the characters were *Punic*; and finally this inscription was

(y) The united colonies of New-England, 1643.
(z) The name of the Sachem at Penobscot.
(a) The celebrated Rock, at Dighton, in Massachusetts.

tranſlated, and affirmed to be nothing leſs than a treaty of alliance between the *Phenicians* and the firſt inhabitants of this foreſt. From all theſe premiſes it was inferred, with ſome plauſibility, and more poſitiveneſs that one ſpecies at leaſt of the ſavage animals was deſcended from *Madok*, and that the others were the poſterity of the long loſt *ten* families, who were well known to have had a commercial connection with the *Phenicians*, and that theſe probably found out their haunt, and followed them for the ſake of their former friendſhip. What happy light do modern diſcoveries and conjectures throw on the dark pages of antiquity!

From theſe principles, as well as from motives of humanity and of intereſt, ſome of the Foreſters entered with zeal on the conſideration and practice of the beſt methods to fulfil this condition of their grants, the diſciplining the ſavage animals, and they certainly deſerve praiſe for their honeſt endeavours; but, others who pretended to the ſame zeal, it is to be lamented, made uſe of this pretence to cover their vanity or their avarice. Had none but gentle means been uſed, it is probable more good might, on the whole, have been produced; but as it often happens that many a good project has been ruined for want of prudence in the execution, ſo it fared with this; for while the new comers were buſy in putting up their huts, and preparing the land for cultivation, (both which were neceſſary before they could attend to any other buſineſs) ſome of the ſavage tribe would be a little impertinent, either by peeping into the huts, or breaking up a neſt where the poultry were hatching, or carrying off a chick or a goſling. Theſe impertinencies bred frequent quarrels, and the poor creatures were ſometimes driven off with bloody noſes, or obliged to hop on three legs, or even laid ſprawling and ſlyly covered with earth, no ſervice or ceremony being ſaid over the carcaſe, and no other epitaph than "Poh, they are nothing but brutes, and where's the harm of killing them!" or in rhyme thus:

"Tit for tat, tit for tat,
"He ſtole my chick and I broke his back."

Whatever plauſible excuſes might have been made for theſe proceedings, they ſerved to render the other creatures jealous of their new neighbours; but inſtead of abating their appetite for miſchief, it ſharpened their invention to take more ſly methods of accompliſhing it. The more wary of them kept aloof in the day time, and would not be enticed by the arts which were uſed to draw them in; however, they were ſometimes pinched for food, and the new inhabitants uſed to throw cruſts of bread, handfuls of corn, and other eatables, in their way, which allured them by degrees to familiarity. After a while it was found that nothing ſucceeded ſo well as *melaſſes*: it was therefore thought a capital manœuvre to drop a train of it on the ground, which the creatures would follow, licking it, till they had inſenſibly got up to the doors of the houſes, where, if any body held a bowl or a plate beſmeared with the liquor, they would come and put their noſes into it, and then you might pat them on the back and ſides, or ſtroke them, ſaying, "poor Bruin, poor Iſgrim, poor Reynard, poor Puſs," and the like, and they would ſuffer themſelves to be handled and fondled till they

they dropped aſleep. When they awaked they would make a moan and wag their tails as if they were aſking for more, and if it was denied them, they would retire to the woods in diſguſt, till the ſcent of the melaſſes operating on their depraved appetites, invited them to return where it was to be had. This was upon repeated trial found to be the moſt effectual way of taming them, as they might be taught to imitate any kind of tricks and geſtures if a diſh of melaſſes was held out as a reward.

The Foreſters knew that they could not ingratiate themſelves better with their old maſter Bull, than by humouring his itch for projects. They therefore took care to raiſe reports and write letters from time to time concerning the wonderful ſucceſs which they had met with in civilizing the ſavage animals. Bull was greatly pleaſed with theſe reports, and made a practice of ſending preſents of trinkets to be diſtributed among them; ſuch as collars, ear-rings, and noſe-jewels. Several times ſome of the moſt ſtately and beſt inſtructed of them were carried to his houſe for a ſhow, where he had them dreſſed up in ſcarlet and gold trappings, and led through all his apartments for the entertainment of his family, and feaſted with every nick-nack which his cook and confectioner could procure. He was ſo fond of being thought their patron and protector, that he uſually ſpoke of them as his *red children*, from the colour of their hides. It is not many years ſince one of them, after being led through ſeveral families and plantations of the tenants, was carried home to Mr. Bull's own houſe, dreſſed in the habit of a *clergyman*, having been previouſly taught to lift his paw and roll his eyes as if in the act of devotion. This trick was ſo well carried on that the managers of it picked up a large pocket full of pence, by exhibiting him for a rareſhow, and the money was applied toward building a *menagerie*, where beaſts of all kinds might be brought and tamed. This project, like many ſuch whims, has proved of more profit to the projectors, than benefit to the public; for moſt of thoſe who were ſuppoſed to be tamed and domeſticated, after they had been ſent back to their native woods with a view to their being inſtrumental in taming their fellow-ſavages, have returned to their former ferocious habits, and ſome of them have proved greater rogues than ever, and have done more miſchief than they could otherwiſe have been capable of.

Mr. Bull himſelf was once ſo full of the project, that he got his chaplain and ſome others to form themſelves into a club *(b)*, the profeſſed object of which was to propagate knowledge among theſe ſavage creatures. After ſome trials which did not anſwer expectation, old madam Bull conceived that the money which was collected might as well be expended in teaching Mr. Bull's own tenants themſelves a little better manners; for ſome of them were rather awkward and ſlovenly in their deportment, while others were decent and devout *in their own way*. Madam, as we have before obſerved, was a great zealot in the cauſe

(*b*) The Society for propagating the Goſpel in foreign parts.

of

of *uniformity*, and had a vast influence over her son, by virtue of which the attention of the club was principally directed to the promoting this grand object. Accordingly, every one of the tenants was furnished with a bible and a prayer-book, a clean napkin, bason, platter and chalice, with a few devotional tracts, and some young adventurers who had been educated in the family, were recommended as chaplains; who had also by-orders to keep a look-out toward the savage animals, when they should fall in their way.

The chaplains were tolerably well received in most of the families; but some, particularly Codline and Ploughshare, who gloried in being able to say *without book*, always looked sour upon them, and would frequently say to them, "Go, take care of the savage objects of your mission, and don't come here to teach us, 'till you have learned better yourselves." The chaplains in disgust, and perhaps in revenge (for they were but men of like passions) would pout and swell and call *schismatic* and other canonical nick-names, of which there is extant a large vocabulary, and would frequently write letters, much to the disadvantage of their opponents. It is not many years since they, with the club which sent them, were pretty severely pelted by one of Codline's own Chaplains, and it is supposed that they have ever since been abating their arrogance; certain it is that they are on better terms *now* with their neighbours than ever; this may, in part, be owing to some other circumstances, but be the cause what it may, it is looked upon by the judicious, as one of the most hopeful among the signs of the times.

(To be continued.)

The Powers of the Eye expressive of the Passions of the Mind.

I HAVE always considered the Eye (if I may express myself so) as the Monarch Feature. It is equally commanding and characteristic, and is to the face what the sun is to the world—the very life, soul, and beauty of the whole. The language is frequently more intelligible than that of the tongue, and the meaning of the mind is often thereby more strongly and plainly marked. How does it develope the whole character! how important, says an eloquent modern, is this feature to the human form! the chief index of temper, understanding, health, and love! Indeed, nothing to me so soon displays the propensities of the heart. Its powers, I think, are chiefly these:

The Glare—The Stare——The Leer—The Sneer—The Encouragement—The Defiance——The Denial—The Consent—The Glance of Love—The flash of Rage—The sparkling of Hope—The languishment of Softness—The flames of Desire—The squint of Suspicion—The fire of Jealousy—And the lustre of Enjoyment. Each of these deserve a short comment and exemplification.

Lucius one day met accidentally his old enemy Marcus, who had several years ago offended him. A little while before he saw him, he was gathering flowers in the garden of a friend, with as calm, placid a set of features as could possibly be; his looks were indeed suited to the innocence

nocence of his amusement. But the moment he beheld Marcus, the soul shot up into his eye, and in the terrific *Glare* of disdain he betokened his aversion. Thus the eye struck the first blow, and announced war before the sword could be drawn.

The *Stare* denotes ignorance, wonder and admiration, and sometimes *polite forgetfulness*; as if Mr. A. should meet Mrs. K. after a change of circumstances, and looking her full in the face, not be *able* or *willing*, which ever the reader pleases, to recollect such a face on earth.

The *Sneer* denotes contemptuous sensations; and is that severe sarcasm of the Eye which discovers, generally in silence, the ineffable scorn of the soul. Verus and Catullus were friends; the former had benefited the latter by a singular stroke of hospitality, which the latter (Catullus) abused. The connection was broken; but Verus afterwards saw Catullus in a mixed company. Catullus turned anxiously pale, and was proceeding to servile compliments: Verus heard them without reply, and *sneering* at the wretch in the superiority of his heart, left the room without condescending to speak a syllable.

The *Encouragement* belongs chiefly to the ladies, and is distinguished by proper degrees of invitation: the *come, for you may*—the *do what you will*—and the *do, if you dare*. The first gradation always gives the face a gentle allurement; the second is attended with some charming blushes; aud the third darts a glory and triumphant lightning from between the eye-lashes, which fires while it defies. But this climax demands further illustration.—When Strephon says (in the language of the eye) "Will you, Chloe, allow me to speak my passion?"—Then replies Chloe, "Aye, come, for you may." "You must, you shall *make me happy*," says Strephon.—"Lord of heaven!" cries Chloe, you are so teazing—but, *do what you will*." "I could kill you, Chloe, with kisses," says Strephon. "Do, if you dare," answers Chloe.

The *Defence* belongs to the haughty character, and is marked by a quick ambitious sort of sparkle, terminating very often in the gloomy glance of *Denial*.

The *Consent* is one of the loveliest ornaments of the face, and in either sex illumines the eyes with the most benevolent radiance; it is constantly attended by smiles, and often shews a dimple to the greatest advantage. Never, oh ye fair daughters of America! never want this delightful assister of your beauty, since it is not only necessary to charity, softness and humanity, but to Love itself.

The *glance of Love* is discovered in a moment, and needs no comment.

The *flash* of *Rage*, and the *sparkle of Hope*, are strongly *contrasted*; the one denoting the madness, the other the health of the heart: this driving the blood impetuously into the face, and urging it even to the balls of the eye; and that gently stirring it through the vessels, in the pleasing blushes and exercise of health.

Suspicion, *Desire*, and *Jealousy*, are all of them allied, and enfuriate the eye whenever they enfever the mind; while the *lustre of Possession* is marked by such touching symptoms, as exhibit all the incorporate transports of soul and body. In a word, the human eye is a very faithful index. It is the sovereign feature, and regulates, deforms, or disorders the rest.

A Relation ſent to the Royal Society of London, from ſome conſiderable Merchants, and Perſons worthy of Credit, who went to the Top of the Pike of Teneriff.

HAVING furniſhed ourſelves with a guide, ſervants, and horſes to carry our wine and proviſion, we ſet forth from Oratava, a port town in the iſland of Teneriffe, ſituated on the north-ſide, two miles diſtant from the main ſea, and travelled from twelve at night, till eight in the morning, by which time we got to the top of the firſt mountain, towards the Pike de Terraira: there, under a very large and conſpicuous pine-tree, we took our breakfaſt, dined, and refreſhed ourſelves till two in the afternoon: then we paſſed through many lofty mountains, but naked and bare, and not covered with any pine-trees, as our firſt night's paſſage was. This expoſed us to exceſſive heat, till we arrived at the foot of the Pike, where we found many huge ſtones, which ſeemed to have fallen from ſome upper part. About ſix in the evening we began to aſcend up the Pike; but we ſcarce advanced a mile, when the way being no more paſſable for horſes, we left them with our ſervants. In the aſcent of one mile, ſome of our company ſeemed very faint and ſick, diſordered by fluxes, vomitings, and aguiſh diſtempers, our horſes hair ſtanding upright like briſtles: and calling for ſome of our wine, carried in ſmall barrels, on a horſe, we found it ſo wonderfully cold, that we could not drink it till we had made a fire to warm it, notwithſtanding the air was very calm and moderate; but when the ſun was ſet, it began to blow with ſuch violence, and grow ſo cold, that taking up our lodging among the hollow rocks, we were neceſſitated to keep great fires in the mouths of them all night. About four in the morning we began to mount again, and being come another mile up, one of our company failed, and was able to proceed no farther: here began the Black Rocks. The reſt of us purſued our journey till we came to the ſugar-loaf, where we began to travel again in a white ſand, being fitted with ſhoes, whoſe ſingle ſoles are made a finger broader than the upper leather, to encounter this difficult paſſage. Having aſcended as far as the Black Rocks, which lay all flat like a plain floor, we climbed within a mile of the very top of the Pike, and at laſt gained the ſummit; we found no ſmoak, as appeared a little below, but a continual perſpiration of hot and ſulphurous vapour, that made our faces extremely ſore. All this way we found no conſiderable alteration in the air, and very little wind; but on the top it was ſo impetuous, that we had much ado to ſtand againſt it whilſt we drank the king's health, and fired each of us a piece. Here alſo we took our dinner, but found that our ſtrong waters had loſt their virtue, and were almoſt inſipid, while our wine was more ſpirituous and briſk than before. The top, on which we ſtood, being not above a yard broad, is the brink of a pit, called the Caldera, which we judged to be about a muſket-ſhot over, and near fourſcore yards deep, in form of a cone, hollow within, like a kettle, and covered over with ſmall looſe ſtones, mixed with ſulphur and ſand, from among which iſſued divers ſpiracles of ſmoak and heat, which being ſtirred with any thing, puffs and makes a noiſe, and ſo offenſive,

fenſive, that we were almoſt ſuffocated with the ſudden emanation of vapours upon the removing of one of theſe ſtones, which were ſo hot, as not eaſily to be handled. We deſcended not above four or five yards into the Caldera, becauſe of the ſlipperineſs under foot, and the difficulty; but ſome have ventured to the bottom. Other matters obſervable we diſcovered none, beſides a clear ſort of ſulphur, which lay like ſalt upon the ſtones. From this renowned Pike we could ſee the Grand Canaries, fourteen leagues diſtant; Palma eighteen, and Gomera ſeven; which interval of ſea ſeemed not much wider than the Thames about London. We diſcerned alſo the Hierro, being diſtant about twenty leagues, and ſo to the utmoſt limits of the ſea much farther. As ſoon as the ſun appeared, the ſhadow of the Pike ſeemed to cover, not only the whole iſland, and the Grand Canaries, but the ſea to the very horizon, where the top of the ſugar-loaf, or Pike, viſibly appeared to turn up, and caſt its ſhade into the air itſelf, at which we were much ſurprized: but the ſun was not ſo far aſcended, when the clouds began to riſe ſo faſt, that they intercepted our proſpect both of the ſea and the whole iſland, except the tops only of the ſubjacent mountains, which ſeemed to pierce through them. Whether theſe clouds ever ſurmount the Pike, we cannot ſay: but to ſuch as are far below, they ſeem ſometimes to hang above it, or rather wrap themſelves about it, conſtantly when the weſt winds blow: this they call The Cap, and is an infallible prognoſtic of enſuing ſtorms. Many excellent and exuberant ſprings we found iſſuing from the tops of moſt of the mountains, guſhing out in great ſpouts, almoſt as far as the huge pine tree, which we mentioned before. Having ſtaid a while at the top, we all deſcended the ſandy way, till we came to the foot of the Sugar-loaf, which being ſteep, even almoſt to a perpendicular, we ſoon paſſed: and here we met with a cave, about ten yards deep, and fifteen broad: this we deſcended by a rope that our ſervants held faſt at the top, while, with the other end, being faſtened about our middles, we ſwung ourſelves, till being over a bank of ſnow, we ſlid down, lighting upon it. We were forced to ſwing thus in the deſcent, becauſe in the midſt of the bottom of this cave, oppoſite to the aperture at the top, is a round pit of water, like a well, the ſurface whereof is about a yard lower, but as wide as the mouth at the top, and about ſix fathom deep. We ſuppoſed this water not a ſpring, but diſſolved ſnow blown in, or water trickling through the rocks. About the ſides of the grot, for ſome heighth, there is ice and iſicles hanging down to the ſnow. But being quickly weary of this exceſſive cold place, and drawn up again, we continued our deſcent from the mountains by the ſame paſſage we went up the day before, and ſo about five in the evening arrived at Oratava, from whence we ſet forth. The whole perpendicular heigth of the Pike is about five miles. It is ſuppoſed it was caſt up by the eruption of ſubterraneous fire, by which the whole iſland of Teneriff ſeems formerly to have been blown up all at once.

Obſervation

Obſervations on Huſbandry.

MR. *Hartlib* was a celebrated writer of the laſt century, a gentleman much beloved by Milton. He was the great *promoter of huſbandry* during the commonwealth of England, and in high eſteem by all ingenious men in thoſe days. Milton addreſſed to him his Treatiſe on Education: Sir William Petty alſo addreſſed to him two letters on the ſame ſubject. In conſequence of his legacy of huſbandry (from which is taken the latter part of what follows) Cromwell allowed him one hundred pounds a year. (Dr. *Hart.*) If Mr. *Hartlib* deſerved an annuity from England in thoſe days, what does not Mr. *Young* deſerve from her at this time? His labours are original and great: his collection of *facts*, with his *ſpirited and judicious obſervations*, are the great promoters of agriculture, diffuſing the knowledge thereof throughout England and all Europe. It is ſaid the empreſs of Ruſſia annually ſends a noble youth to him, for inſtruction in agriculture. Were it not for his publications, America probably would have continued in the humbleſt habits of huſbandry for centuries to come. On this account he deſerves reſpect from the American huſbandmen. The information received from Mr. *Young*, is not ſuch as before his time was chiefly mere theory: fugitive ſcraps or ſketches ſpringing from the fancy of the writer: it is from undoubted *facts*, collected with great labour, and with equal judgment and benevolence diſperſed through the world. This gentleman has rendered greater ſervice to Europe (and it muſt extend eventually to America) than any man of his own time at leaſt ever did, and probably he has done more for agriculture than even Jupiter performed; for which, through Pagan ignorance he was deified.

Mr. *Hartlib*, (a hundred and thirty years ago) ſays, if huſbandry were ſo profitable as many pretend, why are there not more rich huſbandmen? and why do ſo many farmers live poorly and in debt? To theſe he anſwers: firſt, the poſition is in itſelf a miſtake, there being more rich men among thoſe who manage rural affairs, than among any other profeſſion; and if there were more of them who cultivated well, there would be more of them rich; and if they were all frugal, they would all be rich. Secondly, the firſt families in the country have been either raiſed or ſupported by the plough; and whilſt nothing is more reputable to a perſon or nation than *hoſpitality*, yet this becomes the deſtruction of families when they are bountiful alone without induſtry and frugality; but when they are as induſtrious in good huſbandry to provide and meaſure out with the one hand, as the other is to extend and laviſh without meaſure, thoſe men only are the good houſekeepers thoſe men only can be the conſtant friends to the poor and their neighbours; they alone are wiſe. The good bee gathers and gives honey, without defacing the fair flower of his eſtate, which he always leaves to his poſterity well increaſed. Thirdly, there are many graziers and corn-dealers of great eſtates, acquired by their own good huſbandry. Fourthly, ſuppoſe it were not ſo, yet the fault is not in the profeſſion, but in the failure of practice and perſons: for the more common, mean, and vul-

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The Armorial bearings of the States of Massachusetts & N. York

gar claſs of huſbandmen have only ſome general, rude, imperfect, and irrational habits, from which they can be no more moved, than a dull ſturdy aſs can be gotten to mend his pace, ; and they are generally ſo averſe to all new practices, that it is found impoſſible to infuſe better practices into their heads by any other means than by ſome *one* manifeſt example at a time, repeated and reiterated under their noſes. The ſtubbornrneſs of their natures (continues Mr. *Hartlib)* is diſcovered in this, that when the moſt rational ways to make their ſtarved land bear good crops are diſcovered and held out to them, they utterly reject that notice, deride the propoſers and inventors, and endeavour to retard or defeat the practice, leſt their ignorance or envy ſhould be thereby expoſed. There are people below the medium of underſtanding and goodneſs, who have no other way of ſeeming to be of conſequence than by pulling down better men. There is a baſe ſpirit within them. A good man wiſhes to ſee his neighbour improving his eſtate for the ſupport of his family and their common country in affluence and independence. Certainly, (ſays Mr. *Hartlib)* he who having a ſtock to begin with, doth firſt carefully inform himſelf when, where, and how to proceed, and ſhall do ſo induſtriouſly, and throw himſelf upon God's providence for the ſucceſs, cannot fail to be as rich as a good man will deſire to be ; and he who refuſes ſo to do, is like the dog in the manger, that eats not hay himſelf, nor lets the horſe who would. The rich men the Scripture tells us of, were moſtly inſtrumental to their own greatneſs by ſuch attentions, and not born ſo : witneſs the hiſtories of *Abraham, Iſaac, Jacob, Lot, Job,* good men ; or of *Rabal,* the rich man of the Goſpel, who hath his barns full, and goods laid up for many years.

T. C. D.

The Armorial Bearings of the State of Maſſachuſetts.

SAPPHIRE, an Indian dreſſed in his ſhirt and mogoſſins, belted proper ; in his right hand, a bow *topaz* ; in his left, an arrow, its point towards the baſe ; of the ſecond, on the dexter ſide of the Indian's head, a ſtar, *pearl,* for one of the United States of America.—CREST—On a wreath a dexter arm clothed and ruffled proper, graſping a broad ſword, the pommel and hilt *topaz,* with this MOTTO, " Enſe petit placidam ſub libertate quietem."

The Armorial Bearings of the State of New-York.

ARGENT, a ſun riſing over a hilly country, proper.—CREST—An eagle ſoaring from a globe, proper ; ſupported on the dexter ſide by *Liberty,* and on the ſiniſter by *Juſtice.*—MOTTO—" Excelſior."

Account of the Iſland of Crete.

THE iſland of Crete, celebrated by the poets of the moſt remote antiquity, ſtill offers its famous Labyrinth to the curioſity of travellers. It likewiſe claims to itſelf the true Mount Olympus, the poſſeſſion of which is diſputed with it, by the coaſts of Europe and Aſia; but pious fictions, which ſucceed each other, have ſubſtituted to theſe monuments of paganiſm, the grotto of St. Margaret, beyond doubt, more worthy the veneration of the modern Greeks, and more proper to engage the attention of the natural philoſopher. The mountains, ſtanding thick together on the ſouth ſide, render this iſland almoſt inacceſſible towards the Mediterranean, whence the North ſide derives all the advantages of culture, of which a bad ſoil can be ſuſceptible. It is, likewiſe, to the excellence of the climate only, that it owes the richneſs of its productions, exchanged by the inhabitants for corn, which the country does not afford. Oil is the principal article of their commerce, and the fabrication of ſoap their principal art; which is, nevertheleſs, brought to ſo little perfection, that notwithſtanding the neighbourhood of the conſumer, they ſuffer our traders to export the greater part of their oil, to furniſh with it the ſoap-houſes at Marſeilles, and to carry a conſiderable quantity to Conſtantinople. The wild olive trees, which I found on the eaſtern and inhabited part of this iſland, are plainly indigenous; which may likewiſe be affirmed of the laurel-roſe, that ſhades and ornaments all the vallies, producing a vapour, believed to be deadly to thoſe who ſuffer themſelves to be overtaken by ſleep. The country is covered with orange and citron trees, the fruits of which are preferable to thoſe brought from Malta and Portugal. The Muchemuché, of the Apricot kind, and the ſize of the mirabella, but more delicate than the beſt fruits of that ſpecies, ſeems to belong only to Candy, which produces the moſt valuable plants.

This iſland, a long time in the poſſeſſion of the Venetians, but taken from the republic by Sultan Solyman, who ſucceſſively ſtripped it of its principal domains, preſerves the fortreſſes which could not defend it, and which, now, ſerve only as an aſſylum for its oppreſſors, without being able to reſiſt the ſlighteſt foreign attack; while the inhabitants in the narrow deſiles and barren places of the mountains, contend by their robberies, for an independence which the cultivator of the land never enjoys.

The three cities, Candy, Cana, and Retimo, are the ſeats of the three pachalicks, into which the Ottoman government has divided this iſland. The firſt has pre-eminence over the other two, and all three ſtrive which ſhall moſt oppreſs this moſt unhappy country. The Turkiſh ſoldiery, to which the Candiot Greeks have allied themſelves, by frequent marriages by Capin, has often ſet bounds to oppreſſion, by riſing againſt the oppreſſors; but theſe ſame Greeks always take advantage of their relationſhip to the Janiſſaries, to become oppreſſors themſelves, more dangerous

to

to their neighbours, and conſtantly unpuniſhed.

At the ſame time that this mixture, of anarchy and power abuſed, extends itſelf all over the northern coaſt, a band of robbers eſtabliſhed in the mountains, preſerve order among themſelves, repulſe every attack, and cover the ſea with pirates. This kind of republic has for its allies, the Maniots, its neighbours; and they mutually aſſiſt each other; while the weakneſs of the Turks can afford no ſuccour to humanity, groaning under the depredations of theſe plunderers.

The height of the mountains in Candia, the barrenneſs of ſome, and the nature of the vegetables which cover others, are among the leaſt proofs of their containing minerals. Every appearance ſhews there have been volcanos, now extinct; ſeveral mountains have their cratera, and I found, near Cape Solomon, a ſmall iſle of white marble, covered, in part, by a bed of lava.

The Origin of Quebec.

THE Engliſh had for ſome time been in poſſeſſion of the beſt lands, and the moſt advantageous in point of ſituation, that could be wiſhed for in North America, on the other ſide of Florida, when a few merchants of Normandy, on the ſimple proſpect of eſtabliſhing a ſmall trade of ſkins and furs, eſtabliſhed a colony in Canada, a country covered with ice or ſnow during eight months of the year, and inhabited only by ſavages, bears, and beavers. This country, which was diſcovered ſometime before the year 1535, had been afterwards abandoned; but at length, after ſeveral attempts badly ſupported by the government for want of a ſufficient naval force, a ſmall company of merchants at Dieppe and St. Malo's founded Quebec, in the year 1608; that is to ſay, they built a few huts there, which did not take the form of a town till the reign of Lewis XIV.

This ſettlement and that of Louiſburg, as well as all the reſt in New France, have been always very poor, while there are no leſs than 15000 coaches driving through the ſtreets of the city of Mexico, and ſtill more in that of Lima. Nevertheleſs, the poverty of theſe countries has not exempted them from being the theatre of continual wars either with the natives, or the Engliſh; who, though already poſſeſſed of far the beſt territories, were ſtill anxious to diveſt the French of thoſe which belonged to them, in order to make themſelves ſole maſters of the trade of this wintery region of the world.

The natives of Canada are not of the ſame kind with thoſe of Mexico, Peru, and the Braſils. They reſemble them in the want of hair, of which they have none except on their eye-brows and head; but they differ from them in their colour, which approaches nearer to our's; and ſtill more in their diſpoſition, which is very fierce and courageous. They were always entire ſtrangers to monarchical government. The republican ſpirit having always prevailed among the northern nations, both of the old and new world. The inhabitants of North America, of the Apalachian mountains, and of Davis's Straits, are all of them peaſants and hunters, living together in little towns or villages, which is an inſtitution natural to the human ſpecies. We very ſeldom give them the name of Indians, having erroneouſly appropriated that name to the people of Mexico, Peru, and the Braſils; which country has been

been called the Indies, only becaufe as much treafure comes from thence as from the real Indies; but content ourfelves with calling the North Americans favages, though they are lefs fo in fome refpects than the country people on fome of our European fea coafts, who have fo long affumed the barbarous right of plundering all veffels that are wrecked on their fhores, and murdering the poor unhappy failors. War, the crime and fcourge of all times and all countries, was not with them as it is with us, a mere motive, of intereft; it was in general the refult of vengeance meditated for injuries received, as it was alfo with the Brafilians and all other favage nations.

The moft horrible thing belonging to the Canadians was their cuftom of putting their captives to death by the moft cruel torments, and afterwards eating them. This barbarous practice they learnt from the people of Brafil, though at the diftance of fifty degrees from each other. Both nations feafted on the flefh of their enemies, as on the produce of the chace. This is a cuftom that has not always prevailed; but it has been common to more than one nation.

In the frozen and barren climes of Canada men were frequently canibals; but they were not fo in Acadia, which is a better country and produces greater plenty of foods: nor in the reft of the continent, excepting only fome parts of the Brafils and on the Caribbee iflands.

The infant colony of Canada was formed by a few Jefuits and Huguenots, who had met together there by a ftrange fatality: they afterwards entered into an alliance with the Hurons, who were at war with the Iroquois. Thefe latter did great damage to the colony, and took feveral Jefuits prifoners; and, as it is faid, eat them. The fettlement at Quebec fuffered confiderably from the Englifh, who attacked it almoft as foon as it was built and fortified. They afterwards made themfelves maffers of all Acadia, which indeed was doing little more than deftroying a few fifhermen's huts.

Anecdote of a remarkable Deceptio Visus, as related by Baron de Tot.

I SET out at midnight from Gifa, with the Arabs, who were to conduct me to the pyramids. We directed our route by keeping thefe prodigious edifices, which feemed like fo many mountains, continually in view. Being arrived at a village, which had hid them a while from our fight, they re-appeared on leaving it, fo large and fo near, that I thought I could touch them. I was even defirous to alight, but the guides affured me they were ftill a full league off. In fact we continued to ride on near three quarters of an hour, at the end of which the pyramids feemed fo much leffened, that I alighted from my horse, a hundred paces from it, as much furprifed to find it no bigger, as I had been before at its enormous fize. But I prefently found it magnified again on my nearer approach; and thefe contrarieties, in its appearance, made me curious to difcover the caufe. For this purpofe I removed to the diftance of fix hundred paces from the pyramid, along the plane horizontal to its bafe; I then turned about, and this point of view, giving me its greateft apparent fize, I remarked that at this diftance its perpendicular height filled the angle, of the vifual rays in fuch a manner, that, on a nearer approach, this fame angle, which I fhall compare to the two legs of a compafs, could only embrace a part of the object, and that at the diftance of a hundred paces, I could only difcover a third: to which the fenfation I experienced muft be attributed.

The

e COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

TTORNEY, PHYSICIAN and SNOW BIRDS.

riginal Fable: by a gentleman of New-York.

UD roar'd the chill December blast,
The dreary face of heav'n o'ercast,
wy mantle clad the vale,
lrove before the sweeping gale.
Doctors took at early day,
barber's shop their homeward way :—
unsellor renown'd for parts,
cacher of the healing arts;
with a staff of cane was grac'd,
nead with polish'd gold inchas'd,
rning glass had made them warm,
well lin'd cloaks repell'd the storm.
irst, array'd in gayest plumes,
ior dignity assumes;
rcfs, majestic to the sight,
oil'd from many a starving wight,
locution he displays,
nodern politics and Shays.

hen, 'mid the drisly clouds that rise,
wrap the steeple from their eyes,
ck of Snow Birds sport their way,
lighting, seem to hail the day.
ntment rose in either breast,
thus the vagrants they addrest :

Avaunt ! unfriendly brood and base,
iature and her gentle race,
d scouls the dismal face of day,
nature mourns in disarray,
horrors of chill Winter's reign,
, beast and fowl deplore with pain :
we, who all our labours spend
godlike species to befriend,
nanely to preserve their health,
aid them to defend their wealth,
joyless wade the driving snow,
tho' in gloves, our fingers blow,
ile you, your idle sports employ,
seem our mis'ries to enjoy.
r joys thro' insolence are shewn,
o triumph but when others groan."
s said, their staves at once they threw,
ird the learn'd physicians flew ;
other's staff, with erring course,
n spent in empty air its force.
birds, who wing'd their flight amain,
in a garden light again.
en one, who seem'd to lead the rest,
chide the Doctors rear'd his crest.
bird was he of vulgar kind,
echless, and uninform'd of mind,
ch'd in a swamp, on bush or briar,
l yearly chirping o'er the mire ;
, like old Æsop's feather'd race,
om pow'rs of speech and reas'ning grace,—
h, as when BILLY truant plays,
absent dame the tale conveys——

A bird of most peculiar vein,
No novice in satiric strain,
New Hampshire's northern mountains height,
Produc'd him from the egg to light ;
Where chilling Boreas fiercely blows,
O'er regions of perennial snows.
In flights along the mountains head,
His hardy days of youth he led,
But, when matur'd by riper years,
Each way thro' subject climes he steers,
Thro' lands of arbitrary sway,
And states of freemen wing'd his way.
With critic eye, in various parts,
Had scand their governments and arts,
Had seen our Doctors oft before,
And knew what characters they bore.
Now sage with years, in taste refin'd,
The Nestor of the winged kind,
Pass'd with the flock as void of arts,
But well the muse discern'd his parts.
(Thus genius oft eludes our eyes,
And goes, condemn'd, in dull disguise !)
He muse inspir'd behind the gate,
Thus check'd the murderers of his mate :

" By slaughter'd innocence I see,
How well your words and deeds agree,
Such speeches are your pedant's pride,
To thought and action unallied,
With tender plea upon your tongue,
Unharm'd, you did the barb'rous wrong,
Nor in your breast a sigh has place,
For him, his mate, or ruin'd race !

Tho' of a feebler kind, 'tis true,
We here have right as well as you,
From the same parent draw our bread,
(On nature's ample common fed)
Who place and food for all supplies,
Would they be peaceful, just and wise,
Who causeless, makes the feeblest fall,
Offends the sire, is base to all.

No harm directs our wintry way,
Kind nature points to each his day.
But, would your partial pride give place,
The common failing of your race,
(A race ev'n to their interest blind,
Pursuing bubbles and the wind)
I could to your conviction shew,
That what you censure reigns in you,
From you, the last of all your kind,
This foul reproof we ought to find,
Who o'er us hold tyrannic sway,
And make your fellow men your prey.
Their torn estates, and ruin'd health,
Feed your insatiate taste for wealth.
You droop, should happiness prevail,
'Tis others mis'ry, loads your scale,
And, spite of all your grave harangue,
As interest sways men mostly hang.

We took our flight from yonder wood,
In harmless search of needful food :
Thro' silly pride your way you tread,
For meal and dawb'ry of the head ;
School sophists only could devise,
Our deed to spurn and yours to prize.

How can the bloody act we see,
With healing arts humane agree?
We're oft deceiv'd by speeches fair,
But actions more than words declare ;
Then Doctor, is your main employ
To heal the sick or to destroy ?
You seem to ply the work with skill,
As tho' not quite unus'd to kill.
You doctors are, if right I read,
Of empty word, and dang'rous deed,
Nay, is your boasted help of man,
A gen'ral truth, or fiction vain ?
Is not your art in quirks abstruse,
Too much invol'd, and dull'd for use.

Yet some there are of true desert,
Practisers of the healing art;
Who, blest with unbeclouded brain,
Relieve their fellow creature's pain ;
Have nobly wrought their way to light,
Thro' your factitious land of night;
Where sophistry beclouds the sky,
And fogs of spurious science lie,
Thro' which plain objects strike the view,
Perplext, remote, and chang'd in hue,
Where formal quacks securely hide,
And dunces suck their fill of pride;
Where pompous recipes are priz'd,
And home productions quite despis'd ;
Where words convey the simplest thought,
In technic sustian highly wrought ;
Terms and distinctions turn their brains,
And Will o'Wisp their Phœbus reigns.
And you, attorney, I might shew,
Too highly rate your calling too.
For words to subtile rule confin'd,
Are no sure index of the mind ;
And vers'd in the deceiving art,
False colours still possess your heart.

Then are the countries more unblest,
Where your profession reigns the least ;
Where simple laws none need explain,
And courts are cheap, concise and plain.
The disadvantage such endure,
Is light to your destructive cure.
Your books are patchwork, flaw on flaw,
Dull loads of precedent for law ;
A single volume might contain,
A code more ample, just, and plain.

Your clients hood-wink'd right to find,
Thro' needless lab'rinths have to wind ;
A region of enchanted ground,
Wrought by your joint intrigue profound ;
Explor'd but by your venal race,
Who know the myst'ries of the place ;
Themselves as needful pilots view,
And fancy rev'rence is their due.
And yet when suits on you depend,
'Tis doubtful when or how they'll end.
Both suffer sad expence and pains,
And he's still insecure who gains.
But usage, and your artful care,
Still keep men passive in the snare;
With int'rest quite oppos'd to theirs,
They trust you with their state affairs,
And tho' you strive to use them well,
Your judgments warp, your tongues rebel.

Some honest lawyers true, there are,
And great their merit must appear.
So near beside my native place,
Where prowling hawks destroy our race,
A hawk there dwells of act humane,
Who holds all preying in disdain,
And by our race is more rever'd,
Than any common harmless bird :
And yet of hawks we have no need,
Tho' held by some a useful breed.
To drive all petty foes away,
And guard us for their legal prey.

MACHAO!

The SHADE of VINVELA.

SHILRIC,

I SIT, by the still mossy fountain reclin'd
Forlorn on the top of the mountain of w
One tree rustles o'er me to breezes that blow
The heath frowns before me, the lake foams
low !

Adown the rough mountain descend the
deer,
No Hunter nor rough whistling cow-herd is
In lone mid-day silence, my thoughts sadly
O ! did'st thou my love but appear to my ey

Thy hair on the wind, in loose negligence br
Thy lovely breast heaving as wont on the sig
In tears for thy friends, whom the earth
enclose,
I'd lead thee home gently and soften thy wo

But lo ! it is she, yonder glittering form,
Like the sun in new lustre succeeding a storm
Com'st thou lovely maid, in these garment
light,
Over rocks over mountains to gladden my si

She speaks, but her voice, Oh ! how feebl
hear,
Like wind through the reeds, softly sound
my ear.

VINVELA.

" Oh ! where are thy friends, does my love
return ?
I heard of thy death, and in anguish did mo

SHIL

SHILRIC.

harmer, alone of my race I remain,
ore shalt thou see them, they rest on the
lain!
graves I rais'd high with heap'd earth,
nd grey stone,—
hy treads my love the mild desert alone?

VINVELA.

my lov'd Shilric, I slumbering lay,
n silence possess my dark dwelling of clay;
grief for my charmer, I yielded my breath,
his dear possession now sever'd by death!

SHILRIC.

eets like the mist, she sails smoothly away,
e my tears flow, my love wilt thou not stay!
harming thou wert, my lost fair to my sight
still I pursue thy dear form with delight.

t by the still mossy fountain reclin'd,
rn on the top of the mountain of wind,
t of my charmer, all comfort is flown,
oss of Vinvela I'll languish alone!

n lone mid-day silence around me prevails,
come my lost love on the wings of the
gales;
blasts of the mountain converse with me
here,
ne mid-day silence and solitude drear!

The FARMER.

Simple farmer, far remov'd from all
The pomp and grandeur of this busy ball,
n fear and tremb'ling leaves his quiet groves,
pay a tribute to the life he loves.

e fings the farmer, whose enlighten'd mind,
ray'd by judgment, and by books refin'd;
with an income, from incumb'rance clear,
wice three hundred pounds in gold, a year,
where so blest as here the farmer's lot?
ented owner of his little cot,
ees no palace rear its towering head,
uilty splendor, near his humble shed;
heaven born freedom, like the lamp of day,
all alike extends her genial ray.

hen here repair, ye poor unhappy swains,
demn'd to labour on European plains:
uriant crops our fruitful vallies yield,
l the same hand that sows may reap the field,
! lavish nature all her charms display,
ere wild Ohio winds his devious way;
r boundless forests beams the blushing morn,
l azure skies the tracklefs wilds adorn.
e too, ye poor, ill fated, mortals stray,
o pent in towns, wear joyless lives away,
e, to your efforts make the woodlands bow,
l drive thro' yielding earth the stubborn plow;
peace and culture all their fruits expand,
l golden harvests wave o'er all the land.

But vain the song—a Barlow's voice were vain,
For pride and folly still their sway maintain;
The father, anxious that his child may be
In life more wealthy or more wise than he,
O! fatal blindness! sends his favourite son,
The race of folly and of vice to run;
Hence throng our towns with knaves, a countless band,
And rogues and lawyers swarm throughout the land.

Yes go, ye fools! to crowded towns repair,
Immers'd in vice, go breathe polluted air;
While pleas'd I wander o'er the bloomy vale,
Where health rides laughing on the western gale;
Let others strive in splendid scenes to shine,
Th' obscure and humble path of life be mine,
I joy unseen o'er grassy lands to stray,
When setting Phœbus sheds a gentler day;
Or, court the muses, and indulge the song,
While mighty Del'ware pours his waves along,
"Thus reign'd our fathers o'er the rural fold
"Wife, hale and honest in the days of old."

And thou! great Washington! accept the lay,
To thee the farmer's warmest thanks I pay;
Now peace comes smiling, on her snow-white car,
To check the rage, and heal the wounds of war,
He sees with joy his flocks and herds increase,
And reaps the produce of his fields in peace,
Not so, when late we saw Britannia pour
Her slavish thousands on our happy shore:
We saw her sons o'er peasant bands prevail,
And hostile banners wav'd in every gale;
We saw our barb'rous and exulting foes,
With savage fierceness, glory in our woes;
In that dread hour, when o'er each patriot soul,
Despair and horror reign'd without controul,
In that dark hour, "to guide us thro' the war,"
Beam'd the bright splendor of Virginia's star,
And soon thy arm dispers'd the servile band,
And scatter'd blessings o'er a grateful land!

To LAVINIA.

HENCE! ye scenes of noise and folly;
Welcome musing melancholy;
Come with me and seek the shade,
Where no mirthful sounds invade;
But the plaintive tear of woe
Bids the eye to overflow;
While, amid the dreary gloom,
Sad, we dwell upon the tomb,
That has numbered with the dead,
Some dear friend forever fled!
Whose lov'd converse once could cheer
Sorrow in her cavern drear;
And allay the pangs of pain,
Tho' thy trembled in each vein!
Goddess of the pallid cheek,
Let thy sighs expressive speak;

Here,

Here, with me, thy vigils keep,—
Man was born to work and weep;
Still to pour his hopeless moan,
From the cottage to the throne;
From the day that gave him birth,
Till returned to parent earth.—
Come then gentle soothing power,
Thine be every pensive hour,
Thine, who bids the soul arise,
And soar into its native skies;
Where Religion's heavenly ray,
Will endless scenes of joy display;
For with thee she loves to dwell,
In thy mossgrown solemn cell,
Far remov'd from noise and folly,
"Hail! divinest melancholy."

STANZAS.

"*Veteres revocamus amores.*" CATULLUS.

HOW oft, beneath yon artless bow'r,
Have I with Phœbe sat,
And spent a sweet, a harmless hour,
In gay, endearing chat!

Oft would the sportive wren alight,
And chirp from vine to vine;
Peace! little vagrant, thy delight
Could not compare with mine!

While at the evening's mild decay,
We've sought our much lov'd grove,
The Robin's soft, melodious lay,
Would harmonize our love.

Ah! Colin leave the flattering theme,
Nor drop th' unmanly tear;
Thy pleasures vanish like a dream,
Since Phœbe's insincere!

VERSES,

Occasioned by hearing the encomiums paid by a friend, (Mr. R. S.) on a late translation, and other poetical works.

THIS S——th demands the willing song,
Genius and merit to prolong:
To fan the noble fire,
Ye muses come,—angelic train!
Oh! aid the humble, artless strain!
Your kindest breath inspire.

As Phœbus on his radiant car,
The glitt'ring glory darting far,
His brilliant force displays;
Th' enkindling lustre of his beams,
Gilds the bleak cliffs,—th' unbinding streams
Rejoice in noon-tide rays.

So by their harmony divine,
The favour'd of the tuneful nine,
(Sons of the lyric string:)
Their gifted graces can dispense,
In social, easy wit, and sense,
As genius prompts to sing.

Thus, and from treasures new and old,
By —— reburnish'd, shines the gold;
Or from the native ore,
Lust'rous, the molten deluge glows,
With greatest ease the art he shews,
So many fond explore.

Pursue the theme!—and by thy lay,
Each nobler, moral truth display,
Bid civil discord cease!
No more to rouse thee, war alarms,
Fled is the dismal scene of arms,
Columbia smiles in peace.

Bucks-County, J—— I-

A SIMILE.

SO many B——'s charms appear
As may her form display,
In all the dresses of the year,
And beauties of the day.

Calm and serene like Spring her air,
Like Autumn plump her mould;
Her face like Summer blooming fair,
Her heart like Winter cold.

Her bosom, Cynthia's full orb'd light,
Her cheeks Noon's rays adorn;
Her tresses show the falling Night,
Her eyes the rising Morn.

Answer to the REBUS *in the* COLUMBIA MAGAZINE for August, 1787.

WHAT warbles more sweetly,
Than *Linet*, in Spring;
Than *Ice*, what more sitly,
Can grim *Boreas* bring?

Than Iris like *Beaux*,
What can belles more delight?
Than th' *Eagle's* drear toes,
What can foes more affright?

Than *Rest* what more dizzy,
Or quickly destroyed;
Than *Tongue* what more busy,
Or idly employed:

Than *Youth* Cincinnated,
What hail'd with more glee?
Th' initials collated,
Proclaim LIBERTY!

INT

INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.

THE Eastern Convention met at Portland, on Wednesday the 5th inst, by adjournment—At this meeting, the Covention agreed on a short and decent address to the people of the counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln, accompanying a subscription paper, to which the inhabitants thereof, are requested to subscribe yea or nay, *whether they wish to be formed into a separate government or not.*

Oct. 8. The Marquis de la Fayette, we are told, intended a visit to America this year—but the expectation of a rupture in Europe in which his sword will again be wanted, in defence of the rights of mankind, in the cause of the Dutch patriots, prevented it.

New Brunswick, Sept. 25. The following is a list of the prices which the office of excise brought in the counties from which we have received information.—Huntendon, 3000l.—Monmouth, 1000l.—Middlesex, 1705l.—Somerset, 16l.—Essex, 17l.—In Bergen, we are told, a gallows was erected by the populace, to hang the man who should make a bid.—Burlington, 3l.

Petersburgh, Sept. 27. A letter from Augusta, Georgia, dated August 27, 1787, says, "From good authority, I have the strongest hopes that an Indian war may yet be avoided.—The spirited reply of the executive to the Fat King's Talk, will, it is generally thought, have some effect; but there is a private negociation going on with M'Gillevery, which I hope will prove more effectual. Should neither answer the purpose, General Clarke, with 1200 men, can be in motion in 12 hours warning, and the militia in this and all the lower counties, are drafted, and the drafts ordered to be in readiness at a minute's warning. Should there be a war, I am afraid it will be a very bloody one."

Baltimore, Sept. 28. A letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this town, dated Sept 28, 1787, says, "I have the happiness to assure you from good authority, that the new system of federal government will be unquestionably adopted by New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York and Jersey. The people of Pennsylvania, I presume, you well know, are almost universally for it.—And I can easily conceive, that your state will have no hesitation upon the subject, as it is particularly favorable to it. It will have no opposition here, unless from a few demagogues of *desperate fortunes*, who wish to see a *regular permanent* government established.

New York, Oct. 9. On Friday last, Congress appointed his excellency Arthur St. Clair, Esq. now president of Congress, to be governor of the western territory of the United States, with a salary of 1000 dollars per annum, and to exercise the office of superintendant of Indian affairs, and to receive the pay and emoluments of the same, amounting to about 800 dollars per annum.

They have also appointed Wynthrop Seargeant, Esq. to be secretary to the Governor, with a salary of 750 dollars per ann.

Alexandria, Oct. 18. A letter from a gentleman in Providence, Rhode-Island, to his correspondent in this town, dated Sept. 15, 1787, says, "We have had a shadow of an Assembly at Newport, which has resolved, by a majority of 12, to send no members to Congress, nor to accept any constitution the convention may offer.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cumberland county, West-Jersey, dated the 19th Sept. 1787.

"The sale of our Excise-Office took place yesterday afternoon.—In the morning previous thereto, a very large and respectable number of freeholders convened at the court-house, to devise such measures as should answer the law, at the same time obviate its pernicious effects.—Jonathan Elmer, Esq. was chosen chairman.—After a short but pertinent address from the chair, we proceeded to the election of a committee, in whom we vested full power to negociate the business.— The persons chosen were Col. David Potter, Major Daniel Maskell, and Doctor Thomas H. M'Calla. Had you been present, there was sufficient latitude to have exercised your risible faculties.—It was put up at one penny by the Doctor, the second bidder made it six-pence, the third two and six-pence. No person offering higher, it was struck off, for the sole use and behoof of the county.

Sept. 29. The papers from New-York inform us that the attempts to destroy that city by fire, have been repeated, but that no discovery has yet been made of the daring incendiaries.

We learn from good authority, that congress

greſs on the 21ſt inſt. paſſed a reſolution to aboliſh the office of comptroller of the Treaſury and Auditor, and, at the ſame time, to inſtitute another in its ſtead, which is to conſiſt only of an accountant and two clerks. This arrangement is to take place on the firſt of November next.

We are informed that the lands in the Weſtern territory of the United States, lately ſold at New-York, purſuant to advertiſement for that purpoſe, brought on an average, eighteen ſhillings and nine pence per acre.—Some of them were ſtruck off at ſix pounds per acre.

On Sunday night laſt a certain Bryan Connor induced Mr. Michael Connor of this city to leave his bed, on pretence of aſſiſting a drunken man: but, at a ſmall diſtance he took up a gun, which ſeemed to have been ſecreted for the execution of his barbarous purpoſe, and exclaiming, "what is become of Mrs. Hayes?" he diſcharged the piece at Michael Connor, and a bullet entering that gentleman's throat has ſince been extracted at his right ſhoulder. Theſe facts have been ſworn to before the honorable Mr. Juſtice Bryan; and we underſtand that the perpetrator of ſo daring an aſſault has been committed to the gaol of this city.

Oct 4. On Wedneſday laſt his Excellency General Waſhington paſſed through Wilmington, on his return from this city to his ſeat in Mount Vernon, and on the ſame day, in croſſing the bridge near the Head of Elk, the bridge gave way and his horſe fell into the river. His Excellency had alighted in order to walk over the bridge, which fortunate circumſtance probably ſaved a life ſo dear to his country.

In General Aſſembly, Sept. 29.

Whereas the convention of deputies from the ſeveral ſtates compoſing the union, lately held in this city, have publiſhed a conſtitution for the future government of the United States, to be ſubmitted to a convention of deputies, choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification. And whereas Congreſs on Friday the 28th inſt. did unanimouſly reſolve, that the ſaid conſtitution be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures of the ſtates to the intent aforeſaid. And whereas it is the ſenſe of great numbers of the good people of this ſtate, already ſignified in petitions and declarations to this houſe, that the earlieſt ſteps ſhould be taken to aſſemble a convention within the ſtate for the purpoſe of deliberating and determining on the ſaid conſtitution.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to ſuch of the inhabitants of the ſtate as are entitled to vote for repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly, that they choſe ſuitable perſons, to ſerve as deputies in a ſtate convention for the purpoſe herein before mentioned, that is for the city of Philadelphia and the counties reſpectively, the ſame number of deputies that each is entitled to of repreſentatives in the general aſſembly—That the elections for deputies as aforeſaid, be held at the ſame places in the ſaid city and counties as are fixed by law for holding the elections of repreſentatives to the general aſſembly, and that the ſame be conducted by the officers who conduct the ſaid elections of the repreſentatives, and agreeably to the rules and regulations thereof.

Reſolved, that the election of deputies as aforeſaid, ſhall be held for the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of the ſtate, on the firſt Tueſday of November next—That the perſons ſo elected to ſerve in convention, ſhall aſſemble on the third Tueſday of November, at the ſtate houſe in the city of Philadelphia—That the propoſition ſubmitted to this houſe by the deputies of Pennſylvania in the general convention of the ſtates, of ceding to the United States a diſtrict of country within this ſtate for the ſeat of the general government, and for the excluſive legiſlation of Congreſs, be particularly recommended to the conſideration of the convention—That it be recommended to the ſucceeding houſe of aſſembly to make the ſame allowance to the attending members of the convention as is made to the members of the general aſſembly—and alſo to provide for the extraordinary expence, which may be incurred by holding the ſaid elections.

How are the mighty fallen!—poor Shays is at this inſtant cracking cheſnuts in the vicinity of Lake Champlaine. The ſituation of Shattuck is not much better, only it is poſſible he may be cracking walnuts—This man you muſt know was conſidered by the inſurgents as a character quite as important as Shays himſelf. The inſurgents in general have returned to their own homes, and as far as we can learn, behave with decency and good order. As to thoſe that are ſtill lurking in the off borders of Canada, they are literally

"So worn, ſo waſted, ſo deſpiſed a crew
As e'en Guy Carleton might with pity view."

Extract

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city of a late date.

"Orders are iſued from the Admiralty office to equip and completely man 27 ſail of the line, which are to have three months proviſion on board: Their deſtination is not yet made public, but from this and other concurring circumſtances, it ſeems that if we are not in expectation of a war, our miniſtry at leaſt wiſely put themſelves upon their guard; indeed the amazing number of ſhips that are getting ready in the ſeveral ports of France and Spain, is a circumſtance that demands cautious attention. Orders are alſo gone to all the ſea-ports in the Mediterranean to prevent any ſeamen of Great Britain, from entering into foreign ſervice, and to recal them home, and moſt of our colliers, homeward bound, are put into Harwich; the men having received information that preſs warrants are out, abſolutely refuſe to come up any further. Orders were likewiſe received at the King's brew-houſe to begin laſt Monday, and to brew every day, Sunday included: Eight ovens more than have been for ſome time, are likewiſe ordered to be opened at the King's bake houſe, and the bakers to work extra in baking of biſcuit to ſupply the ſhips ordered for ſea."

Oct. 6. We are informed, that John Franklin, the hero of Wyoming, has been ſeized by ſeveral of the friends of government, and brought to this city. It is hoped that ſome legal ſteps will be taken to ſubdue the turbulent ſpirit of this Weſtern Shays, who has been the chief cauſe of the diſcontents in the county of Luzerne, and has uniformly laboured to involve the country in a civil war. Every overture that has been made upon the part of government has been rendered ineffectual by his machinations, and even his election as a repreſentative in the General Aſſembly, was not ſufficient to gratify his ambition. "Better to reign in hell than ſerve in heaven," has ever been a favorite ſentiment with the dæmons of ſedition.

Oct. 13. We are informed, that the inſurgents of Tiago, have tranſmitted a memorial to the executive council, in which they ſtate, that they were ignorant of the warrant that had iſſued for apprehending John Franklin, and that they are ſincerely ſorry for the raſh meaſures which they purſued in conſequence of that event. We are happy to hear likewiſe, that they have liberated Col. Pickering's family, and have offered to take the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth, without ſoliciting any thing in favor of their leader. It is earneſtly to be hoped, that ſuch advantage will be taken of this diſpoſition, as may effectually eſtabliſh order and tranquility in the county of Luzerne.

Franklin behaves with great decorum in the gaol, and manifeſts a diſpoſition to reconcile his friends at Tioga to the proceedings which have been inſtituted againſt him. Before the arrival of the memorial mentioned in the preceding article, he had offered through his council, to ſend a letter to them for that purpoſe; and we preſume, that he now entertains ſo juſt a ſenſe of his ſituation, as will induce him to endeavor to make every attonement in his power for the injuries he has done his country. The late repeal of that part of an act of aſſembly, which empowered council to direct offences to be tried out of the county where they were committed, will render it neceſſary to remove Franklin to Luzerne, in order to take his trial at the next ſeſſions of Oyer and Terminer held in and for that county.

Oct. 17. A drill of Colonel Morgan's conſtruction is to be ſeen at Carpenters Hall. This machine has an additional box for ſowing of aſhes, or other powdered manure, over the grain. This drill is intended for rice; but when they are intended for wheat or rye, they are to be made to ſow at eight or thirteen inches apart, and with four or five rows, at the option of the farmer. In ground perfectly clear of ſtone, the diſtance of eight or thirteen inches might be preferable, but in ſtoney ground eleven, twelve or thirteen inches will be neceſſary. The conſtruction is ſo ſimple, that any workman can make the drill, without the manure box, for fifty two ſhillings and ſix pence. In turning at the land, the driver has only to hold the wheel on the ſide he turns to in order to prevent the ſhedding of the ſeed in turning, and the driver will have no other difficulty than to keep one wheel on the laſt furrow; but it will be neceſſary to have a boy to watch the drill, to ſee they ſhed the ſeed, as ſometimes the drill will choak, If the ground be wettiſh, the driver muſt then ſtop, and open the paſſage with his finger or bit of ſtick. If the notches are not large enough, any perſon with a knife, or a chiſſel, may enlarge them by only ſcraping them a very little; the box is ſo contrived as to raiſe or lower, to ſow more or leſs ſeed at pleaſure.

It is reported, that the citizens of Virginia have expreſſed the moſt pointed diſapprobation of the conduct of thoſe delegates to the convention who have refuſed

ſed to concur in the new plan of government. Notwithſtanding the popular clamour however, we find that in many of the ſtates perſons avowedly inimical to that work, have been choſen members of the different legiſlatures. In New York the prevailing politics ſupport the principles of the governor, and in Maryland Mr. Chaſe has ſurmounted every oppoſition to his election.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Carliſle, reſolutions approving the new conſtitution, the vote for calling a convention, and condemning the late ſeceſſion in the houſe of aſſembly, were unanimouſly adopted.

Oct. 24. Tueſday laſt, Congreſs appointed the Hon. Samuel Holden Parſons, John Armſtrong, junior, and James M. Varnum, Eſquires, to be judges in the weſtern territory of the United States.

Oct. 27. Congreſs reſolved on the 3d. inſtant, that it was ſtill expedient to ſtation a corps of 700 troops on the Frontiers, and in order to ſave the expence of new levies, it was reſolved, likewiſe, to retain as many of the troops now there (whoſe time of ſervice will expire in the courſe of this year) as ſhall voluntarily re-engage. Seven hundred non-commiſſioned officers and privates are required to be raiſed in the following proportions---- viz. Connecticut 165, New-York. 165, New-Jerſey 110, Pennſylvania 260. The organization to be according to the preſent eſtabliſhment, and the pay and allowances the ſame as directed by a reſolve of Congreſs of April 12, 1787.

On Wedneſday laſt a quorum of the General Aſſemly met at the ſtate houſe, and having choſen General Mifflin their ſpeaker, Mr. Lloyd their clerk, and Mr. Shallus their aſſiſtant clerk, they adjourned 'till the next morning, when James Martin was appointed ſergeant at arms, and Joſeph Fry door keeper. The houſe then delegated a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Willing, Mr. Lollar, and Mr. Shotts (the member from Luzerne) to wait upon council to inform them the aſſembly were prepared to receive any meſſage which they thought proper to tranſmit, and the council anſwered that they would addreſs the houſe on the ſucceeding morning.

Charles Biddle, was on Thurſday laſt appointed ſecretary to council, in the room of John Armſtrong, reſigned.

BANKRUPTS.

PAYNE NEWMAN, of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, Blackſmith.

PETER JANUARY, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant.

WILLIAM WOLTMAN, of the city of Philadelphia, dealer,

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS. *At Boſton*, Mr. Edward Oliver to Miſs Nancy Blake.—*At Salem*, Mr. John Hill, to Miſs Betſey Brown; Capt. Jacob Martin to Mrs. Mary Brever; Mr. Michael M'Clinton, aged 96, to Mrs. Eleanor Dunaſt, aged 67.

RHODE-ISLAND.—*At Newport*, Mr. Chriſtopher Fowler to Miſs Nancy Clarke.

CONNECTICUT.—*At Windham*, Mr. Winſlow Page to Miſs Clariſſa Keys.

NEW-YORK.—Major William North to Miſs Polly Duane; James Neilſon, Eſq. of Dominica, to Miſs Polly Audibert; the Rev. Mr. Wright to Miſs Cochran.

NEW-JERSEY.—*At Bordentown*, Mr. Peter Borger to Miſs Florinda Weſt.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*At Philadelphia*, Mr. Robert Shaffer to Miſs Sophia Springer; Maſkell Ewing, jun. Eſq. to Miſs Jane Hunter.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.—*At Charleſton*, Capt. William Stevens to Miſs Betſey Ruſſell.

Deaths.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—*At Amherſt*, Alexander Smith.—*At Hadley*, Miſs Dolly Lyman.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*At Boſton*, Jonathan Moulton, Eſq. Miſs Polly Fitzgerald; Mr. John Pollay.—*At Salem*, Mrs. Mehetable Butler; Nathaniel Barber, Eſq. Mr. William Freeland, Mr. William Fennelly.—*At Clemsford*, Mrs. Mary Bridge, Mrs. Jacobs.

NEW-YORK, Mrs. Deborah Franklyn.

PENNSYLVANIA.———*At Philadelphia*, Brooke Smith, Eſq.

DELAWARE.—*At Wilmington*, Richard Cantwell, Eſq.

MARYLAND.—*At Talbot*, Mr. James Kennedy.—*At Annapolis*, Colonel Edward Gaither.—*At Baltimore*, Mr. Jacob Meyers.

VIRGINIA.—*At Peterſburgh*, Captain Samuel Dagget.—*At Leeſburgh*, Hon. Henry Lee.—*At Portſmouth*, Mrs. Lydia Hale; Mr. Samuel Ham; Mrs. Hannah Maſden.—*At Alexandria*, The Hon. Thomas Stone.—*At Richmond*, Mrs. Margaret Hunter; Mrs. Jane Williams; Mr. Jane Buchanan; Mrs. Mary Meade.

METEORO S

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 m ER, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of FARENHEIT mean degree D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	o	de REAUMUR degrés moyens D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	o	BAR mear R. in. p	
1	40	8		3	9		29	
2	35	3		1	5		30	
3	36	1		1	8		30	
4	41	7		4	3		30	
5	52			8	9		30	
6	45	1		5	8		30	
7	44	5		5	5		30	
8	39	9		3	5		29	
9	46	7		6	5		29	
10	49	3		7	7		29	
11	46	2		6	3		29	
12	42	5		4	7		29	
13	53	3		9	5		29	
14	58	1		11	6		29	
15	63	5		14			29	
16	57	9		11	5		29	
17	47	5		6	9		30	
18	42	5		4	7		30	
19	43	1		4	9		30	
20	56	1		10	7		30	windy.
21	52	5		9	1		29	
22	41	5		4	2		29	
23	46	2		6	3		29	
24	47	1		6	7		30	
25	43	1		4	9		30	
26	37	5		2	4		30	
27	47	7		7			29	
28	44	5		5	5		29	
29	36	1		1	8		29	
30	34	2		1			29	

RESULT.			
	3d greatest D. of cold. 18. 9	le 3 D. du plus gr. froid. 5 8	the 3 elev 30
	14th greatest D. of heat. 77. 5	le 14 plus G.D. de chaud. 20 2	the elev 29
	Variation 58. 6	Variation. 26	Vari
	Temperature 45. 1	Temperature 5 8	mean e 29

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1787.

EMBELLISHED WITH

A View of Chrift's Church in Philadelphia.

CONTAINING:

To which is prefixed a METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Month of NOVEMBER, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed for SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, CIST, and TRENCHARD.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at SPRINGMILL, 13 miles, NNW. of PHILADELPHIA, 40° 9′ N. Month of NOVEMBER, 1787.

D. of the month	THERMOMETER of Farenheit mean degree D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	°	THERMOMETER de Reaumur degrés moyens D.	$\frac{1}{10}$	°	BAROMET. mean height in.	pts.	$\frac{1}{10}$	PREVAILING WIND	DAYS of aur. boreal.	of rain.	of thunder.	of snow.	of tempest.	WATER of RAIN and SNOW. in.	pts.	$\frac{1}{10}$	WEATHER.
1	40	8		3	9		29	11	8	WNW									Overcaſt.
2	35	3		1	5		30	3	6	ſtill									Very fair.
3	36	1		1	8		30	4	4	changeable									White froſt, very fair.
4	41	7		4	3		30	2		idem.									Overcaſt.
5	52			8	9		30		7	idem.									Idem, foggy.
6	45	1		5	8		30	1	2	ſtill									White froſt, fair.
7	44	5		5	5		30		8	idem.									Idem, idem.
8	39	9		3	5		29	9		idem.		1						13	Idem, overcaſt, rainy.
9	46	7		6	5		29	8	2	changeable									White froſt, very fair.
10	49	3		7	7		29	9	3	ſtill									Idem, idem.
11	46	2		6	3		29	11		changeable									Fair.
12	42	5		4	7		29	10	5	idem.									Overcaſt, wet.
13	53	3		9	5		29	10	4	idem.									Idem.
14	58	1		11	6		29	10		idem.									Fog, cloudy.
15	63	5		14			29	8	6	SSW		1					12	10	Overcaſt, windy, rain.
16	57	9		11	5		29	7	3	changeable		1					6	11	Rain.
17	47	5		6	9		30		5	WNW									Fair, clouds, windy.
18	42	5		4	7		30	3	8	changeable									Fair.
19	43	1		4	9		30	2	9	SSE									White froſt, very fair.
20	56	1		10	7		30	1	5	SE									Foggy, overcaſt, very windy.
21	52	5		9	1		29	6	5	SSE		1					9	8	Rain.
22	41	5		4	2		29	8		SW		1					1		Overcaſt, rainy.
23	46	2		6	3		29	10	5	NW									Fair, overcaſt.
24	47	1		6	7		30		5	NE									Fair.
25	43	1		4	9		30	1	5	ENE									Very fair, clear.
26	37	5		2	4		30			ſtill									Idem.
27	47	7		7			29	10	9	inconſtant	1								Idem.
28	44	5		5	5		29	8	5	W									Fog, fair.
29	36	1		1	8		29	7	9	W									Fair.
30	34	2		1			29	6	2	W									Fair.
RESULT.	3d greateſt D. of cold. 18. 9			le 3 D. du plus gr. froid. 5 8			the 3 greateſt elevation. 30 5			ſtill and variable	1	5				2	6	10	Very fair,
	14th greateſt D. of heat. 77. 5			le 14 plus G.D. de chaud. 20 2			the 30 leaſt elevation. 29 6												
	Variation 58. 6			Variation. 26			Variation. 11												
	Temperature 45. 1			Temperature 5 8			mean elevation. 29 11 1												

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1787.

EMBELLISHED WITH

A View of Christ's Church in Philadelphia.

CONTAINING:

To which is prefixed a METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Month of NOVEMBER, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed for SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, CIST, and TRENCHARD.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter ſigned *a Reader*, would, we fear, involve us in a religious controverſy, which could not be agreeable to our ſubſcribers.

The Eſſay on heat, with ſome aſtronomical obſervations, will be inſerted in our next; as will likewiſe the continuation of AMELIA, or *the Faithleſs Briton*, if ſubjects of a prior claim do not prevent it.

An Epigram, and the tranſlation from Quevedo, with the other verſes by the ſame hand, will be attended to.

Several Eſſays, both in proſe and verſe, are under conſideration.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1787.

THE FORESTERS,

An AMERICAN TALE, *being a Sequel to the History of* JOHN BULL, *the Clothier.*

[*Continued from page* 710.]

IT has been obſerved, that the leaſe which Mr. Bull gave to *Charles Indigo*, obliged him to receive into his family all ſuch perſons as had been attendants on Mr. Bull during his ſickneſs, and for whom he had no other means of providing. This general indulgence procured to Charles the reputation of a very friendly, hoſpitable perſon, and induced great numbers of other people of various characters, views, and intereſts, to ſeek an aſſylum within his limits. About this time old Lewis had grown ſick and peeviſh, and had ſeverely cudgelled ſome of his apprentices, becauſe they did not make their P's and Q's exactly to his mind *(c)*. The poor fellows, to prevent worſe treatment, fled from his houſe, and took refuge with Mr. Bull, who treated them civilly, and recommended them to the Foreſt, where they diſperſed in the ſeveral families of his tenants, and a large party of them took up their abode with Charles, to whoſe family they proved an induſtrious, profitable acquiſition, though ſome of the others looked a little ſourly upon them.

This facility of admitting ſtrangers produced an effect which had almoſt proved fatal to the reputation of the family; for a number of highwaymen *(d)* alſo ſought ſhelter there, and by means of their gold and ſilver, which they had in plenty, made friends in the houſe, and were admitted by night at a back door. After a while they grew more bold and came in the day time, under the diſguiſe of pedlars, with packs on their ſhoulders. One of them actually took his ſtand behind a corner of one of the fences, from whence he ſallied out on travellers; this corner obtained, from that cir-

(c) Revocation of the edict of Nantz, by Lewis XIV. 1685. *(d)* Pirates.

cumſtanc

cumstance the name of *Point-Fear*, and as the first names of places are not easily got rid of, it retains the name to this day, and perhaps will ever retain it. Here the rascal intended to have built himself a lodge, and taken up his quarters for life; but the matter was now grown so public, that Charles, for the honor of his family, ordered all stragglers to be seized, and this fellow in particular, after a severe struggle, was apprehended and brought to justice.

The same spot was afterward taken possession of by *Peter Pitch*, *(e)* a poor fellow who got his living as he did his name from collecting the resinous juice of the numerous pines which grew thereabouts. He had to work hard and fare hard, and go a great way for his victuals and clothes; but after he had lived alone for some time, he picked up one or two acquaintances of his own stamp, and they formed a family which was at first rather disorderly. Farther discovery of the lands, and the advantage of the water-carriage induced some other people to sit down by him, and in process of time he became so respectable as to be noticed by Mr. Bull, who, though he never gave him a lease in form, yet let him have cloth and haberdashery upon credit, and took his pitch in payment as fast as he could collect it. This kept him in a dependent state, and subjected him to impositions from Bull's clerks and journeymen. It is not many years since Bull sent him a taylor to *try-on* a new coat, *(f)* which was so strait that it split in several places, and never could be altered so as to fit him, but he was obliged to wear it rather than quarrel with his patron. This same taylor was remarkable for *cabbaging*, as Peter Bull-Frog and Humphry Ploughshare have had large experience.

To finish what relates to Charles Indigo, we shall observe, that the land on which he began his plantation was in general so wet and miry, that it was unfavourable to the production of wheat, and it was for some time doubtful whether he would be able to raise his own bread. Chance at length effected what labour and ingenuity could not: a bird of passage having dropped some kernels of rice in his dung it was found to thrive exceedingly well; from whence the hint was taken, and rice became the standard grain of the plantation. By the cultivation of this and of a weed which was useful to the dyers; he grew rich, and made a sightly figure among his neighbours in point of dress and equipage, though his countenance was rather sallow, and he was subject to frequent returns of the intermittent fever.

By the extensive lease given to Indigo and his associates, most of Mr. Bull's dependants and attendants were provided for, and their services recompensed with a shew of generosity on his part and of satisfaction on theirs. We have before just hinted at a grant made to *William Broad Brim (g)*, of which we shall give a more particular account.

His father had been an old servant of Mr. Bull, and had been employed in the very laborious and necessary business of catching and killing rats. In this employment he was so very dextrous and successful that he recommended himself highly to his master, who not

(e) North-Carolina.
(f) Insurrections in North-Carolina, 1771.
(g) Pennsylvania.

only

only allowed him large wages but promised him farther recompence. During Mr. Bull's sickness, the care and diligence of this faithful servant had been unremitted and his merits were thereby encreased, so that Mr. Bull on his recovery found himself deeply indebted to him, and he still continued his services; till, worn out with age and infirmity, he died and had an honourable funeral.

His son William then became his heir, and solicited for payment of the arrears due to his father, which Mr. Bull according to the maxim he had laid down for himself, and urged by the necessity of the occasion, determined to discharge by a lease of part of the Forest. This happened to fall in, exactly, with William's views, which were of a singular nature.

About this time a nervous disorder appeared in Bull's family which went by the name of the *(h) shaking palsy*. We shall not pretend to trace the causes of it, as the origin of such things is often obscure and impenetrable; but the effects were, a trembling of the nerves, a stiffness in the neck and shoulders, and a hesitancy in the speech, so that it was impossible for the patients to pronounce certain words and syllables, such as Sir, Madam, your honor, my lord, &c. nor could one of them raise his hand to take off his hat, or hold it up when an oath was to be administered.

Mr. Bull's choleric temper misinterpreted this natural infirmity into a sullen disrespect. When he found a change in the behaviour of these domestics, that instead of bowing to him they stood upright as a May-pole, and instead of sir, and your honour, they could utter nothing but *Friend*, he grew angry, and made a pretty free use of his fist, and when he found that they could not be cured by such means, he thrust some of them into a dark closet, and shut them up till they should (as he termed it) "learn better manners;" and it is supposed he would have carried his resentment much further, but for this circumstance; William Broadbrim, who had himself strong symptoms of the disorder, whispered to Mr. Bull, that if he would give him time to ripen a project, which he had conceived, he would rid him of all trouble with these people. William had a plodding genius, and the scheme with which his head was pregnant at this time, was nothing more or less than to make a settlement in the forest, and take all these people with him. Bull, who was glad to get rid of them, and of the debt which he owed to William, readily fell in with the project; and a grant was made out under hand and seal, wherein William Broadbrim, and his heirs, were invested with the right of soil, and all other privileges of proprietorship, in a certain part of the forest, between the plantation of Frederic Marygold, and that of Cart-rut, and Bare-clay, being in the neighbourhood of the spot where Casimir had rebuilt his hut, and lived in an ambiguous situation, not knowing who was his landlord. With him William made a peaceable compromise, saying, "Friend, I will do thee no violence, there is room enough for us both." Casimir was glad of so good a neighbour, and he had reason to be, for he throve more rapidly after this than before.

(h) Quakerism.

William

William pitched upon a level piece of ground, where two large brooks met, for the situation of his mansion house, and went to work to draw up rules for the government of his family. One of which was, that no person should be refused admittance into it, or disturbed in it, or cast out of it, on account of any natural infirmity. Another was, that no arms, nor ammunition, should ever be made use of on any pretence whatever. The first of these rules gained William great reputation among all sensible men; the latter was a notion which candor would lead us to suppose proceeded partly from the disorder of his nerves, and partly from a love of peace, and the exercise of good will toward his fellow creatures.

When any of William's neighbours, who were of a different way of thinking, spake to him of the impolicy of this rule, and asked him how he expected to defend himself and his family against the wild beasts, if they should attack him; William, (who was fond of harangue) would answer thus—"There is in all creatures a certain instinct, which disposeth them to peace. This instinct is so strong and fixed, that upon it, as upon a foundation, may be erected a complete system of love and concord, which all the powers of anarchy shall not be able to overthrow. To cultivate and improve this instinct is the business of every wise man, and he may reasonably expect that an example of this kind, if steadily and regularly adhered to, will have a very extensive and beneficial influence, on all sorts of creatures; even the wild beast of the forest will become tame as the lambs, and birds of prey as harmless as doves. Dost thou not see, friend, what influence my example has already had on those creatures which are deemed savage? I go into their dens with safety, and they enter my habitation without fear. When they are hungry I feed them, when they are thirsty I give them drink, and they in return bear my burdens, and do such other kind offices as they are capable of, and I require of them. I have even tamed some of them so far, that they have sold me the land which they live on, and have acknowledged the bargain by a mark made with their toe-nails on parchment. They are certainly some of the best natured creatures in the world; their native instinct leads them to love and peace, and sociability, and as long as I set them a good example I have no doubt they will follow it. When such is my opinion and expectation, why should I be anxious about what may, and I trust never will happen? Why should I put myself in a posture of defence against those who will never attack me? or, why should I by the appearance of jealousy and mistrust on my part, offend those who now put confidence in me? No, No, I will not suppose that they will ever hurt me. I will not suffer the *carnal weapon* to be seen in my house, nor shall one of my family ever learn the detestable practice of pulling the trigger. I leave the instruments of destruction to the offspring of Cain and the seed of the serpent, while I meekly imitate the gentleness of the lamb, and the innocence of the dove."

With such harangues William would frequently entertain himself and his friends, and he was so sanguine in his benevolent project, that instead of having his own name (as was usual)

uſual) written over his door, he had the words BROTHERLY LOVE, tranſlated into a foreign language, and inſcribed in golden characters, as a ſtanding invitation to perſons of all nations and characters to come and take ſhelter under his roof.

(*To be continued.*)

INSTRUCTIVE MAXIMS.—*Political and Moral.*

AS a ſtream neceſſarily follows the ſeveral inclinations of the ground on which it runs, ſo are the ignorant and thoughtleſs actuated by their natural propenſities.

The ſentiments and inclinations of a well educated perſon may, in ſome meaſure, be compared to a tree whoſe branches have been pruned and trimmed by an expert gardener, and which retains in its growth and appearance, ever after, an air of ſymmetry and proportion.

A free and candid diſpoſition paſſes current with all men; it is like a preſent of light weight and rich value, which the receiver may carry about him without trouble: but the ſuperior parts of others are frequently like a burden, which we bear thro' mere neceſſity.

Self-love benumbs and deadens all ſenſation for others. While we fancy ourſelves ſecure, we ſet their value at defiance from our thoughts, as the owners of a cargo who have inſured their property, are indifferent about the fate of the veſſel.

The company of wits is courted; but we prefer the intimacy of a man of thoughtfulneſs and reflection. The moſt we can promiſe ourſelves from the former, is diverſion and merriment; but we depend on the latter for ſolid ſubſtantial ſervices. The firſt is like ſunſhine without rain, pleaſant but unprofitable: the ſecond like a moſt fertile climate, which though cloudy and leſs enlivening, yet repays the dweller with plenty.

It were paying too great a compliment to diſſimulation to give it a name among the virtues. 'Tis with reſpect to them, what a privy door is to the principal gate of a palace; the paſſage through which is public and honourable, while the other is uſed for a meaner intercourſe.

Happineſs, like a pacific neighbour, is willing to enter into an alliance and confederacy; but we ſtand, as it were, on punctilios, and like unſkilful negociators, refuſe to treat for want of a few trifling formalities.

Nothing ſooner leads to deſpondency than hope improperly indulged. To be thrown from towering expectations and to find one's-ſelf in diſtreſs, where we promiſed ourſelves undoubted ſucceſs, is like being caſt from the top of a precipice: our faculties are ſtunned as it were, by unexpected calamity; and it is with difficulty our minds recover from the ſudden fall.

It would be highly unjuſt to impute the ſcurrilities of ſcurrilous authors to any prompter, becauſe they have in themſelves all that is neceſſary to conſtitute a ſcold; ill manners, impudence, a foul mouth, and a fouler heart.

Real friendſhip can never exiſt among thoſe whoſe actions have baniſhed virtue and truth.

Demoſthenes uſed to compare eloquence to a weapon, aptly enough; for eloquence, like every other weapon, is of little uſe to the owner, unleſs he have the force and the ſkill to uſe it.

To

To constitute a patriot, whether king or subject, there must be something more substantial than a desire of fame, in the composition: and, if there be not, this desire of fame will never rise above that sentiment which may be compared to the coquetry of women; a fondness of transient applause, which is courted by vanity, given by flattery, and spends itself by shew, like the qualities that acquire it.

Liberty is to the collective body, what health is to every individual body. Without health no pleasure can be tasted by man; without liberty, no happiness can be enjoyed by society.

The utmost private men can do, who remain untainted by the general contagion in a degenerate age, is to keep the spirit of liberty alive in a few breasts, to protest against what they cannot hinder, and to claim on every occasion, what they cannot by their own strength recover.

Tyranny and slavery do not so properly consist in the stripes that are given, as in the power of giving them at pleasure, and the necessity of receiving them whenever and for whatever they are inflicted.

The sight of the mind differs very much from the sight of the body, and its operations are frequently the reverse of the other: objects at a distance are seen but imperfectly by the latter, while they appear to the former in their true magnitude, and diminish as they are brought nearer.

He who understands to govern a free people by corruption, and to lead them, by a false interest, against their true interest, cannot boast the honour of the invention; the expedient is as old as the world; and he can pretend to no other honour than that of being an humble imitator of the devil.

Neither Montaigne in writing his essays, nor Descartes in building new worlds, nor Burnet in framing an antediluvian earth; no, nor Newton in discovering and establishing the true laws of nature on experiment and a sublime geometry, felt more intellectual joys than he feels who is a real patriot, who bends all the force of his understanding, and directs all his thoughts and actions to the good of his country.

The true image of a free people, is that of a patriarchal family, where the head and all the members are united by one common interest, and animated by one common spirit; and where, if any are perverse enough to have another, they will be soon borne down by the superiority of those who have the same; and, far from making a division, they will but confirm the union of the state.

Whenever political speculations, instead of preparing us to be useful to society, and to promote the happiness of mankind, are only systems for gratifying private ambition, and promoting private interests, at the public expence, they deserve to be burnt, and the authors of them to starve, like Machiavel in a jail.

Fortune maintains a kind of rivalship with wisdom, and piques herself often in favour of fools as well as knaves.

There is a plain and real difference between jealousy and distrust. Men may be jealous on account of their liberties, even when they have no immediate distrust that the persons who govern design to invade them.

Sir

Sir Bertrand. A Fragment. By Mrs. Barbauld.

—SIR Bertrand turned his ſteed towards woulds, hop-ng to croſs theſe dreary moors be-ore the cur-few. But ere he had roceeded half his journey, he was ewildered by the different tracks; nd not being able, as far as the eye ould reach, to eſpy any object but he brown heath ſurrounding him, e was at length quite uncertain hich way he could direct his courſe. Night overtook him in this ſituaion. It was one of thoſe nights hen the moon gives a faint glimering of light through the thick, lack clouds of a lowering ſky. Now nd then ſhe ſuddenly emerged in ull ſplendor from her veil; and then aſtantly retired behind it, having aſt ſerved to give forlorn Sir Berrand a wide extended proſpect over he deſolate waſte. Hope and naive courage a while urged him to uſh forwards, but at length the inreaſing darkneſs and fatigue of boy and mind overcame him; he readed moving from the ground he ood on, for fear of unknown pits nd bogs, and alighting from his orſe in deſpair he threw himſelf on he ground. He had not long coninued in that poſture when the ſulen tone of a diſtant bell ſtruck his ar—he ſtarted up, and turning tovards the ſound, diſcerned a dim, nd twinkling light. Inſtantly he eized his horſe's bridle, and with autious ſteps advanced towards it. After a painful march he was ſtopt y a moated ditch, ſurrounding the lace from whence the light proeeded; and by a momentary limpſe of moon-light he had a full iew of a large antique manſion, with turrets at the corners, and an mple porch in the centre. The inuries of time were ſtrongly marked on every thing about it. The roof in various places was fallen in, the battlements were half demoliſhed, and the windows broken and diſmantled. A draw-bridge, with a ruinous gateway at each end, led to the court before the building—he entered, and inſtantly the light, which proceeded from a window in one of the turrets, glided along and vaniſhed; at the ſame moment the moon ſunk beneath a black cloud, and the night was darker than ever. All was ſilent, Sir Bertrand faſtened his ſteed under a ſhed, and approaching the houſe traverſed its whole front with light and ſlow footſteps —All was ſtill as death—He looked in at the lower window, but could not diſtinguiſh a ſingle object thro' the impenetrable gloom. After a ſhort parley with himſelf, he entered the porch, and ſeizing an iron maſſy knocker at the gate, lifted it up, and heſitating, at length ſtruck a loud ſtroke—The noiſe reſounded through the whole manſion with hollow echoes. All was ſtill again—He repeated the ſtroke more boldly and louder—another interval of ſilence enſued——A third time he knocked, and a third time all was ſtill. He then fell back to ſome diſtance, that he might diſcern whether any light could be ſeen in the whole front.—It again appeared in the ſame place, and quickly glided away as before—At the ſame inſtant a deep, ſullen toll ſounded from the turret, Sir Bertrand's heart made a fearful ſtop—He was a while motionleſs; then terror impelled him to make ſome haſty ſteps towards his ſteed—but ſhame ſtopped his flight; and urged by honour, and a reſiſtleſs deſire of finiſhing the adventure, he returned to the porch; and

and working up his ſoul to a full ſteadineſs and reſolution, he drew forth his ſword with one hand, and with the other lifted up the latch of the grate. The heavy door, creaking upon its hinges, reluctantly yielded to his hand—he applied his ſhoulder to it and forced it open—he quitted it and ſtept forward—the door inſtantly ſhut with a thundering clap. Sir Bertrand's blood was chilled—he turned back to find the door, and it was long ere his trembling hands could ſeize it—but his utmoſt ſtrength could not open it again. After ſeveral ineffectual attempts he looked behind him, and beheld, acroſs a hall, upon a large ſtair caſe, a pale bluiſh flame, which caſt a diſmal gleam of light around. He again ſummoned forth his courage and advanced towards it——it retired. He went ſlowly up, the flame retiring before him, till he came to a wide gallery—The flame proceeded along it, and he followed it in ſilent horror, treading lightly, for the echoes of his footſteps ſtartled him. It led him to the foot of another ſtair-caſe, and then vaniſhed!—At the ſame inſtant, another toll ſounded from the turret—Sir Bertrand felt it ſtrike upon his heart. He was now in total darkneſs, and with his arms extended, began to aſcend the ſecond ſtair-caſe. A dead cold hand met his left hand, and firmly graſped it, drawing him forcibly forwards—he endeavoured to diſengage himſelf, but could not—he made a furious blow with his ſword, and inſtantly a loud ſkriek pierced his ears, and the dead hand was left powerleſs in his—he dropped it, and ruſhed forward with a deſperate valour.

The ſtairs were narrow and winding, and interrupted by frequent breaches, and looſe fragments of ſtone. The ſtaircaſe grew narrower and narrower, and at length terminated in a low iron grate. Sir Bertrand puſhed it open—it led to an intricate winding paſſage, juſt large enough to admit a perſon upon his hands and knees. A faint glimmering light ſerved to ſhew the nature of the place. Sir Bertrand entered—A deep hollow groan reſounded from a diſtance through the vault.—He went forwards, and proceeding beyond the firſt turning, he diſcerned the ſame blue flame which had before conducted him—He followed it. The vault, at length, ſuddenly opened into a loſty gallery, in the midſt of which a figure appeared, completely armed, thruſting forward the bloody ſtump of an arm, with a terrible frown and menacing geſture, and brandiſhing a ſword in his hand. Sir Bertrand inſtantly ſprang forwards; and aiming a fierce blow at the figure, it inſtantly vaniſhed, letting fall a maſſy iron key to a brazen lock——with difficulty he turned the bolt——inſtantly the doors flew open, and diſcovered a large apartment, at the end of which was a coffin reſted upon a bier, with a taper burning on each ſide of it. Along the room on both ſides were gigantic ſtatues of black marble, attired in the Mooriſh habit, and holding enormous ſabres in their right hands. Each of them reared his arm, and advanced one leg forwards, as the knight entered; at the ſame moment the lid of the coffin flew open, and the bell tolled. The flame ſtill glided forwards, and Sir Bertrand reſolutely followed, till he arrived within ſix paces of the coffin. Suddenly a lady in a ſhroud and black veil roſe up in it, and ſtretched out her arms towards him—at the ſame time the ſtatues claſhed their ſabres

and

nd advanced. Sir Bertrand flew o the lady, and clasped her in his rms—she threw up her veil and kissed his lips; and instantly the whole building shook as with an earthquake, and fell asunder with a horrible crash. Sir Bertrand was thrown into a sudden trance, and on recovering, found himself seated on a velvet sofa, in the most magnificent room he had ever seen, lighted with innumerable tapers, in lustres of pure crystal. A sumptuous banquet was set in the middle. The doors opening to soft music, a lady of incomparable beauty, attired with amazing splendour, entered surrounded by a troop of gay nymphs more fair than the Graces. She advanced to the knight, and falling on her knees thanked him as her deliverer. The nymphs placed a garland of laurel upon his head, and the lady led him by the hand to the banquet, and sat beside him. The nymphs placed themselves at the table, and a numerous train of servants entering, served up the feast, delicious music playing all the time. Sir Bertrand could not speak for astonishment—he could only return their honours by courteous looks and gestures. After the banquet was finished, all retired but the lady, who leading back the knight to the sopha, addressed him in these words:

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The different methods of making Cheese in England; with improvements by J. Hazard.

THE methods of making cheese are so various, that it is not in the power of any person to be acquainted with them all; however, I have selected a few of the best, or those that are in the highest esteem.

The double Glocester is a cheese that pleases almost every palate; the best of this is made from new, or (as it is called in that and the adjoining counties) *covered milk;* an inferior sort is made from what is called *half-covered milk;* though when any of those cheeses turn out to be good, people are deceived, and often purchase them for the best *covered milk cheese;* but farmers who are honest have them stamped with a piece of wood cut in the shape of a heart, so that any person may know them.

It will be every farmer's interest (if he has a sufficient number of cows) to make a large cheese from one meal's milk; this, when brought in warm, will be easily changed or turned with rennet; but if the morning or night's milk be to be mixed with that which is fresh from the cow, it will be a longer time before it turns, nor will it change sometimes without being heated over the fire, by which it often gets dust, or soot; nor should I forget smoke, which is sure to give the cheese a very disagreeable flavour.

When the milk is turned, the whey should be carefully strained from the curd, which curd should be broken small with the hands; and when it is equally broken, it must be put by little at a time into the vat, carefully breaking it as it is put in, which vat should be filled an inch or more above the brim, that when the whey is pressed out it may not shrink below the brim; if it does, the cheese will be worth very little.

little. But first, before the curd is put in, a cheese cloth, or strainer, should be laid at the bottom of the vat, and this should be so large, that when the vat is filled with the curd, the ends of the cloth may turn again over the top of it; when this is done, it should be taken to the press, and there remain for the space of two hours, when it should be turned and have a clean cloth put under it, and turned over as before; it must then be pressed again, and remain in the press six or eight hours, when it should again be turned, and rubbed on each side with salt, after which it must be pressed again for the space of twelve or fourteen hours more; when if any of the edges project, they should be pared off; it may then be put on a dry board, where it should be regularly turned every day.

It is a good way to have three or four holes bored round the lower part of the vat, that the whey may drain so perfectly from the cheese as not the least particle of it may remain.

The prevailing opinion among the people of Glocestershire and the neighbouring counties is, that the cheeses will spoil if they do not scrape and wash them when they are found to be mouldy; but I know this to be erroneous, and that suffering the mould to remain, mellows them, provided they are turned every day; or, if they will have the mould off, it should be removed with a clean dry flannel, as the washing them is only a means of making the mould (which is a species of fungus rooted in the coat) grow again immediately.

Some people scald the curd, but this is a bad mercenary practice; it robs the cheese of its fatness, and can only be done with a view to raise a greater quantity of whey butter, or to bring the cheeses forward for sale, by making them appear older than they really are.

As most people like to purchase high cheese, it may be right to mix a little *annatto* with the milk before it is turned; no cheese will look yellow without it; and though it does not in the least add to the goodness, it is perfectly innocent in its nature and effects.

It is not in the power of any person to make good cheese with bad rennet; therefore the following receipt should be attended to.

First; that the *vell, maw, rennet-bag* (or whatever other name it is called) be perfectly sweet, or if it be the least tainted, the cheese will never be good.

When this is fit for the purpose, three pints or two quarts of soft water (clean and sweet) should be mixed with salt, wherein should be put sweet-briar, rose leaves and flowers, cinnamon, mace, cloves, and in short, almost every sort of spice and aromatic that can be procured, and if these are put into two quarts of water, they must boil gently till the liquor is reduced to three pints, and care should be taken that the liquor is not smoked; it should be strained clean from the spices, &c. and when found to be not warmer than milk from the cow, it should be poured upon the vell or maw; a lemon may then be sliced into it, when it may remain a day or two, after which it should be strained again and put in a bottle, where, if well corked, it will keep good for twelve months or more; it will smell like a perfume, and a small quantity of it will turn the milk, and give the cheese a pleasing flavour; after this, if the *vell* be

salted

salted and dried for a week or two near the fire, it will do for the purpose again as well as before.

Chedder cheese is held in high esteem; but I am well informed its goodness is chiefly owing to the land whereon the cows feed, as the method of making it is the same as is pursued throughout Somersetshire, and the adjoining counties; I mean not to exclude the northern parts of Wiltshire, where the land has a surprising effect upon both butter and cheese.

Cheshire cheese is much admired; and here I must observe, that no people take less pains with the rennet than the Cheshire farmers; but their cheeses are so large as often to exceed one hundred pounds weight each; to this (and the age they are kept, the richness of the land, and their keeping such a number of cows as to make such a cheese without adding a second meal's milk) their excellence may be attributed; indeed they salt the curd which may make a difference and keep them in a damp place after they are made, and are very careful to turn them daily.

But of all the cheese this kingdom produces, none is more highly esteemed than the *Stilton*, which is called the *Parmasan* of England, and (except faulty,) is never sold for less than one shilling or fourteen pence per pound.

The *Stilton* cheeses are usually made in square vats, and weigh from six to twelve pounds each cheese. Immediately after they are made, it is right to put them into square boxes made exactly to fit them, they being so extremely rich, that except this precaution be taken they are apt to bulge out, and break asunder: they should be continually and daily turned in these boxes, and must be kept two years before they are properly mellowed for sale.

Some make them in a net, somewhat like a cabbage net, so that they appear, when made, not unlike an acorn; but these are never so good as the other, having a thicker coat, and wanting all that rich flavour and mellowness which make them so pleasing.

I must not omit to mention, that no people are more cleanly in their dairies than those of *Stilton* and its neighbourhood, and must also observe, that the making of these cheeses is not confined to themselves alone, as many others in Huntingtonshire (not forgetting Rutland and Northamptonshires) a similar sort, sell them for the same, and give all of them the name of Stilton cheeses.

Though these farmers are remarked for cleanliness, they take very little pains with the *rennet*, as they in general only cut pieces from the *vell* or *maw*, which they move gently about with the hand, by which means it breaks or turns it so, that they easily obtain the curd; but I am well assured, that if the method above described for making rennet were put in practice, they would make their cheese still better; at least they would not have so many faulty and unsound cheeses; for notwithstanding their cheeses bear such a name and price, they often find them so bad as not to be saleable: and I attribute this to their being so careless about the rennet.

I am persuaded as good cheese might be made in other counties, if people would adhere to the *Stilton* plan, which is this—They make a cheese every morning, and to this meal of new milk they add the cream taken from that which is milked the night before; this, and the age of

of their cheeſes, I am almoſt confident, are the only reaſons why they are preferred to others; for, from obſervation, I could never perceive that their land was in any reſpect ſuperior to that of other counties.

Excellent cream cheeſes are made in Lincolnſhire, by adding the cream of one meal's milk to milk which comes immediately from the cow; theſe are preſſed gently two or three times, turned for a few days, and are then diſpoſed of at the rate of one ſhilling per pound, to be eaten while new with radiſhes, ſallad, &c.

Many people give ſkimmed milk to pigs, but the whey will do equally as well as after cheeſes are made from this milk; ſuch cheeſes will ſell for at leaſt two-pence per pound, which will amount to a large ſum annually where they make much butter. The peaſants, and many of the farmers in the north of England, never eat any better cheeſe; and though they appear harder, experience hath proved them to be much eaſier of digeſtion than any new milk cheeſes. A good market may be found for them at Briſtol.

As I have taken much pains, from actual practice, to find out the defects of others in making butter and cheeſe; ſo through my advice ſeveral have attained a perfection in this art, and I think all may excel who will ſtrictly adhere to the methods I have laid down.

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

Sublimi feriam ſidera vertice. Hor.

I'll knock the ſtars out with my towering head.

SIR,

THERE are many ways of attaining eminence in a large town, and nothing gives me a more contemptible opinion of a man's genius, than his deſpairing of being able to riſe in the world.—My poor mock friend, Jerry Sneak, though a man of ſome ſenſe, is continually telling me that he never can ſupport himſelf in the city, that he muſt retire to the country, and re-aſſume the plough and the axe.—If a man ſtares him in the face, he is frightened; and he will ſtep off from the pavement into the ſtreet, if he ſees a beau ſwaggering along. I have myſelf frequently put him in fear of his life, by meeting him after I had been under the barber's hand, and had decked myſelf in my new coat. But, Sir, let me now return to my purpoſe—a purpoſe truly philanthropic, and no leſs than that of exhibiting, in a ſhort ſketch of my own perſonage, the mode of making oneſelf known in the world, for the uſe of the young and riſing generation. You muſt know then, that I am a fop of the firſt magnitude, and there are few perſons unacquainted with the phiz and ſtrut of *Beau Flaſh.* I had long taken pains to gain the attention of my fellow citizens, by the common mode of dreſs, but this alone I found would not anſwer.—I had ſo many rivals in this way of attaining celebrity, that I was determined to ſtrike out in a new path.

To

To gain the ſelf-ſufficient ſtrut of a man of importance was now my aim, and all thoſe who have the pleaſure of knowing me can atteſt how well I have ſucceeded. My neck, which is naturally long, I have lengthened and ſtraightened by wearing an iron collar, of my own conſtruction, every night, and for which I hope to receive a premium and medal from the Society for the Encouragement of Self-Conceit and Vanity, which is ſoon to be inſtituted here. My hat ſwings on a pivot, admirably fixed on the crown of my head, and my hair, which is certainly more buſhy than that of Abſalom, throws nearly half a pound of powder daily in the moſt graceful manner imaginable, over one of the moſt faſhionable coats, the cape of which is ſo exceſſively high that it hides, by an admirable contrivance, two of the largeſt ears any of the citizens can boaſt of, and keeps off the ſound of criticiſm and contempt, together with the laughter and hiſſes of the illiberal and illnatured, which my dreſs might otherwiſe excite. It is impoſſible for you to conceive, unleſs you have had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing me, the ſtriking manner in which my hair is dreſſed. The pencil of a Raphael, or a Weſt alone could do it juſtice—reſembling that of the Welſh bard of Gray, "it ſtreams like a meteor to the troubled air." About a yard and a half of riband to each of my knees affords a moſt ſuperb bow knot, and falls elegantly over a pair of patent ſilk ſtockings. My buckles, you may be certain, are ſufficiently large; and, though when a child I ran barefooted (as the vulgar call it) yet, by wearing ſmall ſhoes I have reduced the ſpreading luxuriance of my feet to a moderate ſize. But, Mr. Editor, what I pride myſelf in, is my ſtrut, this it is that affords me a ſublime pre-eminence—to deſcribe it is utterly out of the queſtion: it is a ſtrut entirely new, and ſuperior to any thing of the kind ever invented or practiſed in the beau monde. The ſtrut of the turkey cock is but a faint ſymbol of its majeſty. It takes the attention of every perſon that I meet. The plug top forgets to ſpin, and the empty bucket hangs ſuſpended, while the houſe maid is employed in contemplating my important ſtrut, and the ſuperior elegance of my towering port. The man of buſineſs forgets his invoice while he inquires my name, and the ladies gaze enraptured at my ſweet perſon. Who can blame me for poliſhing myſelf? Every man of ſenſe and penetration muſt ſee the neceſſity of making a genteel appearance, and merit in rags will be ſlighted and deſpiſed by the graveſt characters. *Charles Studicus*, a man of ſenſe and reading, but who unfortunately happens to be modeſt and inattentive to his dreſs, is treated with deſerved contempt by every ſprightly ſop, while *Tom Stag* and myſelf, who are certainly not far ſuperior to Charles in literary abilities, have a polite bow from perſons we have never ſpoken to. Charles himſelf ſees the neceſſity of attention to dreſs; but wants ſpirit to follow what he knows to be right—he told me the other day that a new ſuit of clothes never failed to procure him a dozen or two ſalutes extraordinary, and if he rides out even on a borrowed horſe (provided the beaſt be fat) he is peſtered with "I hope, Sir, you are well" from a ſcore of men he never ſaw. Charles, on this occaſion, ſays, that as he always conſiders theſe ſalutes as intended for his horſe and his coat, and not for himſelf, he is not very

attentive

attentive to return them. "Now I have a ſheep and a cow, every body bids me good morrow;" ſays the proverb.

I have ſome thoughts of publiſhing a graduated ſcale of merit, calculated from the dreſs of every individual, by which men of the world may readily learn to form proper ideas of different perſons. I am firmly of opinion that a man's diſpoſition and abilities may readily be told from his dreſs. This would be a much more infallible criterion than the much boaſted phyſiognomy of La Vater. For example, what lad of genius or ſpirit ever wore a coat without three or four dozen ſhining metal buttons, each larger than a French crown; or what brain ever contained a ſpark of ſenſe, that was not covered with powder, and elegantly craped by the frizeur. A long queu is abſolutely neceſſary to diſtinguiſh a beau from an ape. Men of the greateſt eminence in the literary world, are convinced of this important truth—I mean the neceſſity of a length of hair; and I believe many very learned heads would rather part with their friends and connections, perhaps even with their benevolence and candour, than with that indiſpenſible appendage of a gentleman. A friend of mine, who has a whimſical way of thinking, endeavors to ſhow, on philoſophical principles, that tails, as they are vulgarly called, are the greateſt ſervice to our intellectual faculties:—he ſuppoſes that, in all towns or villages, there is an atmoſphere of ſcience, occaſioed by the colliſion of different opinions; he likewiſe imagines, that there are always perſons more learned than the reſt, who anſwer the purpoſe of prime conductors, and that a queu, when of a proper length, by attracting the ſcientific ether, ſerves to diffuſe knowledge more generally. He obſerves that there is ſome danger of its eſcaping at particular times, the ſame way it entered, for reaſons that are too long to repeat here; and on this account he ſays, many learned gentlemen, when they find their intellectual battery ſufficiently charged, club their hair to prevent their knowledge paſſing off ſilently: for he adds that it is carried both to and from the brain, much quicker by a ſharp, than by a blunt conductor. He calls this his electrical analogy, but how far it will be found to apply, I know not. Certain it is, that all the queus on the Continent would not conduct common ſenſe into the brains of ſome unfortunate beings.

I am yours, &c.
JACK FLASH.

My friend has likewiſe a Theory ſupported by experiments, to account for the great uſe of wigs in the learned world, which I will endeavour to perſuade him to communicate to you.

Conſiderations on Religion in general, but more particularly on the Chriſtian.
By A. Z.

[*Continued from page* 685.]

SOME regard the whole bible as the effects of inſpiration, but I apprehend improperly. That Moſes was, on ſome occaſions, aſſiſted by the divine ſpirit, is not to be doubted; but whether he drew the materials

materials for the history of the infant world from that source, or from records extant in his days, is a matter of great uncertainty, and probably will continue so to all the race of Adam on earth. The works of the prophets, and several of the psalms, are doubtless owing to inspiration: it is controverted whether the book of Job be a real history, or a work of fancy, supposed by some to be wrote by Moses; if this is the case, it must claim priority of the Illiad; a passage in the 14th of Ezekiel, where Job is mentioned with Noah and Daniel, seems favourable to the opinion of those who regard it as really historical, yet several parts of the work appear to have the characters and words of an epic poem: the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Solomon's Song, are certainly poetical, or works of genius, excellent precepts of morality are to be found in the two first; but I believe the compilation would not have suffered had the last been omitted: as to the historical books, I regard them as human productions.

Another point that merits consideration, is, whether we really know the contents of the books which compose the old Testament. It is many ages since the Hebrew ceased to be a living language; that is, since the Babylonish captivity, when the Jews nearly forgot the speech of their fathers, and used the Caldean; we have no books written in it, but those in the collection under consideration, compiled shortly after the return of the Jews, from such works as were found among them; several words in these books occur but seldom, some not more than once, the meaning of which is rather guessed at, than certainly understood; there are few languages in which the same word is not sometimes applied to different things, or does not convey different ideas, often opposite to each other; the orthography of some, without varying, express differing things, to be distinguished only by the pronunciation; every language has its peculiar idiom, or phraseology; to be master of all those niceties, an intimate acquaintance with the language is requisite, which acquaintance with the Hebrew, the Jews, since the captivity, do not appear to have been possessed of;—from all which I conjecture, that the Hebrew Bible is a book very different from what it appears to be in any translation, antient or modern, and that several things exceptionable, or unintelligible, do not exist in the original: many passages might be produced in support of this conjecture, for instance:

In the second commandment God threatens to *visit the sins of the father, upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation*; which is not only contrary to every idea we can form of his goodness and justice, but likewise to his express word in other places. *The father shall not be put to death for the children, neither the children be put to death for the father: every man shall be put to death for his own sin.* Deuteronomy ch. 24, v. 16. *The soul that sinneth it shall die; the son shall not bear the iniquity of the father, neither shall the father bear the iniquity of the son, the righteousness of the righteous shall be upon him, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him.* Ezekiel, ch. 18, v. 20.

In the 6th ch. and 25th verse of the 2d of Kings, it is said, that the fourth part of a cab of doves dung, was sold for five pieces of silver. Numerous are the instances of the vilest of animals being eaten in cases of

of extreme neceſſity, but I do not recollect a ſingle one, of ordure being uſed for food. We cannot ſuppoſe that pidgeons were more favourably treated in Samaria, than other animals, and therefore may juſtly conclude that all the ſpecies in that city was deſtroyed, before recourſe was had to ſuch unuſual food: but ſuppoſing neceſſity compelled the inhabitants to eat dung, I cannot ſee why that of doves ſhould have the preference.

It is hardly credible that a book, certainly of great antiquity, and whoſe authenticity is acknowledged by the Jews, inveterate enemies to Chriſtianity, ſhould, by meer chance, be of ſuch uſe in ſupporting the doctrines of Chriſt.

To Chriſt's conſtructions are added comments, in moſt caſes excellent, in the epiſtles of the apoſtles; I ſay in moſt caſes, becauſe I do not believe the writers were conſtantly under the influence of the holy ſpirit, but often left to the guidance of human reaſon, and combated by human paſſions; which opinion I found on the following paſſages of their writings.

St. Paul, in his firſt epiſtle to the Corinthians, ch. 7. argues in favour of celibacy, which is contrary to an expreſs command of God, *encreaſe and multiply*; this, though given to the few remaining inhabitants of our earth after the deluge, was ſtill in force and unrepealed by Chriſt; but ſuppoſing no ſuch command had been given, human reaſon alone would have been ſufficient to ſhew the impropriety of St. Paul's doctrine. It pleaſed God to people the earth with a ſpecies of beings, limited as to continuance thereon, but diſtinguiſhed by a difference of ſex, from the union of which the kind was to be continued; now celibacy certainly counteracts the will of God in this reſpect; it may be anſwered, that St. Paul recommended it to thoſe only who are endued with the gift of continence; but this does not remove the objection, God's command being direct and unconditional. It has been further alledged, that a temporary abſtaining from matrimony was recommended, to continue only during the perſecution under which the church groaned, and was likely to do for a conſiderable time, taking this for granted, the impropriety of the precept is not removed, we are not, for worldly conſiderations to diſobey any poſitive ordinance of God, but to obey and leave conſequences to his providence. Celibacy may be conſidered as murder by anticipation, as it prevents the exiſtence of millions, which would have proceeded from a proper union of thoſe that remain unmarried.

From the 11th verſe of the 10th chapter of the ſame epiſtle, and the latter part of the 4th chapter of the firſt to the Theſſalonians, it appears that Paul, if not all the apoſtles, miſtook ſome expreſſions of our Saviour, and imagined that the end of the world and day of judgment would happen in their time, the contrary of which has long ſince appeared.

In the 11th chapter and 14th verſe of the ſame epiſtle St. Paul aſketh, "Does not even nature itſelf teach you that if a man have long hair it is a ſhame unto him?" In what page of the book of nature he made this diſcovery, I know not; but cannot perſuade myſelf that any thing, adminiſtering ſhame or diſgrace to man, was given him by his Creator, no more than I can, that Paul was inſpired when he propoſed the queſtion.

St.

St. Paul tells us in the 2d chapter and 11th verse of the epistle to the Galatians that he withstood Peter, or Cephas, that great luminary of the Christian church, *face to face, because he was to blame*, when two persons differ, it is hardly to be supposed they are both inspired.

Notwithstanding these passages, I do not entertain the least doubt that the apostles were messengers sent by Christ, for the propagation of Christianity, and that they were often assisted by the divine spirit; the only inference I would draw from those, or any other objections, is, that their works should not be received with implicit faith, but that every passage that will admit of a doubt, should be tried by the rule before laid down, and Christ's doctrines, as contained in the gospels, which last I regard as the touchstone of all Christian tenets.

(To be continued.)

The Situation of the first and present Settlers in America, contrasted; in a Letter from Richard Champion, Esq.

ALL American colonies were founded upon similar institutions. It may probably be objected to me, that very few of the first settlers were successful: they were chiefly destroyed either by famine or disease, or by the arrows of the Indians, whose territories they usurped. The illustrious Penn, the first and most humane of lawgivers, is the only exception amidst the various settlements of the great continent of the western world. It is necessary, in order to remove these objections, to inquire into the cause of this ill success.

The whole country was at that time a wilderness, the few inhabitants in it hostile, and the climate, particularly on the sea coast (where the settlers were obliged to establish themselves) very indifferent. A variety of causes reduced them to the necessity of making this choice. Their possessions were narrow and circumscribed—the spot upon which they landed was their whole estate; for the title to which they were indebted alone to the superiority of their arms. A proximity to the sea, from whence they came, was therefore necessary to their safety, that they might be open to supplies from the mother country; without which they could not have expected long to subsist.

The event shewed the wisdom of this choice. It proved the only means by which the surviving settlers were preserved amidst the distress and disorder of their first establishment. Many perished. The distance from the mother country, and the civil commotions which reigned in it, soon after the first settlement of America, preventing general relief, some settlements were wholly ruined and broken up, the inhabitants dying of disease and want of food. Those who remained were indebted for their preservation to the partial supplies which they received, abating, in some degree, the daily and severe trials which these poor people endured, and which they bore with exemplary patience and resignation. This spirit of perseverance, joined to the activity and industry which the first settlers possessed, and which their descendants

deſcendants have inherited from them, have been the cauſe of their great and wonderful increaſe.

Thus was America ſituated in the time of the firſt ſettlers of that country. The ſtate in which emigrants will now find it, forms a very ſtrong contraſt. New England, and the ſea coaſts of all the other ſtates, are well ſettled, and full of people. Even the back countries of the middle and ſouthern ſtates I have ſhewn to be filled with great and profitable farms, extending, in many parts, to the mountains, ſeveral hundred miles from the ſea. In the midſt of theſe countries are large and populous towns. On the coaſts are great and powerful cities.

Inſtead, therefore, of labouring under diſeaſe and want, from the mother country; inſtead of being under the neceſſity of forming eſtabliſhments in the midſt of enemies, the preſent emigrants will now ſettle in the midſt of friends, ſpeaking their own language, and following their own cuſtoms—in the midſt of towns, where, in caſe of want, they may purchaſe all the neceſſary inſtruments for planting—in a plentiful country, where they will find food in abundance—in a temperate climate, where the few garments they want may be procured with eaſe and chearfulneſs.

They alſo receive another great advantage by the aſſiſtance of the farmers of the country, in the forming of their ſettlements. Theſe, from the natural deſire of augmenting the number of their neighbours, are ſtimulated to render every facility in their power to new comers. The whole country has been thus formed out of the wilderneſs. Settlers have aſſiſted each other in clearing thoſe fertile regions, till they have at length reached the mountains, from whence there is now either a fleet of boats on the water, or a ſtring of waggons on the road, loaded with the fruits of their labours. Theſe they carry for ſale to the ſea ports. As the country increaſes in inhabitants, the farms increaſe in value. The encouragement, therefore, which they afford to new ſettlers by their aſſiſtance, is rewarded by the benefits which their eſtates derive from this increaſe of people.

On the appplication of Chemiſtry to Agriculture, and Rural Economy, by Dr. Fothergill: *taken from the third volume of Papers, &c. by the* Bath Agricultural Society.

AGRICULTURE is undoubtedly the moſt antient and honourable of all the arts, ſince it dates its origin from the higheſt antiquity, and appears to have been coeval with the firſt parents of the human race. Though it has received all the improvements of a long ſucceſſion of ages down to the preſent time, whence is it that its progreſs towards perfection has been much ſlower than that of many others of a far more modern date? The chief cauſes which have retarded its advancement, ſeem to have been the three following:

Firſt, the extreme difficulty of the ſtudy of agriculture.

Secondly, the want of proper maſters to unfold its principles, as in other

other branches of experimental philoſophy. And,

Thirdly, the great reluctance of farmers to quit the beaten track.

So complex is the ſtudy of agriculture, that it involves a multiplicity of objects of the moſt abſtruſe and recondite nature, which can never be underſtood without a previous knowledge of many other arts, particularly chemiſtry; and yet this important ſcience has been uniformly committed to the ſole management of the illiterate part of mankind. Theſe being unable to learn, for want of perſons qualified to teach, have obſtinately purſued a routine of random practice in imitation of their forefathers, without any ſettled principles. Innumerable errors have been thus tranſmitted from one generation to another, under the fallacious appearance of being the reſult of long experience. Can we wonder then that the theory and practice of agriculture are yet far, very far, from having reached the ſummit of perfection? Chemiſtry indeed has not till of late years been applied to agriculture and the œconomical arts, though the principal operations of each evidently depend on chemical principles.

It is not to be expected that every huſbandman ſhould be a profound chemiſt; but I will venture to ſay, that every gentleman who wiſhes to improve his eſtate, and to advance the art of agriculture, ought to be well verſed, at leaſt, in the principles of philoſophical chemiſtry, without which he can neither conduct experiments properly, nor explain the ſeveral phænomena ſatisfactorily which reſult from them.

The uſes which chemiſtry may be of in agriculture are great and extenſive, but my preſent bounds will only permit me briefly to mention a few of them.

To this art it belongs, to diſtinguiſh the ſundry kinds of earth, according to their natures and proportions; to determine which of them are the fitteſt for different purpoſes; to aſcertain the different qualities of the various ſorts of manure, and to point out proper methods of applying them; to diſcover the beſt method of improving a barren ſoil; to effect by a ſuitable mixture of earths, what is not to be accompliſhed by manure alone.

The earths which moſt commonly occur are, clay, ſand, calcarious earth, none of which alone is adapted to the ſupport of vegetables. Hence in a good ſoil, they are therefore generally found mixed, at leaſt two of them, together with a portion of decayed vegetable ſubſtances.

Clay retains moiſture the beſt; after clay, calcarious earth; ſand dries rapidly. Hence it follows, that from the different proportions in which they are mixed, reſult ſo many different capacities for retaining water. Hence too the inferior as well as ſuperior ſtrata of the ſoil ought to be examined, as well as the mean ſtate of the weather with reſpect to drought or moiſture, and opportunities of watering, &c. For the beſt ſoil will prove ſterile without a due proportion of moiſture.

To render land capable of producing a ſmall crop of grain, it requires no great ſkill; but to cauſe it to yield the greateſt poſſible crop, demands no common management. Is it not diſgraceful to behold the execrable huſbandry which prevails in ſome parts of this opulent county, where it is no unuſual thing to ſee corn and weeds ſtruggling together for the ſuperiority, till the latter

latter gaining the aſcendency, ſtifle the meagre crop, and ſpread triumphantly over all the neighbouring grounds!

To chemiſtry it appertains to ſuggeſt ſuitable means for preſerving grain from ſmut, blights, or mildew; alſo for deſtroying, or driving away inſects or reptiles, and other noxious vermin, which are wont to prey on fruits, ſeeds, or vegetables.

When the products of agriculture are at length obtained, the aid of chemiſtry is ſtill eſſentially neceſſary towards their preſervation, and the means of fitting them for the various purpoſes to which they are deſtined.

Grain, and farinaceous vegetables, are convertible into flour, bread, ſtarch, malt, &c. In proportion to the ſaccharine matter contained in them, they become ſubjects of the vinous and acetous fermentation, and hence the operations of baking, brewing, the making of wine, cider, vinegar, &c. are ſo many chemical proceſſes; which, for want of the requiſite ſtock of knowledge, in many caſes either fall altogether, or are carried on with little advantage.

The preparation of flax and hemp for ſundry uſes, and the operation of bleaching and whitening linen; alſo of preſerving wood from putrefaction, and preparing other vegetable productions for various œconomical purpoſes, depend all on chemical principles.

The productions of the animal kingdom afford a variety of raw materials which enrich the farmer, and which by ſuitable management conſtitute no inconſiderable ſhare of the national wealth. Such as meat, eggs, milk, butter, cheeſe, honey, wax, tallow, hides, &c. All which, by chemical art, may be preſerved in a ſound ſtate for a conſiderable length of time, and even ſometimes reſtored, in a great meaſure, after corruption has begun to take place. They may alſo be further improved, and converted into a variety of œconomical uſes to the higheſt advantage, if their chemical properties are properly underſtood.

An eminent author has very juſtly obſerved, that the application of chemiſtry to arts and manufactures, is an object of a very intereſting and extenſive nature; becauſe many of them conſiſt of a ſeries of chemical proceſſes from beginning to end; others only in certain ſtages; the reſt being performed by mechanical operations. Though arts and manufactures might owe their firſt origin to chance, or random experiments, yet the improvement and perfection of them muſt ultimately depend on certain facts and principles, which it is the province of chemiſtry to illuſtrate and explain.

Private intereſt indeed has long checked the progreſs of the arts, and ſelfiſhly monopolized the moſt lucrative employments by caſting a veil of ſecrecy over the different proceſſes; but chemiſtry aſſiſts us in drawing aſide the veil, and oftentimes too in accompliſhing the end by more ſimple and efficacious means.

In ſhort, from the foregoing obſervations it appears, that both in public and private manufactories, and various articles of rural œconomy, a multitude of operations are continually going on, which undoubtedly depend on chemical principles. It were therefore earneſtly to be wiſhed, that an accurate enquiry into the preſent ſtate of the arts throughout the kingdom were to be undertaken, and repeated at certain intervals with a view towards their improvement. This would

ſupply

ſupply many curious and uſeful facts, which before were not known, except in manufactories. Chemiſtry in its turn would unfold the principles on which the various operations are founded, concerning which, even the artiſts themſelves are generally obſerved to be groſsly ignorant.

It ſeems evident, that no material changes can be wrought in bodies, but either by ſeparating ſomething from them, or combining ſomething with them; but it is by chemical attraction, that both ſeparation and combination are performed. Conſequently it is from the accurate knowledge of chemical laws, that the cleareſt lights, and ableſt aſſiſtances, are to be obtained.

Knowledge, ſays the illuſtrious Verulam, is incomplete, and ſcarcely deſerves the name, unleſs it enables us to explain the ſeveral phænomena. Is it not ſurpriſing then, conſidering the rapid progreſs which chemical ſcience has been making for ſome years paſt, that its profeſſors have not, till very lately, pointed out its application to the improvement of agriculture, and rural œconomy? The late ingenious Dr. Lewis, in his Philoſophical Commerce of the Arts, ſuggeſted many uſeful hints towards the improvement of various arts and manufactures by chemical inquiries: And it is much to be regretted, that theſe have not been purſued, and extended by his ſucceſſors, with a particular reference to agriculture.

A courſe of lectures on this plan, delivered in a plain, familiar ſtyle, would be a great national acquiſition, and convey the moſt intereſting information to various ranks of men, and particularly to the country gentleman, the intelligent farmer, and curious artizan. Few there are, it is hoped, but would readily ſpare a ſmall portion of the time that is generally devoted to the bottle or the chace, to partake of ſo uſeful, ſo elegant an amuſement.

If a ſcheme of this nature was ever neceſſary, it ſeems to be peculiarly ſo at this juncture. Since we have been ſtripped of our American colonies, and many ſources of our wealth and commerce have been diverted into other channels, it ſurely behoves us to employ thoſe which remain to the beſt advantage. If any thing can ſtill enable us to ſupport our preſent enormous burthens, or maintain our national character, it muſt be a ſtrict attention to the improvement of agriculture and uſeful arts.

While our jealous rivals the French, intent on theſe great national objects, are exerting every nerve to outſtrip us, by iſſuing royal bounties, and offering every flattering inducement that can kindle zeal, excite induſtry, or exerciſe ingenuity, ſhall we continue to indulge a fatal lethargy, and give ourſelves up to indolence and diſſipation?

Had one fiftieth part of the treaſure which has been annually expended in raiſing and ſupporting diſtant colonies, or even one thouſandth part of what has been ſtill more wantonly laviſhed away, in carrying on the ill-fated, ruinous war, been devoted to this truly patriotic purpoſe, the advantages would have ſoon been very apparent, and would moſt amply have repaid the expence.

Great Britain might then, with its appendages, have juſtly excited the envy of all the ſurrounding nations, and long remained unrivalled in arts, as well as in arms!

Walcot Parade, A. Fothergill.
Bath, Oct. 16th, 1785.

The

The TRIFLER, No. V.

Though ſome Parts of the following Eſſay are not immediately applicable to the preſent Seaſon, yet the general Obſervations will juſtify the Trifler in preſenting them to his Readers.

To the Trifler.

Sir,

It is with reluctance I reflect on a kind of gluttony, too frequent among the fair ſex, and fraught with many deplorable evils; but the attention every well-bred man owes to the delicate branch of our ſpecies, and a deep ſenſe of the influence their conduct has on our common happineſs, makes it a duty to obſerve what is amiſs, and to adviſe whatever may improve their value. I grant, that none but a few courſe Joans pamper themſelves with bacon and roaſt beef; but I have often remarked, with amazement, an immoderate appetite for traſh, among women of all ranks, both in America and Europe. The apples are not grown to the ſize of a walnut, before groupes of girls are feaſting on them in the orchard, often before breakfaſt; many ladies that have their choice of delicious fruits and comfits, will eagerly devour currants, gooſberries, &c. that have lately paſt their bloſſom; and in diſpatching water melons, ſome of our country ladies will vie with their pigs. Forgive me, my fair ones; if a zeal for your honour, health, and life, and what perhaps you value more, your beauty, hurries me into ſo rude a ſimile. The pleaſure of eating is among the lower gratifications of our nature, which we have in common with inferior animals; it ſhould be enjoyed with moderation and decorum; exceſſive indulgence is peculiarly indecent in your ſex, whoſe characteriſtic ought to be grace and delicacy. How diſguſting is a lady's complaint of her bloated ſtomach, not to mention other things, which our fancy readily ſuggeſts, though they only alarm the ſenſes of a wretched huſband.

All kinds of ripe fruit are very ſalutary, but exceſs in the beſt is always pernicious. Of this we have many ſtriking examples. The celebrated Swift contracted by a ſurfeit, when young, diſorders that attended him through life, and rendered his laſt years exceeding miſerable by deafneſs, giddineſs and madneſs. The effect is indeed ſeldom ſo manifeſt and violent, but not leſs certain in various degrees. It is a very common prejudice, that fruits of a looſe and watery texture, as water melons, may be ſafely eaten in any quantity; for too much, even of the liquid part, incommodes the ſtomach, and the pulp itſelf, when diveſted of the liquor, is a tough, viſcid ſubſtance, very hard to digeſt. Unripe fruits, eaten raw, are, without exception, unwholeſome. They annoy the ſtrongeſt power of digeſtion, fill the ſtomach and viſcera with crudities, vitiate the blood, conſequently impair the whole ſyſtem, and bring on a train of painful and tedious diſtempers. There is no doubt, but agues, ſlow fevers, the cholera morbus, and flux, are, in many caſes, derived from an immoderate uſe of fruit, and eſpecially of green traſh. Children and women

women are more ſubject to theſe, (at leaſt the fever and ague) than men; and as to ſickneſs of ſtomach, head aches, weakneſs of nerves, and all that train of female diſorders called hyſterics, they ariſe frequently from this abſurd intemperancy, with ſpleen, ill humour, ſicklineſs, ſilly fondneſs, unreaſonable averſion, and other ſtrange, wayward paſſions, ſo calamitous to the fair, and to all their connections.

An immoderate uſe of ſour fruit ruins the teeth, by corroding the enamel that covers them; all acids impair the complexion, therefore, ſome ladies who ſcorn to reſemble the ruddy milk maid, drink vinegar to mitigate the glow of their cheeks. From a foul ſtomach ariſes an offenſive breath, which alone renders an accompliſhed beauty deteſtable. The diſorders I have mentioned, ruin the charms of youth, and often at twenty bring the deformities of old age, a wrinkled, aſhy, meagre countenance, dim eyes, ſhaking nerves, torpid motions, and ſtiff attitudes. O! then my dear ladies, avoid the folly of your firſt mother; conſider that your health and beauty are not to be trafficked for all the treaſures of the fragrant orchard, much leſs for the childiſh amuſement of devouring traſh. Regale on the blooming peach, the luſcious pear, and refreſhing apple; it is a repaſt that becomes your delicate ſex; yet be moderate, or you change the ſalutary, delicious juice, into a poiſon. But when you eagerly graſp the ſour, half grown plumb, the hard, green blackberry, ſtop your ſacrilegious hand; think of thoſe eyes that eclipſe the diamond, thoſe lips that reſemble the opening roſe-bud; thoſe teeth, for which queens would pawn their jewels; think of your bloom, your figure in the ſprightly dance, your gaiety and ſweet ſenſibility; think of the faithful lover to whom your charms are a heaven, who would die to preſerve the leaſt of them. Can you put him to the agony of ſeeing you transformed by your own folly into deformed ſplenetic old hags? or, can you bear the thought of loſing him for ever by a diſguſt not leſs juſt than inſuperable? Take then my friendly hint; ſo may you be bleſſed with health, virtue, beauty and love: *long* be the loveliest flowers of your gardens, and when your roſes have felt the hand of time, ſtill retain thoſe mental graces that bloom in the winter of life, and to the laſt, in a great degree, animate and embelliſh the human frame. C.

To the Trifler.

Sir,

HOWEVER ſingular it may appear, that there can be any perſon enjoying a moderate ſhare of underſtanding, who can amuſe himſelf by raiſing the anxiety of his acquaintance, and receive a pleaſure from ſo ſtrange a mode of entertainment: true it is, that ſome conſider this as their forte, and are animated in proportion to their ſucceſs in increaſing the number of their dupes. I have lately formed an acquaintance with a gentleman of this character, who poſſeſſes this peculiar talent of *boring*, in a very eminent degree. The phraſe of ſuch a perſon being a *borer*, perhaps ſome of your readers may not altogether underſtand. The following account of Dick Dapperwit's abilities this way may, poſſibly explain the term.

A young gentleman who poſſeſſes ſome ſparks of *virtû*, was ſome time ſince introduced to Dapperwit, who, having taken the tour of Europe,

Europe, was ſuppoſed to be an improving acquaintance to my friend Gregory Gimcrack, who was alſo on his travels with a view of increaſing his muſeum.

After the firſt ceremonies of introduction were over, Dick informed my friend Gimcrack, that in his tour through Italy, he had treaſured up many curious relics, which he would be happy in ſhewing him the next morning. At the time appointed, Mr. Gimcrack waited upon Dapperwit at his lodgings, fired with impatience to view a finger of a Venus, which Dick ſaid he had broken from the celebrated ſtatue de Medicis. After the breakfaſt table was removed, Dapperwit endeavoured to claim the attention of his new friend by ſome familiar remarks on ſeveral of the places he had viſited, and was very explicit on Mantua, where he met with Tom Tranſient. "I ſuppoſe, ſays he, you know Tranſient? leſt you ſhould not, I will give you a ſketch of his character. He is one of the livelieſt ſons of happineſs I ever was acquainted with. I bought a mare in Flanders, which carried me through Germany, Switzerland, and acroſs the Alps, in the ſame place Hannibal long ſince croſſed them into Italy. As I had a ſtrong deſire to viſit the tomb of Virgil, I went as ſoon as I well could to Mantua—where I alſo formed an acquaintance with the Compte de Coligne by accident, having it in my power to render him an eſſential ſervice. I never ſpent a more agreeable time than with this nobleman, though, by the bye, I found him rather too ſtately—however, I always endeavour to take the faireſt ſide of things, and by this means I eſcape many fits of jealouſy and many heart-burnings."

Two of my friends who were invited to breakfaſt together with Gimcrack, perceived that all this incoherence of ſpeech was a mere *humbugg*, and tended to no other purpoſe than to fire the hearer, and afterwards treat him as an object of ridicule for patiently ſubmitting to be *bored* with unmeaning ribaldry, for three or four hours. When the two, who were not the ſubject of Dapperwit's mirth, had exhauſted their patience, they left the room. They have ſince met Gimcrack, who aſked if his friend was as great a *borer* as ever.

I candidly confeſs I am one of thoſe who reliſh wit, but there appears to me ſomething ſo unfair and dull in the foregoing ſpecimen, that I much wiſh pretenders to this talent would remember that

"True wit is like a brilliant ſtone
"Dug from the Indian mine;
"It boaſts two various powers in one,
"To cut as well as ſhine."

There are perhaps few characters who are a greater burden (I had almoſt ſaid peſt) to ſociety than men, who, in attempting to diſplay their wit, fatigue, inſtead of introducing thoſe lively flaſhes which are wont, as Yorick expreſſes it, "to ſet the table in a roar." It is an evil that requires correction, and as many of our young Americans have lately returned from England and France ſtrongly affected by it, and many more are about to make a faſhionable excurſion to thoſe countries, I do not think, Mr. Trifler, that you can employ a few minutes more profitably, than in making it the ſubject of your animadverſion.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
TOM FACT.

Thoughts on Emigration, particularly to America, from a late Publication.

THE end and design of emigration to America can only be the improvement of our condition. Those who will chiefly emigrate will be men of impaired or broken fortunes: amongst these there will be men of various descriptions. Those of merely useful handicraft trades may find employment in the towns. These, increasing continually in inhabitants, will be always in want of them. Those who have been merchants and traders, and who have preserved some wrecks of their fortune, sufficient to induce them to make another attempt, will probably do it to advantage in the sea ports, which have grown rich and populous by the commercial spirit of their inhabitants. Others, on the contrary, will be more disposed to make settlements in the country, in some state where there is great plenty of vacant lands, where the soil is fertile, and the climate good.

I premise that I am not writing to men who have a sufficient fortune to live upon the income which it produces. These require no advice, as they may spend this income, satisfactorily, in almost any settled country. They may do it in London, Newcastle, Glasgow, Liverpool, or Bristol: they may do it in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Charleston, the great sea ports of America: and with more advantage, as these towns being in a state of increase, money may be disposed of with greater security and profit, by employing it in ground rents and similar securities.

The persons in Great Britain, desirous of forming a plan of emigration, to whom I desire chiefly to address myself, are those who are either masters of property, sufficient to settle a tolerable estate in a new country, or such who, having no property of their own, must labour for others in some shape or other. The latter may be divided into two classes: the one of those, who, having been labourers in their own country, must continue in that station; the other, of men of education, who must supply the want of money by industry and abilities.

I have taken notice already of the employments which emigrants will find in the great towns. I have confined them merely to commerce, and useful handicraft trades. The luxury which now prevails in these towns, occasioning a greater expence in living than is proper for them, will probably be made use of as an objection to this opinion. But, independently of such men receiving wages in proportion, this luxury is merely temporary, being occasioned by accidental circumstances, produced by the war. The inhabitants of these places will naturally return to their primitive manners whenever these causes cease. This a short time must accomplish.

War, which is one principal cause of the present luxurious and expensive stile of living in America, is a great enemy to regularity of manners. The vicissitudes to which every country is subject in civil disputes are sudden and frequent. Scarcity and plenty are alternately produced. The government of a country in such a situation must be unequal. Whenever a temporary distress prevails, there is a necessity to make the administration rigid and severe.

ſevere. When theſe difficulties are ſurmounted, it becomes looſe and relaxed.

When the danger is wholly at an end, a general relaxation of government and corruption of manners almoſt conſtantly take place. The firſt families, who act upon principle, are either ruined, or their eſtates greatly injured in the conteſt; and new men, acquiring fortune by ſudden and unexpected events, riſe upon their ruin. Theſe people, who, in this manner, riſe to affluence, are always profuſe of money which they have gained with eaſe. The old families which remain (ſuch is our natural propenſity to imitate vicious manners, and even to carry them to exceſs, where our pride is attacked) follow their example. One cauſe is common to all. The diſtreſs and ſcarcity occaſioned by the war gave place to eaſe and plenty, at the return of peace. Mankind uſually go from one extreme to another. The Americans have ſuffered unparallelled diſtreſs. They now plunge into (I am to be underſtood both locally and comparatively) unparallelled luxury.

They are indebted to the French for many parts of their luxuries. Simplicity of manners in the American republics neither ſuited the diſpoſition of that nation, nor afforded them the probability of preſerving ſo powerful an influence over theſe new ſtates. The French carried their view ſtill farther. By means of dreſs, equipage, and the pleaſures of the table, temptations which are ſure to captivate young men, they endeavoured to attach the riſing generation to the intereſt of France. There was great policy in this conduct.

The manners of an abſolute government, and thoſe of a republic, where the ſyſtem of each is ſtrictly preſerved, are very oppoſite to each other. The honours of a court from the manners of a kingdom; the ſeverity of virtue, thoſe of a republic. Luxury, therefore, may be permitted in an abſolute monarchy, without injury, whilſt the introduction of it into a commonwealth will terminate in its deſtruction. The effect which it produces in a free ſtate is to alienate the people from the love of their country, directing their views ſolely to their own particular intereſts and pleaſures The Americans were under the higheſt obligations to France for her interpoſition in their favour; but they are not under the neceſſity of ſhewing their ſenſe of this obligation by following the manners and cuſtoms of a kingdom unſuitable to their diſpoſitions, and deſtructive to their intereſts.

It is very fortunate for the American republics that they have not ſufficient reſources within themſelves to ſupport the expence of European luxuries. There is not only a very heavy national debt due from the United States, but a conſiderable one from the ſeparate governments. The private debts of individuals, contracted both before and ſince the war, are alſo of magnitude. A very long ſpace of time, and the moſt unremitting induſtry, are requiſite even to reduce theſe burdens. To diſcharge them wholly, is not within the power of ſome of the ſtates. Long credit in trade is an evil which will work its own cure, as ſoon as the ill effects of it are found in the deficiencies of payment. Luxury will then, in a great meaſure, ceaſe with it. There will be no money to purchaſe ſuperfluities, and they will not be obtained without it.

At preſent, neither trade nor manners

ners have found their proper ſtandard. A ſpirit of adventure has been prevalent ſince the peace, which cannot fail of being ruinous. The importation of goods has been immenſe, and is attended with very heavy loſſes. It is true, that theſe loſſes will only affect individuals, and that the ſtate will be benefited; for the ſupplies having been, for many years, hazardous and uncertain, the country was in great want of goods. The introduction, therefore, of ſuch quantities into all parts of the vaſt continent of America, cannot fail of advantageous effects to the people at large. But though this event will be productive of good in the end, yet the ſufferings of the mercantile intereſt, and the blow which credit will ſuſtain, muſt make it ſeverely felt in the operation.

The effects, however, will be much leſs ſevere in theſe ſtates than in the ſettled governments in Europe. Such riſing commercial republics, as the United States, will recover with eaſe from the ſhock.

It may be objected to me, that I have digreſſed too much in the conſideration of this ſubject; but the luxury of the great towns in America have been repreſented in ſuch a manner in Europe as to alarm thoſe who are deſirous of emigrating to the United States. Many have ſuppoſed themſelves in greater danger of having their reduced fortunes wholly ſunk in expences, than in receiving ſufficient advantages to enable them, by induſtry, to repair them. I, therefore, thought this explanation neceſſary.

Obſervations on the modern Cuſtoms in Barbary. By a Gentleman lately returned from thence.

THE Moor, when he riſes in the morning, firſt waſhes himſelf all over, then dreſſes, and goes to his church to perform the duties of religion, before he ſees a friend, or taſtes the leaſt repaſt; he then returns home, where his wife, his concubine, or his ſlave, has prepared his breakfaſt; this is uſually an odd ſort of diſh, being made of barley or wheat meal, boiled in water, in the way of our water-gruel, only the meal is ſo largely proportioned, that it is ropy; they add to this ſometimes ſpices, and ſometimes dried herbs, as mint, marjoram, and the like, and eat it almoſt cold. An hour or two after they have had this breakfaſt, they are ready for a ſecond meal, which is uſually hot bread, with ſome freſh butter, and a large quantity of honey; or, inſtead of the bread, they have a diſh more like the firſt, which is a thick haſty-pudding, with butter and honey in abundance in it.

When any one of them has a gueſt or ſtranger with him, the neighbours come to him, and bring every man his diſh of victuals, according to their abilities; ſo that, from this friendly diſpoſition of the Moors to one another, and their general hoſpitality, a ſtranger ſeldom wants any conveniencies or neceſſaries of life while he travels among them. The Jews alſo, in this part of the world, are very hoſpitable, and ſhew great kindneſs to the Chriſtians, treating every ſtranger that comes among them with what their houſes afford, which is generally ſtewed

or

or baked capons, and an odd preparation of eggs, which are boiled very hard, and then preſſed very flat, and ſeaſoned with pepper and brandy, with a little ſalt, and ſome wine. The bread is generally good, but it taſtes odd to an European palate, becauſe they put anniſeed, and two or three other medicinal drugs into it. A very much eſteemed breakfaſt with ſome of the Moors is, honey eaten from the comb, with the maggots of the bees among it.

Every bee, before it arrives at its winged ſtate, is in the form of a white maggot, ſuch as we fiſh with, and while they are in this ſtate, the honey is always the fineſt, and beſt taſted, and the creatures themſelves taſte very well with it. They have alſo a method of preparing this fine honey with a mixture of poppy-ſeeds, and thoſe of ſome other ſleepy plant; they take this moderately, not more than the quantity of a walnut at a time, and it makes them ſomewhat heavy for the firſt hour or two, but they are the better for it the whole day.

The moſt univerſal diſh in all Barbary, is what they call *cuſees* or *cuſkſoo:* it is made of wheat flour, and, when that is ſcarce, of that of barley, millet, or Indian corn; they ſhake ſome of this flour into an earthen pan, made for that purpoſe, and not glazed; a little water is always ſprinkled on the bottom of the pan firſt, they then work it about with both their hands, in a very particular manner, which ſerves to grain it in the manner of ſago. The method of dreſſing it for eating, is this: they put their meat into an earthen veſſel, which has a cover, but before they put on the cover, they fix an earthen cullender to the top of the veſſel, and putting on the cover over this, they ſet the pan on the fire; the meat ſtews ſlowly and leiſurely in the water, and all the ſteam that riſes paſſes through the holes of the cullender, and moiſtens the *cuſkſoo;* the grains ſwell by this means, and become very ſoft and mellow.

When the whole is ſufficiently ſtewed, they firſt put the *cuſkſoo* into their diſh, heaping it up, and making a bed at the top of it, for the meat to lie in; they then add large quantities of ginger, pepper, and ſaffron. The diſh, thus prepared, is ſet upon a mat on the ground, and four, or more people, ſeat themſelves down round it; they ſit on the ground with their buttocks upon the calves of their legs, and the bottoms of their feet upon the ground.

If there are a great many perſons to eat together, they have ſeveral of theſe diſhes. This ſort of food is uſually their dinner, and, frequently, alſo their ſupper; but few of them eat it for breakfaſt. When they roaſt meat, they do not keep it continually turning as we do, but firſt put one ſide to the fire, and, when it is almoſt done, the other. Their fire is of a ſort of charcoal, though not burnt quite ſo much as our's, and is always placed lower than the meat, that the heat may aſcend to it. They always baſte it, while roaſting, with a mixture of oil, beat up with a little water and ſalt.

When the meat is done enough, they waſh their right hand, and ſay a ſhort grace, and then pull it to pieces. They never uſe their left hand in eating; one perſon holds the meat with his right hand, while another pulls off the pieces as he thinks proper, with his right hand; this is all their carving: the maſter of the feaſt uſually performs it, and diſtributes the pieces he has pulled off among the gueſts. They are very

very dexterous at this way of carving, and never flinch at the heat of the meat: they lick their fingers when they have done; and, after every different diſh they waſh their hands.

They are very clean in their cookery; if a hair be found in any diſh, it is a great crime in the cook: but if a fly be got among it, the fault is not laid upon him, becauſe, having wings, they ſay, it may have got in after it was delivered from his hands.

They have another diſh, which is made of mutton, cut into pieces, and wrapped up in the cawl of the animal, with ſaffron, ſpices, and orange-juice; this is all roaſted together. They ſometimes alſo ſtew pieces of beef, or of camel's fleſh, which is very common among them, with butter, honey, and water, and ſome garlic.

Theſe, and many other of their diſhes, however odd they may ſeem to us in the deſcription, are ſuch as would do honour to a nobleman's table, and prove a credit to the cook who ſent them up.

The drink of the Moors is uſually plain water, ſometimes milk and water, and not unfrequently the *rob*, or inſpiſſated juice of the grape, mixed with water, which makes a ſort of ſtrong and pleaſant wine.

They are forbid by their law to drink wine, but they find this evaſion, and ſay, that this liquor is only water medicated ſo as to make it good for a cold, or any other ſlight diſorder.

When a parcel of the Moors have a mind to be merry, they uſually take every man his miſtreſs, and go out to their garden or vineyard, with muſic before them. They have moſt of the diſhes already mentioned, prepared by the joint ſubſcription of the men, and they ſit down to a four or five gallon bowl of this wine, which they drink out of a cup holding a pint. They uſually repleniſh this bowl, as often as it grows near the bottom, and will ſometimes continue their merriment a week; ſometimes men and women will continue ſucceſſively drunk for ten days together; but they are a little cautious of being ſeen at it; for it is a law, that no man's teſtimony is valid, who is known to drink wine, or who was ever ſeen to make water ſtanding.

Their morning repaſt, during the time of theſe debauches, is generally pickled fiſh, which they have of ſeveral kinds, and moſt of them very good; they dry this ſeveral ways; they fry it, ſtew it, roaſt and bake it, and always add a great deal of ſpice to it; ſo that the heat of this, and the ſaltneſs of the fiſh, keeps up their thirſt for drink; and by that means they are kept together.

During the intervals between the meals, they eat parched peas, almonds, and many other things, to give them a reliſh to their wine; and if any of the company complains that he grows drunk, the univerſal receipt for his cure is a large doſe of the ſame liquor.

Their moſt common diſhes are thoſe mentioned above, but beſides theſe, they have ſeveral others in great repute. The hedge-hog is a princely diſh among them; they rub his back againſt the ground as ſoon as they have caught him, and continue this till he has done ſqueaking; they then cut his throat, take out his guts, and fill the belly with ſweet herbs; then they cut off all the prickles, and, adding a little garlic, they ſew up the belly, and

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put the whole into a veſſel, to be ſtewed in water with ſome peas in it.

They do not care to kill veal, lamb, or kid, ſaying, it is cruel to take the ſuckling from its dam; but the younger the porcupine is, always the ſweeter and finer it eats; its fleſh taſtes like beef more than any other meat, but it is much preferable.

They have another favourite diſh, which they call *alcholea:* this is made either of beef, mutton, or camel's fleſh, but the beef makes the beſt; they cut it into long, thin ſlices, and let it lie four-and-twenty hours in a very ſtrong brine, by way of pickle; they then remove it out of the pickle, and lay it for a whole night, in freſh water; when they take it out they hang it upon ropes to dry, and when it is thoroughly dried, they cut it into pieces of about an inch long, and throw theſe into a pan of boiling oil; after the meat has boiled thus for ſome time, it becomes as red as a cherry; and when it is taken out, they ſet it to drain from the oil, and then lay it cloſely and evenly at the bottom of an earthen veſſel, and when it is well rammed down, they pour over it the oil it has been boiled in. In this manner it will keep two or three years; the hardeſt is the beſt; they uſually diſh it up cold, though ſometimes they ſtew it, with eggs and garlic, and ſometimes with a mixture of lemon-juice. It is a very pleaſant diſh any way.

They have liberty, by the laws of their religion, to eat every thing that is taken in hunting, or hawking, or by ſhooting, provided that they come up to it while it is alive, and can ſay *Biſmiilahe*, or, in the name of God, and cut its throat; but as this is not always the caſe, the expert ſportſmen among them have a ſalvo for it, and will pronounce the word before they ſlip the dog, or let fly the hawk, or fire the gun. If they kill the animal, they diſpenſe with the throat being cut after it is dead, and if they miſs of it, it is only a bleſſing thrown away, which they had, at any time, rather hazard the loſs of than their dinner.

They eat ſnails, boiled with ſalt, and praiſe them as a very wholeſome diet. They have good capons all over the country, but turkeys, geeſe, and ducks are ſcarce, as there are none but wild ones. There are alſo partridges pretty frequent, and they would be much more ſo, were it not for the abundance of foxes which prey upon them, and deſtroy vaſt numbers; but they eat the foxes when fat, and, by that means make themſelves amends. The antelope is alſo common among them, and is very delicate food; they are too ſhy to be often killed, and are ſo ſwift, that dogs can do nothing with them. The Moors ſometimes ſhoot them, and ſometimes take them by means of a large kind of hawk, which they train to the purpoſe.

Fruits of moſt kind are common among them; dates, figs, and almonds are in the utmoſt plenty; and they have beſides mulberries, peaches, excellent pomegranates, and grapes of the ſize of a pigeon's egg; but they do not make wine of them.

When they have had a feaſt, every man waſhes his hands, bleſſes God, and his guests and neighbours, from whom he has received his proviſion, or part of it; after which they uſually talk themſelves to ſleep.

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The Europeans are apt to despise these nations as barbarians and savages, and I am sorry to confess, that the English are more apt to do so than many other nations; wish I could see as much hospitality among ourselves, as I have among them.

Mr. Jefferson's Opinion upon the Establishment of an American naval Force.

"THE sea is the field on which we should meet an European enemy, on that element it is necessary we should possess some power. To aim at such a navy as the greater nations of Europe possess would be a foolish and wicked waste of the energies of our countrymen. It would be to pull on our heads that load of military expence which makes the European labourer go supperless to bed, and moistens his bread with the sweat of his brow. It will be enough if we enable ourselves to prevent insult from those nations of Europe, which are weak on the sea, because *circumstances exist which render even the stronger ones weak as to us. Providence has placed their richest and most defenceless possessions at our door; has obliged their most precious commerce to pass as it were, in review before us.* To protect this, or to assail us, *a small part* only of their naval force will ever be risqued across the Atlantic. The dangers to which the elements expose them here are too well known, and the greater danger to which they would be exposed at home, were any general calamity to involve their whole fleet. They can attack us by *detachment only*; and it will suffice to make ourselves equal to what they may detach. Even a smaller force than they may detach will be rendered equal, or superior, *by the quickness with which any check may be repaired with us*, while losses with them will be irreparable till too late. A small naval force then is necessary for us, and but a small one is necessary. What this should be I will not undertake to say. I will only say it should by no means be so great as we are able to make it. Supposing the million of dollars, or £. 300,000 sterling, which Virginia could annually spare without distress, be applied to the creating a navy. A single year's contribution would build, equip, man, and send to sea a force which should carry 300 guns. The rest of the confederacy, exerting themselves in the same proportion, would equip 1500 guns more. So that one year's contribution would set up a navy of 1800 guns. The British ships of the line average 76 guns; their frigates 38. 1800 guns then would form a fleet of 30 ships, 18 of which might be of the line, and 12 frigates. Allowing eight men, the British average, for every gun, their annual expence, including subsistence, cloathing, pay, and ordinary repairs, would be about 1280 dollars for every gun, or, 2,304,000 dollars for the whole. I state this only as one year's possible exertion, without deciding whether more or less than a year's exertion should be thus applied."

The Utility of fixing the fine Arts in America, in a Letter from a Foreigner of rank, to a Citizen of the United States.

IT is not only the productions of the fine arts of which I wish to procure the possession to America; the fine arts themselves must be placed within her bosom. If I am desirous of her purchasing pictures, it is that she may have painters; if I encourage her to send for musicians, it is that she may become musical in her turn. Let her not apprehend the fate of the Romans, to whom she has the apparent pride, but the real humility to compare herself. The Romans, ferocious, unjust, grasping from character, and ostentatious from vanity, were able to purchase the master-pieces, but not the taste of the arts. The Americans proceeding in general from the most polished countries of Europe, have not to strip themselves of any barbarous prejudices. They ought rather to compare themselves with the Greek colonies; and certainly, Syracuse, Marseilles, Crotona, and Agrigentum had no reason to envy the mother country. There is one base on which, all they who like you are equally attached to good taste and to your country, may safely rest their hopes. Your fellow citizens live in, and will long continue to live in the vicinity of nature; she is continually under their hands; she is always great and beautiful. Let them study; let them consult her, and they can never go astray. Caution them only, not to build too much on the pedantic legislations of Cambridge, of Oxford, and Edinburgh, which have long assumed a sort of tyranny in the empire of opinion, and seem only to have composed a vast *classic* code, for no other purpose than to keep all mankind in class, as if they were still children.

Thus, Sir, you will have the complete enjoyment of the fine arts; since you will yourselves be artists: but is it not to be feared, that the powerful attraction with which they operate on sensible minds, may divert a rising people from several more useful, though less agreeable occupations? I am far from being of that opinion; I think, on the contrary, that the most distinctive, and most peculiar advantage of America is, that the rapid advances she is making are not laborious, that they are not due to the excess of labour. Every American has twice as much leisure in the day as an European. Necessity alone compels our painful efforts, and you are strangers to necessity. Besides that, your winters are long and rigorous, and many hours may be well spared to domestic society; this reflexion too is applicable only to the lower classes of the people. You, who live in Virginia, know what time is sacrificed to play, to hunting, and the table; much more than is necessary to form a *Phidias* or a *Polycletes*.

You will insist, perhaps, and you will ask, whether a taste for the arts and letters will not tend to render your fellow citizens effeminate? Whether it will not render them frivolous and vain? Whether the national character and manners will not necessarily be impaired, and admitting even their utility, you will desire to have their early progress, at least, conducted with a certain measure? I think, that you will find an answer to our present enquiry in many of the preceding observations. But it is time for me to establish a general principle, the extensive consequences of which you will develope better than I can; *as long as a taste for the arts can assimilate itself*

ſelf with rural and domeſtic life, it will always be advantageous to your country, and vice verſâ.——Public ſpectacles, gaudy aſſemblies, horſe-races, &c. drag both men and women from the country, and inſpire them with a diſguſt for it. Muſic, drawing, painting, architecture, attach all perſons to their homes. A harpſichord is a neighbour always at command, who anſwers all your queſtions, and never calumniates. Three or four perſons in the neighbourhood join to paſs the evening together; here is a concert ready formed. A young lady, in her irkſome moments, amuſes herſelf in drawing; when become a wife and mother, ſhe ſtill draws, that ſhe may inſtruct her children; and here is another important article, of which I had hitherto taken no notice.—Do you wiſh your children to remain long attached to you? Be yourſelves their teachers. Education augments and prolongs the relation that ſubſiſts between you; it adds to the conſideration, the reſpect they entertain for you. They muſt long be perſuaded, that we know more than them, and that he who teaches, always knows more than the perſon to be taught. In America, as in England, parents ſpoil their children when they are young, and they abandon them to themſelves when they grow up; for, in theſe two nations, education is neither enough attended to, nor ſufficiently prolonged. Indulgent to children in their tender age, the people there form them into petty domeſtic tyrants; negligent of them when they attain to adoleſcency, they convert them into ſtrangers.

At preſent, Sir, it ſeems to me, that there remains no good reaſon to hinder us from attracting the fine arts to America. Unfortunately it is not the ſame with artiſts. I do not think I can better expreſs my good opinion of the Americans, than by declaring, that they will always incur ſome riſk in receiving a foreigner amongſt them. The Europeans, it muſt be confeſſed, have vices from which you are exempt, and they are not in general, the beſt among them, who quit their country, eſpecially who paſs the ſeas. Let us, however, do this juſtice to painters, and ſculptors, that the aſſiduity of their labours, and above all, that the ſentiment of the beautiful, that delicacy of taſte which they have acquired, render them, generally ſpeaking, better, than other men.—It is different with reſpect to muſic and dancing. Cuſtom has thought proper to place the latter among the fine arts, nor do I oppoſe it, ſince it ſeems to improve our exterior, and to give us that decorum, the ſource of which is the reſpect of others, and of ourſelves. But this apology for the art, does not conſtitute that of its profeſſors. Diſtruſt in general the maſters who come to you from Europe; be diffident even of thoſe you may yourſelves ſend for. It will always be much ſafer not to truſt to chance, but to make ſubſcriptions in each ſtate, in each town, to engage artiſts to fix themſelves amongſt you: but in this caſe apply only to correſpondents in Europe on whom you may rely. The commiſſion with which you entruſt them, ought to be ſacred in their eyes, and the ſmalleſt negligence on their parts, would be highly criminal; yet even they are liable to be deceived; and as it is much better to defer, even for a long time, the progreſs of the arts, than to make the ſlighteſt ſtep towards the corruption of your manners, it is my principal recommendation to the Americans to

to naturalize as much as poſſible, all foreign artiſts; to aſſimilate and identify them with the inhabitants of the country; to effect which, I ſee no better method than by ſending them as huſbands and proprietors: act ſo as to induce them to marry, enable them to acquire lands, and to become citizens. It is thus, that by ſecuring the empire of morals, you will ſtill further guard againſt the effect of thoſe national prejudices, of that diſdain, which render foreigners ſo ridiculous and odious, and which reflect upon the art itſelf, the diſguſt inſpired by the artiſt.

Curious Oriental Anecdotes, with the Origin of Royal Jeſters. From a late Publication.

THOUGH the ſyſtem of weſtern government veſts, too often, the moſt unlimited uſe and and abuſe of power, in the hands of men, whoſe frantic caprice is a dreadful ſatire upon human nature; we, nevertheleſs, frequently diſcover, among the princes of Aſia, not only an uncommon deference to the complaints of their ſubjects, but many inſtances where the moſt ferocious tyrants have borne, without reſentment, the ſevereſt truths and the keeneſt ſarcaſms, when delivered with a bold ſpirit and a ready wit.

The great deſert of Naubendigan had long been infeſted by banditti, who robbed the caravans, and murdered the merchants. About the beginning of the eleventh century, ſoon after Perſia had been conquered by Mahmoud, ſultan of Ghezna, a caravan was plundered; and among thoſe who fell, was the ſon of a widow. The poor woman immediately ſet out for Ghezna, and demanded juſtice of the ſultan for the life of her ſon. Mahmoud heard her complaint with attention; and then told her, that Irac being far removed from his ſeat of government, it was impoſſible to remedy every diſorder which might happen at ſuch a diſtance. "Why then," ſays the widow, "doſt thou conquer more than thou canſt govern? Will not an account of this be required of thee at the day of judgment?" Struck with the juſtice of the widow's reply, Mahmoud was not offended; he made her, on the contrary, rich preſents, and promiſed her ſpeedy juſtice. He haſtened immediately to Iſpahan, and iſſued a proclamation, promiſing ſecurity, in perſon and property, to all travellers thro' the deſert. Many merchants flocked, in conſequence, to Iſpahan: but, when the caravan was ready to depart, they were ſurprized to find only an hundred ſoldiers appointed for their guard. They repreſented to the king, that the robbers were ſo numerous and bold, that a thouſand would be quite inſufficient. He knew, however, the meaſures he had taken, and deſired them to depart, with aſſurance of perfect ſafety. The ſultan had, in the mean time, privately ordered a number of hampers of the moſt choice fruits to be poiſoned, and gave orders to the commander of the guard to halt in a certain place, where the banditti generally made their attack; and there to unload the fruits, under pretence of drying them in the ſun. This was done: and, the robbers ſoon appearing, the

the guards, as they were ordered, fled. As nothing in those scorching deserts, could be more tempting than such cool delicious fruits, the thieves knowing that the caravan might be soon overtaken, allowed them to move on; and devoured the fruits with so little moderation, that, before they could discover the poison, it began to operate; and all of them perished on the spot.

The khaliff Haron Arrashid was accosted one day by a poor woman, who complained that his soldiers had pillaged her house, and laid waste her grounds. The khaliff desired her to recollect the words of the Alcoran, "That when princes go forth to battle, the people, through whose fields they pass, must suffer." —"Yes," says the woman; "but it is also written in the same book, that the habitation of those princes, who authorise injustice, shall be made desolate." This bold and just reply had a powerful effect upon the khaliff, who ordered immediate reparation to be made.

Arrashid was undoubtedly one of the greatest princes that ever reigned; and his temper was in general merciful and generous. But one action of dreadful and unrelenting cruelty must ever remain an indelible stain upon his memory. Giaffer, his vizir, of the noble family of Bermeki, was esteemed the most eloquent orator, the best writer, and the finest gentleman in the empire. The khaliff delighted in his company, and made him a partner in all his amusements. That prince had, at the same time, an amiable sister named Abassa; in whose conversation he took uncommon pleasure. The company of his favourites the khaliff wished to enjoy together. But this the etiquette of eastern courts denied; as nothing but an alliance with the royal family could give Giaffer the privilege of entering the inner apartments. To remove this obstacle, Arrashid had recourse to an expedient. He gave Abassa to Giaffer in marriage, but strictly enjoined him never to approach her but in his presence. Under this painful restraint they for some time lived. But nature at length proved too powerful for the khaliff's commands. They deceived his vigilance: and Abassa became with-child. She was delivered without discovery: but, being betrayed by a female slave, she was driven with ignominy, from the royal palace; and reduced to wander in the most wretched attire, to beg charity of the meanest subject of her unrelenting brother. Giaffer was beheaded. His family, his dependants, his domestics, were imprisoned, butchered, and proscribed: and death was denounced against every person, who even dared to mention the family name. Yet such was the veneration in which the generous Bermicedes had been held by all ranks, that, absolute as the khaliff was, his commands were here disregarded. An old man in particular, named Mondir, who, during their prosperity, had received from them many favours, went every day to the deserted dwelling of the unhappy Giaffer; where, from a mound of ruins, he expatiated to thousands of grateful hearers, on the virtues and beneficence of those illustrious men. The khaliff, in a rage, ordered at last Mondir to be brought before him, and condemned him to instant death. The old man did not complain of the sentence: he begged only to speak a few words before he died. The khaliff consented; when Mondir made no apology; he promised no change of sentiments; and

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he aſked not for mercy. But he enlarged upon the benevolence of thoſe unfortunate noblemen, with ſuch pathetic eloquence, that even the khaliff was touched at length; and he not only pardoned the old man, but gave him a golden plate, which was placed before him: on receiving of which, Mondir, proſtrating himſelf before the khaliff, "Behold," ſays he, "even in this, a new favour from the noble Bermicedes."

Tamerlane, whoſe common ſaying it was, that a ſovereign could never be ſafe upon his throne, unleſs it was ſurrounded with blood: who could, with indifference, make pyramids of heads, and bake thouſands alive in a mud pie, or pound them in a mortar; this Tamerlane could yet liſten without reſentment, to the raillery of poets, the cenſure of the learned, and the perſonal inſults of real or pretended fools. Indeed the ſuperſtitious reſpect which eaſtern people have entertained for idiots is wonderful. Their ſayings have been conſidered as bordering upon inſpiration; and in this idea they have been indulged with an uncommon freedom of ſatirical licence. This ſingular degree of veneration which has been ſhewn for natural idiots, might often, we may eaſily believe, induce artful men to counterfeit folly; either to advance their fortunes, or to give them the power of ſpeaking freely their ſentiments with impunity. And to this cauſe I think, it is not unnatural to trace the origin of Royal Jeſters. At what period the king's fool was introduced into European courts, it is not material to enquire: but we find him in the eaſt in the eighth century, and he was probably much older. At the court of the khaliff Arraſhid there was one named Bahalul, ſome of whoſe ſayings have been preſerved. He appears to have poſſeſſed vivacity, wit, and obſervation; and he was permitted to take every kind of licence with the khaliff and his courtiers; "I wiſh," ſays Arraſhid to him one day, "you could procure me a liſt of all the fools in Bagdat." "That would be difficult, commander of the Faithful; but, if you deſire to know the wiſe men, the catalogue may be ſoon completed."——A courtier telling him, that the khaliff had given him the charge of all the bears, wolves, foxes, and monkies, in his dominions: "The commander of the Faithful has given me then a very extenſive charge: for it comprehends his whole empire; and you are one of my ſubjects." Entering one day into the preſence-chamber, and finding the throne empty, he ſeated himſelf on it: when the officers in waiting, perceiving him, pulled him down, and baſtinadoed him out of the hall. Bahalul fell a crying; and the khaliff ſoon after appearing, enquired into the matter. The officers told him, that it was on account of a few blows he had given him for his inſolence." "No," ſays the fool, "my complainings ariſe not from my blows: they are cauſed by my compaſſion for the Commander of the Faithful; for, if I have received ſo many baſtinadoes for ſitting upon the throne but for one minute in my life, how many ſhould he endure, who mounts it every day?"

A real or affected fool, during the reign of this prince, had the preſumption to call himſelf God Almighty. The khaliff, thinking him an impoſtor, ordered him to be brought before him; and, that he might diſcover truth, he ſaid to him, "A fellow

"A fellow the other day, who assumed the manners of an idiot, pretended to be a prophet of God. I had him immediately tried, when his imposture appearing evident, I commanded his head to be struck off." "You did right," replied the fool, and like a faithful servant of mine; for I never gave that fellow a commission to be my prophet." The ready coolness of the answer left the khaliff at a loss how to decide: he inclined therefore to the merciful side, and the fool was dismissed.

When Mahmoud, sultan of Ghezna, conquered India, he had distressed the people greatly by plundering, as well as by the contributions and taxes which he imposed. Whilst he was one day sitting in his divan, in conversation with his nobles, a fool wandered into the hall; and, staring wildly around, spoke much to himself, but took no particular notice of any person. The prince, observing him, desired his officers to ask him what he wanted. He said, he was hungry, and wished, of all things, to eat a roasted sheep's tail. The sultan, in a frolic, ordered them to cause a particular kind of radish to be roasted, much resembling in shape those tails, which in several eastern countries are very fat, and of an extraordinary size. It was accordingly presented to the fool, who devoured it voraciously. The sultan then asked him, how he liked it: to which he answered, "that it was exceedingly well dressed; but he could easily perceive, that, under his government, the sheep's tails had no longer the fatness, nor the excellent flavour, for which they were famous in former times." Mahmoud felt the poignancy of the answer, and gave immediate orders to relieve the people of many burdens under which they groaned. Eccentric sayings indeed from eccentric men, we shall often find, will more powerfully influence a haughty prince, than the most serious remonstrances of his ministers, or the loudest murmurings of his people.

From such slight observances as these, we shall often judge more truly of the genius of a people, than from more solid objects: for, as Selden justly remarks, if we throw a straw into the air, we may easily see how the wind sits; which we shall not do by casting up a stone.

An authentic Instance of the fascinating Power of the Rattle Snake, as related in Beverly's History of Virginia.

IN the end of May, 1715, stopping at an orchard by the roadside, to get some cherries; being three of us in company, we were entertained with the whole process of a charm, between a rattle snake and a hare, the hare being better than half-grown. It happened thus; one of the company in his search for the best cherries, espied the hare sitting, and although he went close by her she did not move, till he, (not suspecting the occasion of her gentleness) gave her a lash with his whip; this made her run about ten foot, and there sit down again. The gentleman not finding the cherries ripe, immediately returned the same way, and near the same place where he struck the hare, he spied a rattle-snake; still not suspecting the charm, he goes back about twenty yards,

yards, to a hedge, to get a ſtick, to kill the ſnake, and at his return found the ſnake removed, and coiled in the ſame place from whence he had moved the hare. This put him into immediate thoughts of looking for the hare again, and he ſoon ſpied her about ten feet off the ſnake, in the ſame place to which ſhe had ſtarted when he had whipt her. She was now lying down, but would ſometimes raiſe herſelf, on her fore-feet, ſtruggling, as it were, for life, or to get away, but could never raiſe her hinder parts from the ground, and then would fall flat on her ſide again, panting vehemently. In this condition the hare and ſnake were when he called me: and though we all three came up, within fifteen feet of the ſnake, to have a full view of the whole, he took no notice at all of us, nor ſo much as gave a glance towards us. There we ſtood at leaſt half an hour, the ſnake not altering a jot, but the hare often ſtruggling, and falling on its ſide again, till at laſt the hare lay ſtill, as dead, for ſome time. Then the ſnake moved out of his coil, and ſlid gently and ſmoothly on towards the hare, his colours at that inſtant being ten times more glorious and ſhining than at other times. As the ſnake moved along, the hare happened to fetch another ſtruggle, upon which the ſnake made a ſtop, lying at its length, till the hare had lain quiet again for a ſhort ſpace; and then he advanced again, till he came up to the hinder parts of the hare, which in all this operation had been towards the ſnake; there he made a ſurvey all over the hare, raiſing part of his body above it, then turned off and went to the head and noſe of the hare, after that to the ears, took the ears in his mouth, one after the other, working each apart in his mouth, as a man does a wafer to moiſten it, then returned to the noſe again, and took the face into his mouth, ſtraining and gathering his lips ſometimes by one ſide of his mouth, ſometimes by the other; at the ſhoulders he was a long time puzzled, often haling and ſtretching the hare out at length, and ſtraining forward firſt one ſide of his mouth, then the other, till he got at laſt the whole body into his throat. Then we went to him, and taking the twiſt band off from my hat, I made a nooſe and put it about his neck: This made him at length very furious, but we having ſecured him, put him into one end of a wallet, and carried him on horſeback five miles, to Mr. J. B's houſe, where we lodged that night, with a deſign to have ſent him to Dr. C. at Williamſburg; but Mr. B. was ſo careful of his ſlaves, that he would not let him be put into his boat, for fear he ſhould get looſe and miſchief them; therefore the next morning we killed him, and took the hare out of his belly, the head of the hare began to be digeſted, and the hair falling off, having lain about eighteen hours in the ſnake's belly.

The WHIM.

WE boaſt continually of our reaſon, though nothing can have leſs influence on our conduct. We acknowledge its ſuperiority only by making it the ſubject of our idle praiſe, whilſt our actions are dictated

dictated ſolely by caprice, and form individually what we call by the ſofter appellation of a *Whim.*

Amanda loves, and is beloved by Flavius. She has taſte enough to approve his figure, which is elegant and graceful, and too much good ſenſe not to know he is poſſeſſed of every manly virtue. Yet if Flavius approves any part of her dreſs or ornaments, the favoured article is inſtantly laid aſide. If he ſolicits half an hour's converſation, though her wiſhes reſpond to his, ſhe hurries to a ball, where ſhe forces a temporary gaiety, deſpiſes every individual of the noiſy group, and "her feelings prey upon her heart." She will trifle with a coxcomb in the preſence of Flavius, though ſhe ſees the uneaſineſs it gives him, and talk unmeaning ſcandal before him, though ſhe hazards his opinion of her heart. Yet Amanda poſſeſſes what the world calls prudence, ſhe knows the impropriety of this conduct, and if called on to juſtify it, could only anſwer, by ſaying, it was her *Whim.*

Seretonius is a man of an excellent heart, of a ſuperior underſtanding. He poſſeſſes a knowledge of the world, and a faculty of diſtinguiſhing characters which is almoſt intuitive. With theſe valuable qualities it may be imagined, that his life was a model of exemplary caution. Yet Seretonius is daily ſeen in the company of known gamblers, men of diſſipated lives and broken fortunes; with theſe he will ſit down to play, though he knows he has not the remoteſt chance of ſucceſs. He will get drunk with men, though with their debauched character he is well acquainted, and their convivial talents he deſpiſes. No man can arraign this conduct more than Seretonius himſelf, and yet the ſame abſurdities are renewed each day; were you to meet him in the morning, he would certainly liſten to your arguments, but nothing could prevent him from going in purſuit of his *Whim.*

Camilla is a woman of the utmoſt ſoftneſs of diſpoſition. The habits of her conſtitution are delicately feminine. The gentleſt breezes, "blow on her face too roughly," and an accent louder than uſual will diſcompoſe her entire frame. Yet Camilla affects maſculine airs, and maſculine attire. She profeſſes a fondneſs for male parties, though their loud merriment makes her nervous for a week after. She once joined a hare-hunt, when on a viſit in the country, though the violence of the exerciſe, with her agitation on ſeeing the poor animal when killed, brought on an indiſpoſition which had nearly deprived her of life, yet, if you were to meet the ſweet Camilla, bending under the weight of a great coat, whip, and half boots, the charming girl would ſmile and tell you, "it is all a *Whim.*"

Lucius was married, not very early in life, to a woman of his heart. From their ſimilarity of temper and diſpoſition, they ſeem to be born for each other. They are in poſſeſſion of every comfort which competence can ſupply, and yet caprice will not ſuffer them to be happy. It produces a diſcontent from ſmall occaſions, which great ones would ſcarcely juſtify. I found them after dinner in the midſt of ſuch reproaches that I imagined a foundation had been laid for a divorce, but on inquiry I found the diſpute was, becauſe he turned the wrong ſide of a joint uppermoſt at dinner, and ſhe would not let him have his *Whim.* Another time a ſeparation had near-

ly taken place, becaufe fhe wore a cap which he thought unbecoming; fhe admitted the fault, but contended for her *Whim.* When thefe ferments are over, they can both laugh at the abfurdity of the occafion, but never take any precaution to guard againft the like in future, from the mutual indulgence of their *Whims.*

Benignus has a foul capable of the niceft impreffions, and a heart, "open as day, for melting charity." But his caprice anticipates his benevolence. He will expend ten pounds on a worthlefs bauble, or a plaufible adventurer, and the next hour regret that he *unfortunately* has nothing to beftow on a maimed failor, or a ruined family, and thus when his feelings call him to an account, he has no apology to make to his own heart, but that his good intentions were foreftalled by the indulgence of a *Whim.*

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SUPPOSE an apple perfectly round, being cut into four equal quarters, either plane fide of each quarter, was found juft large enough to have a triangle upon it; containing within faid triangle 7.5 fquare inches; when the middle of the largeft triangular line, was laid to the middle of the core-edge of one quarter of faid apple; its oppofite angle would juft reach the fkin of faid quarter. The proportion the triangular lines bore to each other, was as $2\frac{1}{2}$ is to the longeft, fo is 2 to the fecond line, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to the third line of faid triangle.

Now I defire to know the length of each triangular line; and alfo, the fuperficial contents, of the eight plane fides of the four quarters of faid apple before it was cut: defiring alfo to know the apple's fuperficial contents upon the round fuperficies of the fkin, and likewife its folid contents in inches, parts, &c. allowing to each inch of diameter, the true proportion of circumference.

Alfo, what was the weight of faid apple, providing that the firft inch of femidiameter, every way from the center weighed 2,005 ounces averdupois.

HAMPTON.

HISTORICAL SCRAP.

The remarkable Preferva tion of a Stranger who was ftranded upon Sandy-Hook, foon after the Settlement of New-Jerfey: from the Hiftory of that State.

WHILE New-York was in poffeffion of the Dutch, about the time of the Indian war in New-England, a Dutch fhip coming from Amfterdam, was ftranded on Sandy Hook, but the paffengers got on fhore; among them was a young Dutchman who had been fick moft of the voyage; he was taken fo bad after landing, that he could

could not travel; and the other paſſengers being afraid of the Indians, would not ſtay till he recovered, but made what haſte they could to New-Amſterdam; his wife however would not leave him, the reſt promiſed to ſend as ſoon as they arrived: They had not been long gone, before a company of Indians coming down to the water-ſide, diſcovered them on the beach, and haſtening to the ſpot, ſoon killed the man, and cut and mangled the woman in ſuch a manner that they left her for dead. She had ſtrength enough to crawl up to ſome old logs not far diſtant, and getting into a hollow one, lived moſtly in it for ſeveral days, ſubſiſting in part by eating the excreſcences that grew from it; the Indians had left ſome fire on the ſhore, which ſhe kept together for warmth: having remained in this manner for ſome time, an old Indian and a young one coming down to the beach found her; they were ſoon in high words, which ſhe afterwards underſtood was a diſpute; the former being for keeping her alive, the other for diſpatching her: After they had debated the point a while, the firſt haſtily took her up, and toſſing her upon his ſhoulder, carried her to a place near where Middletown now ſtands, where he dreſſed her wounds, and ſoon cured her: After ſome time the Dutch at New-Amſterdam hearing of a white woman among the Indians, concluded who it muſt be, and ſome of them came to her relief; the old man, her preſerver, gave her the choice either to go or to ſtay; ſhe choſe the firſt: A while after marrying one Stout, they lived together at Middletown among other Dutch inhabitants; the old Indian who ſaved her life, uſed frequently to viſit her; at one of his viſits ſhe obſerved him to be more penſive than common, and ſitting down he gave three heavy ſighs; after the laſt ſhe thought herſelf at liberty to aſk him what was the matter? He told her he had ſomething to tell her in friendſhip, though at the riſk of his own life, which was, that the Indians were that night to kill all the whites, and adviſed her to go off for New-Amſterdam; ſhe aſked him how ſhe could get off? he told her he had provided a canoe at a place which he named: Being gone from her, ſhe ſent for her huſband out of the field, and diſcovered the matter to him, who not believing it, ſhe told him the old man never deceived her, and that ſhe with her children would go; accordingly going to the place appointed, they found the canoe and paddled off.—When they were gone, the huſband began to conſider the thing, and ſending for five or ſix of his neighbours, they ſet upon their guard: About midnight they heard the diſmal war-hoop; preſently came up a company of Indians; they firſt expoſtulated, and then told them, if they perſiſted in their bloody deſign, they would ſell their lives very dear: Their arguments prevailed, the Indians deſiſted, and entered into a league of peace, which was kept without violation. From this woman, thus remarkably ſaved, with her ſcars viſible, through a long life, is deſcended a numerous poſterity of the name of Stout, now inhabiting New-Jerſey: At that time there were ſuppoſed to be about fifty families of white people, and five hundred Indians inhabiting thoſe parts.

It

ADMIRAL Coligny, in the reign of Charles IX. and about the year 1564, had ſent thither a colony of Hugenots, being deſirous of eſtabliſhing his religion in America, as well as the Spaniards had eſtabliſhed theirs. The Spaniards deſtroyed this country, and hung up all the French they found in the place upon the trees, with a label to each, importing, that *that they had been hanged not as Frenchmen, but as heretics.*

Some time afterwards one chevalier de Gourges, a Gaſcon, having put himſelf at the head of a number of pirates, to endeavour to recover Florida, made himſelf maſter of a ſmall Spaniſh fort; and, in his turn, hung up all the priſoners, taking care to affix a writing to each, ſignifying *that they had not been hanged as Spaniards, but as robbers and infidels.* And now the unhappy natives of America began to ſee their European deſpoilers revenge their cauſe, by mutually deſtroying each other: a conſolation which they have frequently enjoyed.

Of Fernando Cortez.

IT is ſaid, that, as a Spaniſh captain was marching through the lands of a cacique, the latter preſented him with a number of ſlaves, and ſome game, ſaying, if thou art a god there are men, eat them; if thou art a mortal, here is the fleſh of animals, which theſe ſlaves will dreſs for thee.

Literary Fables, *from the Spaniſh.*

Tea and Sage.

AS Tea, the mandarine, was on his road coming from China, he met with goody Sage, who was going there: and whither, ſays ſhe, my lord? To Europe, goody, where I ſhall ſell for a good pennyworth: and where are you bound? Where but to China, where they know how to ſet a value upon my good qualities; whereas I might have ſtaid here for ever without making a fortune, for they conſider me as a wild herb, and put me on the ſame footing as thiſtles and cowſlips; but the only place to ſhew genius is the place where it was not born. How many Spaniards can ſay five hundred verſes from Taſſo, or Boileau, who do not know in what language Garcilaſſo wrote!

The Viper *and the* Leech.

WE both prick, ſaid the viper one day to the ſimple leech, we both prick; and yet I know not how it is, you are a great favourite, and every body runs away from me, or ſtrives to knock me on the head.

Don't you know why, my little dear, replied the other: we both prick, true enough, but my ſting gives life to the ſick, and yours kills the man who has the ſtrongeſt health.—By ſo much, and no leſs, differs a good-natured critic from an ill-natured one.

The Bee *and the* Cuckow.

IN coming out of Colmenarez thus ſpoke the Bee to the Cuckow; "Do, have done and give your diſagreeable voice a holiday, for ſurely never had bird a more diſagreeable one, ſince birds were firſt created! Cuckow, Cuckow, and always Cuckow, was any thing upon earth half ſo faſtidious? "Marry come up, my plodding couſin," anſwered the Cuckow, "I ſay faſtidious too! you are a pretty fellow to talk of variety, with your eternal hexagons, and honey all of one colour; but I ſuppoſe, ſince the mathematicians have found out you are a wonderful ſkilful perſon, you think you have a right to abuſe every body." "Not ſo: my little horned friend," replied the bee, "not ſo: the want of variety is no fault in things that are of real uſe; but in works deſtined only to amuſe, where there is not variety, there is nothing." The

e COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

OLITICAL FOXCRAFT.

inal Fable, written at New York, April 1787.

rom a lonely mountain's brow,
n Eagle caſt his eyes below,
ghbour Reynard he eſpied,
ipp'd along the mountain ſide.
y'd the bird of regal breed,
his impatience, why this ſpeed?
al friend, in works allied,
my court and grace my ſide;
ce the revolution late,
oxes riſe in kingly ſtate:
ay why ſtill with vulgar leap,
il along the craggy ſteep?

king depos'd by factious ſnare,
ing'rous precedent beware;
wiles of ſtate, and gins of law,
l find too like the Lion's jaw.

Reynard vers'd in courtly arts,
ing on his hinder parts,
s, I thank your royal grace,
ould prefer this ſafer place.
os not having broke your faſt,
coax me there for your repaſt.
e, like you, have form'd our hearts,
rey to lure by faireſt arts;
oth ſecur'd by diſtant place,
ay contrive plans face to face;
ace have oft, their dupes to blind,
adverſe champion ſlily join'd.

vulgar faction do I dread,
reſt my pow'r, or forfeit head:
iis your caution, there's no need,
rt will more than force ſucceed.
hands were ſpecious'ly confined,
guilefully o'er reach'd the mind;
taught them to revere our chains,
doubt themſelves as void of brains.

ſuffrage choſen delegate,
on high affairs of ſtate;
yonder bay upon the green
egiſlative ſires convene;
early call our thoughts reveal,
ill our brutal commonweal.
n every mountain, hill and plain,
xt northern lake, and ſouthern main,
e 'mid the war of jarring tongues,
Foxes oft exert our lungs.
ſetters on our art prevent,
r patriots tire or circumvent;
ſtall their acts to our deſire,
olicy, or br——es inſpire;
h implications, which defin'd,
nd to what they ne'er deſign'd;

For we, the true patrician race,
Expounders are in every caſe.

We who true politicks diſcern,
And chicane as a ſcience learn;
The artleſs crowd with eaſe perſuade,
That government's a myſtic trade;
And have ſo tangled every part,
That we alone can learn the art:
Hence, clad in virtue's fair diſguiſe,
We ev'ry poſt monopolize.
Nor ſhall I long, with vulgar toil,
Thro' dirty ways my paws defile;
But monarch like, with heart elate,
Aſcend their backs and ride in ſtate.

While Reynard thus his voice extends,
A riſing ſtorm the foreſt rends:
The liſt'ning muſe no more could hear,
Tho' perch'd upon a cedar near,
But certifies with faithful tongue,
That all ſhe heard is truely ſung.

O D E,

On the proſpect of Almack's Aſſembly Room.

In imitation of Mr. Gray's proſpect of Eton College, never before publiſhed.

YE ſpacious rooms, ye folding doors,
Eternal foes to reſt,
Where grateful pleaſure ſtill adores
Her *Almack's* much lov'd taſte:
Ah. happy manſions, ſweet reſorts
Of Britain's lovely fair,
Where many a thoughtleſs miſs diſports,
A ſtranger yet to care.

I feel the gales that from ye come,
Afford a ſoft and ſweet perfume;
Say, Mr. Scrape, for thou haſt ſeen
Full many a ſprightly race,
Obedient to thy violin,
The paths of pleaſure trace,
Who foremoſt now delight to ſhine,
With pliant arms, and grace divine;
The captive lover which enthral?
How the coquet exerts her art,
To warm ſome macaroni heart,
Yet ſlirts in vain withall?

Some bold adventurers deſpiſe,
The joys that home bred miſſes prize,
And unknown dances dare to try;
Still as they dance they look behind,
Admiring crowds with pleaſure find,
And ſnatch an envied joy:
Alas, regardleſs of their doom,
No grief their mind affects:
They neither dread old age to come,
Nor ſee their own defects.

Not one throughout the happy place,
Is conscious of an ugly face:
Yet see on every bench around,
What numbers of them may be found,
Ridiculous, unseemly sights:
Ah tell them that in spight of dress
Still they are preys to uglines,
Ah, tell them they are frights.

Beauty in this begins to fade,
(Here nature's been uncivil)
And this, the fell small-pox has made
As ugly as the Devil.
The endless nose, projecting chin,
The mouth from ear to ear,
The shape deform'd, and yellow skin,
Are all assembled here.

And lo! in charms of youthful bloom,
A heavenly troop is seen,
Fair beauty's daughters deck the room,
More lovely than their queen.
To each her joy, thro' different ways
To admiration prone;
The handsome's pleased with others praise,
The ugly with her own.
And wherefore should they know their fate,
Since sorrow never comes too late,
And should destroy their paradise
No more;—where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise.

A FRAGMENT,

From an Invocation to SLEEP.

LET not the patriot, whose unwearied mind
Toils for the general good of human kind,
Bend at thy shrine in vain: on him attend,
On him let all thy softest dews descend;
And to his rapture-soaring soul be given
To climb invention's highest happiest heaven:
Where Shakespeare, wandering, tipt his tongue with fire,
Hear'd mystic sounds, and stole a seraph's lyre.
Nor let, in vain, the virgin sacrifice,
Eloquent tears, and energy of sighs;
O'er her fair breast thy sorrow soothing rod
Gracious extend, and give her all the God:
Charm her sad drooping soul; and kissing, dry
The dewy drops that glisten in her eye.

But, oh!—the villain wake!—What tho' he lie
On softer down than Persia can supply.—
Still let his eyes eternal vigils keep,
Still conscience tell him he has "murdered sleep."
Or, if in vengeance to his crimes you deign,
To close his eye-lids, yet exalt his pain.
Come with thy dreams aghast, that freeze the soul
With terror, and forbid his blood to roll;
Still o'er his couch, in deepest horrors dwell,
Shake his vile soul, and antedate his hell.

From the Spanish of QUEVEDO

The following fragment translated from an e Cancion of Quevedo, alludes to the misfor that great Scholar and Poet; and supposes th rassed with afflictions, the bard had turned

O THOU, decreed the first of hum
From the still birth of time with di
feet,
This solitary mountain's brow to trace,
And break the silence of our deep retre
While now confused and eager as thou art,
Thine eyes uplifted strain to reach the sk
Hid by the shadowy height, while thy sad h
To heave the load of melancholy tries.

Thou guest, thou man of woes, whom
care,
Has brought this rugged rock's retreat t
By angry nature form'd its head to rear,
And curse with barren frowns yon ple
plain.
Halt, and before thy wavering steps procee
In deep attention hear the voice of truth
Those lessons of the dead the living need,
Let Death give light to life, and age to
Lo! in this tomb of time, this cavern deep
For many an age all free from tyrant wo
With every sense and every thought asleep,
My soul and body lye in long repose.
A sleep divine, which wakes from sordid dr
A peace, which smiles, among the fro
strife,
At riches, grandeur, the vile courtier's the
For sure tis death to live in such a life.

Known for the powers of song, but ah! far
The sport of anguish, for the fame of w
A shadow of the bard on Tagus shore,
Born where the streams of Manzanares f
I lived, I sung! but now the hermit's choi
Has changed the poet's name, and check
song,
Mute to the strains of glory is my voice,
And dead to love, to heaven my themes be

LINES,

Written by a friend, to the memory of Miss LAN *one of the Sisters at Bethlehem, who departe life, October the 2d,* 1787.

THE solemn shades of Bethlehem's sacred
Resign, obedient to their Saviour's ca
A virtuous spirit to revive above,
And taste the raptures of redeeming love!
This was her hope, her anchor and her *trust.*
That when the mortal was consigned to du
Then her blest spirit should seraphic join,
In *Hallelujahs*, and in strains divine:
Tho' worn with sickness, and oppressed with
She did a *christian* fortitude mantain:
"That my Redeemer lives," she dying cri
That vital flame, life's feeble lamp supplied

he *wise virgin's* brightly burn'd her oil,
ring recompence for former toil;
eath resign'd in confidence to meet
venly *bridegroom* in that blest retreat,
grief, nor sorrow can affect her more;
ly shelter'd on that peaceful shore:
safely harbour'd, while we stem the tide,
n life's ever boist'rous billows ride;
me time longer we must struggle here,
ave the sigh, and shed the briny tear:
ay our passage at the last be sooth'd
sweet* assurance, as her path was smooth'd.

RARE PHÆNOMENON.

WHILE fraud and av'rice reign in every breast,
nerit sinks, by prosp'rous guilt oppress'd:
wealth and favor perfidy adorn,
vretched honesty the ruffian's scorn;
fierce ambition, like a headlong flood,
ite, deluges the globe with blood:
b'rous times! Vice triumphs undisguis'd,
's abash'd, derided and despis'd!
a perverted world, by truth unaw'd,
sful guile and pravity applaud;
a tainted and discolor'd age,
are example shines, one star t'engage
vonder, worth transcending far all praise,
Virtue's self with unextinguish'd rays:
Vashington retir'd to life's still scene,
e claim like Cæsar's, legion's cou'd sustain;
n boundless trust ne'er tempted to betray,
power impell'd to arbitrary sway.
Washington, his rescu'd country's theme,
nbia's glory, 'minish'd Britain's shame.
veak the muse, th' illustrious chief to sing,
vate citizen, who might be king.

CINNA.

The PARTING,

Versified from Ossian.

VINVELA.

Y love dwells aloft on the summit so clear,
And thro' the wild forest pursues the fleet deer;
ogs panting round him, rude mountains he scales,
wang of his bowstring resounds in the gales.
whether thou lift by the clear bubbling fount,
the soft murmuring stream of the mount,
While rushes nod sweet as the gentle gales rise,
Let me, from the rock that hangs o'er feast my eyes!

From Branno's old rock thus I first saw your face,
When you with your fellows return'd from the chace!
Tho' comely your friends, you exceeded them all,
So neatly proportion'd, so lovely and tall!

SHILRIC.

What sounds thro' the wood sweetly ring in my ear,
The summer's kind gales, or the voice of my dear?
I rest not, Vinvela! to hear the soft strain,
Where streams of the mount sweetly murm'ring complain.

The clear bubbling fountain no longer I hear,
Nor o'er the wild mountain pursue the fleet deer,
Afar, my Vinvela, far distant I go,
And with the great Fingal encounter the foe.

No more from on high shall I view thee again,
Fair move, by the wand'ring stream of the plain,
More bright in my eyes than the heavenly bow,
Or the moon on the glittering ocean below.

VINVELA.

When lonely Vinvela deplores her lost love,
The deer once so fearful, securely may rove;
The hunter far hence in the field of the graves—
O! spare my lov'd Shilric, ye sons of the waves!

SHILRIC.

If in the bold contest your Shilric must die,
Think on me, my charmer, when lowly I lie!
Bereft and forlorn, let my memory dear,
By fond recollection your solitude chear!

With stones and heap'd earth raise my grave on the plain,
To long future times thus my fame shall remain.
When hunters here take their repast at mid-day,
"Some eminent warrior rests here," they shall say.

VINVELA.

Yes Shilric will fall, and will leave me behind,
But still his dear image shall live in my mind:
A monument high I will raise to his fame,
That long future ages may honor his name.

O! what shall I do my love, when thou art gone?
O'er heaths and wild mountains I'll wander alone,
To deep silent shades that my love wont to grace,
There resting his limbs when he came from the chace.

The

n her last moments (after a long tho' painness) she uttered the most comfortable exons of her belief and happiness in futurity.

The OLD MAID'S SOLILOQUY.

MY jocund years depart, my beauty fades,
The roses languish on my wrinkled face:
As hoary autumn blasts the summer's shades,
So age destructive rifles every grace.

For me the plaintive lover shed a tear,
And call'd me fairest in the virgin throng;
But ah! those fleeting graces disappear,
And soft persuasion dies on every tongue!

Triumphant beauty bad me once deny
The fond caresses of each young desire:
Bad me, relentless, disregard the sigh,
That told my blushes fann'd a glowing fire.

But now the triumph of my rosy years,
The reign of beauty is for ever flown;
Those haggard looks no sprightly swain reveres,
That once the lustre of the morn outshone!

The RECONCILEMENT.

In imitation of Horace. 9 Ode, 3d Book.

By a Student of the University of Philadelphia.

HENRY.

WHILST I with love's persuasive charms
Could animate your tender breast;
Whilst round your neck entwine my arms,
Not Gallia's monarch was so blest!

ANNA.

Whilst you ador'd none else but me,
Nor *Bella's* charms had mine surpass'd;
Whilst I was thought the fairest she,
—Not Russia's empress was so blest!

HENRY.

Bella's now mistress of my heart,
Her mein and voice attractive are;
For her with life I'd freely part,
If death the lovely maid would spare!

ANNA.

How happy and how blest am I,
That can the youthful *Edward* charm!
So blest—I'd ne'er refuse to die,
To save the noble youth from harm!

HENRY.

But what if Love and Hymen kind,
Our broken vows again unite;
If Bella's banish'd out of mind,
And Anna should retrieve her right?

ANNA.

Tho' Edward shine like morning star,
And you like raging *Boreas* prove,
As fickle too;—yet I'd prefer
With thee to die, or living love!

The Unbelieving WIFE,
Or Lying HUSBAND.

An Epigram.

WHATEVER Tom tells, if his wife s
be by,
She modestly hints, that she thinks 'tis a li
Wars straight ensue:—Ye Gods! quell such
Give to Thomas more truth—or more fai
his wife!

A CHARADE.

MY *first* with occasion and money is done
In my *second* where plenty prevails;
My *third* when at Rome from the women wi
But here follows close at their tails.

ENIGMA.

WHILST other poets in romantic verl
The feats of mighty Hercules rehe
How by his hand the monstrous Hydra fel
And snarling Cerberus was drag'd from hel
My properties permit me to explain,
To hide your wealth from me you strive in
Thro' prisons strong I pass with dextrous e
And free the captives when my masters ple
Left I the miser's gold should bring to lig
By him I'm oft consigned to shades of nig
But death will come and cause a strange su
His bags I'll lay before his offspring's eye
Next give me leave my virtues to exhibit,
Some hundreds I preserve from rope and g
And guardian like protect the blooming fa
Yet oft receive their censures for my care
The peasants rural cot, I keep secure,
And various toils for sake of man endure.
A head I have which wond'rous to reveal,
Could boast of no exploits but from my ta
Another hint I'll give to your surprise,
Most wonders I accomplish with my eyes
My business I pursue without delay,
By day or night I seldom miss my way.
Yet one truth more permit me to discove
My task I execute by tumbling over;
Of Lilliputian brothers, I've a string,
Who dance like nimble fairies in a ring.

I N

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA, *August* 8.

THE count de Belgioso has had several conferences with the emperor, who is extremely dissatisfied with his conduct; it is publicly mentioned here, that the harshness of the former, in the beginning of the troubles, has been the cause of all the discontent which has arisen in the Low Countries.

We are assured on the other hand, that the army of 45,000 men, which is already on its march, is not so much destined to go against the Austrian Netherlands, as to form an army of observation, in order to prevent any inconveniencies which may be occasioned by the neighbourhood of the armies which are expected in our environs.

London, Sept. 13. There was a report lately, that dispatches had arrived over land from India, which occasioned some bustle at both ends of the town. The subject of them was said to be, that a French vessel, suspected of carrying on some illicit traffic in the river Hussey, and refusing to be brought too, in passing the fort of Calcutta, had been fired at out of pique by Lord Cornwallis, and unfortunately sunk; Cornwallis's malice was particularly levelled against the master of this vessel, who was an officer in the French navy last war, and was witness to his lordship's disgraceful surrender at York-town in America.

The express from Holland yesterday, it is said, brings intelligence, that the Duke of Brunswick, at the head of the Prussians, began his march on the 12th instant.

We likewise learn, that by the junction of the Prussian and Stadholderan army, the Prince of Orange had been put in possession of every city and garrison in Holland, except Amsterdam, before the sailing of this vessel.—That the patriotic party had much relaxed in their zeal for rebellion, and the French mediators were universally execrated, and had therefore prudently withdrawn themselves.—A fleet of observation, consisting of fourteen ships of the line besides frigates, were completely manned and ready for sea to act as occasion may require.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) *August* 25.

We are informed, by an authority which may be depended upon, that a schooner, commanded by Mr. Boureon, which arrived in this harbour on Thursday last from Porto Rico, bound for New-York, but obliged to put in here by stress of weather, which begun on Sunday morning last, and continued for 27 hours, was one of the severest hurricanes that has been known for some time. The above vessel received considerable damage, and cannot proceed until properly repaired. The windward islands have in general suffered greatly.

Augusta, Sept. 22. A letter from Gen. Cooke, at Mulberry Grove, State of Franklin, to major Elholm at Augusta, dated Aug. 28, 1787, says, "Col. Typton, the other day appeared with a party of about 50 men, of such as he could raise under pretence of redressing a quarrel that had arisen between our sheriff and the sheriff of North Carolina, though their principal view was to put themselves in possession of our records. This conduct produced a most rapid report, that they had made a prisoner of his excellency to carry him to North-Carolina, which caused 200 volunteers to repair immediately to the house of col. Typton before they became sensible of the mistake; and it was only through the influence of his excellency that the opposite party did not fall a sacrifice to our Franks. During this time, a body of about 1500 veterans embodied themselves in order to rescue their governor (as they thought) out of the hands of the North-Carolinians, and bring him back to the mountains—an instance that proves our citizens to have too noble a spirit to yield to slavery, or to relish a national insult."

Charleston, Oct. 4. A gentleman from Savannah informs us, that just before his departure, Mr. Cole had arrived from Augusta, with the account of an action between the Indians, and a party commanded by General Clarke. The General on his march towards their towns, with 150 men, was met by an equal number of savages, about 15 miles on this side the Oconee, in an open field. The Indians drew up within 80 or 100 yards in front of the Georgians, discharged a full and well directed fire, which killed 6, wounded 11, and obliged the white people to retire. The Indians immediately filed off into a cane brake, which gave an opportunity to collect a sufficient number of men to carry off the dead and wounded; among the latter is the General. The governor of Georgia has wrote pressing letters to the members of the assembly, assuring them, the salvation of the state depends on their immediate formation of a house.

New-York, Nov. 12. A letter from Trenton, (New-Jersey) dated Nov. 1, says, "There is not the least probability that the tender will be taken off the Jersey paper money, but am inclined to think a law will pass,

paſs, ordering all principal to be burned that may be paid into the loan office, which of conſequence will leſſen the quantity in circulation, and perhaps may be of ſome uſe in preventing it growing worſe. I am informed it keeps in pretty good credit in the eaſtern part of the ſtate."

Yeſterday, in the afternoon, by ſome accident, or great negligence, the diſtillery, near the watering place at Brooklyn, the property of Dr. Jones, and the late Philip P. Livingſton, Eſq. of this city, took fire and was entirely conſumed, with all the ſtock of rum, molaſſes, &c. amounting to a very conſiderable ſum. On the appearance of the fire, many boats were expedited from the city, but not ſoon enough to prevent the ſpreading of the fiery devaſtation. The flames were ſeen from the city to rage with vehemence upon ſeveral other buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 27.

Congreſs reſolved on the 3d inſt. that it was ſtill expedient to ſtation a corpſe of 700 troops on the frontiers, and in order to ſave the expence of new levies, it was reſolved likewiſe, to retain as many of the troops now there (whoſe time of ſervice will expire in the courſe of this year) as ſhall voluntarily re-engage. Seven hundred non-commiſſioned officers and privates are required to be raiſed in the following proportions—viz. Connecticut 165, New-York 165, New-Jerſey 110, Pennſylvania 260. The organization to be according to the preſent eſtabliſhment, and the pay and allowances the ſame as directed by a reſolve of Congreſs of April 12, 1785.

Oct. 31. Accounts are juſt come by way of Pittſburgh, from the commiſſioners employed to aſcertain the northern boundary of the ſtate. Some weeks ago we gave our readers information that on the 29th of Auguſt, theſe gentlemen aſſiſted by the commiſſioners on the part of the ſtate of NEW-YORK, were advanced weſtward to the river CANAWAGO, (a northerly branch of the Allegeny) which they croſſed at the diſtance of 195 miles from the beginning, at the bank of the DELAWARE; and that they had learned, that the CONAWAGO iſſued from a ſmall lake, near the ſouth eaſt quarter of lake Eri. The letters now received, are two weeks later. The line had two days before, been conducted to VENANGO or the BEUF river, or FRENCH creek, but the diſtance from CANAWAGO is not given. At VENANGO begins the uſual poſtage to PRESQUISTLE, a good harbour on lake Erie. At this place, Capt. Jonathan Hart, of Connecticut, with a ſmall company of fœderal troops, are poſted. He was buſy erecting works at the diſtance of a mile and a half from the Old Fort. Some of the commiſſioners had penetrated in a boat to lake CANDAQUE, before mentioned at the head of the CANAWAGO, and through this fine piece of freſh water, which is from three quarters of a mile wide, to four miles wide, has good level land on its banks, and lies much higher than lake Erie; a circumſtance which precludes all idea of a water communication between the two lakes. Quitting their boating, theſe perſons took the old path, and after nine miles walk, arrived at the ſhore of lake Erie, though the direct diſtance be, perhaps, no more than ſeven. The dividing ridge of land, between the two lakes, is within one mile and a half of the leſs lake. Thence the deſcent to lake Erie ſeems to be conſiderable, probably 100 feet: but a good road may be eaſily made between them.

It appears by accounts from Charleſton that attempts have been made to deſtroy that town by fire, ſimilar to thoſe lately practiſed in New-York. A reward of 60l. has been offered for diſcovering the actual incendiaries and 20l. for the diſcovery of any other perſons concerned therein.

On the 3d inſt. Congreſs reſolved, that the ſalary of the judges for the weſtern territory be ſeverally eight hundred dollars per annum, to commence from the time of their beginning to execute the duties of their office.

Nov. 3. Late on Monday evening laſt, a building (the property of the widow Carſon) in Third-ſtreet near Market-ſtreet, took fire, and was entirely conſumed; a large building adjoining, the property of the ſame perſon, and commonly called the Harp and Crown tavern, at preſent occupied by Mr. M'Shane, alſo took fire, and, after burning ſome time, was with great difficulty ſaved from entire deſtruction by the activity of the citizens.

On Monday laſt a Portugueſe ſailor was murdered, in Water-ſtreet, and ſeveral of the crew belonging to a veſſel lately arrived from Briſtol, have been committed to the gaol of this city on ſuſpicion that they were the perpetrators of this barbarous action.

Nov. 7. A letter from Scilly, dated Auguſt 9, ſays, "Came in here the Swallow, Captain Croſby, from Maryland, for a market, under jury-maſts, and the loſs of her rudder, in a gale of wind the 4th inſt. and had four men ſtruck dead on the deck by lightning, which laſted for ſix hours. She likewiſe had her ſhrouds ſcorched in ſuch a manner, that they were obliged to lie too until they could have them repaired, and

ſpringing

ſpringing a leak at the ſame time, were obliged to throw 20 hogſheads of tobacco overboard."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Waſhington, (Pennſylvania) to his friend now in this city, dated Oct. 25, 1787.

"There have been two families (except one of each) killed a few days ago in this county. They lived on the head waters of Wheeling, about 23 or 24 miles from this place. Unleſs ſome ſteps are taken to put us in a ſtate of defence, we ſhall probably be ſoon a frontier.

"One of the unhappy families was of the name of M'Intoſh, the other that of Davis. Your friend Ryerſon ſlept in the houſe of one of the deceaſed the very night before the murder happened."

Nov. 10. We are happy to inform our readers, that in conſequence of the report of the committee on that part of the meſſage from council which relates to the paper-money, a committee was yeſterday appointed by the General Aſſembly, to bring in a bill enabling mortgagors to pay off their reſpective loans before the time ſtipulated for payment thereof, and repealing that part of the law for erecting a Loan-Office, which authoriſes the commiſſioners to re-loan any ſums that may be paid off upon prior mortgages. By theſe regulations the committee who made the report, have calculated that the whole of the late emiſſion will be redeemed in the ſpace of three years. The beneficial effect which the proceedings of the legiſlature upon this ſubject have already produced, open a flattering proſpect that the paper will ſoon be reſtored to its merited credit, much to the eaſe and comfort of a numerous claſs of poor and induſtrious citizens.

Tueſday laſt came on the election for five perſons to repreſent this city in the enſuing ſtate convention. On the cloſe of the poll at the ſtate-houſe, the votes ſtood as follows, viz.

George Latimer,	1215
Benjamin Ruſh,	1211
Hilary Baker,	1204
James Wilſon,	1203
Thomas M'Kean,	1157
Benjamin Franklin,	235
Charles Pettit,	150
David Rittenhouſe,	148
John Steinmetz,	137
James Irvine,	132

Extract of a letter from Auguſta, in Georgia, Oct. 15, 1787.

"It is now two weeks this day ſince my arrival here, at which time 30 members of the aſſembly attended, There being a great neceſſity for forming a houſe, ten days further were allowed for collecting, and thoſe who had been here ſome time, were permitted to return home during that period. This is the day on which they were to return; but as they come in very ſlow, we begin to fear we ſhall not be able to form a houſe—if we do not by the 18th, we ſhall give up all hope, and return to Savannah. Our lower country members are tardy, and our upper ones are generally engaged in defending their families and property on the frontiers. Should we fail in making a houſe, I know not what will be the conſequence.—It now appears abſolutely neceſſary that an army of at leaſt 2000 men be raiſed againſt the ſavages, who are numerous on our frontier counties, and in force round and near the forts and ſtations in which the inhabitants have taken ſhelter; they have killed in all 51 white and black. The ground on which General Clarke fought firſt, has been ſince examined, and 28 dead Indians found; his loſs was 6 killed and 12 wounded. We have now on our frontiers a ſufficient force to act on the defenſive, and cover the ſettlements from the depredations of the ſavages. In caſe the legiſlature does not meet, the executive will declare the ſtate in alarm, when martial law will in ſome meaſure take place. Much confuſion and deſtruction of property may then be expected."

Nov. 17. It appears from a report delivered by the comptroller to the committee of ways and means, that the late lottery has not produced more than 1,700l. which ſum the General Aſſembly, on Wedneſday laſt, reſolved to authoriſe the Executive Council to apply to the improvement of the weſtern roads, and the navigation of the Schuylkill, agreeably to the appropriation of the lottery act.

Propoſals, we hear, have been made for cleaning out and rendering navigable the Ediſto river in South-Carolina by contract; and matters, it is aſſerted, are already in ſuch forwardneſs, that it is expected the crops from that part of the ſtate may begin to be tranſported to Charleſton in December, 1788.

Early yeſterday morning, a man, living at the upper end of Third-ſtreet having occaſion to go to the river for a few buckets of water, in Vine, between Water and Front-ſtreets, was attacked by two armed villains, who obliged him to ſtrip off every thing except his ſhirt. They carried off their booty and have not ſince been heard of.

Extract of a letter from Havre-de-Grace, dated Sept. 12.

"There is all likelihood of a war breaking out in a ſhort time in Europe, the Turks having impriſoned the Ruſſian Ambaſſador,

baſſador, and declared war againſt Ruſſia."

Saturday laſt arrived at New-York, the ſhip Sally, Capt. Greenway, in 51 days from Briſtol. An Engliſh paper of the 24th September, received by this ſhip, mentions, that there had been a hot preſs in London, and that 1500 ſeamen had been taken in one day.

At a commencement held at the Univerſity, on Thurſday the 22d inſt. the degree of Batchelor of Arts, was conferred on the following young gentlemen;—Meſſrs. Benjamin Franklin Bache, George Duffield, James Sergeant Ewing, James Meaſe, Samuel Smith, Evan Thomas, Henry Wikoff, James Woodhouſe.

The degree of Maſter of Arts on the following gentlemen; Meſſrs. William Parker, of Charleſton, S. C. Charles Goldſborough, of Maryland, Henry Stuber, William Millar.

The degree of Batchelor of Medicine, on the following gentlemen:—Meſſrs. John Ramſey of South Carolina, Thomas C. James, Peter Keene, Andrew M'Dowell, Robert Coleman.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on the Marquis de la Fayette, and the hon. Dr. Hugh Williamſon, in conſideration of their literary abilities and eminence in life.

The honorary degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on Mr. Benjamin Smith Barton, in conſideration of his literary merit.

BANKRUPTS.

Townsend White and John White, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants.

Samuel Clarkson, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant.

Benjamin Nones, of the city of Philadelphia, broker.

Simon Nathan, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant.

MARRIAGES.

Massachusetts. *At Boſton*. Mr. William Seaver, to Miſs Suſannah Blake; Mr. Thomas Burbeck to Miſs Sally Coverly; Mr. Daniel Oliver to Miſs Abigail Thompſon.—*At Salem*, Mr. Benjamin Brown to Miſs Betſey Andrews.—*At Watertown*, Capt. John George to Miſs Peggy Means.

Rhode-Island.—*At Newport*, Mr. Hendricks, of New York, to Miſs Rebecca Lopez.

New York.—Mr. John Hodges to Mrs. Lydia Pollard; Capt. Robert Eden to Miſs Lodie; Capt. Bezaleel Howe to Miſs Hannah Merrit.

Pennsylvania.—*At Philadelphia*, Mr. Waln to Miſs Phœbe Lewis; Mr. Mathias Harriſon to Miſs Francis; Dr. Peter S. Glentworth to Miſs S. Coats.

Maryland.—*At Baltimore*, Mr. Thomas Rutter to Miſs Polly Grayhill.

Virginia.—*At Richmond*, Mr. Henry Heth to Miſs Nancy Hair.—*At Alexandria*, Mr. William Lummers to Mrs. Iſabel Elton.

South Carolina.—*At Charleſton*, Henry Gibbs, Eſq. to Miſs Sarah Moore; Mr. Edward Tonge, to Miſs Elizabeth Garner; Daniel Willen, Eſq. to Miſs Mary Drayton.—*At Waccomaca*, Dr. James Norris to Miſs Pauley.—*At Beaufort*, John Grayſon, Eſq. to Miſs Suſannah Greene.—*At Pedee*, Mr. John Mitchel to Miſs Margaret Steward; Mr. Allen Chapman to Miſs Sarah Powel.

Deaths.

New Hampshire.—Mrs. Martha Warner.

Massachusetts.—*At Salem*, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker; Mrs. Lyon; Mrs. Mary Ford; Mrs. Elizabeth Eſtey; Miſs Sarah Brown; Mrs. Elizabeth Cook.—*At Beverly*, Mr. Benjamin Shaw.—*At Boſton*, Iſaac Smith, Eſq. Nathaniel Barber, Eſq. Mrs. Sarah Horton.—*At Portſmouth*, Mr. William Abbot, aged 76.

Rhode Island.—*At Newport*, Mr. Mary Gardner.—*At Providence*, Mr. Abner Thayer.

Connecticut.—*At NewLondon*, Mrs. Saltonſtall, wife of Capt. Dudley Saltonſtall; Mrs. Jeffrey, wife of Mr. Charles Jeffrey.—*At Hartford*, Doctor Solomon Smith.

New York.—Andrew Moody, Eſq. Mr. Peter Oudenard; Mr. William Green; Miſs Abigail Sears; Mr. Philip P. Livingſton.

New Jersey.—*At New Brunſwick*, Mrs. Degrove.

Maryland.—*At Baltimore*, Mr James Kennedy; Mr. Jacob Grantham; Mr. Robert Moore; Capt. Thomas Brereton; Peter Shephard, Eſq. Miſs Sally Stayton, daughter of Mr. William Stayton; Mrs. Elizabeth Meſſonier, wife of Mr. Henry Meſſonier, merchant.

Virginia.—*At Sweet Springs*, Archibald Gamble. Eſq.—*At Peterſburgh*, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. John Cooke.—*At Princeſs Ann*, Col. John Thoroughgood; James Webb, ſen. Eſq.—*At Richmond*, Mr. Robert Grammer.

South Carolina.—*At Charleſton*, Mrs. Grace Roper; Mr. William Ramſey; Mrs. Sarah Wakefield; Mr. James Gurlledian; Mr. John Bowman; Mr. John Wilſon; Mr. Robert Montgomery, Mrs. Mary Withers; Mrs. Scott.—*At Georgetown*, Mr. Samuel Wray.—*At Wacomaco*, Dr. James Gilchriſt.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1787.

EMBELLISHED WITH

I. A View of BOSTON.
II. The Draught of a new invented DRILL PLOUGH.

CONTAINING:

To which is prefixed a METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for the Month of NOVEMBER, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed for SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, CIST, and TRENCHARD.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We ſhall be happy in cultivating the correſpondence of *Machaon*, whether he courts Apollo as the God of Phyſic, or of Song.

An Eſſay on the wiſdom of Spectacles; *Money* the natural criterion of Character, and *the Political Quack*, are under conſideration.

The Law of Moſes revived, or the Jew in the chair, breathes ſo intolerant a ſpirit, and reflects ſo ſeverely on the Federal Convention, that we deem it, notwithſtanding its wit and humour, improper for publication.

The Map of Pennſylvania, which was promiſed to the public with this number, has been for ſome time in the hands of the Engraver, and will, we hope, be complete, for delivery in the enſuing month. As this delay will enable the proprietors to introduce into their Map the boundaries lately aſcertained by the commiſſioners from this and the adjoining ſtates they are perſuaded, the improvement and accuracy, in that reſpect, will be deemed an ample compenſation for the preſent diſappointment.

A View of the Town of Bo

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1787.

A DESCRIPTION OF BOSTON;

With a VIEW *of the* TOWN *of* BOSTON, *finely engraved.*

BOSTON, the metropolis of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, is one of the largeſt and moſt flouriſhing towns in North America. It is ſituated upon a peninſula, or rather an iſland, joined to the continent by an iſthmus, or narrow neck of land, half a mile in length, at the bottom of a ſpacious and noble harbour, defended from the ſea by a number of ſmall iſlands. The length of it is nearly two miles, and the breadth of it half a one; and it is ſuppoſed to contain 3000 houſes, and 18 or 20,000 inhabitants. At the entrance of the harbour ſtands a very good light-houſe; and upon an iſland, about a league from the town, a conſiderable caſtle, mounting near 150 cannon: There are ſeveral good batteries about it, and one in particular very ſtrong, built by Mr. Shirley. There are alſo two batteries in the town, for 16 or 20 guns each, but they are not, I believe of any force. The buildings in Boſton are in general good, the ſtreets are open, ſpacious, and well paved. The country round about it is exceedingly delightful; and from a hill, which ſtands cloſe to the town, where there is a beacon erected to alarm the neighbourhood in caſe of any ſurpriſe, is one of the fineſt proſpects, the moſt beautifully variegated, and richly grouped, of any, without exception, that I have ever ſeen.

The chief public buildings are three churches; thirteen or fourteen meeting-houſes; the governor's palace; the court-houſe, or exchange; Faneuil-hall; a linen manufacturing-houſe; a work-houſe, a bridewell; a public granary; and a very fine wharf, at leaſt half a mile long, undertaken at the expence of a number of private gentlemen, for the advantage of unloading and loading veſſels. Moſt of theſe buildings are handſome: the church called King's Chapel, is exceedingly elegant, and fitted up in the Corinthian taſte. There is alſo an elegant private concert-room, highly finiſhed, in the Ionic manner.

The ſituation of the ſtate of Maſſachuſett's-Bay

A View of the Town of Boston the Capital of New England.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1787.

A DESCRIPTION OF BOSTON;

With a View *of the* Town *of* Boston, *finely engraved.*

BOSTON, the metropolis of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, is one of the largeſt and moſt flouriſhing towns in North America. It is ſituated upon a peninſula, or rather an iſland, joined to the continent by an iſthmus, or narrow neck of land, half a mile in length, at the bottom of a ſpacious and noble harbour, defended from the ſea by a number of ſmall iſlands. The length of it is nearly two miles, and the breadth of it half a one; and it is ſuppoſed to contain 3000 houſes, and 18 or 20,000 inhabitants. At the entrance of the harbour ſtands a very good light-houſe; and upon an iſland, about a league from the town, a conſiderable caſtle, mounting near 150 cannon: There are ſeveral good batteries about it, and one in particular very ſtrong, built by Mr. Shirley. There are alſo two batteries in the town, for 16 or 20 guns each, but they are not, I believe of any force. The buildings in Boſton are in general good, the ſtreets are open, ſpacious, and well paved. The country round about it is exceedingly delightful; and from a hill, which ſtands cloſe to the town, where there is a beacon erected to alarm the neighbourhood in caſe of any ſurpriſe, is one of the fineſt proſpects, the moſt beautifully variegated, and richly grouped, of any, without exception, that I have ever ſeen.

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The ſituation of the ſtate of Maſ-

ſachuſett's-Bay

sachusett's-Bay, including the district of Plymouth, is between the 41st and 43d degrees of north latitude, and about 72 degrees west longitude. The climate, soil, natural produce, and improved state of it, are much the same as of Rhode-Island. It is divided into counties and townships.

Arts and sciences seem to have made a greater progress here, than in any other part of America. Harvard-college has been founded above a hundred years; and, although it is not upon a perfect plan, yet it has produced a very good effect. The arts are, undeniably, much forwarder in Massachusett's-Bay, than either in Pennsylvania or New-York. The public buildings are more elegant; and there is a more general turn for music, painting, and the belles lettres.

THE FORESTERS:

An AMERICAN TALE, *being a Sequel to the History of* JOHN BULL *the Clothier.*

(Continued from page 741.)

THE general invitation which William Broadbrim had given to all persons who were destitute of a home, to come and take shelter under his roof, and the gentle humane treatment which those who accepted the invitation met with, spread his fame abroad, and brought him much company. His family was sometimes compared to the Ark of Noah, because there was scarcely any kind of human being, of whatever shape, size, complexion, disposition, language or religion, but what might be found there. He had also the art to keep them pretty well employed. Industry, frugality, and œconomy, were the leading principles of his family, and their thriving was in a ratio compounded of these three forces. Nothing was wanting to make them as happy a family as any in the world, but a disposition among themselves, to live in peace. Unluckily, however, this desireable blessing, on account of the variety of their humours and interests, was seldom found among them. Ambition, jealousy, avarice and party spirit had frequent out-breakings, and were with difficulty quelled It is needless to enter into a very particular discussion of the grounds or effects of these dissentions: family-quarrels are not very entertaining either at home or abroad, unless to such as delight in scandal, and it is presumed the readers of this narrative are not of that number. But there was one cause of dissention which it would be improper not to notice, because we have already hinted at the principle from which it proceeded. William's aversion to fire arms was so strong, that he would not suffer any of his family to molest the wild inhabitants of the forest, though they were ever so mischievous. While the family was small, the savage animals who lived in the neighbourhood being well fed, were tolerably tame and civil, but when the encreased number of the family had penetrated farther into the forest, the haunts of the

the natives were disturbed and the straggling labourers were sometimes surprised, and having nothing to defend themselves with, fell a sacrifice to savage resentment. Remonstrances were presented to Mr. Broadbrim one after another, but he always insisted on it that the sufferer must have been the aggressor, and that "they who take the sword must expect to perish by the sword." At length the dead corpse of one of the labourers, mangled and torn in a dreadful manner, was brought and laid at the door of William's parlour *(a)* with a label affixed to the breast, on which were written these words, "Thou thyself must be accounted my murderer, because thou didst deny me the means of defence." At sight of this horrid spectacle, Broadbrim turned pale! The eye of his mind looked inward! Nature began to plead her own cause within him! he gave way in some degree to her operations, though contrary to his pre-conceived opinion, and with a trembling hand signed a permission for those to use the *(b) carnal weapon*, who could do it without scruple; and when they asked him for money to buy guns, powder and ball, he gave them a certain sum to provide *the necessaries of life*, leaving them to put their own construction on the words. By degrees his squeamishness grew less public, and though it is imagined he has still some remainder of it, yet necessity has so often overcome it that there is not much said on the subject unless it be very privately and among *friends*.

During the time of which we have been speaking Mr John Bull had undergone another sickness *(c)*, not so long nor so violent as the former but much more beneficial in its effects. His new physicians had administered medicines which composed his nerves, he eat, drank and slept more regularly, and conversed more frequently with his wife *(d)* than heretofore. By these means his vigour was renewed, but still his whimsical disposition remained, and broke out on several occasions. When he viewed his extensive forest, now planted and thriving, under the honest hand of industry, he thought within himself that still greater advantages might be derived from that territory. There was yet a part of it unsettled between the plantation of Charles Indigo, and the dominions of Lord Strut; and Bull thought it a pity to let so much remain a wilderness. The other plantations had been made by discontented servants and needy adventurers who struggling with hardships by a steady perseverance had surmounted many difficulties, and obtained a comfortable living. "Now (said Bull) if these fellows have done so well, and got so far aforehand, without having any capital of their own to begin with, what cannot be done by the force of my great capital? If they have performed such wonders, what greater wonders may be brought into view by my own exertions, with all the advantages which it is in my power to command? To it, boys, I vow I'll have a farm of my own that shall beat you all!"—Having conceived this project, his brains immediately became pregnant with

(a) 1755. (b) Militia-act. (c) The revolution 1683. (d) The Parliament.

ideas;

ideas; but according to the rule which he had lately prescribed to himself he communicated the matter to his wife. This good lady, though prudent, was not free from a romantic turn of mind. She was extremely fond of having it thought that she had great influence over her husband, and would sometimes gratify his humour at the expence of her own judgment, rather than not keep up this idea. His expectations from his new project were very sanguine. The land on which he had cast his eye was enough for a large farm; it had a southern exposure, it was warm, rich and fertile in some parts, and in others boggy or sandy. He had conversed with some foreigners, who told him that it was proper for the cultivation of wine and silk, and he imagined that if he could but add these articles to the list of his own productions, there would be a great saving in the family. Mrs. Bull too was pleased with the idea of having her silk gowns and ribbands of her own growth, and with the expectation of having the vaults filled with wine, made on her own plantation; for these and other good reasons, her thereunto moving, madam gave her consent to the project. The person appointed to carry it into execution was *George Trusty (e)* a sensible well-bred merchant, but one who had only speculated in the science of agriculture, and knew nothing of it by experience. Having collected a number of poor people who were out of employment, he sent them to the spot, with strict orders to work six days in seven, to keep their tools free from rust, and their fire-arms in readiness for their defence; whatever they should earn was to be their own as long as they lived, and after their death their possessions were to descend to their *sons*, and in default of male issue to revert to the original grantor. They were not allowed to use black cattle in the labour of the field; and were expressly forbidden to drink any grog. Their business was to cultivate vines and mulberry trees, and to manufacture wine and silk. Upon this project another was grafted by the very sagacious *Doctor Squintum*, who chose this new plantation as the most convenient spot in the world for a charity school, where *Orphans* might receive the best education and be fitted to be the pillars of church and state.

But notwithstanding the sums which Bull so freely lavished out of his bags for the support of the vine and mulberry plantations; and notwithstanding the collections which Squintum made among his numerous devotees, these projects were either so impracticable in themselves, or so ill conducted in the execution, that neither of them answered the expectations of the projectors. For want of black cattle the soil could not be properly tilled, and for want of grog the labourers fainted at their work; the right of inheritance being limited to the male line, women and girls were not fond of living there, and the men could not well live without them; land, cattle, women and grog, were to be had elsewhere, and who would be confined to such a place? The land too was claimed by Lord Strut, who sent them writs of ejectment. The Charity-

(e) The trustees of Georgia, 1732.

School

School dwindled to nothing and was consumed by fire. Poor George Trusty was discouraged and begged Mr. Bull to take the plantation into his own hands, however Bull kept supplying him with cash and he kept making attempts. Alterations were made in the terms of settlement, the restrictions were removed, cattle and grog were allowed, Lord Strut was ousted and possession held; the swamps were drained; rice and indigo were cultivated instead of silk and wine, and upon the whole considerable improvements were made, though at such a vast expence that Mr. Bull never saw any adequate returns.

The ill-success of this adventure, did not deter him from another project. He was extremely fond of *Trout* (*f*) and thought if he could have them regularly catched and brought to his table, he should exceed all his neighbours in delicate living, and now and then be able to send a mess to his particular friends. Lord Peter's family too, he thought would be glad to buy them as they were very useful in the long lents, and frequent meagre days observed by them. There was a part of the forest on the north-east quarter, which was very conveniently situated for this employment (*g*). It had been occupied by *Alexander Scotus*, a purblind fellow, who had straggled thither no one could tell how, and it was matter of doubt whether he derived his right from Bull or Lewis, for both of them laid claim to the land, and their claims had not been fairly decided in law. To make sure of the matter, Mr. Bull, by advice of his wife, sent hither (*h*) a parcel of naked half starved people, who could live no where else, and supported them for several years with provisions, furnished them with skiffs, lines, hooks and other implements to carry on the fishery; but every trout which they catched, cost him ten times as much as if he had bought it in the common market; nor could he after all get half of what he wanted for his own consumption. His trout-fishery, and his mulberry plantation, rendered him the laughing-stock of his neighbours, nor could he ever gain even the interest of the money he had laid out upon them; while the foresters who had settled at their own expence grew rich and became respectable. He had indeed, the benefit of their trade, which kept his journeymen at work, and obliged him to enlarge their number; for the foresters had a respect for their old master and landlord, and when they had any thing to sell they always let him have the refusal of it, and bought all their goods of him. But though he called himself their father, and his wife their mother, yet it is thought he never entertained a proper parental affection for them; but rather looked on them with a jealous eye, as if they were aiming to deprive him of his claim and set up for independence. Had he been contented with the profits of their trade, as was certainly his interest, they might have remained his tenants to this day; but ambition, avarice, jealousy and choler, inflamed by bad councellors, have wrought such a separation, that it is thought Mr. Bull will go mourning all the remainder of his days, and his grey hairs will be brought down with sorrow to the grave.

(*To be continued.*)

(*f*) Codfishery. (*g*) Nova-Scotia. (*h*) 1749.

THOUGHTS

THOUGHTS ON LOVE.

TRUE love consists in a high opinion of the person beloved, and an anxious solicitude about their interest.

In every exertion we find from love an incitement to perfection and to please; we will to imitate every amiable quality we admire, and extravagant as we may be in our encomiums we wish to be the sublime we draw.

To subdue our passions is a task which most men despair to accomplish, nor indeed is it possible without supernatural aid to regulate those passions which impel with such irresistible force to action, that we find ourselves fallen into an error without being sensible of the steps which led to it. The passion of love, however, in a noble and well-informed mind, acquires the gentle nature of an emotion, and partakes of a degree of refinement and elegance, productive of every blessing dependant on mutual sympathy.

Were not reason more the slave than the ruler of our passions, how many of the heaviest calamities men are afflicted with might be retrenched, and in what enticing colours might the progress of human life be painted.

It is to be regretted that this passion gives most uneasiness to men of worth and honour; the peculiar modesty of such makes them blind to their own merit, and the presentiment of losing, or never gaining the reciprocal esteem of a woman of merit, is a perpetual source of anxiety. They want that fickleness of mind which might place them above disappointment from such a cause.

To treat of the passion of love has been the peculiar province of every writer whose professed design is to instruct and amend. Indeed the subject is inexhaustible. No passion appears under more shapes, or has occasioned such extraordinary revolutions in the human breast. The literary world abounds with accounts of its effects, and most mens feelings give proofs of its power. Genius has been employed to assist experience in description, and the influence of facts has been aided by the efforts of fancy. Every mode of honorable attachment has been drawn in the most alluring colours, every suggestion to criminal indulgence set in the most detestable point of view. The happy have displayed their situation with the innocent boast of conscious and successful rectitude, and the miserable have sighed out a tale of infamy for our precaution. Not satisfied with such facts as experience affords, moralists have added every possible case that can happen, and many hundred volumes of fictitious writing have been handed to us, with the professed design of pointing out the danger and progress of this passion in all its shapes and intricacies of disappointment. But in this as in every event of human life, we are less guided by the precepts of wisdom than the suggestions of inclination. Few can render their passions subservient to their sense, or make sound judgment and discretion go together. Many after long experience find the task arduous and almost impracticable; and others are no ways desirous to oppose a gratification which makes the present hour a happy or a busy one. Even that delicacy of mental refinement which is unsusceptible of the impressions of vice cannot steel the heart against the attacks of passion.

For the Columbian Magazine.

AGRICULTURE is evidently the source of wealth, energy, and support of every country, and in none should it be more regarded as such than in the *United States*. Every thing, therefore, which tends to instruct the farmer, should meet with his grateful acceptance, and be looked upon by the community at large, as a public good.—I have frequently observed medals granted by the Philosophical Society, to those persons who furnished them with the most approved methods of husbandry.—I do not propose myself as a candidate for such honours, and yet I hope, what I have now to communicate, will be as extensively useful as any plan hitherto devised. It is of very little benefit to the farmer, to tell him how far distant he must sow his wheat, or plant his corn; if, when he has observed the rule, it is rendered useless, and his labour proves abortive. Every planter is well acquainted with the trouble he is subjected to, in re-planting his corn, merely on account of black-birds, moles, ground-squirrels, &c. which are ready (after the severities of the winter) to welcome him to the field, as their benefactor. No sooner has he planted his field over, than he may begin the laborious and disagreeable task. These *rooters*, very frequently after all his trouble, disappoint his future hopes.—This is an evil, and how is it to be remedied? Such a remedy must be of the utmost consequence to the public.

This is what I design to communicate, and it is as follows. "Two of my neighbours have, for these two years past, previous to their planting their corn, put it into a vessel, and put thereto as much tar as would thoroughly wet the whole, letting it stand over night, taking it out next morning, exposing it to the sun, frequently turning it, until it be so dry, as not to stick to the hands when planting; if this method of drying is not speedy enough, they mix dry mould or sand with it, which made it ready for planting immediately. This method has prevented their trouble of re-planting; the coat of tar being a preservative for the grain, and is a nauseous drug to these troublesome gentry, who so often rouse the passions, and excite the revenge of the husbandman to no purpose.—This is a method easily practised, and undoubtedly deserves the attention of the farmer. If this should prove equally useful to such as wish to give it a fair trial, as it has with those who have already made the experiment; the communicator will think himself abundantly rewarded. AGRICOLA.

Considerations on Religion in general, but more particularly on the Christian.—By A. Z. [*Continued from page* 753.]

MAN being formed in an imperfect state, his condition would have been deplorable was he only armed with reason, to combat his passions, and appetites; but it pleased God to assist him with religion, heaven's greatest gift.—"Religion is of so great importance that the essence of man may be said to consist in it. That which doth constitute any thing is its being, and distinguishes it from other things, that is, that which we call the form, or essence of a thing." Wilkins, p. 218.—"The definition of a man may be rendered as well by the difference

difference of *religiosum*, as *rationale*." ib. p. 292. Man being the only terrestrial creature endowed with reason, or observant of religion, either of these may be adopted, as the characteristic of the genus, consisting of one species only, which definition would have prevented Linnæus from uniting men and monkies. I further conceive our author has linked two terms together as synonymous, which I believe are so very distinct, as always to convey different ideas; the grand distinguisher of the human race, is a rational soul, which therefore is its essence, but form, or the external appearance, must be its specific characteristic, which continues but a short time after the other is lost.

Our Saviour has expresly informed us what constitutes the essentials of religion, when he says, in Mathew, c. 22, v. 37. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind; this is the first and great command, and the second is like unto it, thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself; on these two commands hang all the law and the prophets." After so plain and explicit a declaration, it is surprising any one could confine the whole of religion, to the love of God; which is certainly the case with some author I have read, though I cannot recollect his name or the title of the book, and have lost my notes. A third branch of religion, which is only implied is self-love, nor was a more express declaration thereof necessary, as human nature sufficiently urges us thereto, and the great danger is that of our carrying it to excess, and mistaking the means of performing it agreeably to the will of our creator.

In the annual register for 1761, p. 191, I find the following description of the essentials of the true religion, which accords so fully with my ideas, that I thought it worth transcribing. It is called the dying advice of a late eminent prelate concerning the nature and advantages of religion.

"By religion I understand something more than receiving some doctrines, tho' ever so true, or professing them and engaging to support them, with zeal and eagerness. What signify the best doctrines if men do not live suitable to them, if they have not a due influence on their thouhgts, their principles, and their lives? Men of bad lives with sound principles are self-condemned, and lie under a highly arggavated guilt: nor will the heat of any party, arising out of interest, and managed with fury and violence, compensate for the lives of such false pretenders to zeal, while they are a disgrace to that which they profess, and seem so hot for. By religion I do not mean an outward compliance with forms and customs, in going to church, to prayers, and to sacraments; with an external shew of devotion, or even with some inward forced good thoughts, in which many satisfy themselves, while they have no visible effects on their lives, nor any inward force to subdue and rectify their appetites, passions, and secret designs. Those customary performances, how good and useful soever, when not well understood, and rightly directed, are of little value when men rest on them, and think that because they do them, that therefore, they have acquitted themselves of their duty, though they continue proud, covetous, full of deceit, envy, and malice. Even secret prayer, (the most effectual means) is designed for a higher end, which

which is to poſſeſs our minds with ſuch a conſtant and preſent ſenſe of divine truths, as may make theſe lively in us, and to draw down ſuch aſſiſtance, as may exalt and ſanctify our natures. So that by religion, I mean ſuch a ſenſe of divine truth, as enters into a man, and becomes a ſpring of a new nature within him, reforming his thoughts and deſigns, purifying his heart, ſanctifying him, and governing his whole deportment, his words as well as his actions convincing him that it is not enough not to be ſcandalouſly vicious, or to be innocent in his converſation, but that he muſt be entirely, uniformly, and conſtantly pure and virtuous; animating him with a zeal to be conſtantly better and better, more eminently good and exemplary, uſing prayers, and all outward devotions, as ſolemn acts teſtifying what he is inwardly, and at the heart; and as methods inſtituted by God, to be ſtill advancing in the uſe of them, further and further in a more refined and ſpiritual ſenſe of divine matters. This is true religion, which is the perfection of human nature, and the joy and delight of every one that feels it active and ſtrong within him. 'Tis true this is not arrived at all at once, and it will have an unhappy allay hanging long, even about a good man; but as theſe ill-mixtures are the perpetual grief of his ſoul, ſo it is his chief care to watch over and mortify them, he will be in a continual progreſs, ſtill gaining ground upon himſelf, and as he attains to a degree of purity, he will find a flame of life and joy growing upon him."

From the words of our Saviour's, laſt recited, it appears, that the Chriſtian religion conſiſts of two principal branches, our duties to God and to our neighbour. The former comprehends adoration and prayer; ſtudying and obſerving his laws; ſubmitting with reſignation to thoſe afflictions with which he chooſes to correct us, for our advantage, enjoying with gratitude and moderation thoſe temporal bleſſings he favours us with; and, laſtly, receiving with due reverence and belief, ſuch points of faith as he has made the characteriſtic of his religion. As to reciprocal duties we are fully inſtructed in them by a ſhort rule of our Saviour. *Do unto all men as thou wouldeſt they ſhould do unto thee.* Since it is an indiſpenſible duty on us to aſſiſt our neighbours, it cannot be controverted that we are bound to have a prudent concern for our worldly welfare, and an earneſt one for our heavenly. *(To be continued.)*

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

SIR, *Amwell Townſhip, Hunterdon County, New-Jerſey, Nov. 24, 1787.*

I PRESUME it to be an eſtabliſhed doctrine among our modern philoſophers, that the ſun emits no heat, but light only. That it is a peculiar property of the ſolar light to propel the heat, either directly or indirectly, in an exact medium, with reſpect either to the ſun's verticity or obliquity.

That the heats, the proper ſubjects of the propelling powers, are thoſe elementary fires, which animate and vivify all nature; are circumambient, and are ſituated in the lower regions of the atmoſphere; this appears from the extreme cold, experienced on the tops of the Cordilleries, and other ſuperior elevations,

tions, ſituate beneath a vertical ſun.

That the grand Fabricator of the univerſe, by diſpenſing a greater or a leſſer degree of thoſe elementary fires, to the ſeveral planets, proportionate to their reſpective diſtances from thoſe propelling powers, created an uniformity of heats and colds in their reſpective atmoſpheres, and exactly adapted to the various wants, ſituations, and conditions of nature, whether animate or inanimate in thoſe planetary regions. Theſe poſitions admitted, let us ſuppoſe this propelling power greatly weakened by immenſe diſtances, as in Saturn, an auxiliary force was requiſite, and may we not therefore rationally infer, that the ſtupendous ring which encircles the body of that planet, was placed there by the Almighty architect, in quality of a demi-luminary, or ſolar ſubſtitute; and poſſeſſed of a ſimilar propelling force, except in a leſs degree, withal to augment the light and heat of the planet, and thereby render it habitable, and even commodious. Mr. Huggens has demonſtrated (as far as demonſtrations of that kind are poſſible) that the planets are inhabited, that is by analogy: I imagine ſimilar reaſons, from ſimilar analogy, might be advanced to prove the comets are alſo peopled by animated beings, viz. their denſity, opacity, &c. Hence the hypotheſis of the great Newton, namely, that a comet in its return from the ſun was 2000 times hotter than a red hot iron; muſt be conſidered as entirely chimerical, ſeeing the ſun could communicate no properties to another body, not inherent in its own.

Admitting then the comets to be globes, ſwarming with life (and I ſee no reaſon to ſuppoſe the contrary) may we not rationally conclude, that when in their aphelions, and after have ſallied forth in the wilds of æther, and far beyond the regions of Saturn, that the above noticed propelling powers of the ſun, at ſuch immenſe diſtances, muſt be extremely weak and languid; to ſupply this defect, to continue and preſerve animation and keep up a due equilibrium in their reſpective atmoſpheres, would it be deemed abſurd to conceive that what we term the tails, hair, and beards of the comets, are no other than ſuch demi-luminary or ſolar ſubſtitutes differently modified, and intended by the great Creator, to augment their light and heat when traverſing the ætherial expanſe; and that in their periodical returns to the ſun, they receive freſh ſupplies of their light and other neceſſary qualities, which are in ſome meaſure exhauſted by their long abſence and immenſe diſtances. Again, would it be unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that ſome (at leaſt) of the moſt eccentric of our ſyſtemary comets in their aphelions approach ſo near the orbits of our neighbouring ſyſtems, as to be diſcovered by the naked eye from ſome of their ſuperior planets, and in like manner that ſeveral comets appertaining to the adjacent ſyſtems, may be diſcovered from our ſuperior orbs. Now the concluſions, Mr. Editor, that I would draw from the above poſitions are, that the new ſtar which (it is ſaid) has lately made its appearance in the hyperborean heavens, as alſo one other, which appeared in the back of Caſſiopea's Chair, about the latter end of the XVth or beginning of the XVIth century, (and about which the Dane amuſed the world with his predictions) were comets appertaining

taining to ſome of our neighbouring ſyſtems in their reſpective aphelions. Neither does it admit of a doubt with me, but that the inhabitants of the exlegior planets, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn (but eſpecially the latter) in their annual revolutions through their reſpective orbits, have frequently the pleaſure of ſeeing and obſerving upon, thoſe erratic tranſient viſitants: whereas we by reaſon of our interior ſituation, receive that pleaſure ſcarce once in a cycle. But it will be objected, that ſuch comets muſt neceſſarily be of immenſe magnitude, and of amazing brilliancy to be perceptible to the naked eye, at ſo aſtoniſhing a diſtance. I grant it. Thoſe celeſtial bodies which compoſe our ſyſtem are of very different magnitudes: Mars is inferior to Terra, Venus ſuperior, Mercury leſs than Mars, whilſt Saturn equals in bulk the laſt named four planetary bodies, and yet Jupiter ſurpaſſes in magnitude all the planets ſecondaries and primaries, (the comets excepted) which compoſe our whole ſyſtem. Neither can I conceive it to be any philoſophical heterodoxy to ſuppoſe that there are comets or planets appertaining to other ſyſtems 10, 100, or even 1000 times larger: if ſo, the demi-luminaries appropriate to their reſpective uſes, muſt be proportionable to their magnitudes, and in luſtre equal to their appointments reſpectively, in order to render them fully adequate and ſubſervient to the enlightning and propelling powers, and other purpoſes of their ſtations.

I am well aware, Mr. Editor, that the doctrines here laid down, will be treated as puerile, whimſical and chimerical; but ſuch critics are to reflect, that I only ſuggeſt; but aſſert nothing, and in caſe any gentleman can furniſh a more probable hypotheſis, he has my aſſent, for I promiſe him I ſhall not enter the liſts, to controvert his opinion, neither am I ſo vain as to make the leaſt pretence to infallibility.

I ſhall conclude, with the words of our renowned countryman and philoſopher Dr. Franklin, viz. That as the colliſion of flint and ſteel produces flame, ſo the colliſive jarings of contrary opinions produce light; but that we ſhould be cautious how we ſcorch ourſelves in the flames of either.

Obſer. 1. The two ſtars under conſideration cannot be fixed ſtars, the very idea is inadmiſſible, unleſs we can believe, with the vulgar, that ſtars fall and are extinguiſhed, like gliding meteors, neither can we conceive them to be ſuns newly created, for the purpoſe of illuminating a new formed ſyſtem. They muſt then be either planets or comets belonging to neighbouring ſyſtems, and as planets, we cannot conceive they would approximate to our orbit, ſo as to be diſcovered by the naked eye, or even by teleſcopes.

Obſer. 2. Admitting it to be true, what aſtronomers inform us, viz. That ſome of the moſt eccentric comets are 500 years in performing their periodical revolutions, if in caſe they range through the expanſe, with $\frac{1}{2}$ the velocity they purſue their journeys from hence to the ſun and back again, we are not in the leaſt to doubt; but that in their aphelions they would approach ſo near the orbits of our contiguous ſyſtems, to be clearly diſcovered by the naked eye; even though the diſtance Mr. Huggens has roughly calculated to the dog ſtar be a fact.

P. H.

A ſuc-

A ſuccinct account of the late revolution in Sweden, by which in the ſpace of one day, without bloodſhed or actual force, the moſt limited Monarch became the moſt abſolute in Europe.

THUS circumſtanced his Swediſh Majeſty, in the morning of the nineteenth of Auguſt, 1772, determined to throw off the maſk, and ſeize by force upon that power which the ſtates had ſo long abuſed, or periſh in the attempt.

As he was preparing to quit his apartment, ſome agitation appeared in his countenance: but it did not ſeem to proceed from any apprehenſions for his own fate. Great as this prince's ambition is, his humanity is not inferior to it. He dreaded leſt the blood of ſome of his ſubjects might be ſpilt in conſequence of an enterpriſe, which he could not flatter himſelf to ſucceed in without having recourſe to violence.

His whole conduct during that day, as well as after the revolution had taken place, juſtifies this conjecture.

A conſiderable number of officers, as well as other perſons, known to be attached to the royal cauſe, had been ſummoned to attend his majeſty on that morning. Before ten he was on horſeback and viſited the regiment of artillery. As he paſſed through the ſtreets he was more than uſually courteous to all he met, bowing familiarly to the loweſt of the people. On the king's return to his palace, the detachment which was to mount guard that day being drawn up together with that which was to be relieved, his majeſty retired with the officers into the guard-room. He then addreſſed them with all that eloquence of which he is ſo perfect a maſter; and after inſinuating to them that his life was in danger, he expoſed to them in the ſtrongeſt colours, the wretched ſtate of the kingdom; the ſhackles in which it was held by means of foreign gold; and the diſſentions and troubles ariſing from the ſame cauſe, which had diſtracted the diet during the courſe of fourteen months. He aſſured them that his only deſign was to put an end to theſe diſorders; to baniſh corruption, reſtore true liberty, and revive the ancient luſtre of the Swediſh name, which had been long tarniſhed by a venality as notorious as it was diſgraceful. Then aſſuring them in the ſtrongeſt terms that he diſclaimed for ever all abſolute power, or what the Swedes call ſovereignty, he concluded with theſe words: "I am obliged to defend "my own liberty, and that of the "kingdom, againſt the ariſtocracy "which reigns. Will you be faith-"ful to me as your forefathers were "to Guſtavus Vaſa, and Guſtavus "Adolphus? I will then riſk my "life for your welfare, and that of "my country."

The officers, moſt of them young men, of whoſe attachment the king had been long ſecure, who did not thoroughly perhaps ſee into the nature of the requeſt his majeſty made them, and were allowed no time to reflect upon it, immediately conſented to every thing, and took an oath of fidelity to him.

Three only refuſed. One of theſe Frederic Cederſtrom, Captain of a company of the guards, alledged he had already and very lately taken an oath to be faithful to the ſtates, and conſequently could not take that which his majeſty then exacted of him. The king, looking ſternly at

t him anſwered, "Think of what 'you are doing." "I do," replied Cederſtrom, "and what I think 'to-day I ſhall think to-morrow; 'and were I capable of breaking 'the oath by which I am already 'bound to the ſtates, I ſhould be 'likewiſe capable of breaking that 'your majeſty now requeſts me to 'take."

The king then ordered Cederſtrom to deliver up his ſword, and put him in arreſt.

His majeſty however, apprehenſive of the impreſſion which the proper and reſolute conduct of Cederſtrom might make upon the minds of the other officers, ſhortly afterwards ſoftened his tone of voice, and again addreſſing himſelf to Cederſtrom, told him, that as a proof of the opinion he entertained of him, and the confidence he placed in him, he would return him his ſword without inſiſting upon his taking the oath, and would only deſire his attendance that day. Cederſtrom continued firm; he anſwered, that his majeſty could place no confidence in him that day, and that he begged to be excuſed from the ſervice.

While the king was ſhut up with the officers, ſenator Ralling, to whom the command of the troops in the town had been given two days before, came to the door of the guard-room, and was told that he could not be admitted. The ſenator inſiſted upon being preſent at the diſtribution of the orders, and ſent in to the king to deſire it; but was anſwered, he muſt go to the ſenate, where his majeſty would ſpeak to him.

The officers then received their orders from the king; the firſt of them was, that the two regiments of guards and of artillery ſhould be immediately aſſembled, and that a detachment of thirty grenadiers ſhould be poſted at the door of the council chamber, to prevent any of the ſenators from coming out.

But before theſe orders could be carried into execution, it was neceſſary that the king ſhould take another ſtep; a ſtep upon which the whole ſucceſs of his enterprize was to depend. This was to addreſs himſelf to the ſoldiers; men wholly unacquainted with his deſigns, and accuſtomed to pay obedience only to the orders of the ſenate, whom they had been taught to hold in the higheſt reverence.

As his majeſty, followed by the officers, was advancing from the guard-room to the parade for this purpoſe, ſome of them more cautious, or perhaps more timid than the reſt, became, on a ſhort reflection, apprehenſive of the conſequences of the meaſure in which they were engaged: they began to expreſs their fears to the king, that unleſs ſome perſons of greater weight and influence than themſelves were to take a part in the ſame cauſe, he could hardly hope to ſucceed in his enterprize. The king ſtopped a while, and appeared to heſitate—The fate of the revolution hung upon that moment. A ſerjeant of the guards overheard their diſcourſe, and cried out aloud,—"It ſhall ſucceed—long live Guſtavus." His majeſty immediately ſaid, "then I will venture"—and ſtepping forward to the ſoldiers, he addreſſed them in terms nearly ſimilar to thoſe he had made uſe of to the officers, and with the ſame ſucceſs. They anſwered him with loud acclamations; one voice only ſaid, no; but it was not attended to.

In the mean time ſome of the king's emiſſaries had ſpread a report about

about the town that the king was arrested. This drew the populace to the palace in great numbers, where they arrived as his majesty had concluded his harrangue to the guards. They testified by reiterated shouts their joy at seeing him safe; a joy which promised the happiest conclusion to the business of the day.

The senators were now immediately secured. They had from the windows of the council-chamber beheld what was going forward on the parade before the palace; and at a loss to know the meaning of the shouts they heard, were coming down to enquire into the cause of them, when thirty grenadiers with their bayonets fixed, informed them it was his majesty's pleasure they should continue where they were. They began to talk in a high tone, but were answered only by having the door shut and locked upon them.

The moment the secret committee heard that the senate were arrested, they separated of themselves, each individual providing for his own safety. The king then mounted his horse, followed by his officers with their swords drawn, a large body of soldiers, and numbers of the populace, went to the other quarters of the town, where the soldiers he had ordered to be assembled were posted. He found them all equally willing to support his cause, and take an oath of fidelity to him. As he passed through the streets, he declared to the people, that he only meant to defend them, and save his country; and that if they would not confide in him, he would lay down his sceptre, and surrender up his kingdom. So much was the king beloved, that the people (some of whom even fell down upon their knees) with tears in their eyes implored his majesty not to abandon them.

The king proceeded in his course, and in less than an hour made himself master of all the military force in Stockholm.

Powder and ball were distributed to the soldiers; several pieces of cannon were drawn from the arsenal, and planted at the palace, the bridges, and other parts of the town, but particularly at all the avenues leading to it. Soldiers stood over these with matches ready lighted; all communication with the country was cut off, no one without a passport from the king being allowed to leave the city.

Beside the senators who were confined in separate apartments in the palace, general Rudbeck, and all the leaders of the Caps, with many others of inferior note, were put under arrest. No one attempted to resist, to expostulate, or to escape; and the king, who that morning rose from his bed the most limited prince in Europe, in the space of two hours rendered himself no less absolute at Stockholm, than the French monarch is at Versailles, or the Grand Seignior at Constantinople.

Thus without a drop of blood being spilt, a blow struck, or even the slightest appearance of tumult or disorder, the inhabitants of Stockholm surrendered that constitution, which their fore-fathers had bequeathed to them after the death of Charles the XIIth, as a bulwark against the future despotism of their future monarchs.

The remainder of the day his majesty employed in visiting different quarters of the town, to receive the oaths of the magistrates, of the colleges, and of the city militia.

His

His ſuite encreaſed every moment, the officers of both parties uniting to follow him. They all tied round their left arm a white handkerchief, in imitation of his majeſty, who at the commencement of his enterprize had done ſo himſelf, and deſired his friends to diſtinguiſh themſelves by that token, from thoſe who might not be well wiſhers to his cauſe.

The king likewiſe paſſed the whole night in going the rounds through the city, during which time the troops alſo continued under arms.

In the mean time the heralds went through the different quarters of the town to proclaim an aſſembly of the ſtates for the following day. This proclamation contained a threat, that if any member of the Diet ſhould dare to abſent himſelf, he ſhould be both conſidered and puniſhed as a traitor to his country.

The ſoldiers and people in the provinces were in a great meaſure ignorant of what had been tranſacted in the city; and the king very prudently reſolved, that their firſt authentic intelligence relative to it, ſhould not be till after the ſtates, aſſembled in Diet, had ratified in the moſt ſolemn manner, the change he had introduced.

For this reaſon the king had by proclamation appointed an aſſembly of the ſtates, on the twenty-firſt, when the old form of government was to be aboliſhed by the ſtates themſelves, and a new one was to be produced by his majeſty, to which care would be taken that they ſhould ſcarcely venture to refuſe their aſſent.

A report was for this purpoſe induſtriouſly propogated, that a large body of troops, which the king had ordered from Finland, were actually at the gates of the city, and quarters were marked out for them in the town, as if this had been abſolutely the fact. This could not fail to intimidate the ſtates, and the more ſo, as from the circumſtance that no one could paſs through the barriers of the town without a paſſport from the king, it was impoſſible for them to be ſatisfied as to the truth or falſhood of this report.

But his majeſty did not ſtop here. In the morning of the twenty-firſt, a large detachment of guards was ordered to take poſſeſſion of the ſquare, where the houſe of nobles ſtands. The palace was inveſted on all ſides with troops, and cannon were planted in the court facing the hall where the ſtates were to be aſſembled. Theſe were not only charged, but ſoldiers ſtood over them with matches ready lighted in their hands.

The ſeveral orders of the ſtate were not on this occaſion allowed to aſſemble themſelves in their reſpective halls, and march from thence in a body, preceded by their ſpeakers, as was cuſtomary; but every individual was to make the beſt of his way to the palace, where they all entered, without obſerving any form or ceremony, each being ſolicitous only to avoid the puniſhment held out to thoſe who ſhould abſent themſelves. It was remarked, alſo, that the marſhal, of the Diet entered the hall of the ſtates without the ſtaff, which was the mark of his office.

The king being ſeated on his throne, ſurrounded by his guards and a numerous band of officers, addreſſed the ſtates in an harangue, wherein he painted the exceſſes, the diſorders and misfortunes into which party diviſions had plunged the na-

tion, in the moſt glaring colours. He reminded them of all the pains he had taken to heal thoſe diviſions, and the ingratitude he had met with in return. He glanced at the infamy they had incurred from their avowed venality, and the baſeneſs of their having been influenced by foreign gold, to betray the firſt intereſts of their country. Then ſtopping ſhort in the middle of his diſcourſe—he cried out, "If there "be any one among you who can "deny what I have advanced, let "him riſe and ſpeak."

Circumſtanced as the aſſembly then was, it cannot appear extraordinary that no member of it ventured to reply to the king. There was however ſo much truth in what he ſaid, that perhaps ſhame did not operate leſs powerfully than fear, in producing the ſilence they obſerved on the occaſion.

When his majeſty had concluded, he ordered a ſecretary to read the new form of government, which he propoſed to the ſtates for their acceptance. Though it conſiſted of fifty-ſeven articles, it will be neceſſary only to take notice of four of them, to give a complete idea of the plenitude of his Swediſh majeſty's powers at this day. By one of theſe, his majeſty was to aſſemble and ſeparate the ſtates whenever he pleaſed. By another, he was to have the ſole diſpoſal of the army, the navy, finances, and all employments civil and military. By a third, though his majeſty did not openly claim a power of impoſing taxes on all occaſions, yet ſuch as already ſubſiſted were to be perpetual, and in caſe of invaſion or *preſſing neceſſity*, the king might impoſe ſome taxes till the ſtates could be aſſembled. But his majeſty was to be the judge of this neceſſity, and we have ſeen that the meeting of the ſtates depended wholly on his will and pleaſure. By a fourth, when theſe were aſſembled, they were to deliberate upon nothing but what the king thought proper to lay before them.

Theſe articles require no comment.

After the form of government had been read, the king demanded of the ſtates whether they approved of it. They made a virtue of neceſſity, and anſwered him only by a loud acclamation. It was propoſed indeed by one member of the order of nobles, to limit the contributions to a certain number of years: but the marſhal of the Diet refuſed to put the queſtion without the conſent of the king; who expreſſed his wiſhes, that the nobles might have the ſame confidence in his paternal care, as had been teſtified by the other orders, where no ſuch limitation had been propoſed.

After this had paſſed, the marſhal of the Diet and the ſpeakers of the other orders, ſigned the form of government; and the ſtates took the oath to the king, which his majeſty dictated to them himſelf. The whole of this extraordinary ſcene was then concluded in an equally extraordinary manner. The king drew a book of pſalms from his pocket, and taking off his crown, began ſinging TE DEUM, in which he was moſt devoutly joined by the whole aſſembly. This at firſt ſight may appear to border on the farcical: but his majeſty certainly did not mean to impoſe upon the ſtates themſelves by an affected devotion; it was obviouſly upon the people, who are in Sweden of a very religious turn, that the king deſigned by this ceremony to make an impreſſion.

The

The revolution was now compleated. The princes Charles and Frederic had been regularly informed of what paſſed at Stockholm, as ſoon as the change in the government had received the ſanction of the ſtates. Theſe princes aſſembled the officers of the troops under their command, and reading the king's letters to them, commanded them to take upon the ſpot the oath of fidelity to his majeſty. No one heſitated to comply with the princes orders, when apparently backed by the authority of the ſtates; and it is to be preſumed that theſe officers were not informed with exactneſs of the manner in which the conſent of the ſtates had been obtained on this occaſion; or of the true nature of the change the king had brought about.

The princes next haſtened with an expedition equal to their zeal, into every town of conſequence in the provinces; where they received in the name of the king, the oath of fidelity to his majeſty, from the inhabitants and the troops. So that the revolution which had been effected in Stockholm in the ſpace of a few hours, was in the courſe of a few days, without oppoſition or murmuring, ſubſcribed to throughout the whole kingdom.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WITH all due deference I ſubmit it to your judicious readers, and to yourſelf, whether, in the ſcience of phyſic, we are not too much circumſcribed and benighted, by the remaining pedantic formality and fuſtian of dark antiquity, ill ſuiting the plain maſculine independent genius of enlightened Americans. In my humble opinion, the excluſive right of addreſſing an audience or the public, in terms to them unintelligible, is veſted in kings*, heralds, lawyers and ſhakers†, and ſhould any one elſe uſurp this prerogative, he would thereby degrade his tongue to no better office than that of a bell-clapper. For, ſpeech and writing ſeem to be intended to convey ideas intelligibly, and I do not ſee the diſadvantage in phyſic more than in any thing elſe, of conveying them in the eaſieſt way for the ſpeaker, or writer, and their reſpective hearers or readers.

I remember to have heard a very ancient uncle of mine, at Claverack, relate the many crooks and windings in the path firſt marked through the wilderneſs from his houſe to Albany, which was then two days journey; whereas, his grandſon will now, in a good ſtraight road, ride it moderately in ſix hours: and I think it would be more proper for them to perſiſt in going the old devious track, than for us ſervilely to follow Linnæus, or Caſpar Bohan in their dead language, and odd method of deſcribing plants, or in their catalogues and diviſions of them: And the like may be ſaid of moſt writers on the practice of phyſic, &c. who ſeem to have regarded as much, at leaſt, the diſplay of their own abilities and learning, as the facile in-

* In aſſenting, &c. to laws. † A ſect whoſe worſhip is unintelligible mutterings.

formation

formation of their readers. This pompous drudgery seems to me to suit none but

"The bookish blockhead, ignorantly read,
"With loads of learned lumber in his head."

It may have commanded a kind of stupid reverence in dark ages, but suits not our day. We may compare it to vapours of smoke,—true science to the great luminary of heaven. Though they seem to add to its importance when just immerging from the horizon, by apparently enlarging its orb, yet when advanced nigher its meridian, they can only obscure its lustre and impede its genial influence. Men of true genius may find ample employ thro' this short life to replenish and regulate their ideas, and may easily without this pedantry evince to the judicious their useful acquirements.

I am persuaded, that could the cures of the American savages, of the common people in some of our back settlements, and the successful nostrums of some illiterate practitioners, be collected and suitably digested and improved by gentlemen of physic, of clear philosophic heads, they might furnish a publication, which if no larger than a Testament, might be continually enlarged, and would be of more solid use to us than any foreign treatise of the kind; and I think the prolix formal stiffness of many gentlemen of the faculty, and of our societies, &c. especially in botany, is to this desirable end a great impediment, nor can I find any reason for its being so long persisted in, unless it be usage and pedantry. I believe it is generally acknowledged, by proper judges, that most savage nations succeed far beyond us in their cures (except in cases requiring the lancet and the like). And perhaps a just investigation of the reason of this, would shew how far this pomp has been of use to mankind. To describe vegetables in what is called a regular, Botanical manner, is a dull laborious task, seldom attempted, and I do not think it was the design of nature that we should leave plants untouched, 'till thus taught their use, else they would not have been strewn in every one's way. If it is however determined, that other languages and cramp terms are necessary to give us clear ideas of what, even the brutes are acquainted with, It would perhaps be better to introduce the tongues of the Six Nations, Chickesaws, Cherokees, &c. instead of the dead ones in vogue; for among these tribes of savages, there is more useful knowledge of our country vegetables, than in Europe, Asia, and Africa. I am drawing up in my own plain way, observations (mostly from my own experience and knowledge) on some of our most useful vegetables; and without farther apology, shall below offer some of them. But should my plainness be construed illiterature, I design in a future Magazine to evince my technical learning. I am, Sir, yours, and the public's most humble servant,

DOCTOR PLAINSENSE.

New York Island, Nov. 27, 1787.

Mohawk-root. Two, three or more leaves of this shoot up early in the spring, on long stems, in rich, stoney, new land; the leaf resembling a grape vine leaf, but longer and more deeply indented: in the summer a long stalk shoots up in the middle, to the height often of three feet, which branching yields a small blossom of very little colour, which finally dries into

into a fine cotton like chaff. The root is an oval or irregular yellowiſh bunch, about the ſize of a walnut, contains a kind of milk, and has an aſtringent, bitter taſte.

Purple Rod. Is found in almoſt every kind of rich land, ſprings up at the ſame ſeaſon as golden rod, and reſembles it in leaf, ſtalk, and bloſſom, excepting that the leaf and ſtalk are very ſmooth, and the latter commonly purpliſh, in taſte and in ſmell it reſembles the wild ſun-flower, the root ſmall and branchy. Theſe two are uſed by the ſavages for curing a ſnake-bite, and I have often uſed them for the ſame purpoſe with invariable ſucceſs, in the following manner: I chew, or pound, the Mohawk-root very fine, and apply it to the orifice freſh every three hours. I then make a ſtrong decoction of the tea of purple rod ſtalk and leaf, and frequently foment the wound as hot as it can be borne, taking care to keep the decoction from it; I internally give new milk, plantain juice and ſulphur.

Bitter-ſweet. This is a well known vine, almoſt ſufficiently identified by its name, bearing plenty of reddiſh berries, and having long roots of the ſame colour.

Horſe balm, or *Ox-weed,* ſmells like balm, but more mild, grows in moiſt, rich, new grounds and woods, to the height of two feet, or more, frequently the leaf is ſhaped like a hickory leaf, but longer, the ſtalk round, which, branching towards fall, bears a faint coloured bloſſom, and dries into a kind of chaffy huſks, and a ſort of down. Of the leaves of this and the bark of the root of bitter-ſweet, an ointment is made with any ſuitable oily ſubſtance, which ſucceeds to admiration (as I have found by experience) in almoſt all external ſwellings from bruiſes, and the like; lubricating ſtiffened joints, and extending contracted ſinews in man or beaſt. And ſome farriers make a ſecret of an ointment of the bark of the bitter-ſweet root and neat's foot oil, which actually cures pole evils on horſes, when almoſt ready to break, if often applied and heated in. Much uſe is made of bitter-ſweet by many inwardly, and it is doubtleſs a very good medicine, but I know very little of its uſe.

Blood root. This is found in poor lands, ſhoots up in ſmall leaves on a ſhort ſtem, ſhaped like a colt's-foot, but indented like the wild grape vine leaf, grows in conſiderable bunches, the root ſhaped like the root of American tormentil, of a bloody colour, and emits a bloody coloured juice on breaking. This is uſed frequently as a vomit, and gives therewith a ſweat; the ſize of a large bean is a doſe for moſt men; as an alternative, it is taken in a leſs quantity. I have found it an extraordinary remedy in the jaundice, but it is very powerful and muſt not be too freely taken.

Stinking Morrel, or *Henbane,* grows in rich ſoil in highways, and door yards, with a large branching ſtalk, about two feet high, the leaf ſomething in ſhape like the leaf of the Mohawk-root, firſt above deſcribed; it produces a large bur with ſtrong prickles, more than half-full of large round black ſeeds, every part of this weed has a peculiar ſtinking ſmell.

An ounce of theſe ſeeds, powdered and digeſted, in a half pint of proof-ſpirit, in a ſun-heat ſix days, will make a ſtrong not diſagreeable tincture, excellent againſt the epilepſy, and againſt many nervous diſorders. A tea-ſpoonful may be given

given to an adult two or three times a day, or occaſionally: it will produce much the ſame ſenſation as a large doſe of ſaffron, and is rather binding in the bowels.

Poke-weed, grows very large and buſhy in bunches, bearing great quantities of blackiſh red juicy berries. The root is uſed for drafts to the feet of the ſick. The expreſs juice of the leaf, dried in the ſun, ſimply to the conſiſtence of a ſalve, I have found ſeldom to fail of curing a recent cancer, if the ſkin be broke, but is not powerful enough to eat through the ſkin, though it corrodes raw fleſh. It is ſaid an extract of the root is much ſtronger. With this root I have twice cured the rattle-ſnake bite, when other means could not be had. I roaſted, bruiſed and applied it; a copious diſcharge of yellow water came on, and a cure ſoon ſucceeded.

Wild Parſnip, Muſquaſh-root, or *American Hemlock*, is found in almoſt all kinds of land; the top when full grown is much like a ſeed carrot, the leaves are like pea-leaves, there are none near the top; the ſtalk very hollow, the root ſomething like a ſmall parſnip, in looks and ſmell, but more like the American liquorice, or ſweet Sicily. Of this weed I have never experienced the uſe, but I think I have lately obtained good information concerning it, which I believe ought to be publiſhed. It is ſaid, by thoſe that uſe it, to have much the ſame virtues as the European hemlock, but to be ſafer, and yet more powerful. It is uſed in cancers inwardly and outwardly with ſucceſs, and I think it probable, that the late Mr. Martin owed his ſucceſs in that malady to this weed, or this and the root of the poke, to which ſome think he ſometimes added arſenic. Theſe conjectures ſeem to me the more probable, as I have found the poke to lack nothing (in my opinion,) but virulence and inward aſſiſtance, and very commonly to ſucceed without either. The wild parſnip is ſafely uſed as an alterative, ſucceeds greatly in many old ſtubborn diſeaſes, called chronical, and with ſome who ſeem good practitioners, has almoſt ſuperſeded the uſe of minerals.

The introduction of a ſtanding army into Europe, and the idea and eſtabliſhment of a military force, by the celebrated Gilbert Stuart.

THE *Coterelli* or banditti who wandered over Europe, and offered their ſwords to the higheſt bidder, introduced the idea that war might be conſidered as a trade. The feudal proprietor fought for his land and his nation, and the prince had no title to demand his ſervice in any diſpute of his own. He drew his ſword for the ſafety of the ſtate, or for its honour; but he was not bound to ſupport the quarrels of his ſovereign. When the feudal prince contended with a great ſubject, the feudal vaſſals of the kingdom did not move indiſcriminately to his call. His defenders in this ſituation, were his particular vaſſals, or the tenants of his demeſne. In like manner, if he declared war againſt a foreign ſtate, without the conſent of the great council of the nation, the majority of the feudal vaſſals might refuſe to obey his mandate. It was only in the wars, and in the quarrels approved by the nation, that they attended to his ſummons. But when arms became a profeſſion, the ſoldier ſtipulated his ſervice for his pay. He conſulted not for what end he was to fight. An implicit obedience

obedience was required from him; and his ſword, though it might be employed againſt a natural and an active enemy, might alſo be turned againſt his native country, and give a ſtab to its repoſe and proſperity.

When, from the refuſe or the vagabonds of Europe, the taking money for ſervice was become familiar, the making war a traffic prevailed in every ſtate. The idle and profligate found a way of life, which flattered their indolence and rapacity. The uſual method of collecting an army, was now by contracts with nobles, who had authority over the looſe and diſorderly inhabitants of their eſtates; with Captains, whoſe addreſs or valour could allure adventurers to their ſtandards; and with individuals, whoſe poverty or choice made them offer themſelves to the conſtables and the marſhals of princes. Theſe troops, though more obedient than the Gothic militia, were not much ſuperior to them in diſcipline. For, at the end of every war, the prince, on whom they depended for pay, was in haſte to diſband them.

But, while this grew to be the uſual method of raiſing an army, it was a law in the different nations of Europe, that all the ſubjects of a kingdom were bound to take arms in caſes of neceſſity. Statutes, accordingly, or ordinances, aſcertained the armour with which every perſon, in proportion to his riches and rank, was to provide himſelf, and which he was to keep conſtantly in his poſſeſſion. And thus, when dangers threatened, and ſudden invaſions took place, commiſſions of array were iſſued by princes, and ſupplies to the army called out from the provinces and countries, the villages and cities. The ſoldiers, levied in this manner, received alſo the pay of the prince.

Theſe ſchemes for a military power were ſtill imperfect. The oppreſſion of arrays was ſtill diſguſting and cruel in the higheſt degree; and the troops they furniſhed were ill-diſpoſed to exert themſelves, and without diſcipline. Mercenaries were the ſtrength of armies; but to collect ſuch multitudes of them as were requiſite for great and vigorous efforts, required an inexhauſtible revenue. They had, beſides, no principle of attachment or of honour. An object of terror to the people, and of ſuſpicion to the prince, they were employed and deteſted; and when the determination of a war ſet them looſe, the condition of Europe was deformed, and the greateſt diſorders were perpetrated. They had no certain homes, and no regular plan of ſubſiſtence. They were at the command of the turbulent and factious; they aſſociated into bands and companies, and were often ſo formidable as to maintain themſelves, for a time, in oppoſition to the civil authority. Robberies, murders, the raviſhment of women, and other attrocious crimes, were frequent. The contagiouſneſs of their example, and the enormities they produced, ſeemed incompatible with the exiſtence of ſociety; yet their uſe and their diſmiſſion were neceſſarily, in a great meaſure, to create this contagiouſneſs and theſe enormities.

Confuſions often lead to improvement, by demanding and pointing out a remedy. It was perceived, that the ſoldiery ought to be mainted or kept up, not only in times of war, but of peace. They would thus be preſerved from marauding, and plunder, and riot; and, improving

ing in diſcipline, they would act with greater firmneſs and efficacy.

The creation of a ſtanding force, of which the idea was thus unfolded, was alſo facilitated by the rivalſhip which had prevailed between France and England. From the time that William Duke of Normandy had mounted the throne of England, the two kingdoms entertained a jealouſy of one another. The dominions which the Engliſh were to poſſeſs on the continent, being a ſource of conſideration to them there, became the foundation of diſquiets and animoſities, which were ready to break out on occaſions the moſt trifling. Frequent wars putting to trial the ſtrength and reſources of the rival ſtates, ſerved to improve them in arts and in arms. Even the victories of Edward III. and Henry V. while they brought ſo much ſtrength and glory to England, were to be leſſons of inſtruction to the other ſtates of Europe, by diſcovering the danger which muſt reſult to all of them from the encroachments of a power ſo mighty and ſo ambitious. The battles of Creſſy, Poictiers, and Agincourt, which ſeemed to bring nothing but honour and advantage to the Engliſh, were the prognoſtics of their humiliation. And, while France was apparently in a ſtate of deſperation, it was to recover its importance and grandeur. The maid of Orleans was to aſtoniſh with the wildneſs of her heroiſm; Charles VII. was to exert his political ſagacity; Dunois, his military ſkill. The domeſtic diſcords of France were to ceaſe; and the duke of Burgundy, perceiving the pernicious conſequences of uniting France to England, was to throw off his unnatural connections with the latter, and to ſacrifice his animoſities to policy. In a word, the foreign dominions of the Engliſh were to be raviſhed from them. And Charles VII. inſtructed by the paſt, and apprehenſive of future invaſions and calamities, was to guard againſt them by the wiſdom and the ſtability of his precautions.

Thus, the decay of the feudal ſyſtem, the diſorders of the mercenaries, and the political condition of France with regard to England, all conſpired to illuſtrate the neceſſity of a ſtanding force.

Having deliberated maturely on the ſtep he was to take, Charles VII. in the year 1445, ſelecting out of his forces a body of cavalry, to the number of nine thouſand, formed them into fifteen regular or ſtanding companies, under officers of experience. Three years after, encouraged by his ſucceſs, he eſtabliſhed a ſtanding infantry of Frank archers, to the number of ſixteen thouſand. The nobility, who had been long tired and diſguſted with the fatigues and the returns of military ſervice, to which their tenures ſubjected them, and the people, who hoped, under diſciplined troops, to be free from the inſults and oppreſſions which they had known under the mercenaries, oppoſed not theſe eſtabliſhments. They were ſtruck with the advantage, to be derived from them, but diſcerned not their dangerous and fatal tendency. No conſtitutional limitations were made; no bulwarks were raiſed up for the ſecurity of the national independence and liberties. Succeeding princes were to add to, and improve on the regulations of Charles; and from this period, the monarchs of France were to be in the full capacity of levying taxes at their plea-

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ſure, and of ſurveying, in mockery, the rights and pretenſions of their ſubjects.

But, while France and other ſtates of Europe, in conſequence of theſe general reaſons, and from the idea of their own intereſt, and the upholding a balance of power, were to be induced to admit of ſtanding armies, and were thence to loſe their liberties, the ſame cauſes did not operate the ſame effects in England. The introduction of a ſtanding army was, indeed, to be made effectual there; but at a very diſtant period, and on principles the moſt conſiſtent with liberty. The advantages to accrue from it did not eſcape obſervation; but its dangers were ſtill ſeen in the ſtrongeſt light; and its eſtabliſhment was oppoſed, till the very moment when its neceſſity was abſolute and uncontrollable.

Till the reign of Charles II. the feudal militia, and the troops furniſhed by contract with nobles and captains, and by enliſting of volunteers, continue to conſtitute the uſual military power of England. Till the ſame æra, alſo, commiſſions of array were iſſued by princes to procure forces on extraordinary occaſions. And the termination of every war was regularly followed with the diſbandment of the army.

Of theſe inſtitutions, the inconveniences, as I have ſaid, were infinite and enormous. They were preferable, however, to a ſtanding army, with deſpotiſm. For regulations and policy might, in ſome degree, ſupply and alleviate their defects and abuſes. The diſorders, indeed, of the feudal militia, had riſen to a height, which, conſidering the growing refinement of the nation, admitted not of any remedy. They were to endure, of conſequence till the extinction of tenures. But wholeſome rules and enactments might depreſs or diminiſh the confuſions and the oppreſſions which were the natural reſults of the uſe and diſmiſſion of mercenaries; and theſe were not wanting. It was likewiſe poſſible to give a check to the violence of princes in the iſſuing of commiſſions of array; and the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and expreſs laws, made it fully underſtood, that they ought to be undertaken and executed with the greateſt reſpect for the freedom of the ſubject, and in caſes only of urgent danger and apparent neceſſity.

The reduction of the power of taxation aſſumed by princes, and the declaration of *magna charta*, that the people were to grant the ſupplies which they thought neceſſary to government, had foſtered the paſſion for independence. The conſtant appeals of the people to charters declaratory of their ancient freedom and privileges, and correctory of abuſes, that time and the maxims of tyranny had produced, gave them an evident ſuperiority which they might exert in all political contentions. It was eaſy to diſcover when the ſovereign was diſpoſed to encroach; and the power the commons could oppoſe to him was deciſive. To refuſe him money, was to diſarm him. Of himſelf, he could maintain no formidable army; and the people were not to laviſh to him their wealth, that he might oppreſs them.

The ſchools of law, which were opened by learned men immediately after the ſettlement of the charters of liberty, were to diffuſe widely the fundamental and free principles of the conſtitution. The diſcuſſion of political topics was to employ even the loweſt ranks of the citizens,

zens, and to engender a turbulence, which, with all its ills, muſt be allowed to be reſpectable.

The awe over parliamentary debate, which Richard II. effected by the body of four thouſand archers, which he attempted to keep up, and the inſolence and diſorders of this band, awakened to an uncommon degree, the public jealouſy, and evinced, with deciſion, the dangers of a ſtanding force. The miſerable ſtate of France, under the military deſpotiſm which Charles VII. had begun, and which Louis XI. had accompliſhed, was to diſplay, in all its terrors, that mode of adminiſtration which allows to the prince the command of the taxes and the army.

The Engliſh, aſtoniſhed at the tyranny and pride of kings, in other nations, were to repreſs them in their own. The ſpirit of oppoſition to the crown, natural to the government, and brought into exertion by the oppreſſive views, and the encroaching domination of princes, unfolded all their powers to the commons. During a long ſeries of years, no ſtanding army was permitted. It was held in the utmoſt deteſtation; and its exiſtence was even deemed incompatible with the liberty of the ſubject.

In the wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, armies were frequently raiſed; but no ſtanding eſtabliſhment was thought of. The meaſure was both impolitic and violent, while the leaders of different factions were courting popularity. In the moment of peace, the ſoldier was loſt in the citizen; and the army that conducted its commander to the throne, did not remain with him an inſtrument of his tyranny. It left him to the enjoyment of the legal rights of ſovereignty, and was not to ſubvert the government. The ſtruggle was not for a tyrant, but a king. The conſtitution was reſpected during ſcenes of violence and hoſtility, and the people felt a riſing importance amidſt ſlaughter and blood.

Henry VII. who united, in his perſon, the rights of the rival families, was permitted to conſtitute the yeomen of the guard. But theſe were only for the protection of the perſon of the ſovereign, and were not to increaſe to an army. They were to be a ſtate or ornament to the crown, not a terror to the ſubject. The obſtinacy of Charles I. and the civil wars to which it gave riſe, were to confirm the ancient conſtitution, and to demonſtrate that neither the military power, nor the power of taxation, were prerogatives of the prince. Years and diſorders were to render more ſolid the fabric of our government.

Yet, after the reſtoration of Charles II. had taken place, an event of great importance in our hiſtory, was to call, in a particular manner, for the ſtanding force, from which the nation was ſo averſe. The ſyſtem of tenures, ſo decayed and ſo unſuitable to refining times, haſtened to extinction. Early in this reign, a ſtatute of infinite utility, gave a mortal blow to military tenures. The ſyſtem of fiefs, ſo beneficial in one period, and ſo deſtructive in another, was overturned. The feudal ſtrength, or militia of England, after languiſhing for ages in diſeaſe and weakneſs, received the wound of which it periſhed. In its place a ſtanding army was expedient, and could alone correſpond with the majeſty of the people and the dignity of the crown.

The invention of cannon and fire arms had changed the art of war. Movements, evolutions, and exerciſes,

exerciſes, were not to be acquired to perfection by any militia, or even by mercenaries, who were hired for a ſeaſon, and diſmiſſed at the cloſe of a campaign. Other nations were poſſeſſed of ſtanding armies, and of theſe the force was not to be oppoſed by troops leſs regular and leſs diſciplined. Self-preſervation, and the neceſſity of attending to the balance of power in Europe, pointed irreſiſtably to this eſtabliſhment. Its dangers notwithſtanding, were great, and might be fatal to the prince who ſhould attempt it.

Invited, or rather compelled, by conſiderations the moſt powerful, Charles made the experiment. He ventured to maintain by his private authority, a ſtanding force of five thouſand ſoldiery, for guards and garriſons. The jealous ſpirit of the people was alarmed. A meaſure ſo unconſtitutional, excited fears and apprehenſions, which behoved to be conſulted. Yet James II. did not ſcruple to augment the ſtanding force to thirty thouſand men, whom he ſupported from his own civil liſt. The nation was on the brink of a precipice. The revolution approached. The bill of rights declared, that the ſovereign was not to raiſe or uphold a ſtanding force in times of peace, without the conſent of the parliament. And the matured experience of ſucceeding times, employed itſelf to deviſe the policy which was to make our army regular and formidable, with the leaſt poſſible inconvenience to liberty.

A ſtanding body of troops, as abſolutely neceſſary, is kept up under the command of the crown, but by the authority of the legiſlature. The power of an act of parliament gives every year its continuance to our army; and any branch of the legiſlature may annually put a period to its exiſtence, by objecting to it. The dangers of a ſtanding force are thus prevented; its advantages are ſecured; and the ſoldiery, not living in camps, but intermingled with the people, are taught, while they reſpect the crown, to feel for the intereſts and proſperity of the nation. With theſe ſlow degrees, and with theſe ſymptoms of jealouſy, did a ſtanding army become a part of the conſtitution of England.

On the Progreſs of Mankind, with reſpect to Property. By Lord Kaims.

AMONG the ſenſes inherent in the nature of man, the ſenſe of property is eminent. By this ſenſe wild animals, taught by labour or art, are perceived to belong to the hunter or fiſher; they become his poperty. This ſenſe is the foundation of *meum et tuum*, a diſtinction of which no human being is ignorant. In the ſhepherd-ſtate, there is the ſame perception of property, with reſpect to wild animals tamed for uſe, and alſo with reſpect to their progeny. It takes place alſo, with reſpect to a field ſeparated from the common, and cultivated by a man for bread to himſelf and family.

The ſenſe of property is ſlower in its growth towards maturity, than the external ſenſes, which are perfect even in childhood; but it ripens faſter than the ſenſe of congruity, of ſymmetry, of dignity, o grace

grace, and other delicate ſenſes, which ſcarce make any figure till we become men. Children diſcover a ſenſe of property in diſtinguiſhing their own chair and their own ſpoon. In them, however, it is faint and obſcure, requiring time to bring it to perfection. The gradual progreſs of that ſenſe, from its infancy among ſavages to its maturity among poliſhed nations, is one of the moſt entertaining articles that belong to the preſent undertaking. But, as that article makes a part of hiſtorical law tracts, nothing remains for me but a few gleanings.

Man is by nature a hoarding animal, having an appetite for ſtoring up things of uſe; and the ſenſe of property is beſtowed on men, for ſecuring to them what they thus ſtore up. Hence it appears that things, provided by providence for our ſuſtenance and accommodation, were not intended to be poſſeſſed in common; and probably, in the earlieſt ages, every man ſeparately hunted for himſelf and family. But chance prevails in that occupation; and it may frequently happen, that, while ſome get more than enough, others muſt go ſupperleſs to bed. Senſible of that inconvenience, it crept into practice for hunting and fiſhing to be kept on in common. We find accordingly the practice of hunting and fiſhing in common, even among ſavages. Thoſe of New-Holland, above mentioned, live upon ſmall fiſh dug out of the ſand, when the ſea retires. Sometimes they get plenty, ſometimes very little; but, whether ſucceſsful, or unſucceſsful, all is broiled and eat in common. After eating they go to reſt; they return to the fiſhing next ebb of tide, whether it be day or night, foul or fair; for go they muſt or ſtarve. In ſmall tribes where patriotiſm is vigorous, or in a country thinly peopled in proportion to its fertility, the living in common is extremely comfortable; but, in a large ſtate where ſelfiſhneſs, prevails, or in any ſtate where great population requires extraordinary culture, the beſt method is to allow every man to ſhift for himſelf and his family: Men wiſh to labour more ardently for themſelves than for the public. Private property became more and more ſacred in the progreſs of arts and manufactures; to allow an artiſt of ſuperior talents no profit above others would be a ſad diſcouragement to induſtry, and be ſcarce conſiſtent with common juſtice.

The ſenſe of property is not confined to the human ſpecies. The beavers perceive the timber they ſtore up to be their property; and bees ſeem to have the ſame perception, with reſpect to their winter's proviſion of honey. Sheep know when they are in treſpaſs, and run to their own paſture on the firſt glimpſe of a man. Monkeys do the ſame, when detected in robbing an orchard. Sheep and horned cattle have a ſenſe of property, with reſpect to their reſting place, in a fold or incloſure, which every one guards againſt the encroachments of others. He muſt be a Sceptic indeed, who denies that perception to rooks: Thieves are among them as among men; but, if a rook purloin a ſtick from another's neſt, a council is held, much chattering enſues, and the *lex talionis* is applied by demoliſhing the neſt of the criminal. To man are furniſhed rude materials only; to convert theſe into food and cloathing requires induſtry;

duſtry; and, if he had not a ſenſe that the product of his labour belongs to himſelf, his induſtry would be extremely faint. In general, it is pleaſant to obſerve, that the ſenſe of property is always given where it is uſeful, and never but where it is uſeful.

The appetite for property is not beſtowed upon us in vain: It has given birth to many uſeful arts, and to almoſt all the fine arts; it is ſtill more uſeful in furniſhing opportunities for gratifying the moſt dignified natural affections; for without private property, what place would there be for benevolence or charity? Without private property there will be no induſtry, and without induſtry men would remain ſavages for ever.

The appetite for property, in its nature a great bleſſing, degenerates, I acknowledge, into a great curſe, when it tranſgreſſes the bounds of moderation. Before money was introduced, the appetite was ſeldom immoderate, becauſe plain neceſſaries were its only objects. But money is a ſpecies of property of ſuch extenſive uſe as greatly to inflame the appetite. Money prompts men to be induſtrious; and the beautiful productions of induſtry and art, rouſing the imagination, excite a violent deſire of fine houſes, ornamented gardens, and of every thing gay and ſplendid. Habitual wants multiply; luxury and ſenſuality gain ground; the appetite for property becomes head-ſtrong, and muſt be gratified, even at the expence of juſtice and honour. Examples are without number of this progreſs; and yet the following hiſtory deſerves to be kept in memory, as a ſtriking and lamentable illuſtration:

Hiſpaniola was the part of America which Columbus firſt diſcovered, anno 1497. He landed upon the territory of Guacanaric, one of the principal Cacics of the Iſland. That prince, who had nothing barbarous in his manners, received his gueſts with cordiality, and encouraged his people to vie with one another in obliging them. To gratify the Spaniſh appetite for gold, they parted freely with their richeſt ornaments, and in return were ſatisfied with glaſs beads and ſuch baubles. The admiral's ſhip having been toſſed againſt the rocks in a hurricane, Guacanaric was not wanting to his friend on that occaſion; he convened a number of men to aſſiſt in unloading the ſhip, and attended himſelf till the cargo was ſafely lodged in a magazine. The Admiral, having occaſion to return to Spain, left a part of his crew behind, who, forgetting the leſſons of moderation he had taught them, turned licentious. The remonſtrances of Guacanaric were in vain: they ſeized upon the gold and wines of the Indians, and in general treated them with great cruelty. Such enormities did not long paſs unreſented; the rapacious Spaniards, after much bloodſhed, were ſhut up in their fort and reduced to extremity. Unhappily a re-inforcement arrived from Spain; a long, a bloody war enſued, which did not end till the iſlanders were wholly brought under. Of this iſland about 200 leagues in length, and between ſixty and eighty in breadth, a Spaniſh Hiſtorian bears witneſs, that the inhabitants amounted to a million when Columbus landed. The Spaniards, relentleſs in their cruelty, forced theſe poor people to abandon the culture of their fields, and to retire to the woods and mountains. Hunted like wild beaſts in theſe retreats, they fled from mountain to mountain,

mountain, till hunger and fatigue, which destroyed more than the sword, forced them to deliver themselves up to their implacable conquerors. There remained at that time but 60,000, who were divided among the Spaniards as slaves. Excessive fatigues in the mines, and want of even the common necessaries of life, reduced them in five years to 14,000. Considering them merely as beasts of burden, they would have yielded more profit, had they been treated with less inhumanity. Avarice frequently counteracts its own end; by grasping too much it loses all. The emperor Charles resolved to apply some effectual remedy; but, being interrupted for some time by various avocations, he got intelligence that the poor Indians were totally extirpated. And they were so in reality, a handful excepted, who lay hid in the mountains, and subsisted as by a miracle in the midst of their enemies. That handful were discovered many years after by some hunters, who treated them with humanity, regretting perhaps the barbarity of their forefathers. The poor Indians, docile and submissive embraced Christianity, and assumed by degrees the manners and customs of their masters. They still exist, and live by hunting and fishing.

Affection for property! Janus double-faced, productive of many blessings, but degenerating often to be a curse. In thy right hand, Industry, a Cornucopia of PLENTY! In thy left, Avarice, a Pandora's box of DEADLY POISON.

To the EDITOR of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AT this critical period, it is natural to enquire by what means other states have been ruined and dissolved, in order to avoid the cause of their calamities in the construction of our American government. Though I am aware, therefore, that you are not disposed to render your publication the vehicle of political disputation, yet a short and candid disquisition into this subject, will, I hope, be acceptable to your readers.

The *Roman* commonwealth, the most powerful as well as best contrived for duration, first lost its own liberties and afterwards its dominion over other nations by luxury and corruption.

Persia, which gained the empire of the east, was at first no more than a little province of that country, which was afterwards, and is still at this day called Persia.

In the time of Cambyses the father of Cyrus the great, it contained no more than 26,000 men fit to bear arms, so that we may compute the whole inhabitants, including old men, women and children, did not amount to 100,000, which is not above a ninth or tenth part of what the city of London contains at this day; yet this small piece of ground became the head of a great empire, and gave laws to several kingdoms vastly superior to itself.

But, perhaps, this will be no such great wonder when we consider the customs and manners of that people, for the historians tell us that all the laws of that country were contrived

trived and framed with no other view than to promote the public good.

The state had regard to the education of youth, and parents were not suffered to poison the minds of their children by an ill-placed fondness, and blindness to their faults: for, it is always seen that much indulgence only swells the mind with pride, makes young persons impatient of contradiction, and fit for nothing but to indulge their irregular passions, which is the source of all corruption.

Here the state did not only appoint their masters and instructors, but also pointed out what they were to be instructed in, their exercises, their punishments, nay their very diet; that they might betimes acquire a habit of temperance and sobriety, and be under the less temptation of being seduced by luxury.

As in other nations youth are sent to school to learn languages and sciences, here they were sent to learn justice, and the crime that was punished with the greatest severity was ingratitude.

All the males were divided into three classes, those under 17, which was the first class, were under the tuition of masters and instructors; the second class were those above that age and under 27, from these were chosen those who did the duty of militia, and guarded the frontiers of the state, and watched the city, and also executed the orders of the magistrates; the third class was composed of men more advanced in years, and from these were chosen the generals of the armies as well as law-givers and magistrates; nor was it ever known that any person was elected to either of those honours, that had not distinguished himself in all the three classes with reputation.

So long as the Persians preserved these excellent customs, so long did they preserve their liberty and their empire, which was not quite 250 years, reckoning from the death of Cyrus the Great; for they dwindled away by degrees soon after, and were so fallen off from virtue, that scarcely were they known to be the same people. Their decay and ruin were attributed to four causes:

A luxury in their way of living.

A servile respect and compliance to power and greatness.

The bad education of their princes which is a source of all mischief.

A breach of treaties, and a want of faith in all public engagements.

Thus the Persians having lost all their virtues, lost their empire; they drew upon them first the contempt and afterwards the resentments of other nations; and when they were attacked there was neither virtue, public spirit, discipline nor courage to be found amongst them: different customs had made different men; those who were in the military posts, like those in the civil employments, were altogether ignorant of the duties of their charge; their preferments were bestowed upon them as the rewards of flattery and other servile compliances to some vile upstart in power: there was no enquiry made concerning the capacity of the persons to be preferred, if they would but do the dirty work of the man in power, they were qualified for every thing.

When they were obliged to assemble their army and march against the enemy to defend themselves, the camp equipage of the Prince, instead of arms of all sorts, with horses and chariots of war, consisted

consisted of concubines of various shapes and sizes, and a choir of musicians: all the officers of the army followed the example to the utmost of their power; that is, as far as their pay would reach: for this the public money had long been spent; so that their camp in effect was no more than an assembly of prostitutes and fidlers: where is the wonder that such a people were undone.

It is no doubt, that the common people, who are the support of all commonwealths, must have lost all respect for a government that was in the hands of such men as are here described:—It is a true observation, that when a man loses his liberty, he loses all which should engage his affections to his country; when the people come to see plainly that there is less wisdom, less virtue, less courage, in those who are placed in power, than in the meanest and most contemptible amongst themselves, that affection that men have for their country under good governments will die away; for in this case they do not pay or fight for the defence of good laws, and the preservation of liberty, but for the support of their oppressors, and maintaining so many drones in sloth and pride.

I shall continue this enquiry in future numbers, as I hope it will not entirely be useless to my country.

B. R.

SELECT FRAGMENTS.

WE are born a *rasa tabula*. God gave us not our virtues, nor the Devil our vices: they are both of them but a sort of *home manufacture*. Education, either by example or precept, makes the sole difference between us. Passions are neither virtues nor vices; 'tis actions only that can be either. Virtue is not an endowment, but a habit.

A miser who heaps up treasure which he never means to spend, is as idly employed as one who lays his purse before a looking-glass and sits all day contemplating the useless duplicate of his wealth,

Iron is his chest, iron is his door,
Iron is his hand, and his heart is more.

Playing cards in summer is a sort of blasphemy against the sun, and should be punished by lightning. Night is the season of vice, and therefore play should be only *committed* in winter.

Vice is the corruption of our natures, but meanness is the *excrement* of vice.

A lettered dunce is like an accomptant—a man of *figures* not of *cash*.

He who does not prize the consciousness above the commendation of a virtuous action, makes but little of a good bargain.

Some nation mentioned by Turtullian used to bind their criminals in *golden* chains; and if the guilt was very attrocious, they dressed them up as fine as a *general officer*.

Ingratitude is a vice, and baseness too, which admits of no degrees. The slightest offence, in this species of dishonesty and dishonour both, is incapable of aggravation; for like the divine law, whoever is guilty of the breach of any part of it, is guilty of the whole.

Horace

Horace was not of opinion that *vox populi* was *vox Dei*, when he ſays, INTERDUM *et vulgus rectum vider, eſt ubi peccat.* The maſs of mankind *ſometimes* think right, but *oftener* wrong.

Moſes broke all the commandments at once, by ſhivering the tables in a fit of rage, and ſo committed one ſin more than was forbidden by them.

Were ambition rooted out, politics would ſoon become an act that would render the magiſtrates and the people happy.

Of Politics—Rules for ſeeing with ones own eyes—Knowledge of Hiſtory——Of Government—Philoſophy—A good Heart—Advantages which reſult from a conviction that two and two make four.

THIS is not the age in which the management of public affairs is entruſted to ſtateſmen only; this is not the age when the rich, and the learned, are the only politicians.

Political profeſſions and practices now take the place of the learned profeſſions and ſtudies. No man regards his own profeſſion as the only buſineſs of his life. If that were the caſe indeed—but, reader, we had better not ſuppoſe what the world might be, if every man attended his own buſineſs—No—Since it is the privilege, the duty, the birthright of an American to talk politics, let us not diſſuade him from that, which although ſeldom, yet on ſome occaſions, may tend to public good. The tongue is a member which never can remain at reſt. Some employment or other it muſt have, and as it frequently happens, that the leaſt which is ſaid of a man's own affairs is the beſt, we may preſume that politics, on which a great deal may be ſaid to no purpoſe at all, is a very proper ſubject for the exerciſe of the tongue.

Many politicians chuſe to derive this diſadvantage from the diffuſion of political knowledge. Now I am clearly of opinion, that the miſchief proceeds from the diffuſion of political ignorance—A political ſhuffle ſent from the State-Houſe, is changed into a lie in the papers; and in twenty-four hours becomes a direct abſurdity; before it reaches the diſtant parts of the country it is ſuch a maſs of nonſenſe and falſehood, that I dare ſay the original contriver would hardly know the work of his own brain again.

The diffuſion of knowledge never can do hurt, but the propagation of untruths generally exceeds the intention of him who invents them. Without, therefore, cenſuring thoſe who delight in political ſpeculations, let us rather endeavour to turn their propenſity to ſome good purpoſe, to themſelves at leaſt, if not to the country. Since all men have acceſs to affairs of ſtate let them attend to the following hints, which if properly taken, will never injure the moſt headſtrong politician, nor deprive him of his favourite pleaſure. On the contrary, they will heighten his conſequence, by enabling him to know more than his companions, and that, gentle reader, is

is a degree of ſuperiority very much coveted in our days. They will alſo enable him to know black from white, without being told it, and confirm him in an opinion that two and two make four in all poſſible ſituations, and at all times, whatever may be ſaid to the contrary.

Firſt, A politician ought to be intimately acquainted with the hiſtory of every great empire, whether ancient or modern. The analogy between the ancient and modern is in many reſpects ſtrong and palpable. He ought to know their ſtate of ſtrength, ſituation with reſpect to other powers, their public valour and private happineſs, during their infancy, and how far the honeſt zeal of unpolluted ſpirit raiſed them to greatneſs and to empire—he ought to mark the changes which took place upon the eſtabliſhment of commerce, changes which have ever been found of the greateſt importance to a nation. Let him trace their progreſs from real refinement to luxury, attending carefully to every ſtep, and thinking whether in our own caſe there be not ſome declenſions which bear a cloſe reſemblance. Let him obſerve with what rapidity a country fell into ruin, which extended its territory, without providing ſumptuary laws to check the growth of luxury. Let him conſider wherein the happineſs of nations lay, when they flouriſhed; that it lay in private virtues, and the worſhip of the gods, that no ſooner did a country neglect its religion, than it fell from one ſtep to another of depravity, till at length luxury became as it were neceſſary. But this knowledge is not to be acquired merely by reading. Thinking and judgment are neceſſary, and above all to avoid implicit attachment to any man or ſet of men. I need not point out the books in which the annals of ancient and modern empires are to be found. The converſation of the man who ſtudies them will improve and pleaſe. Both the head and the heart, the underſtanding and the imagination will be bettered by remarks on the ſcience of government, the progreſs of ſociety, the probable conſequences of certain meaſures, their effects on mankind at different ſtages, the invaluable worth of real patriotiſm, the danger of ambition, the pleaſantneſs of the ways of peace, and the miſeries of war. Philoſophy then will be united to politics, and hacknied invective, perſonal abuſe, and petulant cenſure, will be left to thoſe who may find it their intereſt to ſeduce the ignorant.

Secondly, He ought to read with much care thoſe treatiſes in which accounts are given of the four great diſtinctions of government; Monarchy, or, government by one man; Ariſtocracy, where the nobles govern; Democracy, where the rights of ſovereignty are veſted in the people; and laſtly the government propoſed for America, which I am perſuaded will, upon cool enquiry, be found the moſt perfect ſyſtem of government ever contrived for the preſervation of liberty, the advancement of arts and ſciences, and the happineſs of the individual.

The conſideration of theſe four forms of government, opens a wide field for rational converſation, and connects philoſophy, politics and hiſtory, in an intimate union.

Much time, however, is neceſſary for this ſtudy, but that time can never be reckoned as loſt, which gives the mind a ſuperior degree of rationality, and enables us to detect the deſigns of the factious, and remove that ignorance which lays men open

open to their artifices. It is this knowledge which enables us to judge, whether a meafure tends moft to improve, or injure our country, and leads us not only to judge of the abilities, but even the integrity of our leaders. By an acquaintance with the conftitution, with the effects of former innovations and improvements, a man can with eafe decide on the merits of a propofal. He confiders what has given rife to it, whether a fimilar one was ever made, and if it be totally without precedent, the experience he has acquired by reading, makes him receive it with caution, and, though confenting, be watchful of its earlieft confequences.

Thirdly, A politician ought to be intimately acquainted with the character of the people, and the philofophy of the human mind. From thefe he draws inferences concerning the probable confequences of any new meafure, what effects it may have on the minds of men, and whether it be not proper in 1787, although it would have been improper a century ago. He will likewife attend to the progrefs of the people in luxury, in effeminacy, in atheifm, and that thofe weakening vices require curbs, which in a better ftate of the country might have given juft caufe of alarm to every lover of liberty.

Laftly, I may hint, that a politician ought to be a good man. The diftinctions between public and private virtue I wave at prefent. In a future effay I intend to confider them.

If thefe, then, are the requifites neceffary to form a politican, if fuch knowledge and abilities are neceffary to make political converfation rational and profitable, we may without breach of charity affirm, that the number of thofe who are qualified to cenfure the meafures of government, or the conduct of rulers, is fmall indeed. It is true that every man has the *right* of judging, but it is not true that every man has the *power*; and without the *power*, what is the right but a dangerous weapon, that may wound the beft of governments? A man may be an honeft man, an induftrious tradefman, and a rich man, but which of all thefe or the whole together, will enable him to determine queftions that perplex the wifeft heads in the United States? Demagogues, thofe pefts of fociety who thirft after the happinefs of dominion, and luft for a power to which neither virtue nor merit entitles them, are ever ready to profit by the vanity which attends ignorance, and raife feditions under the mafk of public fpirit. They would fain make innovations under pretence of reforming, and feldom reflect, or are unwilling to allow that the degeneracy is with the leaders, and not with the government.

In all political converfations, particular care ought to be taken to preferve the temper. None are fo irritable as the tempers of enthufiaftic politicians. I have feen fome men of this character, concerning whofe lunacy I have not the leaft doubt. It is better if poffible, to avoid political converfation when the fpeakers betray warmth and attachment to party. I never knew an inftance of conviction, attending the longeft difputes. There is a pride and obftinacy in the minds of ignorant partizans, which we rarely find in other men. If their belief in God were half as fincere as their confidence in their favourite leader, they would be the moft pious and fervent faints the world ever faw.

ſaw. As we muſt ſometimes meet with men of this character, it is beſt never to argue, nor anſwer, even when we are certain of their errors; let us rather leave their company, and pity that weakneſs of mind, which leaves them a prey to inſinuations of the moſt pernicious tendency, and to an infatuation which nothing can cure. From them, however, we may learn never to attach ourſelves implicitly and blindly to any man, or ſet of men. The experience of a very few years has been ſufficient to convince the youngeſt of us, that a cautious confidence is to be placed in men, who are frail, like ourſelves, and ſurrounded with many temptations, to the ſtrength of which we are ſtrangers. Let us judge of meaſures only, and weigh the arguments of great men as coming from the mouth of an oracle which we hear but do not ſee. All meaſures are to be conſidered with the moſt charitable allowances. Often that which we condemn haſtily, proves in a few years to have been the reſult of the greateſt wiſdom, and moſt penetrating foreſight, and that which has been called wiſe by national unanimity, has proved an unguarded ſtep to diſgrace and declenſion.

If we cannot, then, avoid political converſations, let us qualify ourſelves, either to excel, or learn to be ſilent. If we apply ourſelves to the ſtudy of politics and hiſtory, we ſhall ſoon be able to view clamorous diſputants with calmneſs. Even the ſquabbles, invective and abuſe of news-papers, may be made tolerable, becauſe we will conſider them as the excreſcences of a noble ſyſtem of liberty, too great for the lawleſs ambition of the factious. The various intereſts, the quarrels, the arguments, the cool conſiderations, impartial obſervations, and letters of *private* Mentors and Machiavels may furniſh us with no unpleaſant amuſement for the breakfaſt table, while the contraſt between the violent ſpirit of ſome panegyriſts, and the calmneſs of diſpaſſionate friends, the rapid riſe of one man to popular fame, and the equally rapid decline of another, may ſuggeſt profitable reflections on that bubble, *hireling approbation.*

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave, by your magazine to communicate to the public *a ſpeedy, ſafe, and effectual cure for the vapours in women,* which I found out as follows:

It was my fortune to marry a wife young, gay, and handſome; with whom I have lived in the greateſt unanimity and conjugal affection. After we had been ſeveral years in this ſtate, and bleſſed with a fair offſpring, ſhe proved with child again, was ſafely delivered, and in a very fair way of doing well, till her month was almoſt expired. When on a ſudden, ſhe complained of a lowneſs of ſpirit, giddineſs in her head, and a defective memory. However

ever ſhe recovered her bodily ſtrength, grew plump and looked perfectly well; yet her diſtemper increaſed to ſuch a degree, that I heard nothing morning, noon and night, but a continual repetition of her miſeries, which ſhe ſaid would ſoon end her life; mixing all her complaints with ſuch extravagant queſtions, as made me apprehenſive it would turn to madneſs. None but the fondeſt huſband can conceive my grief. I applied to the apothecary who plied her with medicines, deſired her to take a chearful glaſs to raiſe her ſpirits, and go much abroad to divert her melancholy. All this was done, but in vain, the diſtemper ſtill increaſed, and ſhe commonly appeared in tears. I conſulted ſome who told me of many cured by different accidents, but none by the phyſicians aid. Then began I to think, that ſince only the rich, and ſuch as pampered themſelves and indulged their appetites, were plagued with that helliſh diſtemper, from which the laborious and indigent are free. I ſay I began to think that the ſame diet and exerciſe, which prove ſuch excellent preſervatives to the poor, muſt be as good reſtoratives to the rich. I therefore perſuaded a friend of mine to counterfeit a doctor, gave him proper inſtructions, and then carried my wife to him for advice. Having heard her caſe very attentively, he ordered her never to drink any thing ſtronger than ſmall beer, never to go abroad any where but to church; and to be ſure work ſome hours every day. She began this hard taſk as ſoon as ſhe came home, but complained that ſhe grew worſe and worſe.

But when ſhe ſaw that I inſiſted on the performance, ſhe continued it, and ſoon grew much better, and now thank God is as well as any woman in Philadelphia. Yours,

S.

ON POPULARITY.

THERE are many men in the world who may be ſaid rather to live *on* it than *in* it, men who from ſome peculiar circumſtances of *fortune*, as the phraſe is, acquire an abſtract way of thinking, and an uncommon ſecluded habit of living. Such perſons have been called *Miſanthropes*; but as this word means a *man-hater*, it would be cruel to admit the imputation; for perſons of the deſcription I mean, hate not men, but their actions. They think juſtly, but they think imprudently; they take the worſt ſide of every queſtion, and make no allowances for human infirmity. Such diſpoſitions of thought gradually diminiſh the ſenſation of *pity*, and give to the manners and the language an auſterity which cannot be acceptable to men who are content to have intercourſe with the world, ſuch as it is, and find themſelves diſpoſed to bear with others from a conſciouſneſs of their own infirmities, and conſequent dependence on the ſympathy and lenity of others.

I lately paid a viſit to an old friend who poſſeſſes this diſpoſition. He lives in retirement in the country, and but ſeldom can be prevailed upon to come to the city. As his houſe is not very diſtant, however, he expects I ſhould ſee him often, and this diſtance I regret, for were he farther removed he would

would have fewer opportunities to hear of those absurdities which originally created, and daily add to his disgust. On my last visit, he enquired what news?

I was about to inform him, when he prevented me by saying hastily—

"Yet I need not ask you the *news*. I suppose that word *news* may be blotted out from our dictionaries. I read your *news* papers as you call them, but they are merely the registers of sameness—Kings contending for baubles, called crowns and sceptres—Great men contending who shall prove himself the greatest scoundrel, and little men contending who shall play the fool to the greatest advantage—I had once an opinion of your city, but you are not worth a thought—When I think of you, I consider myself as thinking on iniquity, and every man should pray against sinful thoughts."

"I cannot indeed say, Mr. *Ascetic* (for that is my friend's name) that there is any thing new stirring at present."

"Any thing *new stirring!* No, indeed, I should wonder if there were—There is nothing *stirring* but hot mischief, and bad blood, and you stir and stir that until it boils over."

"They say however, that a certain leader, of a certain party, has lost his popularity in a considerable degree."

"Harkee, sir, he may lose his popularity, and never be one whit the worse for it. I never thought the less of a man for *losing* his popularity, but I have thought it mean, sir, cursedly mean, sir, in men, to deserve popularity——very mean, sir, to do any thing to gain popularity."

"Nay, sure every man is the better for being popular."

"No, sir, he is no better for being popular than he is for being drunk—The wine raises his spirits for a time, he becomes giddy and next morning is sick—just so with popularity. Popularity, sir, is a silly thing, a very silly thing, sir, for it cannot last. What signifies an enjoyment that will not last? Any man may gain popularity. I have known a hangman, or a jailer, as popular as an English minister.—Any man, I repeat it, may gain popularity, if he will be at the trouble; but no trouble, nor pains he may take, will enable him to keep his popularity."

"If a man preserves his integrity, he will certainly continue popular."

"I deny it, sir, I flatly deny your position. Thus far I'll grant you, and not an inch farther, that a man who preserves his integrity will preserve the esteem of the wise, and the good; but the esteem of the wise and the good is not popularity, nor any thing like it. The sound of drums, and huzzas, names chalked on doors and window shutters, dinners, shouting, illuminations—that is popularity, sir, and that may be obtained by the most worthless man that ever lived—nay, a traitor, a blasphemer, a public defaulter, have in their turns, been popular in this manner.—How long, pray, will such popularity last? Does it depend on integrity? No. Does it depend on dignity of mind? No. Does it depend on any virtue which embellishes private life? No—No—No, I tell you."

"You seem to entertain very different opinions of popularity from what many do."

"Sir, I tell you, and you may believe it as you will, that every man, who has lost his popularity, thinks

thinks as I do. It is only while the pleafing bauble is in his poffeffion that he prizes it. I have known a man, fir, popular and unpopular, a dozen of times in his life, and I think he deferved the one juft as much as the other.

"Certainly popularity fhould be the voluntary approbation of the people."

"Impoffible fir, the voluntary approbation of the people, never followed any man for a month together. The people have an intereft in their eye, and whoever will promife to promote, or actually promote that, will be popular, and even then not always You afked, if a man who preferves his integrity can alfo perferve his popularity? I fay, he may preferve it—for a month or two, but not much longer. Let him preferve his integrity, and he will become an infipid nobody; the fpirits of the people are reftlefs; they grow weary of a continuance of goodnefs; they would foon be tired of a good man, and his enemies would foon find fome trifling error, which they might magnify into a crime, bawl out the words *liberty* and *conftitution*, and the popularity of the great man would foon dwindle into hiffes, groans and mobs. There is a certain kind of popularity, indeed, which, if I were a great man, I fhould be ambitious to enjoy, becaufe it is a popularity which no well-meaning man ever loft."

"Be fo good as to explain it."

"It is, fir, the approbation of that part of the world who *fee* and *think*, who are philofophers and politicians by nature and by foundnefs of judgment. Thofe men would neither huzza at my door in a winter's night, nor get drunk to my health, yet they would approve my actions, even the moft unpromifing of them, if they foreffaw a confequent advantage to the public, and if they difcovered that my intentions were not merely to ferve myfelf, or my party.—But, fir, we will fay no more on the fubject."

"Sir, I am very happy to hear you on every fubject"—

"You do not fpeak as you think—you know you are not pleafed to hear me. This is not the age in which my arguments will meet with a favourable reception.—But experience founds them, and pofterity will build on them."

"Have you feen any of the newfpapers lately?"

"Yes; but I am fick of them—when an article of intelligence appears, an hundred lies—by way of commentary, accompany it, and the fum total of your newfpapers is trifling and infignificant.

"Yet people love to be entertained"—

"Yes, fo do children, and for the fame reafon, becaufe they are incapable of higher enjoyment."

The remainder of our converfation I cannot at prefent recollect. My friend's fentiments are always to be taken with limitations, and they will prove to be founded on truth and juftice; but in a country where fo many abfurdities occur, it is but tormenting ones-felf to *fret* and *fume* about them.

Every man has means of comfort and happinefs within himfelf, which he may employ with the greateft fuccefs in every fituation of life. But if we withdraw our pity for the failings of mankind, and give ourfelves up to unmerciful cenfure, we four our tempers without being

being made the wiſer, or the better for it. And, if a good man of this diſpoſition withdraws himſelf from the world, he withdraws an example which may be uſeful, and conſigns his abilities to an inſtant oblivion. No man is juſtifiable in leaving ſociety, until he has proved that by precept or example he has done every thing in his power to make it better.

A Description *of a* DRILL MACHINE *for* Sowing Wheat, *&c.*

Fig. 1. Repreſents a ſide view of the machine entire, anſwering to the following dimenſions, viz. 15½ inches long, 10 inches deep, and 5 inches broad.

A, a hole through a piece of board fixed at the front end of the machine, for the purpoſe of faſtening it by means of an iron bolt to the rear of the plow, between the mould board, and the ſtanchion that communicates with the beam, and ſole of the plow.

B, a haſp and ſtaple for faſtening the cover of the box which contains the ſeed.

C, the wheel 15 inches diameter, which is fixed at the end of the axis, *Fig.* 2.

D, the ſliders, which are repreſented in *Fig.* 4.

E, a ſpout through which the ſeed paſſes to the ground.

F, part of *Fig.* 3. through which one end of the axis paſſes.

Fig. 2. The axis, in which are holes at equal diſtances, to receive the ſeed from the ſeed box, and which delivers the ſame into the ſpout, E, *Fig.* 1.

Fig. 3. A ſection of the bottom of the box, axis and ſpout.

Fig. 4. The bottom of the box repreſented from within, ſhewing the ſliders 1, 2, 3, 4, which may be uſed altogether, or ſingly, according to the kind of grain intended to be ſown. The letters Z *z z z*, are flat braſs ſprings, which are intended to prevent too much ſeed paſſing at once, and to riſe as it paſſes, to prevent the ſeed being broken.

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

SIR,

THE chief knowledge we ſhould have an ambition to attain ſhould be the knowledge of ourſelves, which though it is the moſt neceſſary, is the leaſt ſtudied, for that is neglected as too trifling, though without it we cannot know what is good or evil for us, with reſpect to our condition, courage, or the perſons with whom we live, nor be able to perform the duties we owe them.

Men generally think that they are too well acquainted with their own hearts to be ſtrangers to them: they are generally acquainted with nothing leſs: they are in nothing more frequently miſtaken than in the judgment they make of their own way of thinking; they flatter themſelves

Fig. 4

Fig. 3

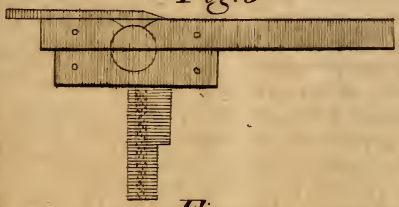


Fig 1

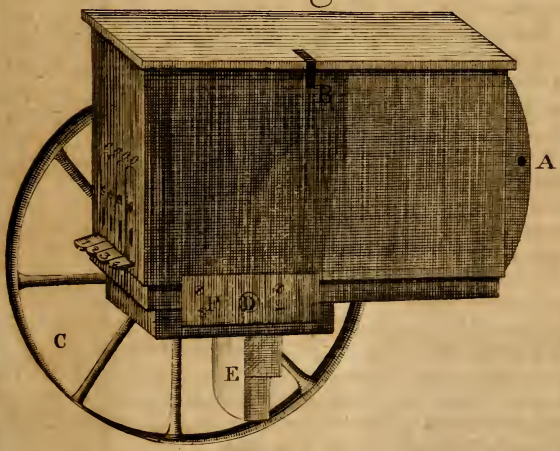
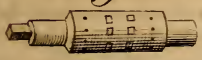


Fig. 2



Box for drilling Seed

themſelves with good ſenſe, good humour, and impartiality, but are ignorant of their real beauty, their moroſe humours, and unjuſt diſguſts.

To come to this knowledge, we ſhould from the example of the world, draw parallel inſtances to ourſelves, and gain that by reflection, which without commencing with our hearts we ſhall never poſſeſs. When we ſee *dunces* who almoſt from the dregs of the people, are grown conſiderable, proud, inſolent, diſdainful, we ſhould ſearch ourſelves if a proportionable change in our fortunes, might not give us a great ſhare in that fund, which in *dunces* we now ſo much contemn; and whether with that good humour we now think ourſelves maſter of, we might ſtill to all perſons, in proſperity preſerve a decency and complaiſance.

To arrive at impartiality enough to make ſuch ſort of ſcrutiny, requires ſome thinking; for the world is full of people, who, in making a compariſon of themſelves with others, always decide in favour of their own merit. *Harry Trifler*, would be a *wit*, therefore imitated *Eugenis* to be one; he thinks he now has rivalled him; he compares every ſmart thing *Eugenis* ſays with ſomething he himſelf ſaid on the ſame ſubject, but never determines to the prejudice of his own parts: every one laughs at *Trifler*, for a coxcomb, and he ſtill takes care to be laughed at.

There is one ſet of men one would think *knew themſelves* perfectly, at the ſame time they are entirely ignorant; who frankly confeſs their imperfections though they do not once imagine that in reality they have any. *Toppington* will often cry out, well rat me, if I am not one of the dulleſt ignorantiſt puppies.—He is ſo.

Niger call'd himſelf *poor*, and *Witwoud* terms himſelf a blockhead, every body knows them to be ſo.

I will purſue this idea at leiſure; and am

Your's
MEMENTO.

HISTORICAL SCRAPS.

OUR ſmall company lodged the following evening at Martavan. The ſingular manners of the inhabitants of this village are ſo remarkable, that I cannot refrain mentioning the celebrity which it has acquired in Syria. I have been aſſured that another near it, is governed on the ſame principles, but has not the advantage of being on the road, and its name is hardly known.

Theſe two villages belong to a rich individual of Aleppo, who receives their quit-rent, and poſſeſs the right of nominating a magiſtrate to their civil juriſdiction. There is no appearance at Martavan, of any religion whatever. The men are wholly employed in agriculture, and the women, who are generally handſome, ſeem only intended to welcome travellers. The day when any arrive is with them a feſtival, as it is with the Peſeving Bachi, whoſe office is that of Bailiff; but his buſineſs is more complaiſant, though it cannot be explained. He is to take orders from the new gueſts, to ſupply each with what

what he prefers, and to reckon with his villagers concerning the profits. Theſe caſual profits, and the right to receive them, I have been aſſured have been ſold for ten purſes.

It is very difficult to diſcover the origin of a ſociety founded on ſuch extraordinary principles; in the midſt of the rigorous laws of jealouſy, Martavan preſerves a legal licenſciouſneſs, ſo reduced to conſtant practice, that it ſeems the only falſe prejudice of this ſmall community. The head-dreſs of the women of Martavan is peculiar to themſelves; it is a kind of ſilver helmet, engraved and ornamented with ſmall pendant pieces of gold. This cap reſembles that of the Cauchoiſes.

It happened about the year 1625 that ſome adventurers from France and England landed at the ſame time on one of the Caribbe iſlands, called St. Chriſtopher by the Spaniards, who always gave the name of ſome ſaint to every place they invaded, and butchered the natives in the name of that ſaint. Theſe new-comers found themſelves oblied, notwithſtanding the natural antipathy of the two nations, to unite together againſt the Spaniards, who, being maſters of all the neighbouring iſlands as well as of the continent, ſoon came upon them with a force greatly ſuperior to theirs. The French chief made his eſcape, and returned back to France. The Engliſh commander capitulated: The moſt reſolute of both French and Engliſh got over to the iſland of St. Domingo by the help of ſome barks, and fixed their reſidence in an inacceſſible part of that iſland, ſurrounded by rocks. There they built ſome ſmall canoes reſembling thoſe of the American Indians, and made themſelves maſters of the iſland of Tortuga; whither ſeveral Normans went over to join them, as they did in the twelfth century, to make the conqueſt of Apulia, and that of England in the tenth. Theſe people met with all the viciſſitudes of good and bad fortune that muſt naturally attend a ſet of lawleſs adventurers, aſſembled together from Normandy and England, on the gulf of Mexico.

In the year 1655, Cromwell, fitted out a fleet which took the iſland of Jamaica from the Spaniards. This expedition would not have ſucceeded but for the aſſiſtance of theſe Buccaneers. They cruiſed upon all nations indiſcriminately, and being more taken up with the ſearch after plunder, than the care of defending themſelves, they ſuffered the Spaniards to make themſelves maſters of the iſland of Tortuga during one of their cruizes. However, they ſoon recovered it again; and the French miniſtry were obliged to appoint the perſon whom they choſe governor of the iſland. They infeſted all the gulph of Mexico, and had lurking places in ſeveral of the little iſlands thereabouts. They aſſumed the name of *Brothers of the coaſt.* Stowed in an heap in a pitiful canoe, that a ſingle ſhot from a great gun, or the leaſt gale of wind would have blown to atoms, they boldly boarded Spaniſh ſhips of the largeſt burthen, and frequently made them their own. They knew no other laws but that of equally diſtributing the ſhare of the ſpoils; no other religion but that of nature; and even from that, they frequently deviated in an abominable manner.

They had it not in their power to ſteal wives for themſelves, as hiſtory tells us the companions of Romulus did; but they procured an hundred young

young women to be ſent them from France: this number, however, was far from being ſufficient to keep up a ſociety, which was now become ſo numerous. Two Buccaneers, therefore caſt dice for one woman; he that won married her; and the loſer had no right to lie with her, unleſs the other was abſent, or employed elſewhere.

Theſe people ſeemed upon the whole formed rather to deſtroy than to found a ſtate. They performed unheard of exploits, and were guilty of incredible cruelties. One man (name l'Olonois, from the iſland of Olonne his birth-place) ventures into the port of the Havannah with a ſingle canoe, and cuts out from thence an armed frigate. Upon examining one of the priſoners on board, the man confeſſes that this frigate was fitted out purpoſely to ſail in ſearch of him, and, if poſſible, to take and hang him; adding further, that he himſelf was to have been his executioner. On hearing this, l'Olonois, without further delay, orders the fellow to be hanged up, cuts off the heads of all the other priſoners with his own hand, and drinks their blood.

This l'Olonois, and one of his companions named le Baſque, marched at the head of five hundred Buccaneers, as far as Venezola in the bay of Honduras, where they deſtroyed two conſiderable towns with fire and ſword, and returned loaded with booty. This ſucceſs enabled them to equip the veſſels which had been taken by their canoes, with cannon and all other neceſſaries, ſo that they beheld themſelves on a ſudden become a maritime power, and on the point of being great conquerors.

Morgan, a native of England, who has left a famous name behind him, puts himſelf at the head of a thouſand Buccaneers, partly of his own nation, and partly Normans, Bretons, and natives of Saintonge, and Baſque, with whom he undertakes to get poſſeſſion of Porto-Bello, the magazine of the riches of Spain, a city of great ſtrength, and defended by a number of cannon, and a conſiderable garriſon. Morgan arrives before it without any artillery, ſcales the walls of the citadel in ſpite of the enemy's fire; and notwithſtanding the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, made himſelf maſter of it. By this ſucceſsful temerity he obliges the city to purchaſe its ranſom of him for a million of piaſters *. Sometime afterwards he has the boldneſs to land on the Iſthmus of Panama, in the midſt of the Spaniſh troops, forces his way to the antient city of Panama, carries off all the treaſures lodged there, and burns the city to the ground, and returns to Jamaica victorious and enriched. This man, who was only the ſon of a poor peaſant in England, might have erected a kingdom to himſelf in America; but after all his exploits, he ended his days in priſon at London.

The French Buccaneers, whoſe place of retreat was ſometimes among the rocks of St. Domingo, and at others in the iſland of Tortuga, fit out ſix armed boats, and with about 1200 men, go and attack Vera-Cruz; an undertaking as great as if 1200 men, from Biſcay ſhould come and lay ſiege to Bourdeaux, with ten boats. However, they take the place by ſtorm, and bring away five millions in ſpecie, and about 1500 ſlaves. At

* About 200,000l. ſterling, a piaſter being about 4s. 6d. Engliſh.

length,

length, made bold by a multitude of ſucceſſes of this kind, they determine, both French and Engliſh, to enter the South-Sea, and make themſelves maſters of Peru. No French-man had at that time ſeen the South-Sea, and there was no way to get to it, but by croſſing the mountains of the Iſthmus of Panama, or by ſailing all along the coaſt of South-America, and paſſing the Streights of Magellan, to which they were all of them ſtrangers. However, they divide themſelves into two parties, and ſet out at the ſame time in the two different routes.

Thoſe who croſs the Iſthmus, plunder and deſtroy all that comes in their way; and at length arrive at the borders of the South-Sea, make themſelves maſters of ſome barks they find in the harbours, and wait the arrival of their companions, who were to paſs the Steights of Magellan. Theſe latter, who were almoſt all of them French, after having undergone adventures as romantic as their enterprize, were not able to get to Peru, through the Streights, being blown back by tempeſts, which drove them upon the coaſt of Africa, where they landed, and plundered all the inhabitants along ſhore.

In the mean time thoſe who got to the South-Sea acroſs the Iſthmus, having only open boats to ſail in, are purſued by the Spaniſh flota from Peru. How are they now to eſcape? One of their companions, who commands a kind of canoe with about fifty men aboard, makes the beſt of his way into the Vermillion ſea, and gets on ſhore at California, where he remains four years; he afterwards returns back through the South-Sea; in his paſſage takes a ſhip with 500,000 piaſters on board, paſſes the Streights of Magellan, and arrives ſafe at Jamaica, with his booty.

The others return back to the Iſthmus loaded with gold and precious ſtones. The Spaniſh troops aſſemble on all ſides, and purſue them. This obliges them to croſs the Iſthmus in its wideſt part, and to march round about for the ſpace of 300 leagues; whereas there are not above 80, in a right line, from the place where they were to that whither they were going. In their journey they are frequently ſtopt by cataracts, which they are obliged to deſcend in machines made like a tub. They have hunger and thirſt to ſtruggle with, and the elements, and their enemies the Spaniards. At length, however, they arrive at the North Sea, with what part of their treaſure they have been able to ſave. There number was, by this time, decreaſed to 500. The retreat of the 10,000 Greeks will be always more famous in hiſtory, but certainly is not to be compared with this.

If theſe adventurers could have been all united under one chief, they might have formed a very conſiderable ſtate in America; but their enterprizes were chiefly confined to doing the Spaniards almoſt as much hurt as theſe had formerly done to the American natives. Part of them returned home to their own countries, to enjoy their riches in peace: others died of the exceſſes occaſioned by thoſe riches, and a great many were ſoon reduced to their original indigence. The governments of France and England ceaſed to countenance or protect them, when they had no longer any occaſion for their aſſiſtance; and at preſent nothing remains of theſe heroic robbers, only the remembrance of their valour and cruelty.

The

'he COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

P H E N I X I S M,

An Original.

IAVE you not heard the recent tale,
That fame refounds in every gale;
: Phenix found on this our ſhore,
ages never ſeen before?
n ſhare this bank and lend an ear,
: wond'rous ſtory you ſhall hear,
ich to the heavenly race alone,
d not to mortals had been known;
that the nine, a babbling train,
ulg'd it to a fav'rite ſwain.

'he Phenix fam'd, the muſes tell,
o' oft renew'd, yet ſingle ſtill;
preſt with ſolitude extreme,
ile age on age roll'd down the ſtream,
an aſſociate only ſighs,
d wearies Jupiter with cries.
:at Jove who found at length no reſt,
pray'rs importunately preſt,
uctant cry'd, the boon you crave,
this condition you ſhall have,
t ſearching all the land around,
ere e'er a lawyer ſhall be found,
plea ſincere, in council true,
ſhall aſſociate with you,
d be inſtall'd a Phenix too:
d to ſucceed this proffer made
ſeeing Phœbus be thy aid.
us ſpake the ſubtile thund'ring God,
d ſeal'd it with his awful nod)
he, in ſtratagem ſo wiſe,
other proffer would deviſe,
n one he tho't would ne'er ſucceed,
t he ſhould croſs what fate decreed;
o did unchangeably ordain,
e Phenix ſhould alone remain.

'he promiſe pleas'd, the ſearch begun;
: centries ſtill ſucceſsleſs run;
e Phenix vainly ſought the wight,
d Phœbus with all ſearching ſight;—
ough lawyers ſtill their ſtand maintain'd,
d grew, and multiplied, and reign'd;
ev'ry court were heard to bray,
d ev'n in ſenates bore the ſway;
ev'ry poſt of truſt increaſe,
:e guardian foxes o'er the geeſe—
l good Juſtides roſe of late,
: Phenixiſm, candidate!
open ſoul, of heart ſincere,
inſt wiles inflexibly ſevere:
quaſh this ſingle hoſtile wight,
brother lawyers all unite;
w with duplicity aſſail,
w ſlander and now boldly rail,
eir private hints and clamours loud,
e ſwallow'd by the cozen'd crowd:
Few clients truſted him a cauſe
Who firmly ſcorn'd to hide their flaws.
Oppreſt with want, and fir'd with ſcorn,
Of friends forſaken, and forlorn,
He to a lonely ſhore repairs,
And begs of death to end his cares.
Him Phœbus, with his ſetting beams,
Had ey'd acroſs the ſhining ſtreams,
Then in the confines of the weſt,
He turn'd his ſmoking ſteeds to reſt;
And quick approach'd the neighbouring ſtrand,
(His bow and harp in either hand)
The man long ſought approving views,
And greets him with the welcome news.

But Jove, who boundleſs and alone,
Still holds his adamantine throne,
Where high Olympus' heads ariſe,
In ſtarry regions of the ſkies,
O'er earth's wide ſurface roll'd his eye,
To ſhores beneath the weſtern ſky,
Saw Phœbus greet the wond'rous wight,
Nor cou'd deny his real right.
Short conſternation ſtruck the God,
He mourn'd too late his plighted nod!
Conflicting thoughts awhile poſſeſt,
And ſhook the councils of his breaſt.
At length, he will'd the grand affair
In open council to declare,
And e'en the blameleſs mortal call,
To his immortal council hall;
Bade Hermes down the ſkies repair,
And aid him thro' the fields of air.
Hermes his ſhining wings diſplay'd,
And inſtant the beheſt obey'd;
But if the wight on Hermes rode;
Or Æroſtatick globe beſtrode;
Or borrow'd Hermes nether wings,—
The tale no information brings.
They ſoar'd, howe'er the airy way,
With great Apollo god of day,
And inſtant reach'd the dome divine,
Where heaven's eternal ſplendor's ſhine.
There pow'rs of all the Olympian ſtate,
Conven'd, in awful council ſat.
Jove beck'd his martial daughter dear,
And thus he whiſper'd in her ear:
"Of this affair you know the ſum,
And nigh a criſis things are come.
To aid thy ſire exert thy ſenſe;
I with this promiſe muſt diſpenſe,
Or breed a wrangle with the fates,
And thus embroil etherial ſtates."
"My utmoſt ſkill my ſire ſhall aid,"
Reply'd the reverential maid.

Now thron'd around, in awful ſtate,
The ſilent pow'rs expecting ſat,
When Jove, as Præſes by profeſſion,
Juſt op'd the bus'neſs of the ſeſſion;

Then

Then bade Justides freely mention
To Phenixism his pretension.
With awe arose the wond'rous man;
"And please your worships," he began,
"Tho' an attorney, practis'd long,
My soul is guiltless still of wrong.
Nor bribe hath e'er my purse supply'd;
Nor double fees from either side;
Nor did I e'er a claim pursue,
Beyond my clients honest due;
Nor strive my neighbours to embroil;
But without cost to reconcile;
Nor veil the truth, nor shun the light,
When conscious of the opposers right;
Nor strive for profit, long and late,
An obvious suit to litigate;
But with impartial justice try'd
To hold out truth on either side;
And when the opponent fail'd in slight,
Tho' 'gainst my client, set him right.
(For with these rules, tho' most dispense
Their breach admits of no defence)
And when advanc'd to posts of trust,
Still uncorrupt and strictly just,
I all oppressors strove to awe,
And bring to light th' abuse of law.

When senator did still contend
The peoples interest to befriend;
Reform the tedious mode of law,
And obviate every quirk and flaw;
Opposing men of all degrees,
Who vote increase of posts and fees,
These truths are doubtless ev'ry one
To your all-viewing god-heads known."
He cee'd. Then rose the martial maid,
And thus aloud responsive said,
"Of rules constituent your transgression,
Will sure exclude you that profession,
I, *ipso facto*, must declare,
Justides, you no lawyer are;
And therefore, tho' it seemeth hard,
From Phenixism you're debar'd:
Yet, since by my own councils led,
On earth you lost your friends and bread,
'Tis fit I here should interpose,—
Then hear ye powers what I propose:
With ev'ry sust'nance ill supply'd,
And e'en of Phenixism deny'd;
Of soul unspotted and sincere,
He well deserves a mansion HERE,
Who school'd where each corruption reign'd.
Hath yet his rectitude maintain'd;
Nor fear the precedent, lest more
Such candidates shall hither soar;
A Trade so ill, so void of use,
Will scarce another such produce!"

Applause awoke the shining crowd;
And Jove his awful honours bow'd.

J——.

Extracts from a Poem, entitled

The RETURNED CAPTIVE.

Written by an officer in the late American army. P lished by particular request.

The first extract describes the treatment of American captives, and the second is the mentation of the author, while leaning o a fire kindled in the wilderness, through wh he passed, in his escape from a savage tri

NOCTURNAL shades at length involve sky,
The planets faintly glimmer from on high:
When thro' the grove the flaming fires arise,
And loud resound the tortur'd pris'ners cries;
Still as their pangs are more or less extreme,
The bitter groan is heard, or sudden scream:
But when their natures fail'd, and death dr near,
Their screetches faintly sounded in the ear.

Tremendous night of woe, beyond compar
I beg for death, in anguish of despair;
No gleam of hope! no rest my soul could fi
Approaching torture gnawing on my mind;
Until Aurora purp ed o'er the skies,
Then gentle slumber seal'd awhile my eyes;
But troubled dreams arising in my head,
My fancy to the scene of battle led;
The fatal wood, my weeping eyes survey,
Where pale in death my slaughter'd neighb lay:
A long adieu, I cry'd, my brethern slain!
No more to joy my longing soul again!
Who shall protect your wives, with guardian c
And babes, abandon'd to the rage of war?
Decrepit parents, with the feeble groan,
Shall wail your fate, their country's, and their o
While, lost to all, you here unburied lay,
To feast the ravens and the beasts of prey:
Yet, by your slaughter, safe arrived on shore
The storms of war shall break your peace no m
Each honest soul your mem'ry shall revere;
And pay the tribute of a tender tear:
O had I too partook your calm repose!
In safe retreat, beyond the pow'r of foes,
I had avoided, by a milder fate,
Dread horrors past! and tortures that await.

Now from this awful region of the dead
To shores unknown my vagrant fancy led,
Beside a flood profound I seem'd to lie,
Whose raging waters were of sable dye;
Far on the other shore my *Phebe* rose,
In garments white as hyperborean snows,
Divinely fair, with looks of melting love,
Her lilly hand she beck'ning seem'd to move,
With open arms, and heav'nly smiles of fac
As to anticipate the dear embrace.
There smiling nature shone in vernal bloom,
And zephyrs hither wafted sweet perfume,

ſpirit wings its flight to yonder ſhore!
e friendly ſhallop thither waſt me o'er!

ethought a rugged hilloc was my bed;
cky fragment underneath my head;
oody ſavage crew beſide me ſtood;
nd me lay a howling deſert wood;
e hollow winds in lamentable ſtrain,
ng the naked wilderneſs complain;
waves with diſmal roarings never ſleep
ng the dreary margin of the deep.

s tow'rd the ſavages I turn my eye,
little *Nelly* ſlaughter'd I eſpy,
as the hand is rais'd my life to take,
h ſudden ſtart from ſlumber I awake.

then, I cry'd, my charming ſpouſe no more?
me, my love, to yonder peaceful ſhore!
ſhall my child be ſlain by bloody bands?
l muſt I thither go through ſlaught'ring hands?
t me heav'n to leave this dreary ſhore,
ſable flood in peace conduct me o'er.
s, while I muſe, the tears began to flow;
friendly current ſeem'd to ſoothe my woe.

nd as the genial fire increaſing burn'd,
uſing fat, and warmth again return'd:
lofty branches interweaving ſpread,
l form a ſolemn arch above my head,
foliage ruſtles in the hollow gale,
ſcreaming owl is heard along the vale;
earful ſhades remote I ſeem to hear,
ſounding torrent roaring in my ear;
d howl the wolves on ſavage hills afar,
thro' the wood appears one twinkling ſtar.

low awful is, ſaid I, this lonely ſpot,
s ſcene adapted well to ſerious thought;
now, may quietude be ever near,
l diſtant danger only threat my ear,
ugh I've drank the bitter cup of woe,
y peace attend the future path I go.

go to lovely wife, and parent land,
ugh toils and dangers intervening ſtand;
o tell my friends the horrid tale,
which their ſympathyzing hearts will fail,
ich ſires unborn ſhall utter with a tear,
ir tender offſpring weeping ſtand to hear.

O dread chaſtiſement of a parent's hand!
children tortur'd in their native land!
ſtanding forth in arms to ſave our lives!
little all! our parents, children, wives!
n death and devaſtation, by the hands
bloody parricides and ſlaught'ring bands!

But there's a pow'r, that dwells enthron'd,
ſublime
ere human comprehenſion cannot climb,
eyes the works of all the mortal race,
preſence fills this ſolitary place!

Tranſlation of

GRAY's LATIN ODE,

At the Grande Chartreuſe.

THOU guardian of the awful place,
Whate'er thy name; for none, I deem,
Of import light art thou, whoſe trace
Thy groves declare, and native ſtream.

(And clearer far the God is ſeen
'Mid rocks, along the mountain's height,
Rough crags, and roaring ways between,
And in the woods umbrageous night,

Than if in fanes, with ſculpture's truth,
He boaſted gold, and Phidian art)
O hail! and to a wearied youth,
That calls the, quiet's balm impart.

Spots thus retir'd, and ſilence ſweet,
Should fortune's will my fate deny,
And ſwiftagain, where billows beat,
Involve me in the ſtorms I fly;

At leaſt, O! power, the days of age
Give me to paſs, from tumult free,
And leave the loud diſſentious rage
Of crouds, and life's anxiety.

Tranſlation of

Biſhop LOWTH's Latin EPITAPH,

On his Dauhgter.

FAREWEL, of genius, modeſt worth poſſeſt;
Farewel, belov'd beyond a daughter's claim,
Deplor'd Maria—yet ſome age more bleſt
Still may reſtore thee to my eyes the ſame.

Then, if ſuch meed but equal virtue earn,
With voice exulting, as thy lines I trace,
"Maria," ſhall I call, "my child, return!
"Haſte, haſte, Maria, to a ſire's embrace!"

EPIGRAM,

By a Country Youth.

SAYS Kate to Ralph, in ſiren lure,
With leg expos'd to view, ſir;
"That is the love-ſick number ſure.
"Where *one and one make two ſir.*"

Quoth Ralph (a wag in gallantry)
"The figure's not uncivil;
"Yet Kate, where *one and one make three,*
"It play's, you know, the devil.

ON

On WINTER.

By a person in the Country.

NOW gloomy winter shows his hoary head,
And nature's face is with confusion spread;
Stern Boreas rambles forth, with blustering sweep;
T'explore the continent, and storm the deep:
A while he ranges with despotic sway,
'Till vanquish'd by the genial lamp of day.

The forest now appears with rueful mein,
The groves display a like ungrateful scene;
No chearful verdure beautifies the field,
Nor can the vales their wonted odours yield;
The open lawns, with each dilated plain,
No semblance of their former bloom retain.
Now humid vapours, fogs and mists arise,
Which choak the air, and shade th' envelop'd skies;
Impetuous rains in sable streams descend,
And various meteors in the æther blend.

The rapid floods which from the mountains pour,
With voice like thunder thro' the vallies roar;
Whilst echo does the noisy din provoke,
And joins the discord from each vocal rock.
The silver ponds now shine in glittering mail,
And frozen clouds discharge the spattering hail;
A coverlet of fleecy snow o'erspreads
The tow'ring hills, and cloaths the naked meads;
No warblers now chaunt forth the sprightly strains,
Nor with soft notes divert the listening swains;
No rural walks, nor sylvan shades invite,
No pleasing object entertains the sight;
No more we trace the mazes of the grove,
Tho' once our calm retreat and seat of love:
But now with brisk wood-fire, and nut-brown ale,
In friendly, social mirth, ourselves regale.

A SONG,

By a Young Lady.

I DREAMT I saw a piteous sight,
Young Cupid weeping lay,
Until his pretty stars of light,
Had wept themselves away.

Methought I ask'd him why he wept;
Mere pity led me on:
He deeply sigh'd and then replied,
Alas! I am undone.

As I beneath yon myrtle lay,
Close by Diana's springs,
Amintor stole my bow away,
And pinion'd both my wings.

Alas! said I where's then thy bow,
Wherewith he wounded me;
Thou art a God, and such a blow,
Could come from none but thee.

But if thou wilt revenged be
On that ambitious swain,
I'll set thy wings at liberty,
And thou shalt fly again:

And all the service on my part
That I require of thee,
Is that you'd wound Amintor's heart,
And make him die for me.

The silken fetters I untied,
And the gay wings display'd,
He mounting gently fann'd and cry'd
Adieu, fond foolish maid!

At that I blush'd and angry grew,
I should the God believe;
But waking found my dream too true,
Alas! I was a slave.

PHILLIS, *Or the Toast at Fift*

OUR hearts at fifty, Phillis still alarms,
Blooming 'till thirty, she at fifty charm
While of the common toasts, a younger trai
Have rose to empire, and have set again!
The oak thus thro' an age in pomp appears
And boasts its glories at an hundred years:
While the gay, gaudy flowers of a day,
Quickly spring up, and quickly fade away!

DAMON

VERSES,

Written in Philadelphia, by a young Lady of thi years, to her school-mate.

FRIENDSHIP'S sweet flame now kindle
my breast,
Which ne'er I felt, nor e'er 'till now profes
With thee, my friend! I'll share each joy
woe,
Thy mirth be mine,—with thine my tears
flow:
Our friendship, as our age shall still increas
And still exchange new pleasure and new pe

URAN

Answer to the CHARADE in our la

To explain your *Charade*, little wit will suffi
Though shrewdly the subject you dish up
We *buy* in a *shop*, and the fair wear behind,
(At Rome who *shuns* women?) A Bisho

Answer to the ÆNIGMA.

Your Ænigma, good sir, no great puzzle coul
Since, to open your secret, you furnish'd a

INT

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

BY a private article of the convention lately ſigned and exchanged by Mr. Eden, with the French miniſter at Paris, it is particularly ſpecified, that in caſe of a future war between the two crowns, veſſels employed only as packets for carrying mails, &c. ſhall not be ſubject to capture or ſtoppage, provided they wear a diſtinguiſhing flag not to be worn or diſplayed by any veſſels of their nation.

The Hon. Mr. Cochrane, the brother of Lord Dundonald, is gone to New-York, and from thence paſſes over the lakes to Quebec. The improvements in the manufacture of ſalt and tar will of courſe find their way to that country.

The ſpring of tar lately diſcovered at Coal Brook Dale, in Shropſhire, on the eſtate of Richard Reynolds, Eſq. ſtill continues to emit its uſual quantity of 55 barrels per week, which at the preſent low price of tar, viz. 16s. per barrel, muſt bring in its owner the amazing ſum of 2288l. annually. It has an aromatic ſmell and taſte, and bids fair to anſwer every purpoſe of vegetable tar, if not many more. De Luc, reader to the Queen, and a very ingenious philoſopher ſays, that it is ſometimes found in Germany, he ſuſpects it to be produced by marine acid, a peat moſs, but the ſubject is yet but little underſtood, though it is in a fair way to be fully inveſtigated

According to letters from Malta, dated July 6, the two galleys under the commander de Bourdonnaye are returned from Sicilly, and the four commanded by General Ruſpoli are going to ſail. Capt Gaetan Gavezzo, accompanied by another corſair, was attacked by a xebeck of Tripoli, commanded by a Renegado. He fought with ſuch courage, that the Tripolitan, after loſing a number of men, blew up; they could only ſave three men, half burnt, who were ſold immediately to a Mooriſh merchant, but died the next day

A letter from Ohnernaſen, in Auſtria, dated the 29th of July, contains the following particulars of an event that happened in the month of May, in the neighbourhood of Stadhauſen, in the bailage of Sprichingen :—"Near the place through which the little river Selhichen paſſes, there is a chain of mountains, named Henberg, of which about four and twenty years ago ſome parts ſeparated themſelves, filled up a valley, and covered a great reach of woods and fields, The 14th of laſt May the ſame mountain cracked all along the top, and there rolled down ſome enormous rocks. Ever ſince that time the earth and ſtones continue falling, and the rubbiſh has already covered the beſt part of the foreſt. It has been obſerved, that in the ſpace of half an hour, the ground has removed itſelf full ten inches. The 17th of the ſame month, the cracks were lengthened for near twenty feet. The poor inhabitants are in the utmoſt anxiety for themſelves, their houſes and their vines.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

St. John's (Antigua) *Oct.* 23. We are given to underſtand, that there is a probability of a commercial intercourſe being ſhortly opened with North-America. It is ſaid the Americans will be ſuffered to export to the Britiſh iſlands, corn, flour, ſtaves and cattle, in their own bottoms, of a certain tonnage, paying duties on thoſe articles; and that at the next meeting of parliament it was to be among the firſt buſineſs brought forward.

Litchfield, Nov. 20. At the ſuperior court holden here laſt week, a certain *David Brooks*, of Stratford (indicted under the name of *David Thompſon*) was convicted of paſſing a certificate for intereſt of money loaned to the ſtate of New-York, the original letters, in which expreſſive of the ſum due, had been craſed, by the newly invented method of extracting the ink, and a much larger ſum inſerted. The court ſentenced him to be whipped 20 ſtripes, pay a fine of 100l. and impriſoned one month.

Boſton, Nov. 14. Yeſterday a bill for incorporating ſundry perſons into a "ſociety for propagating the goſpel among the Indians and other parts," was read a ſecond time, and a time aſſigned for a third reading.

Newport, Nov. 15. A ſloop laden with cheeſe, potatoes, &c. the produce of this northern clime, ſailed from Bedford for Charleſton, South-Carolina, and after diſpoſing of her cargo to the beſt advantage, the charges amounted to 7l 10s more than the neat proceeds of her whole cargo. Cyder ſold for 2s 6d and potatoes 1s 6d per barrel, cheeſe, 1½d per pound---If dear bought experience has not already convinced the northern ſtates of a neceſſity of an energetic federal government to con-

controul and regulate our trade, that foreigners may not ſupply our markets, we ſhall ſoon be convinced of it to our greater injury.

Frederickſburgh, Nov. 29. A letter from a member of the houſe of Delegates, dated Richmond, Nov. 19, ſays, "nothing is yet done finally in any buſineſs of conſequence. The reſolution for payment of Britiſh debts hath paſſed the houſe; the law to take effect when the other ſtates have complied alſo."

New-York, Dec. 1. Yeſterday arrived the brig Apollo, Cap. Tyrie, from St. Peterſburg, which place he left the 15th Sept. He confirms the account heretofore received reſpecting the Ruſſian and Turkiſh war, and that great preparations are making in the Ruſſian dominions for carrying on the war by ſea and land. That they have between 50 and 60 men of war ready for ſea—that in the middle of Auguſt, laſt, the empreſs had returned to Peterſburgh, from her long journey thro' her extenſive territories. Capt. Tyrie further informs, that 50 ſail of Britiſh ſhips going up the Baltic were intercepted by the ice. The froſt had ſet in very ſevere when he was at Elſineur.

By a vote of the Ohio Company, one hundred ſettlers are to be ſent on to their lands this fall and winter. Theſe ſettlers are to be ſupplied with proviſions to the ſettlement on their arrival at Pittſburg, to be taken into the pay of the Company at 4 dollars per month, and to continue in pay till May next, the payment of their wages to be in lands—computing their monthly wages to purchaſe public ſecurities at the rate they may be procured when their ſervice expires, and eſtimating the lands at the rate the Company purchaſed of Congreſs. Each man muſt provide himſelf with a good muſket, bayonet and cartridge box——and if they provide an ax and hoe, and mechanics their neceſſary tools, they will be tranſported gratis.

A letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe, dated Cork, October 13, ſays, "that W A R is inevitable—and that in conſequence of this belief---American produce had taken a very conſiderable riſe."

Dec. 8. An experiment on tar extracted from Scotch coal, has been made in this city by Mr. Seaman, a ſhip-wright, who has lately gone to ſettle at Carthagena. Three pieces of pine timber were prepared for this purpoſe: one of which was bruſhed over with a compoſition of pitch, turpentine, and oil; another with common tar, mixed with ſulphur, and the other ſimply with Scotch tar. The three pieces were then chained together and ſunk in the Eaſt river, in the month of June laſt. A few days ago they were taken out of the water, and it was found that the one prepared with the Scotch tar had received no injury, being as ſound and free from the worm or barnacles as when firſt put into the water; while the other two had ſuffered very much from both. This may prove to be a valuable diſcovery to the natural world, if properly attended to. The three pieces of pine timber are left at the Coffee-Houſe for the inſpection of the curious.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.

Accounts were received at Bengal, in February laſt, of an engagement having happened between the Marratta troops and thoſe of Tippoo Sultan; the advantages were decidedly in favour of the latter; the former having been broken in on, when they were lulled in a belief of ſecurity; by which they ſuſtained very conſiderable loſſes. A number of men, and ſeveral officers were killed, the camp and Bazors plundered and ſome of their guns were carri d off by the enemy.

A letter from Baltimore, dated the 22d inſt. ſays, "By a veſſel juſt arrived from Nevis, after a ſhort paſſage, we are adviſed of a frigate having arrived in 20 days from England, with diſpatches, which mention an engagement to have happened between the Engliſh and French fleets upon the coaſt of Holland."

Dec. 12 The deputies of the State Convention of Delaware met at Dover, on Monday the third inſtant (December) and a Houſe being formed, they elected James Latimer, Eſq. Preſident.—On Thurſday they ratified the New Federal Conſtitution by an *unanimous* vote, and on Friday every member ſigned the ratification.

A number of memorials were on Monday laſt preſented to the Convention from the inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, ſtating the advantages that county enjoys, and requeſting it might be offered as the ſeat of Federal Government, in which the excluſive juriſdiction of Congreſs may be exerciſed.

Dec. 22. The great and concluſive queſtion was taken in the State Convention of Pennſylvania, that "this Convention do aſſent to and ratify the plan of Federal Government, agreed to and recommended

ed by the late Federal Convention ?" When the division took place, and the yeas and nays, being called by Mr. Smilie and Mr. Chambers, were as follow:

YEAS.	YEAS.
George Latimer	John Hubley
Benjamin Rush	Jasper Yates
Hilary Baker	Henry Slagle
James Wilson	Thomas Campbell
Thomas M'Kean	Thomas Hartley
William M'Pherson	David Grier
John Hunn	John Black
George Grey	Benjamin Pedan
Samuel Ashmead	John Arndt
Enoch Edwards	Stephen Balliott
Henry Wynkoop	Joseph Horsefield
John Barclay	David Deshler
Thomas Yardley	William Wilson
Abraham Stout	John Boyd
Thomas Bull	Thomas Scott
Anthony Wayne	John Nevill
William Gibbons	John Allison
Richard Downing	Jonathan Roberts
Thomas Cheyney	John Richards
John Hannum	F. A. Muhlenberg
Stephen Chambers	James Morris
Robert Coleman	Timothy Pickering
Sebastian Graff	Benjamin Elliott.
NAYS.	NAYS.
John Whitehill,	William Findley
John Harris	John Baird
John Reynolds	William Todd
Robert Whitehill	James Marshall
Jonathan Hoge	James Edgar
Nicholas Lutz	Nathaniel Breading
John Ludwig	John Smilie
Abraham Lincoln	Richard Baird
John Bishop	William Brown
Joseph Heister	Adam Orth
James Martin	John Andre Hannah
Joseph Powell	

On Friday the 23d ultimo, Thomas F. Batchelor (late a wine cooper the corner of Front and Walnut-streets) put an end to his existence by hanging himself in Third-street near South-street. He had before made some attempts to kill himself, particularly swallowing a large dose of poison which however was not efficacious.

On Saturday evening, the 24th ultimo, two young men left this city in an open boat, to visit a plantation in Burlington, and as nothing has been heard of them since, and the boat was seen bottom upwards, it is feared they are lost. A hard gale sprung up about the middle of the same night, which was probably the cause of their disaster.

December 28.

On Friday the 20th inst. sailed from New-York his most Christian Majesty's Packet De le Europe, Capt. Fournier, with the mail for Havre de Grace. This Packet, at her departure was manned, armed and appointed as in time of war.

At the annual election of the Incorporated German society of Pennsylvania, held on Wednesday the 26th instant, at the German Lutheran school house in this city, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of said society, for the ensuing year, viz.

President—The honorable Peter Muhlenberg, Esq.

Vice-President—Mr. Henry Kammerer,

Treasurer—John Steinmetz, Esq.

Solicitor—Peter Miller, Esq;

Secretaries—Messrs. Melchoir Steiner and Leonard Keehmle.

Diaconus—Mr Jacob Mayer,

Overseers—Messrs. Jacob Reebsam, George Reinhard, George Foelker, Conrad Haas, Peter Ozias, George Wolpper.

Regulations adopted by the Spaniards at the Havannah, and some other places, for the gradual enfranchisement of slaves.

As soon as a slave is landed, his name, price, &c. are registered in a public register; and the master is obliged, by law to allow him one working day in every week to himself, besides Sunday, so that if the slave chooses to work for his master on that day, he receives the wages of a free man for it, and whatever he gains by his labour on that day, is so secured to him by law, that the master cannot deprive him of it. This is certainly a considerable step towards abolishing absolute slavery. As soon as the slave is able to purchase another working day, the master is obliged to sell it him at a proportionable price, viz. one-fifth part of his original cost, and so likewise the remaining four days at the same rate, when the slave is able to redeem them, after which he is absolutely free. This is such an encouragement to industry, that even the most indigent are tempted to exert themselves.

The following article, translated from one of the foreign prints, contains a new method successfully made use of for the recovery of Suspended Animation, in persons supposed to be dead.

Araun, in the province of Guipuzcoa, August 12.

"Yesterday, about 6 o'clock in the evening

evening, two young girls were found in the mill-pond of Echiaide, one of the dependencies, of this town, both of whom were apparently dead: one of 3, the other of 2 years of age. No person knew how long they had remained in water; but only that they had been carried about 30 paces from the place where they had fallen in. Upon intelligence of the accident, the mayor sent for two surgeons, although the children appeared quite lifeless; fumigation was administered; in about a quarter of an hour the girl of 2 years recovered her senses, and the other about 7 minutes after; in about 14 hours they could walk about, to the great astonishment of those who were unacquainted with the efficacy of that remedy, and the nature of suspended animation."

BANKRUPTS.

SAMUEL HODGSON, of Oxford township, in the county of Philadelphia, dealer and chapman.

ADAM FOULKE, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant and dealer.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS. *At Boston*, Mr. Nathaniel Gardner to Miss Mary Anne Lewis; Mr. Samuel Coverley to Miss Sally Winslow; Mr. Stephen Veron to Miss Abigail Holland; Mr. Jonathan Hunnewell to Miss Katy Gore; Mr. William Clouston to Miss Sally White.—*At Salem*, Mr. Samuel Gray to Miss Nancy Orne; Mr. Samuel Blythe to Miss Sally Holland.—*At Watertown*, William Hunt, Esq. to Miss Jenny Bethune.—*At Springfield*, Mr. Daniel Lombard to Miss Alicia Burt.

RHODE-ISLAND. *At Newport*, Mr. Peleg Weeden to Miss Catharine Williams.—*At Providence*, Mr. Benjamin Turpin to Miss Lydia Wheaton; Mr. Calvin Dean to Miss Esther Beverly; Mr. Arthur Fenner to Miss Lydia Sabin.

CONNECTICUT. *At Middleton*, Mr. Richard Alsop to Miss Polly Pomeroy.

NEW YORK. Mr. John Hodges to Miss Lydia Pollard; Mr. B. Bohlen to Miss Johanna Magdalena Oswald; Mr. Edward Williams to Mrs. Tiebout; Mr. Peter Vanzandt to Miss Sarah Janeway.

NEW JERSEY. *At New Brunswick*, Mr. John Baker to Miss Polly Egerton; John Bayard, Esq. to Miss White.

MARYLAND. *At Baltimore*, Mr. Richard Caton to Miss Polly Carroll; Mr. James Buchanan to Miss Susannah Young.

VIRGINIA. *At Richmond*, Capt. William Price to Miss Sally Lewis.—*At Petersburgh*, Dr. James S. Gilliam to Miss Polly Field.

SOUTH CAROLINA. *At Charleston*, Mr. Stebbins to Mrs. Davies; Mr. Zachariah Hoskins to Miss Harriet Waldbourge.

GEORGIA. *At Savannah*, Mr. Orrock to Mrs. Farley; Capt. Tucker to Mrs. Wall.

Deaths.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. *At Exeter*, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodbridge.—*At Portsmouth*, Mr. William Abbot; Mr. Nathaniel March.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*At Boston*, Mr. Joseph Bradford; Mrs. Ann Boucher; Mrs. Elizabeth Knox; Mr. John Green; Mrs. Sarah Russel; Mrs. S. Perkins.—*At Medford*, Mrs. Francis Lee.—*At Newbury-Port*, Miss Eunice Pettingell; Mrs. Elizabeth Faris.—*At Charlestown*, Mrs. Catharine Hay; Mrs. Polly Harris.—*At Northborough*, Bezaleel Eager.

RHODE ISLAND. *At Providence*, Mrs. Phebe Chace; Miss Rebecca Viall; Mr. Samuel Warner.—*At Smithfield*, Mrs Martha Howe.

CONNECTICUT. *At West Stafford*, Capt. Samuel Davis.—*At Wallingford*, Capt. Elnathan Street.—*At Harwinton*, Mr. Jonathan Brace.—*At New Haven*, Mrs. Catharine Clark.

NEW YORK. Mr. Richard Deane; Mrs Elizabeth Phillips; Mrs. Otto; Mr. Joseph Simpson; Andrew Moody, Esq. Thomas Hazard, Esq.

NEW JERSEY. *At Elizabeth-town*, Samuel Kirkman, Esq.—*At New Brunswick*, Mrs. Martha Ball.

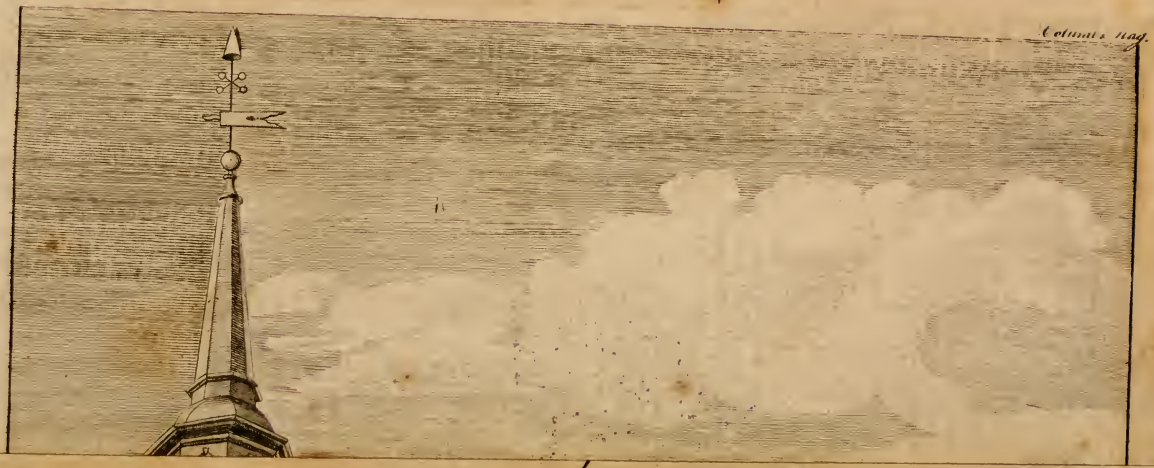
PENNSYLVANIA. *At Philadelphia*, Mrs. Ann Hill.—*At Leidz*, the Rev. Mattheus Hehl.

VIRGINIA. *At Alexandria*, Mr. John Hepburn.—*At Petersburgh*, The hon. Thomas Nelson.—*At Norfolk*, Mrs. Elizabeth Archer; Mrs. Rebecca Moseley; Mr. Robert Herbert; Mrs. Alicia Taylor; Mr. Ivey Porteous.—*At Fredericksburgh*, Mr. Edward Brookes.

NORTH CAROLINA. *At Newbern*, Miss Ferrebee Lee.

SOUTH CAROLINA. *At Charleston*, Mr. Robert Montgomery; Dr. James Kerving; Mr. John Monk; Mrs. Elizabeth Moultrie; Mrs. Knox.

GEORGIA. *At Savannah*, Mrs. Mary Chiffie; Mr. James Gibbons; Mr. John Koogle; Mrs. Elizabeth Cole; Mr. Edward Kiuteman.


Columbia mag.

Supplement to the first Volume of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

Considerations on Religion in general, but more particularly on the Christian.
By A. Z.

[*Continued from page* 797, *and now concluded.*]

THE Author of Christianity, as old as the creation, asserts that *our duty, both to God and man must, from the beginning of the world, remain unalterable, being always plain and perspicuous.* (p)

The first of these propositions, or the co-existence of the world and the obligation is, I think, undeniable, but the perspicuity thereof in all its branches not so certain, for though our duty to our neighbour, however imperfectly practised, is very little, if at all controverted, human reason being sufficient to shew that if we need and expect assistance of any kind, others have their wants, and an equal claim to our aid; but very different was, and still is, the case with regard to God, men having early deviated from the right way, nor was it long after our Saviour's ascension, that it became a source of endless disputes, particularly in what relates to points of faith, positive institutions and ceremonies, which have divided Christians into numerous sects, often at mortal variance with each other, the consideration of which controverted points will make a considerable part of what is to follow, in which I shall endeavour to shew the impropriety of religious disputes, when carried beyond the bounds of fair reasoning, and mild argumentation, first premising that the devil, grieved at the felicity men were likely to enjoy under the gospel influence, made use of what power was permitted him, to tempt mankind, and after holding a grand infernal council, contrived polemic divinity, and infused a spirit of intolerance, as the most likely means of gratifying his malice, persuading men to dispute about things beyond their comprehension, and words to which no certain ideas could be affixed.

Men are for judging religion by their rational faculties, and are, within due bounds, right in so doing; but I apprehend the proper limits extend no further than examining whether any proposition, or practice is consistent with, or runs counter to any of the divine attributes, or doctrines contained in the gospels, which tests the essentials of the Christian religion will well bear, for tho' the articles of faith are beyond our comprehension, yet, if they do not imply a contradiction, or are not derogatory to the honour of the deity, we should receive them as points we assent to from the authority of revelation, without requiring demonstration, which would reduce them from articles of faith, and destroy all merit in receiving them. Philosophers are men used to the learning of schools, to weigh words, to dispute about the proper meaning of such as had more than one affixed to them, or that had no meaning at all, not having any determinate ideas annexed thereto; thus in the early ages of Christianity, and since men versed in human learning chose to judge by the rules of the schools they were brought up in, to be guided by maxims and opinions they had embraced or broached while heathens, and others since by those they imbibed in a course of verbose and cavilling philosophy, which formed the chief merit of school divinity. As a philosopher could not submit to the imputation of ignorance in any case, the most incomprehensible mysteries of revelation must be laid open, the nature of the Trinity, incarnation, &c. explained; but these being beyond human comprehension, no proper idea could be formed, consequently no adequate words, or signs of those ideas be devised, but as scholastic pride must

(p) *This so general a change of language in so short a time as seventy years appears to me astonishing, and singular in its kind, as no other nation, that has in whole or in part emigrated has lost its mother tongue in so short a space. It is about one hundred years since the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and dispersion of the French protestants; it is seventy years or upwards since Germans began to settle in Pennsylvania, yet both have retained the languages of their countries: it is true, the former have had frequent intercourse with their countrymen, and the latter constant supplies of recruits, acquainted with no other language; but this has not been the case with the Dutch, in the state of New-York, who still retain their vernacular language, though well versed in English, yet it is more than one hundred years since they have been under the English government, from whence I conclude the change among the Jews was a special act of Providence, though I cannot see for what purpose.*

A South East View of Christ's Church.

Supplement to the first Volume of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

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be supported, sounding but empty terms were coined, and in some cases those used for earthly things, were applied to heavenly, which things not admitting of an equality, or comparison, no fixed meaning could be conveyed by the sounds; therefore, every one was at liberty to receive them in the sense he liked: this occasioned numberless disputes, carried on with as much violence and rancour as if the salvation of mankind depended thereon; the consequences were as mischievous to mankind, as the ten plagues had been to Egypt; such was the effect of refining on the simplicity of Christ's doctrines by human learning. In the infancy of Christianity, while in the hands of fishermen and publicans, we do not hear of religious disputes, substance, essence, person, and all the jargon of philosophic divinity was unknown, or unapplied to Christianity: happy had it been for mankind if all had followed Paul's advice. "Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the rudiments of the world, and not of Christ." Colossians, c. 2, v. 8 Thanks to God those matters are much altered in our days, scholastic disputes being in a great measure banished from our pulpits and universities, and persecution almost done away, though I fear some of the spirit still remains.

It is a truth that will scarcely be denied, that the bulk of mankind follow this or that religion, or sect, more from prejudice of education than examination. We cannot doubt but even this compliance will be acceptable to God, if accompanied with a sincere desire of living up to the precepts of the religion followed, and a real exertion of abilities, in order to fulfil such desire, as by far the largest part of mankind have neither leisure, or opportunities, of entering into such examination; but where God has favoured man with the means of enquiring into the grounds of his belief or practice, I look on him as bound so to do, and by reading and conversing with those capable of informing him, to procure all the lights in his power, to examine every doctrine and opinion by the touchstone of the gospels, without pinning his faith on the sleeve of any man; should such a person, through defects of human reason, fall into error, I believe it will not be imputed to him as sin, particularly as such error cannot well be in any points essential to salvation, which are too clear and plain to be easily mistaken; religious duties to be obligatory on all men, should be adapted to all mens capacities, consequently must be free from all doubts and cavils; articles of faith ought to be expressly directed, and practical points delivered in simple and plain terms, intelligible to all, otherwise we must accuse God of injustice, in requiring our assent to propositions doubtfully expressed, consequently liable to different explanations, and our observance of practices prescribed in ambiguous terms, which men may understand in various senses, according to their different capacities, and biasses of their minds, which are so various that very few things, appear to different men, in the same point of light, from whence arise diversity of opinions.

Agreeably to the above rule we find our Saviour giving his laws, or positive precepts in plain terms, though sometimes he introduced them by parables, a practice then common. I have in page 795, cited one from the 22d chapter of St. Matthew, others as plainly told are "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you."—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets."—"Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God."——"Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's." Here are precepts plainly delivered, and without ambiguity, not requiring comments, though comprehending all that is necessary for men to practise in this life; yet if illustrations were requisite they are not wanting, Christ's preaching and practice were a continued series of them, besides what the apostles have said on the subject.

The articles of faith found in the Bible being expressed in two different manners, some more positively than others, they may, I believe, be distinguished into positive and speculative; the former of which are so direct that whoever doubts, or denies, saps the very foundations of Christianity, the others every one must be at liberty to accept or reject, according as the reasons pro and con, act forcibly on his mind, or he may without a crime avoid considering them at all, for I cannot conceive that where there is room to doubt, all men are obliged to enter into intricate disquisitions, much less regard them as essential articles, but rather imagine that all are at liberty to omit or pursue such studies as best suit their inclinations.

Possibly God may have permitted some points, not essential, but purely speculative, to be imperfectly revealed to us, as themes for men of leisure, to exercise their rational faculties, by which means they may become better acquainted with God, or his attributes; but as this can only be the case with a small part of mankind,

kind, I cannot regard such considerations as obligatory and general duties, much less that they are intended to set men together by the ears, therefore I look on all disputes of this nature, when carried beyond fair and friendly debate as criminal. St. Paul, in his epistle to the Romans, ch. 14, v. 1. forbids *doubtful disputations*, or as Dr. Haylin translates it, *without contesting about his* (a weak brother's) *opinions*.

It has pleased God to form mens minds as various as their bodies, therefore every proposition will be differently received by them, which difference is certainly of much worthy advantage, as it serves to investigate every subject not self-evident, to discover truth and detect fallhood, which often lies concealed under the veil of plausibility: it likewise serves to enliven conversation, which, without it, would often be languid, and limited to a bare recital of facts; this being the case, no one has more right to be dissatisfied with another for differing in sentiments than in taste, or the operation of savours on the palate, which rarely breed animosities.

In the preface to a book entitled an attempt to explain the words, reason, &c. (the anonymous author of which seems to me guided by that Christian charity which should accompany all controversies, particularly religious ones) is the following passage.

"We are continually forming schemes for advancing the protestant religion, and depressing popery, because we are persuaded that one promotes, and the other prevents the happiness of mankind; but we do not consider wherein true *protestantism* consists. All acknowledge in general that it consists in removing the errors of popery: and here they mention some particulars, as the Pope's supremacy, transubstantiation, purgatory, indulgences, and others; but this is only striking at the branches, while the root of all evil, *the spirit of imposing our own sense of things upon others*, is suffered to remain But the true protestant principles of allowing private judgment, would effectually extirpate the bitter root, would give human reason its proper employment, and restore the word of God to its original dignity, by making it alone the standard of truth and orthodoxy."

Faith is defined by St. Paul, *The substance of things hoped for, and evidence of things not seen.* Hebrews c. 9, v. 1. In the general acceptation of the word *faith*, it is synonimous with belief; but it certainly has in scripture sometimes a different sense, otherwise St. Paul would not have applied it, as he does in the chapter last quoted, to Abel and Enoch, as neither revelation or promise appears to have been made to either, therefore we must here understand by faith a true knowledge of God, and the right way of serving him.

Dr. Arrowsmith in his Θεανθρωπος, or God man, exalts faith to an amazing height, and ascribes to it most extraordinary virtue.

"There are two sorts of things, some things there are which we must first understand, and then believe, others which we must first believe, and then come to understand. If ye go to natural things, first ye understand them, and apprehend the inside and outside of them, and then believe them because ye understand them. But now in the great supernatural mysteries, that you may understand them, you must first believe them. If you will first set reason to work, believe no more than you can find in these mysteries, that will hinder faith; but if after ye have believed them, ye will set reason to work, that will help faith. p. 44."

Every religion and sect must have some distinctive token, or badge, by which its followers may be known from all others, nor is such a token wanting in Christianity, in the very infancy of the church one having been formed by the apostles, or some of their cotemporaries, consisting of the most material articles every Christian is bound to assent to. As such creed, or belief, is intended for men of all kinds, I conceive it necessary such collection or confession of faith, should be worded with great caution and moderation, expressed in unequivocal terms, and as broad a bottom as possible, without deviating from such points as are necessary to the salvation of those professing it, and expressed, as near as may be, in phrases used in scripture, otherwise such creeds may be productive of much mischief, and, in place of serving any religious purposes, may tend to split the church, and separate the members thereof into sects, differing, not in essentials, but about words.

The church of England has followed the Roman Catholic in adopting three creeds, that just now taken notice of, and called the apostles creed, that of the council of Nice, and the Athanasian; but other protestants reject the two last, and I conceive with great propriety; the first being the simplest and most consonant to scripture, but as a stream, the farther it flows from its source, the more impure it becomes; so has it fared with creeds of posterior ages, as will appear on a slight examination of them.

I believe in God the Father Almighty.

I have already observed that the belief of a Supreme

a Supreme Being is not peculiar to Christians, but generally to all mankind, even when Paganism was most prevalent, there remained considerable traces of the belief of an all-wise, superintending power, and as far as we are informed, the most ignorant and barbarous savages have some idea of a good and benevolent God. Every page, word, and letter of the book of nature positively ascertains this as an indubitable fact; but were all the rest of mankind atheists, we Christians are bound to believe the existence of an omnipotent God, and to return him our most fervent thanks that he has deferred our existence 'till he had so fully revealed himself to mankind.

Maker of heaven and earth.

That all things were created by God we are expressly told in scripture, nor can any deny it without running counter to revelation; nay the wisest of the heathens could not deduce the frame and constitution of the world from any other principle than an all-wise, all-powerful being, and those that attempted the contrary fell into the greatest absurdities.

And in Jesus Christ, his only son, our Lord.

The nature of the connection between God the Father and Christ is beyond our comprehension, but human terms, expressive of the most intimate, earthly connections being employed, we may justly suppose the greatest possible in heaven was intended. This article is so worded that I conceive it might be assented to by every Socinian.

Though I believe the divinity of Jesus Christ, and that he is one person, or portion of the Deity, or Trinity, yet I cannot conceive that every one who, bona fide, entertains doubts is in a state of damnation, because though the texts of scripture, from which this doctrine is deduced strongly, in my opinion, imply it, yet as it is neither positively, or in express terms declared, nor is intelligible to human reason, it must be an article of faith to which we assent from our confidence in the authority of scripture, and in proportion as the different texts operate on our minds.

Tho' the hypostatic union of the deity cannot be demonstrated, yet I conceive it may be illustrated by the nature of man, which undeniably consists of two parts, one visible and organised, the other invisible, and its nature unknown, yet its existence demonstrable. Death renders the human frame an inert mass, which soon decays and loses its form and all its parts; anatomise a body shortly after it becomes inanimate, as its parts, or organs, by which every human faculty was performed, remain the same and unaltered, though unactive, their configuration, could not be the spring of their action; but some latent cause, which no longer operates on the body, therefore must have been distinct from that which was the object of our senses; from this it is evident that man, while living, consists of two distinct parts, the nature of whose union is incomprehensible to us, since there is evidently a quality in the unity of man, or a soul and a body, forming one person. Why then suppose a triality in the unity of the Godhead absurd and impossible? Some have carried the similitude further, by supposing a trinity in man, making his spirit distinct from his soul. See Haylin's Theological Lectures, v. 1. p. 57. The principal handle given to cavillers, lies more in words employed to express our ideas of the Trinity, than the thing itself, for not having any competent notion of the nature of pure spirit, we cannot appropriate distinct terms thereto, and clear ideas cannot be conveyed by ambiguous ones; we are forced to use words applicable to the human body, which runs us into the absurdity of saying one person contains, or consists of three persons. "Spiritual things having no proper names of their own, we are obliged to call them by names borrowed from the material world, which names, although they are authorised by a certain analogy, which God has established through all his works, yet they so obscure and debase the spiritual truths expressed by them, that no man can duly apprehend them without the assistance and illumination of the spirit of God." Heylin's Theol. Lec. v. 1. p. 111.

The miraculous conception and incarnation is a fundamental article of Christianity, and so directly asserted, that he who doubts, or denies either, forfeits all title to the name of Christian, or follower of Christ, but our assent thereto is a pure act of faith.

Doubts have arisen among men about the union of the divine and human natures, in the person of Christ, but they have been very idly admitted, as it is, and must continue beyond our comprehension, at least till we are qualified to know more of the essence of the deity and human soul than we probably ever shall on this side the grave. We are told that God took on him our nature, that is assumed humanity, but whether by an union of the divinity with the soul and body, or with the latter only, has been the doubt; I conceive the former opinion most consonant to scripture and reason, otherwise he would not have been man, as wanting the noblest part, or that which constitutes his essence; besides he expressly says, *my soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death*, which shews that the apprehension of a dissolution, implanted in human nature, operated, which could not have been the case without a soul, neither

neither the divine nature or matter be susceptible of such an apprehension.

Suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified dead and buried.

The belief of the death of Christ as a propitiatory sacrifice for the sins of mankind, or if the fact is a fundamental of christianity, the latter resting purely on revelation, the former on that as well as human testimony uncontroverted by any cotemporary.

He descended into hell

This is only a repetition of the latter part of the former sentence, but enriched in other words; *hell* being put for *grave*, not the place of the damned; for if Christ, who was impeccable, tasted, but for a moment, those torments allotted to the reprobate, what must be the fate of the justest man? Besides, our Saviour tells the repenting thief, *to-day thou shalt be with me in Paradise.*

The third day he rose again from the dead:

This is a fact resting on revelation and human testimony, supported by competent evidences, who do not appear to have been overcredulous, were too well acquainted with Christ to be imposed on, and sealed their testimony by martyrdom, when a recantation would probably have saved their lives.

The existence of the soul after death was an opinion entertained by the Heathens, who had their Elysium and Tartarus, but the resurrection of the body was a new doctrine that has since admitted of much cavilling, and is attended with many difficulties to be presently taken notice of.

He ascended into heaven and sitteth on the right hand of God Almighty.

The first of these facts rests on both revelation and human testimony, the latter on the first only, and is, I apprehend, metaphorical, and expressive of Christ's high station in heaven, the right hand among earthly princes being the place of highest honour.

From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

This is a pure article of faith, depending on sundry texts of scripture, and the probability thereof not inconsonant to reason, an enquiry into obedience and disobedience to established rules being common among men, and the antient Heathens believed a trial after death, yet, I conceive we are not to suppose there will be a formal examination, as Omniscience and Omnipotence can do the business by a *fiat.*

"I cannot dream that there should be at the last day, such judicial proceedings, or calling to the bar, as indeed Scripture seems to imply, and the literal commentators do conceive." Observations on Religio Medici, p. 123.

M. Voltaire's ideas in respect to the last judgment, are, I conceive, in general, just; yet I apprehend him mistaken in his opinion, that some of the Pagans will be dismissed from God's judgment seat without either reward or punishment, of which intermediate state we have not the least intimation in Scripture.

I believe in the Holy Ghost.

The existence and divinity of the Holy Ghost, called likewise the Comforter, the spirit of God, are entirely articles of faith supported by holy writ and the fulfilling of promises relating to him.

I believe in the holy catholic church, the communion of saints.

I look on these two as conveying the same idea, though couched in different terms. This is not a revealed point, but evident to our senses, it being uncontroverted that there is a considerable portion of the inhabitants of the earth acknowledging the religion of Christ, and agreeing in all these articles of faith, the badges of christianity, though divided into many parts that vary from each other in ceremonies and speculative points. The acknowledgment of the catholic church, also implies an assent to all its leading doctrines.

The forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body and life everlasting.

Two of these three points depend entirely on revelation; the two first certainly are not discoverable by the light of nature. The antients had an idea of a future state, possibly owing to tradition, but more of a remission of sins on certain conditions, or that they were to reanimate earthly bodies. Certainly, the promise of pardon to repenting sinners, who, to their contrition, join a determination of amendment, conveys great comfort, and removes man from a most wretched state, that of despondence. The expectation of an eternity of existence, either in felicity or torment, must certainly have great influence on men's earthly conduct; the first enabling us to support misfortunes from a persuasion they must have an end, and that the transition will be to a state of felicity; the second often checking men in their vicious courses. The doctrine of a corporal resurrection was confirmed by that of our Saviour, of which there can be little doubt among persons not willfully blind, no more than of his actual death, or separation of soul and body, it having pleased Providence that the malice of his enemies should remove every difficulty in this point: but there is one material difference between the resurrection of Christ's body and of ours, his not having tasted of corruption, the shortness of the time not permitting it, which corruption is certainly our

our lot, but this is a matter of no consequence, the disunion of the soul and body being fully evinced. I do not recollect any passage in the old writers, sacred or profane, that offers or implies a knowledge or belief of a corporal resurrection, except one in the book of Job, which, if rightly translated, certainly conveys an idea thereof. *And tho' after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.* ch. 19, v. 26. The doubt whether this book be a fiction or not, is of no consequence here; for, supposing it so, we cannot imagine the author wrote this at random, and without design. The difficulties accompanying the resurrection of the body are so numerous and great, that, certainly, nothing short of revelation could have given it place in man's imagination. I shall briefly touch on those difficulties, and on the attempts to remove them.

Experience has shewn, that our bodies are daily wasted by insensible perspiration, and renovated by food, so that in a certain portion of time, every animal being has a new body, besides these continual and certain changes, there are accidental ones, by which those particles that at one time helped to constitute a certain human body, become constituents of another, by being converted into the substance of fishes and vegetables that serve for food to man: to these may be added another objection arising from our idea of God's justice. Many good men are, from their cradles to their coffins, of so deformed and feeble bodies, as would make repossession of the same tenement far from desirable; besides these casualties, every man who lives to old age must expect to have his body reduced to a very enfeebled state, and his organs of ratiocination so worn out, as to reduce him to a state of infancy. In the first of these cases which of these numerous bodies is each individual to possess? In the second, how shall men, who have had particles common to both, receive them both again? And in the last, would repossessing such bodies be deemed a gift?

From the foregoing short view of the apostolic creed, it plainly appears not to contain any thing but what is well founded in Scripture, and supported by proper evidence, or intelligible to human reason; and that it is written in plain comprehensible terms: Not so the Nicene, which is far from being as simple and clear in its style; but as it is properly a comment on the former, I shall take notice only of such parts as I think exceptionable.

"And in one Lord Jesus Christ; the only begotten son of God, begotten of his Father before all worlds, God of God, light of light, very God of very God, begotten, not made, being of one substance with the Father by whom all things were made."

Here are a number of words jumbled together, which instead of explaining the mystery, involve it in a thicker cloud; many of the expressions are needless repetitions, conveying one single idea without illustrating it; a duplication of terms sometimes gives energy to the diction, which does not appear to me to be the case here: the adverb *very* no way increases the force or value of the term God, which singly conveys a full idea of the Supreme Being: and the preposition *of* seems to lessen the value of the second member of the sentence, *God of God, light of light*, as it conveys an idea of superiority in the first.

Begotten indicates a priority, if not a superiority, of the begetter over the begotten, which is inconsistent with the term eternal, certainly one of the attributes of the Deity; the expression is also further weakened by *begotten of his father before all worlds*, which implies a term of non-existence; possibly the council was induced to use this expression from chap. i. ver. 15, of St. Paul to the Colossians, where the apostle calls Christ *the first born of every creature*, or as Dr. Heylin translates it, *born before all creation.*

The terms *begotten and made* are, in English, differently applied, though their significations bear some analogy to each other; a man begets a child and makes a watch, but whenever both are applied to the first, they become synonymous, as begetting and making a child convey the same idea, therefore there is here a distinction made where there is no difference.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life, who proceedeth from the father and the son. Why the Holy Ghost distinct from the other two persons of the Trinity is called the giver of life, and lord thereof, I cannot see, as the creation of animated beings is no where in Scripture attributed to him; possibly a spiritual life or ability to lead a religious one, is intended, which is consonant to holy writ, yet to this I cannot reconcile the word *Lord* or *Master*, of that ability; God is the giver of grace and certainly may withdraw it, but such arbitrary proceedings are contrary to his justice and goodness; and we may be certain no one is deprived of divine assistance, once given, but through his own demerits.

The author of the Independent whig allows an obligation or article of faith prescribed by Christ: That *Jesus is the Messiah*, page 431, and in the following page says, *The sole article our Saviour made necessary to be believed, was, that he came from God, and acted by the authority of God.* Both these contain

contain certainly much, but not the whole truth, as besides Christ's *mission* and *commission*, we are directed to believe the *incarnation, preaching, miracles, propitiatory sacrifice, resurrection and second appearance of Christ, and his future judging of all mankind.* He who doubts Christ's being the promised Messiah, saps the foundation of christianity.

Some christians have esteemed an extensive faith, of such merit, as to make salvation depend entirely thereon, and to be no way advanced by good works, founding their opinion on the following texts:"

"And he, (Abraham) believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him for righteousness." Genesis, chap. xvi. ver. 6. which passage is transcribed by St. Paul, in his epistle to the Romans, chap. iv. ver. 3. with this addition. "Now to him that worketh is the reward not reckoned of grace but of debt, but to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted to him for righteousness." And in Galatians, chap. iii. ver. 24. "Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith." Again, chap. v. ver. 6. "For in Jesus Christ neither circumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision, but faith which worketh by love."

To these authorities may be opposed the incontrovertible testimony of our Saviour. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your father which is in heaven." Matt. chap. v. ver. 16. In the same gospel, chap. vii. ver. 12. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do even so to them," and in the 16th ver. cautioning us against false prophets or preachers, he tells us, we "shall know them by their fruits." To these and sundry other passages of the gospels may be added some from St. Paul militating against the forementioned assertions; for in his epistle to the Corinthians, chap. xiii. ver. 1—8, he recommends charity as superior to spiritual gifts; now the effects of charity are certainly good offices to one another, which he more particularly specifies and enforceth in Ephesians, chap. iv. ver. 1, 2. "Walk worthily in the vocation wherewith ye are called, with all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, forbearing one another in love:" and ver. 32. "Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven you! And in the 12th and 13th ver. chap. iii. to the Colossians, "Put on therefore bowels of mercy, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long suffering, forbearing one another, and forgiving one another." St. James, in his general epistle, chap. xii. ver. 14. asks "What doth it profit my brethren, though a man say he hath faith and have not works? Can faith save him?" And ver. 17. "Even so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone." From these texts it is evident, that faith though ever so lively, is not sufficient to salvation.

Having considered the essential points of faith, or such of them as are uncontrovertedly necessary to salvation, therefore collected into one body, or creed, I proceed to those which are not positively prescribed, which I call speculative.

I shall begin with two, which contrasted, appear contradictory and incompatible, but in my humble opinion are reconcileable, these are *grace and free will.*

That the grace of God, or a divine assistance in our religious and moral conduct in this life, is absolutely necessary, cannot be denied by any one who seriously examines Scripture, and it is equally certain, that men must be free agents to will and to do as prompted by their desires, else they cannot be accountable creatures, for there cannot be an offence where there is no liberty of choice. It is obvious, that men are prone to vice, governed by passions and appetites which they are unable of themselves to resist, therefore require assistance from Heaven, which assistance they are certain of obtaining, if they request it in sincerity of heart, if they *ask in faith nothing doubting*, and in this I believe consists the freedom of man: he has it in his option whether to request or slight such aid. In which opinion I imagine myself supported by St. Paul, Second Corinthians, chap. xii. ver. 7, 8, and 9. "And least I should be exalted above measure, through the abundance of the Revelations, there was given to me a thorn in my flesh; the messenger of Satan buffetted me, least I should be exalted above measure. For this thing I besought the Lord thrice, that it might depart from me. And he said unto me, my grace is sufficient."

There is another passage of the same apostle to the Galatians, chap. i. ver. 15. which seems to militate strongly in favour of absolute and unrequested grace. "But when it pleased God, who separated me from my mother's womb, and called me by his grace," Which certainly was not granted to the sincerity of the application, nothing being further from Paul's mind; yet if we consider the true cause and circumstances of this effusion of grace, I believe it will not appear to combat the opinion I embrace. Christianity, then in its infancy, and a system that sapped the foundations of the almost universally received religious opinions, required miracles and striking events to support it—evidences not liable to the imputatio

putation of imposture, or combination; in which case could a more proper person have been found than St. Paul, a man well versed in all the literature of the Jews, not only an open and avowed enemy to the new doctrine, but likewise a cruel persecutor of its adherents, guided by the rancorous zeal of bigotry: This man on a journey undertaken purely in consequence of this zeal, and with a heart influenced by this rage, is suddenly and miraculously convinced of his error, and became as warm on the other side of the question, persecution excepted, which neither his circumstances allowed, or his new principles admitted, which change he supported in perils and sufferings. This miracle was not, like many posterior pretended ones, done in private, but in the open air and mid-day, in presence of companions or assistants: men certainly not chosen for their belief of, or attachments to, the doctrines of Christ. Under such circumstances could any person avoid considering himself as a *chosen vessel* from his mother's womb, when once instructed in the necessity and power of grace. From an impassionate view of this miraculous conversion, it may, I conceive, be rationally concluded, that Providence was not influenced by partiality in favour of Paul, but had more extensive and benevolent views; freeing thousands from error, and shewing them the right way, for which purposes Paul's former conduct pointed him out as a most fit instrument.

Men may go to church from different motives, such as complying with a general custom, and not to appear singular, for the sake of carping and cavilling at the form of worship, or ceremonies; to criticise the sermon; or, lastly, with a view of joining the congregation in prayers and praises with a sincere heart, and attending to the sermon in hopes of benefitting thereby: will any one deny these being within the power of man's will, or assert that the latter are not meritorious acts? That the weakness of human resolutions and strength of human passions render assistance necessary, in order to do the bonum bene, is indubitable, yet the intention, or desire of so doing is a free act of the will, and no person having a true idea of God's benevolence and justice can doubt of such assistance if duly requested.

A man may enter into any act of devotion with a firm resolution to employ his whole mind thereon, yet worldly thoughts may obtrude themselves maugre such resolution; possibly this may be what is meant by *freedom as to the outward act;* if so, we agree, as all I contend for is a power to intend right or wrong, in which case, giving the first the preference, with a sincere endeavour to carry the intention into execution s undoubtedly an act of free agency, and all that can be demanded, as the justice of God certainly cannot require more than he has given a power of performing. Reason and experience fully shew the insufficiency of human endeavours, and that foreign assistance is necessary, the obtaining of which, Revelation informs us, depends on the will of men, all which, I conceive, plainly shews, that man enjoys as much freedom as his condition requires. If men perish for want of improving a talent committed to them, they must have it in their option to do it or not: What else is this option but freedom of will.

The next point to be considered, as being so nearly allied to the last, that sundry arguments there used for and against are equally applicable to this, is predestination to salvation, or an absolute decree that some men shall be selected for salvation, others for damnation, without it being in the power of either to procure the least alteration in the resolve. This is the doctrinal point which chiefly separates the Lutherans and the Calvanists; neither are the latter fully agreed among themselves, some distinguished by the title of *Supralapsarians*, holding the doctrine of predestination in the most full and complete sense of the word: others, called *Sublapsarians*, receiving it in a more restricted one.

The supporters of this doctrine found their opinions on sundry texts of Scripture, as Matt. chap. xxiv. ver. 31. "And he shall send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and he shall gather together his *elect*, from the four winds," and some few others from the gospels, but principally from St. Paul, whose testimony I shall presently consider. To proofs of this kind may be opposed the incompatibility of such doctrine with every rational idea of God's justice, and several passages of holy writ, as Matt. chap. xxii. ver, 14. "For many are called but few are chosen." or elected; the term *many* may here be applied to all the world, without a forced construction, and *calling* as often implies a freedom in the called to answer or not, at pleasure, as an absolute necessity so to do, circumstances varying the import of this word, which sometimes is an order, at others only a request, and what precedes plainly shews the sense of the term is to be taken in the latter, for the persons invited to the wedding must have had it in their option to go or not; but this, in my humble opinion is put beyond all doubt by the account our Saviour gives of his future judgment, when men will be condemned or acquitted according to their deeds in this life, not in consequence of any former arbitrary choice. Matt. chap. xxv. ver. 24.

I apprehen

I apprehend the term *predeſtination* muſt in moſt, if not in all places of the ſcripture be underſtood as expreſſive of God's *fore-knowledge*. St. Peter calls himſelf elect, according to the fore-knowledge of God. 1 Ep. ch. 1. v. 2. St. Paul to the Epheſians, c. 1. v. 4 & 5, expreſsly declares the predeſtination of the choſen, but in the Corinthians, c. 9, v. 17, ſays: "I keep under my body, and bring it into ſubjection; leſt that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myſelf ſhould be caſt away." St. Paul of all men might ſuppoſe himſelf elected by pure favour, or predeſtinated, yet we ſee him taking meaſures to prevent his being caſt away, or damned, from whence I think we may fairly conclude, he uſed the term predeſtination to expreſs God's fore-knowledge of what would be ſuch a man's fate in conſequence of his conduct in this life.

God had it in his option to create, or not create man, to make him a perfect or peaceable being; he choſe the latter, doubtleſsly for wiſe purpoſes; but though imperfect, he has means of obtaining unſpeakable and endleſs felicity, we ought therefore to be thankful for an exiſtence, accompanied with a proſpect of future, never fading bliſs; but if we will ſpurn the boon, can that be a cauſe of uneaſineſs to the deity, or impeachment of his goodneſs? Poſſibly a reaſon for forming peaceable creatures was that we might, in ſome degree, be the operators of our eternal happineſs in heaven, that we might have from ourſelves ſome claim to his mercies and bleſſings. Are not theſe favours for which we ought to be thankful, and endeavour to obtain them for our own ſakes, and not as productive of any advantage to our Creator?

That God's decrees and preſcience are, in the ſtile of the New Teſtament, uſed as ſynonimous terms, may be conjectured from the following texts. Acts c. 2, v. 23. "Him being delivered by the determined council and fore-knowledge of God, ye have taken, and by cruel hands ye have crucified him." Chriſt's ſufferings were not in conſequence of any arbitrary law eſtabliſhed by God from the beginning; but the council or decree thereof owing to his knowledge that man would ſtand in need of a propitiatory ſacrifice, which ſacrifice he determined ſhould be our Saviour, or, according to St. Peter, 1 Epiſtle, c. 1. v. 20. "Who verily was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world." Laſtly, St. Paul, in 29 v. ch. 8. of his epiſtle to the Romans ſays, "For whom he did fore-know, he alſo did predeſtinate."

The laſt ſpeculative points of faith I ſhall conſider are the locality of hell, and eternity of puniſhments.

On theſe every one muſt form his opinion, as the different texts of ſcripture relative thereto operate on his reaſon; for my part as I cannot circumſcribe heaven within limits, or conceive any part of unbounded ſpace not bleſſed by the preſence of God, therefore I cannot place hell in any particular part thereof; the only paſſage of ſcripture I recollect, which mentions hell as a diſtinct place, ſeparated by bounds from heaven, is the parable of Lazarus; but parables are fictions, which, to be uſeful, muſt be intelligible to human capacities, therefore not to be underſtood in the literal ſenſe of the words.

Fire is an energetic metaphor, expreſſive of the torments the damned are to ſuffer, but this I regard as a mental, not elementary fire: every ſpot of the univerſe may be heaven, every thought ſupreme bliſs to the juſt, hell and exquiſite torments to the reprobate: the ſenſualiſt may carry his paſſions beyond the grave, when his ſoul is deprived of the organs requiſite to gratify his appetites, the libidinous may burn with the fire of impure deſires, when the objects and abilities no longer exiſt, which we often ſee partly effected in this life by age; though palaces, titles, riches, and all the earthly objects of envy, will have no place in the next life, yet the paſſion may continue and find endleſs food in the beatitude of the good, which opinion appears to me to be countenanced by our Saviour in the 28 v. 13 c. of St. Luke. "There ſhall be weeping and gnaſhing of teeth when ye ſhall ſee Abraham, and Iſaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets in the kingdom of God, and you yourſelves thruſt out." Hatred and malice may rankle in the boſom of the revengeful, and render him ſelf-tormented. In ſhort, every inordinate deſire we indulge in this life, may be a rack to torture our ſouls in the next.

That God ſhould puniſh temporary offences with everlaſting torments, appears to me contrary to his juſtice, goodneſs, and mercy, and though this is expreſsly mentioned in ſcripture, yet probably at the time, and in the country where this was firſt mentioned, the words were not taken in their ſtrict and literary ſenſe, but much qualified. It is well known the antient and modern orientals uſed, and ſtill uſe ſtrong and hyperbolic expreſſions, which, like debaſed coins, were allowed only their intrinſic value, as the modern civility of *your moſt obedient ſervant*, by which no one is deceived. Poſſibly the ſouls of the wicked may gradually purify themſelves, till unſhackled reaſon taking the upper hand, ſhews the enormity of their offences, and at laſt produces a ſincere contrition acceptable to God; be this as it may, we are well aſſured the juſt will enjoy felicity, and the reprobate miſery in a future ſtate, proportionate to their merits and de-

merits in this, which is sufficient for a rational creature to make his election

As it is impossible for us to carry our studies to perfection in this life, it may be part of our felicity in the next to prosecute our rational pursuits to their ultimate ends.

The astronomer, instead of a vast expanse, studded with numerous, and apparently small, luminous spots, may distinctly see so many suns, with their planetary systems, and perfectly understand the laws by which they are guided, pursue the wandering comet through its immense revolution, and perceive how it contributes to the grandeur, and possibly to the utility of the system within which it moves. The physiologist may not only have a just knowledge of the properties of matter, but also be acquainted with its essence; he may not only see the effects of magnetism, but know their true cause, and account for the polarity and variation thereof. The mathematician may square his circle, and it can hardly be doubted that the metaphysician will have more perfect knowledge of the nature of created spiritual beings, if not the essence of the only pure spirit, if it can possibly come within the ken of imperfect creatures. The faculty need not hunt after their panacea, as a universal medicine must be unnecessary where bodily infirmities have no place; not so, possibly, the physician of the soul, whose philanthropy may be still exerted in administring spiritual comfort and advice to the damned; as for the lawyer he certainly must be, in respect to his profession, useless in heaven.

That ceremonies are not essentials in true religion we may safely conclude, because it is not to be presumed our Saviour would have left his imperfect; therefore I conceive his silence is a demonstration that men were left at liberty to institute such as localities, or other circumstances pointed out, or they conceived most conducive to the propagation of piety, with this restriction only, that such ceremonies should be innocent, and not derogatory to the honour and glory of God. John baptised in the river Jordan, and Philip and the eunuch went both into the water, where the latter was baptised. Would this be advisable or practicable, at all times, in the cold regions of the north or south, particularly with those Christians practising infant baptism? From these considerations, I conclude that ceremonies, not injurious to the deity, may be practised or omitted, at the pleasure of any set of men agreeing therein, without their having any effects on the merits of religious worship. Will any man say that public thanksgivings and supplications will be more or less acceptable to God, because the person officiating is clad in black or white? The first of these has had a preference on account of its being more grave and decent than lively colours, and the latter as an emblem of purity, or because it was ordained by God, under the Jewish dispensations. A black cloak, or white surplice may equally be the garb of true piety or hypocrisy.

In the Church of England, the zealous attachment to placing the communion table at the west end of the church, purely in compliance with our Roman Catholic fathers, for it does not appear that the primitive times of Christianity any point of the compass was assigned to it, nor is the reason I have heard assigned for this choice, turning to the place where Christ instituted his supper, or where he suffered, complied with, for to do this all the churches to the northward or southward of the latitude of Jerusalem, should vary from the east, according to their distances, and those under the meridian of that city should point due north and south.

The strict adherence to particular position, which is common to other churches, and so much so that I doubt whether any minister would give the elements to a person that did not comply with the rule of the church or meeting. I have heard a clergyman say, he once passed by a man who stood, but on the next round perceiving the joints of his fingers very chalky, he concluded his knees were affected in the same manner, and administered to him. Though I think established rules, when inoffensive, should be complied with; yet, supposing this man's standing instead of kneeling, arose from some weak scruples, I conceive it was not a sufficient reason for debarring him from joining in the commemoration of the last supper, and that whether he had received it or not, he would have an equal share of the merit. Kneeling is a posture of humiliation, therefore, though not necessary, cannot be improper, why standing, as practised by the Dutch Calvinists, or walking by the German Lutherans were prescribed I know not. St. Matthew in his 26th chapter and 20th verse says, Jesus *sat down with the twelve*; yet from 13 c. 23 v. of St. John we have reason to suppose Jesus and his disciples leaned on couches, after the Roman manner, else how could the beloved disciple have lain on Jesus bosom.

In the catechism, which is joined to the communion service, though not read in the celebration thereof, one of the answers is, *The body and blood of Christ which are verily and indeed taken*, which words are a plain and express

expreſs acknowledgment of the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation. It may be alledged that our Saviour called the bread and wine his body and blood, yet I conceive this reaſon not valid, as Chriſt's words could not be taken in a literal ſenſe by his auditors, who had ocular demonſtration to the contrary; therefore could be ſpoken and received only in a metaphorical one, wherefore I apprehend the above would beſt run, *The body and blood of Chriſt which are ſymbolically taken.*

In the Lutheran church the communicants receive the wafer and wine into their mouths, from the hands of the miniſter, without touching either with their own, which practice is, I ſuppoſe founded on the doctrine of conſubſtantiation, but implies a ſanctity in the elements, which I conceive conſonant only with tranſubſtantiation.

In the Dutch Calviniſt church, the clerk reads texts of ſcripture while the communicants are receiving, which diſturbs their attention from the main object, and that at a time when every individual ſhould be as collected as poſſible, in order to review his paſt conduct, and preſent deſigns of amendment, petition for aſſiſtance, and return thanks for that comfortable inſtitution: all which are beſt promoted by an awful ſilence.

One article purely ceremonial, in which Chriſtian churches widely differ, is *muſick*; this certainly cannot be criminal, having been a part of the religious ceremonial of the Jews, but is to be placed among things indifferent, when not abuſed, which laſt I apprehend is the caſe with the church of Rome, neither can I entirely vindicate ours from the charge; the voluntaries played before the leſſons being often pieces deſtitute of that ſolemnity the place and occaſion require; playing in cathedrals, at the entrance of a biſhop, is alſo, I conceive improper, as applying to man, what is there intended to aſſiſt in praiſing God.

From the hiſtory of Cain and Abel, we may conclude, that in the infancy of the world, no perſons were appointed to the ſervice of the altar, but that every man ſacrificed as he thought proper; the firſt we find in the character of a prieſt is Melchizedec, (*q*) but the account given of him in the Old and New Teſtaments, is ſo extraordinary that little certain can be ſaid of him, or the nature of his prieſthood. When prieſts were firſt appointed, and other particulars relating to them we are ignorant of, none of the authors of thoſe days having reached us, except Moſes, who gives us little inſight into the matter, nor do I recollect a prieſt mentioned, 'till about 355 years after Melchizedec, when Ruel is ſaid to be prieſt of Midian; but were we as well informed of every particular relating to pagan prieſthood, as we are of the Jewiſh, it would be of ſmall conſequence, as the Chriſtian prieſts, or clergy, do not pretend to be ſucceſſors to either, and the Independent Whig has fruitleſsly ſpent ſome pages in quotations from the epiſtle to the Hebrews, relating to the Jewiſh prieſthood, and that of Chriſt, which no way apply to the miniſters of the Chriſtian religion; for though ſome of theſe claim an uninterrupted ſucceſſion from the apoſtles, yet theſe never pretended to be ſucceſſors to Chriſt, and though the Chriſtian clergymen are often ſtiled prieſts, they have not any thing common with the Pagan or Jewiſh, other than being miniſters of religion, but appointed for different purpoſes and functions.

I do not recollect any paſſage in antient hiſtory, or the works of the poets, which gives room to think the miniſters of religion were, as ſuch, among the Pagans, objects of ridicule, neither are there any traces of wit pointing its ſhafts againſt the clerical order, for many ages after Chriſtianity had ſpread, we may therefore refer the origin of the preſent practice, to the times of groſſeſt ignorance, when the ſcandalous lives of monks and prieſts gave but too much room for abuſe; this conjecture I conceive fully ſuported by Rabelais, Chaucer, and ſome other writers of thoſe days, to which may be

(*q*) *The little ſaid in ſcripture concerning this extraordinary perſon, has given commentators great latitude for conjecture; ſome conſidering the whole ſtory as an allegory, or Melchizedec as an angel, others as a real king and prieſt; I conceive firſt to be moſt probable for the following reaſons.*

Though we cannot doubt idolatries being prevalent in the days of Abraham, yet we do not hear any thing of prieſts or temples, but altars were certainly in uſe, as is evident from the patriarch's proceedings, when ordered to offer Iſaac, from whence, and other paſſages, I conjecture every perſon, or family, worſhipped that idol they choſe, and that the head of each family was a prieſt thereof. Melchizedec is called prieſt of the moſt high God *by St. Paul. Now we cannot ſuppoſe a prieſt without a temple or, at leaſt a congregation, were it only of one family, which muſt have been worſhippers of the true God; but there are not the leaſt traces of ſuch a people, or family, nor is it probable, if there had been, God would have taken a perſon from an idolatrous houſe, to make a nation for the preſervation of his name on earth; and it is ſtill more improbable ſuch a people, or family, ſhould have lived in Jeruſalem, ſuppoſing it to be the Salem of which Melchizedec was king, as that city was in the land devoted to deſtruction.*

added

added the interference of the clergy in secular affairs, their pursuits after honours and riches, which produced pride and haughtiness, encreased by the great holiness they ascribed to the profession, all which greatly contributed to extend the odium, which still continues very high, though the causes are much removed, and a great reformation has taken place in that order; this continuance may be ascribed, I conceive, in some measure to the free thinking and irreligion, which, though probably not encreased, shews more openly, and are countenanced by the misconduct of some ministers, as among such a number it is hardly possible to prevent the intrusion of some black sheep.

In my opinion every congregation should have a negative at the time of presenting an incumbent, and easy means of removing one that renders himself unworthy in their eyes; it may be alledged that every clergyman is liable to be suspended, or dismissed by his ordinary, on due proof of neglect or misbehaviour; but may not a man conduct himself in his office with great impropriety, yet avoid committing any capital act, capable of being legally proved? I would ask any person if he does not know men of so dubious characters, that he would not trust his worldly substance in their hands, though he would find it difficult to prove them guilty before a court of justice, and whether men's spiritual concerns are of less value than their pecuniary? No one will deny that a good opinion of a spiritual guide adds persuasion to doctrine, and energy to admonition, which last is certainly a part of the clerical duty, as well as praying and preaching.

As to ordination, whether by a bishop, or otherwise, I regard it only as a worldly act, publickly shewing that such a person is received into office, and authorised to perform the duties thereof, but no way conferring any spiritual gift.

Sir Knelm Digby, in his observations on Religio Medici, page 204, blames the author for not shewing an implicit faith in the church he frequents, as well in constitution as doctrine, and for supposing that of England not absolutely good, but comparatively so in respect to other churches.

The doctrine of the church of England is, I believe, unexceptionable, but not so in constitution and liturgy, both of which may be considerably improved, or altered for the better, (r) and many good men zealous for its welfare have attempted it.

One of the objections made by the reformers to the church of Rome was, and still is its supposing a visible infallible head, whether pope, council, or both united, on earth, by whose determination all the Christians are to be guided in faith as well as practice: the knight, as a protestant could not be ignorant of this, yet he runs into the same error, only changing the seat of the deciding power.

Religious subjects, and the principles from which true piety receives its value, appear to me of so delicate a nature, that I do not conceive they come properly under the cognisance of man, further than as the conscience of every individual, is to determine for its possessor. The true seat of piety certainly lies in the human heart, the motions of which are inscrutable to all but him who formed it.

Religion may be considered in two lights, or as consisting of two parts, speculative and practical, the first comprehending our ideas of the deity, his attributes and revelations of articles of faith; the second containing our duties to God and man, drawn from the light of nature, and inferences from the speculative, which form our religious and moral duties, to which are generally added certain institutions and ceremonies of human invention, and tending to preserve decency and good order.

The only sources from which pure streams of speculative religion can be drawn are the inspired writers, the gospels particularly; this spring is free and common to all, and from thence every individual should supply himself, and not implicitly submit to the directions of any man or body of men.

Moral duties are to be drawn from the same store, and the law of nature implanted in every man's breast; in most of these the good of society being concerned, it is requisite that such as are connected therewith, come under the cognisance of the magistrate, but not those which do not affect the community: murder and robbery should be restrained by civil authority; but want of charity, sourness of temper, &c. need not, though even these last do not escape all penalty in this life, private censure calling every individual before the tribunal of his neighbour, who may, and generally does form a judgment influencing his conduct to the person so tried.

From this view of the different parts of religion, we may safely conclude that no man,

(r) *This has been in a great measure, if not fully done, by the American episcopal churches, since the revolution, in respect to the liturgy.*

man, or men, has, or have a right to interfere with others in the first division, every one being bound to obtain the best information he can from the divine oracles, and when doubts arise from such assistance as men or books can afford. No man sincerely desirous of information can be at a loss, the Scriptures being full and explicit in every thing requisite for salvation, and amply replenished with precepts adapted to all cases, and where ignorance of letters prevents a direct application to the word of God, the defect may be supplied by due attendance at sermons, and private application to pastors; for though censures are freely thrown out on ecclesiastics, yet the doctrines of even the worst, are, both as to faith and practice, generally sound, though with little influence on their own conduct; but should misinformation be given, woe to him that designedly gives it; the sincere enquirer will doubtless be regarded as innocent by divine mercy; vengeance is not denounced against the ignorant but wilful sinner, particularly such as by shew of sanctity endeavour to blind the world; who use religion as a cloak to cover many iniquities, which is adding hypocrisy to other offences, and generally to little purpose, as, though the mask may serve for some time, it soon grows too transparent to answer the purpose, which gives room to many to suspect, that an over strict regard to the minutiæ, to tything mint and rue, is only a commutation for a breach of weightier points of the law, and that a great exterior shew of sanctity often covers deep laid villainy. To return to the main scope of this paragraph, I apprehend that, as there is scarcely a congregation without some illiterate, clergymen should generally confine their discourses to practical subjects; the principal use of the pulpit is to make men good, not wise.

I may be blamed for attributing so much merit to sincerity, and supposing no man will be punished for offences he has earnestly endeavoured to avoid, or for mistakes, after the best enquiries and use of his reason, and also for regarding man as a free agent in working out his own salvation; but these are points I as firmly believe as any article of the Christian faith, because I conceive the contrary doctrines entirely repugnant to every rational idea I can form of God's goodness, mercy, and justice, neither am I unsupported in this opinion by scripture and respectable authorities.

Sincerity, or purity of intention, is the plea by which Abimilech excuses his taking Sarah, in the *integrity, or*, as in the margin, *simplicity or sincerity of my heart and innocency of my hands have I done this.* Genesis, chap xx. ver. 5. which plea was admitted by God as good. St. Paul in his first epistle to Timothy, chap. i. ver. 13. says, "I was before a blasphemer and a persecutor, and injurious: But I obtained mercy because I did it ignorantly in unbelief."

Another and equally strong instance of the benefit of a good intention is found in the Second Kings, chap. v. ver. 17. "And Naaman said (to Elisha who had cured him of a leprosy) shall not there then, I pray thee, be given to thy servant two mules burden of earth? for thy servant will henceforth offer neither burnt offering, nor sacrifice unto any other Gods, but unto the Lord. In this thing the Lord pardon thy servant, that when my master goeth into the house of Rimmon to worship there, and he leaneth on my hand, and I bow myself in the house of Rimmon, the Lord pardon thy servant this thing. And he (Elisha) said, go in peace." If these last words do not strongly imply consent, or a grant of the thing petitioned for, I do not know what words can, and if they do, is not this an incontrovertible proof that God regards the intention, not the act? In the present case bowing was certainly an external shew of adoration, that could be palliated only by the intention, otherwise the prophet must have prevaricated in a point of the greatest magnitude, as God's vengeance is not more strongly denounced against any offence than that of idolatry, nor can we suppose Elisha guilty of intentionally deceiving any man, particularly when under the immediate influence of God's spirit, which was evinced by supernatural acts, perfectly knowing what must have passed at a considerable distance; curing a disease esteemed incurable by human means, and immediately transferring the disorder to another person, not before infected, as we may reasonably suppose; neither can we doubt the prophet's knowing as much of God's will at that time, and in this respect, as man ever did. Should it be alledged that this transaction happened under the Jewish, not Christian dispensation, the case is not thereby altered; as certainly impiety or mocking of God was then, as well as now, highly criminal.

Calmet and other commentators suppose Naaman asked pardon for past acts, not permission to continue them. Unacquainted with the Hebrew language. I cannot say how far this construction is just, but from the tenor of the whole transaction, I apprehend that the bible is right. It appears to me extraordinary he should ask pardon for what he could not suppose an offence at the time he did it, but it is probable that he would ask mission to continue a practice, the omission of which might be attended with consequences dangerous to him, and this on a presumption, that the outward act, when not vitiated by the intention, might be overlooked,

overlooked. Further, Naaman was certainly a Pagan, and we may reasonably suppose did not confine his acts of devotion to those he performed in compliance with the duties of an office: if so, it is hardly credible he would restrict his petition for pardon to offences of the latter kind, and not extend it to these in which he had acted as a free agent.

It has pleased the Great Creator to form a number of beings with only a portion of rationality, or to permit an offence of their general parents so to vitiate their faculties as to render them very defective, willing in mind but weak in flesh, or power, in such a state can it be expected they will always act right? It may be alledged, that to remedy this defect, God has planted in the heart of man a certain monitor, which, if properly attended to, is sufficient to remedy the evil; but has he not likewise permitted his passions and appetites greatly to impede, and often overpower this secret counsellor, so that man may be said continually to suffer an intestine commotion between desire and duty?

Beside the inward guide we have a revealed and written law, but do words always convey the same idea to all men? Will not a difference in their rational faculties, which are as various as their faces, occasion their applying different conceptions to the same sound or character? Men may agree tolerably well about simple ideas, but are apt to vary much when complex come under consideration, and on these our reasonings greatly depend, as they are very numerous, whilst the former, or alphabet of reason, are few. All men have a tolerably uniform notion of black, as an intense darkness, void of all shade, or variation of colour, or of white, as a privation or absence of all colour; but when we come to talk of blackish or whitish, hardly any two men will form the same idea of the variation from the primitive; and no person will, I believe, deny many expressions in Scripture being liable to different constructions, in which case can man always avoid error? Do not some often act contrary to their better judgments through the hurry and violence of their passions, which do not allow time for cool deliberation, when reason would incline them to do right. In such cases will not a being superlatively good and merciful, take the will for the deed?

I believe God will judge men more from their general conduct in this life, than from some particular act, which opinion is countenanced by facts recorded in the historical part of the Old Testament, where persons mentioned as favourites of God have been highly reprehensible for some particular transactions; as Abraham for prevaricating with Abimelech, and exposing his wife to prostitution, from an idle apprehension of his life's being in danger, and not relying on God's protection. David and Solomon, the men after God's own heart, and favoured with an extraordinary portion of wisdom, went both aside from the right way, in more instances than one.

I have now, I believe, gone through all the articles the subject admits of; how far right I shall not pretend to determine: but am certain I have not willingly erred, and that I have followed the apostles advice, to *search the scriptures*, not from an inclination to cavil, but for the sake of information.

An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, North-West of the River Ohio.

BE IT ORDAINED by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors, in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child or grand child, to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them: and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate, shall have in equal parts among them their deceased parents share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and powers, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district.—And until the governor and judges

judges shall adopt laws as herein after mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be (being of full age) and attested by three witnesses;—and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale; signed, sealed and delivered by the person being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincent's, and the neighbouring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time, by the Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months, to the secretary of Congress: there shall also be appointed a court to consist of three judges. any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behaviour.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress, from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district, until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor for the time being, shall be commander in chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of peace and good order in the same: after the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made, shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as thereafter to be made by the legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly; provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation encrease, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature; provided that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case

shall

ſhall likewiſe hold in his own right, in fee ſimple, two hundred acres of land within the ſame: provided alſo that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the diſtrict, having been a citizen of one of the ſtates, and being reſident in the diſtrict; or the like freehold and two years reſidence in the diſtrict ſhall be neceſſary to qualify a man as an elector of a repreſentative.

The repreſentatives thus elected, ſhall ſerve for the term of two years, and in caſe of the death of a repreſentative, or removal from office, the governor ſhall iſſue a writ to the county, or townſhip for which he was a member, to elect another in his ſtead, to ſerve for the reſidue of the term.

The general aſſembly or legiſlature, ſhall conſiſt of the governor, legiſlative council, and a houſe of repreſentatives. The legiſlative council ſhall conſiſt of five members, to continue in office five years, unleſs ſooner removed by Congreſs, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council ſhall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit. As ſoon as repreſentatives ſhall be elected, the governor ſhall appoint a time and place to meet together, and when met, they ſhall nominate ten perſons, reſidents in the diſtrict, and each poſſeſſed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congreſs; five of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion to ſerve as aforeſaid; and whenever a vacancy ſhall happen in the council, by death, or removal from office, the houſe of repreſentatives ſhall nominate two perſons, qualified as aforeſaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congreſs; one of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion for the reſidue of the term, and every five years, four months at leaſt before the expiration of the time of ſervice of the members of council, the ſaid houſe ſhall nominate ten perſons, qualified as aforeſaid, and return their names to Congreſs, five of whom Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſion to ſerve as members of the council five years, unleſs ſooner removed. And the governor, legiſlative council, and houſe of repreſentatives, ſhall have authority to make laws in all caſes for the good government of the diſtrict, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance eſtabliſhed and declared. And all bills having paſſed by a majority in the houſe, and by a majority in the council, ſhall be referred to the governor for his aſſent; but no bill or legiſlative act whatever, ſhall be of any force without his aſſent. The governor ſhall have power to convene, prorogue, and diſſolve the general aſſembly, when, in his opinion, it ſhall be expedient.

The governors, judges, legiſlative council, ſecretary, and ſuch other officers as Congreſs ſhall appoint in the diſtrict, ſhall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office, the governor before the preſident of Congreſs, and all other officers before the governor. As ſoon as a legiſlature ſhall be formed in the diſtrict, the council and houſe aſſembled in one room, ſhall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congreſs, who ſhall have a ſeat in Congreſs, with a right of debating but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the baſis whereon theſe republics, their laws and conſtitutions are erected; to fix and eſtabliſh thoſe principles as the baſis of all laws, conſtitutions and governments, which forever hereafter ſhall be formed in the ſaid territory; to provide alſo for the eſtabliſhment of ſtates, and permanent government therein, and for their admiſſion to ſhare in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original ſtates, at as early periods as may be conſiſtent with the general intereſt:

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That the following articles ſhall be conſidered as articles of compact, between the original ſtates and the people, and ſtates in the ſaid territory, and forever remain unalterable, unleſs by common conſent, to wit:

Article 1ſt. No perſon demeaning himſelf in a peaceable and orderly manner ſhall ever be moleſted on account of his mode of worſhip or religious ſentiments in the ſaid territory.

Article 2. The inhabitants of the ſaid territory ſhall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury, of a proportionate repreſentation of the people in the legiſlature, and of judicial proceedings according to the courſe of the common law: all perſons ſhall be bailable unleſs for capital offences, where the proof ſhall be evident, or the preſumption great: all fines ſhall be moderate, and no cruel or unuſual puniſhment ſhall be inflicted; no man ſhall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers, or of the law of the land; and ſhould the public exigencies make it neceſſary for the common preſervation to take any perſon's property, or to demand his particular ſervices, full compenſation ſhall be made for the ſame; and in the juſt preſervation of the rights and property it is underſtood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the ſaid territory, that ſhall in any manner whatever interfere with, or affect private contracts or engagements,

gagements, bona fide, and without fraud previouſly formed.

Article 3d. Religion, morality and knowledge, being neceſſary to good government and the happineſs of mankind, ſchools and the means of education ſhall forever be encouraged, the utmoſt good faith ſhall always be obſerved towards the Indians; their lands and property ſhall never be taken from them without their conſent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never ſhall be invaded or diſturbed, unleſs in juſt and lawful wars authoriſed by Congreſs; but laws founded in juſtice and humanity ſhall from time to time be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preſerving peace and friendſhip with them.

Article 4th. The ſaid territory, and the ſtates which may be formed therein, ſhall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, ſubject to the articles of confederation, and to ſuch alterations therein as ſhall be conſtitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and ſettlers in the ſaid territory, ſhall be ſubject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted, or to be contracted, and a proportionable part of the expences of government, to be apportioned on them by Congreſs, according to the ſame common rule and meaſure, by which apportionments thereof ſhall be made on the other ſtates, and the taxes for paying their proportion, ſhall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legiſlatures of the diſtrict or diſtricts, or new ſtates, as in the original ſtates, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled. The legiſlatures of thoſe diſtricts or new ſtates, ſhall never interfere with the primary diſpoſal of the ſoil, by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, nor with any regulations Congreſs may find neceſſary for ſecuring the title in ſuch ſoil to the bona fide purchaſers. No tax ſhall be impoſed on lands the property of the United States; and in no caſe ſhall non-reſident proprietors be taxed higher than reſidents. The navigable waters leading into the Miſſiſſippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the ſame ſhall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the ſaid territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and thoſe of any other ſtates that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impoſt, or duty therefor.

Article 5th. There ſhall be formed in the ſaid territory, not leſs than three, nor more than five ſtates; and the boundaries of the ſtates, as ſoon as Virginia ſhall alter her act of ceſſion and conſent to the ſame, ſhall become fixed and eſtabliſhed as follows, to wit: The weſtern ſtate in the ſaid territory, ſhall be bounded on the Miſſiſſippi, the Ohio, and Wabaſh rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabaſh and Poſt Vincent's due north to the territorial line, between the United States and Canada, and by the ſaid territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Miſſiſſippi. The middle ſtate ſhall be bounded by the ſaid direct line, the Wabaſh from Poſt Vincent's to the Ohio; by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the ſaid territorial line, and by the ſaid territorial line. The eaſtern ſtate ſhall be bounded by the laſt mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennſylvania, and the ſaid territorial line: Provided however, and it is further underſtood and declared, that the boundaries of theſe three ſtates, ſhall be ſubject ſo far to be altered, that if Congreſs ſhall hereafter find it expedient, they ſhall have authority to form one, or two ſtates in that part of the ſaid territory which lies north of an eaſt and weſt line drawn through the ſoutherly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan: and whenever any of the ſaid ſtates ſhall have ſixty thouſand free inhabitants therein, ſuch ſtate ſhall be admitted by its delegates into the Congreſs of the United States, on an equal footing with the original ſtates in all reſpects whatever; and ſhall be at liberty to form a permanent conſtitution and ſtate government: Provided the conſtitution and government ſo to be formed, ſhall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in theſe articles, and ſo far as it can be conſiſtent with the general intereſt of the confederacy, ſuch admiſſion ſhall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a leſs number of free inhabitants in the ſtate than ſixty thouſand.

Article 6th. There ſhall be neither ſlavery nor involuntary ſervitude in the ſaid territory, otherwiſe than in the puniſhment of crimes, whereof the party ſhall have been duly convicted: Provided always, that any perſon eſcaping into the ſame, from whom labour or ſervice is lawfully claimed in any one of the original ſtates, ſuch fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the perſon claiming his or her labour or ſervice, as aforeſaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That the reſolutions of the 23d April, 1784, relative to the ſubject of this ordinance, be, and the ſame are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

Done by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their ſovereignty and independence the twelfth.

The United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled——To all who ſhall ſee theſe Preſents, Greeting.

WHEREAS the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, by their commiſſion, bearing date the twelfth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, thought proper to conſtitute John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferſon, their miniſters plenipotentiary, giving to them, or a majority of them, full power to confer, treat, and negotiate with the ambaſſador, miniſter or commiſſioner of his majeſty the emperor of Morocco, concerning a treaty of amity and commerce, to make and receive propoſitions for ſuch treaty, and to conclude and ſign the ſame, tranſmitting it to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for their final ratification.

And by one other commiſſion bearing date the eleventh day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, did farther empower the ſaid miniſters plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, by writing under their hands and ſeals, to appoint ſuch agent in the ſaid buſineſs as they might think proper, with authority under the directions and inſtructions of the ſaid miniſters to commence and proſecute the ſaid negotiations and conferences for the ſaid treaty, provided that the ſaid treaty ſhould be ſigned by the ſaid miniſters: And whereas the ſaid John Adams and Thomas Jefferſon two of the ſaid miniſters plenipotentiary (the ſaid Benjamin Franklin being abſent) by writing under the hand and ſeal of the ſaid John Adams, at London, October the fifth, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, and of the ſaid Thomas Jefferſon, at Paris, October the eleventh, of the ſame year, did appoint Thomas Barclay, agent in the buſineſs aforeſaid, giving him the powers therein, which by the ſaid ſecond commiſſion they were authoriſed to give, and the ſaid Thomas Barclay, in purſuance thereof, hath arranged articles for a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America and his majeſty the emperor of Morocco, which articles, written in the Arabic language, confirmed by his ſaid majeſty the emperor of Morocco, and ſealed with his royal ſeal, being tranſlated into the language of the ſaid United States of America, together with the atteſtations thereto annexed, are in the following words: to wit,

In the name of Almighty God.

This is a treaty of peace and friendſhip eſtabliſhed between US and the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which we have ordered to be written in this book, and ſealed with our royal ſeal at our court of Morocco, on the twenty-fifth day of the bleſſed month of Shabin, in the year one thouſand two hundred, truſting in God it will remain permanent.

I. WE declare that both parties have agreed that this treaty, conſiſting of twenty-five articles, ſhall be inſerted in this book, and delivered to the honourable Thomas Barclay, the agent of the United States now at our court, with whoſe approbation it has been made, and who is duly authoriſed on their part to treat with us concerning all matters contained therein.

II. If either of the parties ſhall be at war with any nation whatever, the other party ſhall not take a commiſſion from the enemy, nor fight under their colours.

III. If either of the parties ſhall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a prize belonging to that nation, and there be found on board ſubjects or effects belonging to either of the parties, the ſubjects ſhall be ſet at liberty, and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods belonging to any nation with whom either of the parties ſhall be at war, ſhall be loaded on veſſels belonging to the other party, they ſhall paſs free and unmoleſted without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

IV. A ſignal or paſs ſhall be given to all veſſels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at ſea, and if the commander of a ſhip of war of either party ſhall have other ſhips under his convoy, the declaration of the commander alone ſhall be ſufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

V. If either of the parties ſhall be at war, and ſhall meet a veſſel at ſea belonging to the other, it is agreed that if any examination is to be made, it ſhall be done by ſending a boat with two or three men only; and if any gun ſhall be fired and injury done without reaſon, the offending party ſhall make good all damages.

VI. If any Moor ſhall bring any citizens of the United States or their effects to his majeſty, the citizens ſhall be immediately ſet at liberty and their effects reſtored; and in like manner, if any Moor, not a ſubject of theſe dominions, ſhall make prize of any of the citizens of America, or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of his majeſty, they ſhall be immediately releaſed, as they ſhall then be conſidered as under his majeſty's protection.

VII. If any veſſel of either party ſhall put into a port of the other, and have occaſion for proviſions or other ſupplies, they ſhall

ſhall be furniſhed without any interruption or moleſtation.

VIII. If any veſſel of the United States ſhall meet with a diſaſter at ſea, and put into one of our ports to repair, ſhe ſhall be at liberty to land and reload her cargo, without paying any duty whatever.

IX. If any veſſel of the United States ſhall be caſt on ſhore on any part of our coaſts, ſhe ſhall remain at the diſpoſition of the owners, and no one ſhall attempt going near her without their approbation, as ſhe is then conſidered particularly under our protection: and if any veſſel of the United States ſhall be forced to put into our ports by ſtreſs of weather or otherwiſe, ſhe ſhall not be compelled to land her cargo, but ſhall remain in tranquility until the commander ſhall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

X. If any veſſel of either of the parties ſhall have an engagement with a veſſel belonging to any of the chriſtian powers within gun ſhot of the forts of the other, the veſſel ſo engaged ſhall be defended and protected as much as poſſible until ſhe is in ſafety: and if any American ſhall be caſt on ſhore on the coaſt of Wadnoon, or any coaſt thereabout, the people belonging to her ſhall be protected and aſſiſted, until, by the help of God, they ſhall be ſent to their country.

XI. If we ſhall be at war with any chriſtian power, and any of our veſſels ſail from the ports of the United States, no veſſel belonging to the enemy ſhall follow until twenty-four hours after the departure of our veſſels; and the ſame regulation ſhall be obſerved towards the American veſſels ſailing from our ports: be their enemies Moors or Chriſtians.

XII. If any ſhip of war belonging to the United States ſhall put into any of our ports, ſhe ſhall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though ſhe ſhould have fugitive ſlaves on board, nor ſhall the governor or commander of the place compel them to be brought on ſhore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

XIII. If a ſhip of war of either party ſhall put into a port of the other and ſalute, it ſhall be returned from the fort with an equal number of guns not with more or leſs.

XIV. The commerce of the United States ſhall be on the ſame footing as is the commerce with Spain, or as that with the moſt favoured nation for the time being, and their citizens ſhall be reſpected and eſteemed, and have full liberty to paſs and re-paſs our country and ſeaports, whenever they pleaſe, without interruption.

XV. Merchants of both countries ſhall employ only ſuch interpreters, and ſuch other perſons to aſſiſt them in their buſineſs as they ſhall think proper. No commander of a veſſel ſhall tranſport his cargo on board another veſſel; he ſhall not be detained in port longer than he may think proper; and all perſons employed in loading or unloading goods, or in any other labour whatever, ſhall be paid at the cuſtomary rates, not more and not leſs.

XVI. In caſe of a war between the parties, the priſoners are not to be made ſlaves, but to be exchanged one for another, captain for captain, officer for officer, and one private man for another; and if there ſhall prove a deficiency on either ſide, it ſhall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars for each perſon wanting; and it is agreed that all priſoners ſhall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a merchant, or any other perſon authoriſed by either of the parties.

XVII. Merchants ſhall not be compelled to buy or ſell any kind of goods but ſuch as they ſhall think proper; and may buy and ſell all ſorts of merchandize, but ſuch as are prohibited to other chriſtian nations.

XVIII. All goods ſhall be weighed and examined before they are ſent on board, and to avoid all detention of veſſels, no examination ſhall afterwards be made unleſs it ſhall firſt be proved, that contraband goods have been ſent on board, in which caſe the perſons who took the contraband goods on board, ſhall be puniſhed according to the uſage and cuſtoms of the country, and no other perſon whatever ſhall be injured, nor ſhall the ſhip or cargo incur any penalty or damage whatever.

XIX. No veſſel ſhall be detained in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any article without the conſent of the commander, who ſhall be at full liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

XX. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any perſons under their protection, ſhall have any diſputes with each other, the conſul ſhall decide between the parties, and whenever the conſul ſhall require any aid, or aſſiſtance from our government, to enforce his deciſion, it ſhall be immediately granted to him.

XXI. If a citizen of the United States ſhould kill or wound a Moor, or on the contrary, if a Moor ſhall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country ſhall take place, and equal juſtice ſhall be rendered, the conſul aſſiſting at the trial, and if any delinquent ſhall make his eſcape, the conſul ſhall not be anſwerable for him in any manner whatever.

XXIII.

XXII. If an American citizen ſhall die in our country, and no will ſhall appear; the conſul ſhall take poſſeſſion of his effects, and if there ſhall be no conſul, the effects ſhall be depoſited in the hands of ſome perſon worthy of truſt, until the party ſhall appear who has a right to demand them, but if the heir to the perſon deceaſed be preſent, the property ſhall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will ſhall appear, the property ſhall deſcend agreeable to that will, as ſoon as the conſul ſhall declare the validity thereof.

XXIII. The conſuls of the United States of America ſhall reſide in any ſea-port of our dominions that they ſhall think proper; and they ſhall be reſpected, and enjoy all the privileges which the conſuls of any other nation enjoy, and if any of the citizens of the United States ſhall contract any debts or engagements, the conſuls ſhall not be in any manner accountable for them, unleſs he ſhall have given a promiſe in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof, without which promiſe in writing, no application to him or any redreſs ſhall be made.

XXIV. If any differences ſhall ariſe by either party infringing on any of the articles of this treaty, peace and harmony ſhall remain notwithſtanding, in the fulleſt force, until a friendly application ſhall be made for an arrangement, and until that application ſhall be rejected, no appeal ſhall be made to arms. And if a war ſhall break out between the parties, nine months ſhall be granted to all the ſubjects of both parties, to diſpoſe of their effects and retire with their property. And it is further declared, that whatever indulgence in trade or otherwiſe, ſhall be granted to any of the Chriſtian powers, the citizens of the United States ſhall be equally entitled to them.

XXV. This treaty ſhall continue in force, with the help of God, for fifty years.

We have delivered this book into the hands of the before-mentioned Thomas Barclay, on the firſt day of the bleſſed month of Ramadam, in the year one thouſand two hundred.

I certify that the annexed is a true copy of the tranſlation made by Iſaac Cordoza Nunez, interpreter at Morocco, of the treaty between the emperor of Morocco and the United States of America.

(Signed) THOMAS BARCLAY.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Grace to the only God.

I the underwritten, the ſervant of God, Taher Ben Abdelkack Fenniſh, do certify, that his imperial majeſty, my maſter, whom God preſerve, having concluded a treaty of peace and commerce with the United States of America, has ordered me, the better to complete it, and in addition to the tenth article of the treaty, to declare, "That, if any veſſel belonging to the United States ſhall be in any of the ports of his majeſty's dominions, or within gun-ſhot of his forts, ſhe ſhall be protected as much as poſſible, and no veſſel whatever, belonging either to Mooriſh or Chriſtian powers, with whom the United States may be at war, ſhall be permitted to follow or engage her, as we now deem the citizens of America our good friends.

And, in obedience to his majeſty's commands, I certify this declaration, by putting my hand and ſeal to it, on the 18th day of Ramadan, in the year one thouſand two hundred.

(Signed)
The ſervant of the king, my maſter, whom God preſerve,
TAHER BEN ABDELKACK FENNISH.

I do certify, that the above is a true copy of the tranſlation made at Morocco, by Iſaac Cordoza Nunez, interpreter, of a declaration made and ſigned by Sidi Hage Taher Fenniſh, in addition to the treaty between the emperor of Morocco and the United States of America, which declaration the ſaid Taher Fenniſh made by the expreſs directions of his majeſty.

(Signed) THOMAS BARCLAY.

And whereas the ſaid John Adams and Thomas Jefferſon, miniſters plenipotentiary aforeſaid, by writing under their reſpective hands and ſeals, duly made and executed by the ſaid John Adams, on the twenty-fifth of January, 1787, and by the ſaid Thomas Jefferſon, on the firſt day of January, 1787, did approve and conclude the ſaid treaty and every article and clauſe therein contained, reſerving the ſame nevertheleſs to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for their final ratification.

Now be it known, that we the ſaid United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, have accepted, approved, ratified, and confirmed, and by theſe preſents do accept, approve, ratify and confirm the ſaid treaty, and every article aud clauſe thereof.

In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed our ſeal to be hereunto affixed: Witneſs his excellency Arthur St. Clair, our Preſident, at the city of New-York, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and in the twelfth year of our ſovereignty and independence.

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

S I R,

AS I ſometimes ſpend a leiſure hour in reading, and alſo in thinking on the various ſcenes that we behold, while paſſing through this tranſitory ſtate;—I was lately ruminating on the many afflictions that attend moſt in this life, not only thoſe that are evil, which is natural, but alſo the good, and eſpecially that the latter are ſo often more particularly exerciſed therewith, as confirmed both by obſervation and that ſcriptural ſentence—"Many are the afflictions of the righteous:" which unenlightened reaſon is wont to ſtartle at, and wiſh for ſome explanation of. But without ſcanning the matter too nicely, or conſidering whether this was owing to their ſtate, and conduct being ſo different from that of the world in general, as naturally to produce ſome rough colliſions; or to ſome remaining weakneſſes that rendered excitements and trials needful for the improvement of their virtues, and brightning their graces; or to ſome real demerits that required chaſtiſements for their amendment. I was led to conſult a good* old author that was at hand, who though a lawyer and much engaged in buſineſs, has wrote ſome valuable tracts on divine ſubjects, (as well as in the law) which I find well calculated both to pleaſe the underſtanding and affect the heart, (the more ſo as coming from ſo †unexpected a ſource) being equal if not ſuperior to moſt of thoſe from profeſſed theologiſts. On reading which, added to other ſatisfactions, I was equally pleaſed and ſurpriſed with one part, wherein he accounts for the troubles of ſome good folks, in a way ſomewhat different from moſt others, and from a cauſe which I believe few have ſuſpected, eſpecially thoſe apparently good ones, who are moſt liable to the charge, yet moſt apt to complain of their troubles, and to reſent them as chiefly occaſioned by others, not reflecting how far themſelves were immediately acceſſory thereto. And thinking that his ſentiments had been but too well confirmed by obſervation of late years among ourſelves, and as he has added ſome pertinent reflections and admonitions to thoſe whom it may concern: and judging it might be ſeaſonable to them, with reſpect to a tranſaction now near at hand. I determined to tranſcribe the whole ſection and ſend it to you for publication in your uſeful miſcellany, if you judge it proper. The next I mean to be moſt ſeaſonable, though there are ſome things in it that may ſuit ſome at other times. The part I have alluded to is in the firſt volume of Judge Hale's Contemplations; and in the one entitled, "A preparative againſt afflictions, with directions for our deportment under, and upon our delivery out of them." Having given in the firſt part many uſeful directions as preparatives for afflictions, and in the ſecond part ſeveral equally ſo for our carriage under them, he cloſes this laſt in the twelfth ſection very pertinently thus:

"Take this for a moſt certain expedient to prevent many afflictions, and to be delivered from them: "Meddle as little with the world, and the honors, places, and advantages of it, as you can, and extricate thyſelf from them as much, and as ſoon as thou canſt." Although the Divine Wiſdom and Providence governs the world in a moſt infallible and unerring method, yet in the external adminiſtration of it, it ſeems to be full of confuſion and uncertainty: when I have ſeen a lottery with a goodly ſhew of fine plate, and a great many parting with certain money for an uncertain lot, and though one or two may gain a prize, yet one hundred for one drawing blanks, and when they have opened their papers, vexing themſelves with their loſs and diſappointment; or when at Chriſtmas time I have ſeen a few apples thrown among a room-full of boys; one ſcrambling, another catching; ſome getting nothing but a fall or bruiſe, or broken ſhin or limb, and another getting, it may be, two or three, and thoſe that miſs, falling on them that hath gotten; and ſo the company fall together by the ears: or when I have ſeen a match at football, one while one getting the ball, and then another kicking up his heels and getting it from him, and then another doing the like by him. Theſe give me a kind of reſemblance of the world, wherein, though by the help of civil government, there are certain rules put to the game, yet they are not always kept, and when they

* Chief Juſtice Hale's Divine Contemplations.

† By which I mean no reflection, but only a hint to thoſe of that and other profeſſions, that if a man of ſo great talents, employments and engagements, could ſpare time for ſuch meditations, none can plead excuſe for neglect, and it is at leaſt a preſumptive proof, that ſuch ſubjects are worthy of theirs and the attention of all others.

they are, yet it is not without amixture of irremediable deceit and violence, though it be of a finer ſort. If now my child ſhould run among this company, and in the ſcuffle ſhould get a knock. a fall, or a bruiſe, or be tumbled in the dirt, and then come running to me, and complain of his uſage; my anſwer would be to him, "What made you there? What made you in ſuch boiſterous and unruly company? If you mingle with ſuch, you muſt be content to ſhare in the prejudice. and take your lot: it is the play, if you diſlike your ſucceſs, go no more among them." And indeed this is in a great meaſure the caſe of many of the children of God. They ſee fine gay things in the world, as wealth, honors, and places, and external advantages ſcattered among the children of men, and gotten by ſcrambling for them, and ſometimes are apt to flatter themſelves into the purſuit of them, with a pretence that if they could come by their ſhare of them, they would do more good with them than thoſe who get them; or at leaſt they think it as lawful and as fit for them to have them as others, and thereupon thruſt themſelves into the crowd, and ſcramble for them. or at leaſt cozened into an affectation of them, and poſſibly they are rolled and tumbled into the dirt in their undertakings, and it may be, miſs of them when they have done all. But ſuppoſe they gain them, then they think they may keep them, and yet keep their conſcience and integrity, and religion too; and many times in that endeavour they loſe ſomewhat of their integrity, and then God viſits them with ſome loſs or reproach; or in caſe they ſtand to their integrity, and will not part with it, but make a ſcruple of things that others down with, then commonly they are expoſed and pillaged, and loſe all that they have thus gotten; and the evil one, and evil men tell them, nay, ſir, if you come into our ground, if you will hold the world, pray be contented to hold it upon our terms, and as we do, or elſe leave it, it is part of the game. And then the man complains of this affliction, and his hard uſage in the world, and that he ſuffers for keeping a good conſcience, and if he could have done as the reſt of the world do, it had been better with him. But, ſir, what made you in that company? What made you to be tampering with great places and preferments? Do you not know, that if you will be dealing and trafficing with theſe kind of matters, you muſt take them upon thoſe conditions the world doth uſually afford them? Do not you know, that by meddling with them, you lift yourſelf in a manner under the world's command, and put yourſelf into that corporation? And therefore if you are minded to hold theſe temporal advantages, you muſt obſerve the orders of your Commander, and ſo hazard your conſcience and peace of mind? And if you will not obſerve the orders of your Commander, you muſt be contented to be ſubject to the diſcipline and frowns, and ſcorns, and rejections of the world, for you cannot ſerve God and Mammon. "Therefore if thou would'ſt prevent or avoid very many afflictions, mingle as little as poſſible with the concerns of the world, eſpecially in great places; and if through inadvertency or importunity thou art drawn into the ſcuffle and entanglements of the world; get out as ſoon as thou canſt ſafely and fairly, and honeſtly: for it is a thouſand to one, but firſt or laſt, thou ſhalt otherwiſe hazard thy conſcience, or receive ſome ſcratches, and prejudices, which are in truth rather the iſſues of thy folly and inconſiderate adventure, than true affliction."

Leaſt any ſhould put a wrong conſtruction on the above ſentiments of ſo good a writer as Judge Hale, which I apprehend were intended chiefly for thoſe who really are, or wiſh to be thought to be more intent upon a better world than the preſent, I will add what he immediately ſubjoins.

"But for meddling with places of honor or public employment, I would not have it thought, that it is my intention. that good men *lawfully called and duly qualified*, ſhould moroſely or wholly reject their call unto them. The world cannot be kept in order without government, and good men, if otherwiſe *fitted for it*, and duly *called unto it*, are likely to adminiſter it beſt for the public good of mankind; and it were an unreaſonable thing for them to expect the benefits of magiſtracy and government from others, when under ſuch circumſtances they wilfully decline the communion of the like advantages to others; and therefore the wiſeſt kingdoms, ſtates, and politicians, have impoſed a neceſſity upon men of honeſty and abilities to take upon them public employments. Therefore, what I mean to inculcate is, Firſt, That ſuch men who love their own peace and tranquility ſhould not ſeek great employments. Secondly, That if they are offered, they do as far as conſiſts with modeſty and duty to their ſuperiors and country, decline and avoid them. Thirdly, That if upon ſuch an account they are perſuaded to undertake them, yet they be ſure that before they do ſo, they have *ſufficient abilities* to perform them. Fourthly, If by the command or choice of the ſovereign power they are required to undergo them, and are able and *fit for the employment*, they do not either frowardly or ungratefully refuſe them; for herein they are but paſſive; it is an act of ſubmiſſion and duty, not of their

their choice; and being thus called to it, if they meet with any rubs in their way, they have no reason to blame themselves so long as they observe their duty in the exercise thereof. Fifthly, Readily and cheerfully to entertain a dismission from it, when it pleaseth that power to call them from it, or when by reason of disabling occurrences they may fairly obtain such dismission."

It would be arrogant in me to pretend to add any thing to such just sentiments and pertinent reflections, from so great and good a man, confirmed by his own conduct, as appears by the history of his life: the truth, importance, and utility of which, to himself, I doubt not he learned as well by sound reasoning as by observation and experience, and were the motives of his communicating them for the benefit of others. I will therefore only observe, that as I feel the propriety and weight of them very forcibly, so I cannot but hope for the due application of them by those whom they more mediately concern; and earnestly wish that in this our newly rising and now growing empire, our good men, or those who really desire and expect to be esteemed so, (as probably none but such will be affected by those sentiments) may both in receiving and refusing of offices, be influenced by, and truly follow the instructions, admonitions, and example of this pious judge, who in his life and death maintained and left behind him a character equally great for the goodness of his heart, and integrity of manners, as for the clearness of his head, and therefore a proper pattern to imitate. Then may we humbly hope and confidently expect the blessings of Heaven to arise upon us from both natural and supernatural influences, to establish and confirm our new and well constituted government.

I cannot conclude without also hoping and wishing, that those who are unqualified for offices, would consult their genius and talents strictly, and duly consider, whether they are not such as plainly indicate their designation in life, and clearly call them to contentment and industry in the station allotted them; and whether they may not thus hope and expect, (under a Good Providence) more real and permanent success to their labours: be more properly useful in their day and generation, to their family and society; and likely to enjoy more substantial comfort in the course of life, and at the final period thereof, to leave the pleasing and more lasting favour of a good name behind them, which I pray may be the case of every good subject of our new and well ordered constitution, on which I take this opportunity to congratulate my fellow-citizens, with all the fervour of an old native of America, thankfully imploring the Supreme Ruler and Over-Ruler of all events to grant his direction and blessing in the perpetual establishment thereof, so far as it may be agreeable to his will, for the advancement of his kingdom and glory in the world, and the best interests of mankind.

Sept. 20, 1787. A. O. N—O—A.

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

S I R,

AMONG the many instructive and interesting pieces with which we have been entertained for some time past by the Columbian Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany, I presume few will be judged more so than the one inserted in the last for July, page 538, entitled, "An enquiry respecting the purposes to which in America the fine arts may be converted by the public, &c. being part of a letter upon this subject from a gentleman of distinction in France." Wherein he evidences such a good understanding and temper, and also so high a regard for America, and attention to her interests and happiness, as must be very agreeable and pleasing to every American; but which at the same time renders his influence the more to be dreaded, if he should venture to propose or advise in another matter, to which the prejudices of his education or country, and insufficient acquaintance with those of ours, might render him less competent to, than the subject he begun with, and so liable to err, and innocently (with respect to his own desires and designs) mistake that for a benefit which would be a real injury to America.—Now as this appears to me to be exactly the present case, and conceiving that if the sentiments avowed in the latter part of his letter, were adopted, and put in practice in this country, it would not only be grievous and hurtful to the present inhabitants who are more advanced in life, but have a baneful influence on the welfare and happiness of the rising generation already too much warped (as usual) by the war, from the good old ways of their ancestors, as well as that of truth and righteousness,

nefs, perceiving alfo that his advice is infinuated in a way too well adapted to the perverted biafs of the human heart, eafily captivated by the idea of pleafure, and with the plaufible pretence of promoting happinefs: I am difpofed by a fenfe of duty, to make fome few ftrictures thereon; though at the fame time confcious of not being fully competent to the tafk, I can with truth declare, that I only mean them as hints to abler perfons who may fee it in the light I do; efpecially the miniffers of the fanctuary, whofe more immediate duty it is to watch over the piety and morals of the people, and give the alarm when any thing in public makes it neceffary and expedient; as they have often done in times paft. (1) The part I allude to is in page 542, including the whole of the laft paragraph but three of the letter.

The fentiments here expreft, imply either a denial of the morality of the Sabbath-day, or at leaft tend to deftroy the force of the moral obligation thereof. Either of which I am clear would be greatly deftructive of the virtue, intereft and happinefs of America. To demonftrate which, and obviate its effects, being my principal defign; I muft firft premife, that to inftruct or advife a nation in what regards their good or evil to any good purpofe, their genius and cuftoms, and even their prejudices muft be duly attended to; efpecially if thefe are founded in tenets early imbibed, and confirmed by long habits; or fuch advice will be deemed improper and neglected by them, or if received and followed though contrary to thefe circumftances from a favourable opinion of the adviler, will prove injurious to them, however pertinent and ufeful it might be to others of different tenets by education and confequent habits: that any political good, and fenfitive pleafure, however expedient or neceffary they may feem in fome cafes, cannot alter the nature of moral good and evil in any cafe. Thefe being founded on the perfections and precepts of the Deity, and the relations of creatures to their creator, are like truth unalterable:——That the morality of the fabbath or feventh part of time. (2) appropriated to divine fervice, is not founded on its civil or political inftitution; though that was doubtlefs included in the ordinance, by fupreme wifdom, forefeeing that ftated times of reft both of body and mind, were neceffary to the prefervation and general good of his creatures, but refts on the divine precept and difpenfation as calculated by infinite goodnefs, to prevent the rational mind from being too much and too long engroffed by wordly objects, and by proper intervals of relaxation, detach it from enjoyments, that are merely fenfual and temporal, and to compofe it to that tranquil ftate which is neceffary for the immediate duties we owe to our maker, in adoration, prayer and praife, and other exercifes that tend to fupply the foul with intellectual comfort and fpiritual ftrength, under the changing fcenes and various afflictions of life, in a degree far fuperior to the higheft gratification of the fenfes, and to fit us to perform thofe labours, and feveral relative duties on other days allotted for them, with fteadinefs and effectual vigour, far better than the moft engaging terreftrial employments, or even enjoyments that refult only from a high flowing tide of animal fpirits, would or could do; and finally by elevating our minds to higher and nobler principles, motives and ends, even in the common actions of life mixing piety with virtue, not only to enfure and enlarge our happinefs while here, but qualify us for a greater degree of blifs in the next fucceeding ftate of exiftence to which we are all bound and very rapidly haftening, for which facred and noble purpofe the Sabbath was at firft inftituted, and therefore is ftiled in Scripture (and

(1) An inftance of which was not long fince realized by a young clergyman lately come among us, in a very pertinent difcourfe on the morality of the Sabbath, and the importance and utility of keeping it holy with fuitable directions for that purpofe.

(2) Inftead of Sunday I ufe the words feventh part of time, as applicable to either day, kept by Jews or Chriftians, and thereby avoiding any difpute about it. At the fame time, I acknowledge and heartily join in the propriety of Chriftians obferving, what they fuppofe now to be the firft day of the week, with the utmoft folemnity and gratitude, as being the time when redemption or the new creation was finifhed in the perfon of the Meffiah, the fecond Adam, and head of the church; and confidering the author of both as one and the fame eternal Being; which ever of the days be kept confciencioufly, feems to anfwer the chief defign of its inftitution, being to commemorate firft the work of creation as the firft ftep towards the accomplifhment of a ftill greater work, and 2dly that of the redemption of finners, as the completion of the grand purpofe of heaven, in all the works of creation and providence, and the moft wonderful difplay of the divine perfections.

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ought to be so esteemed by us) the Holy of the Lord, honorable; consequently the whole of it should by us be consecrated to that blessed end.

These I take for granted as being almost self-evident truths, and have reason to hope they are denied or even doubted by very few among us, at least I apprehend they are so well founded on scripture, reason and experience, as not to be easily overset or removed from the minds of those who read with due attention and observation that well authenticated and valuable book called the Bible, and therefore think I may justly infer without fear of deception; that to any people, whose genius, manners and customs, founded on fixed tenets, and confirmed by long habits, and those strengthened by the protestant religion, and their apprehensions of truth and righteousness, and the nature of civil and religious liberty as connected with them, and the preservation of them, were the first and principal causes or occasions of emigrating from their native soil, and seeking an asylum in a foreign uncultivated wilderness, and there forming establishments on those principles, to which they have had a growing attachment ever since, as experiencing their civil and political happiness involved therein, and are become more rivetted in them, by a revolution which they apprehend has removed them still further from the possibility of being over-ruled or interrupted in those principles by any power superior to or not existing among themselves: and such were the first settlers and their descendants and most of their successors in America, and therefore I say, to such an attempt to subvert those principles, and alter those customs and prejudices (be they right or wrong in themselves) without first demonstrating the error, criminalty or inexpediency of them in their circumstances, by sound reasoning from the basis of truth; and to engage them in direct contrary practices from merely suppositions advantages that other countries derive from them, however plausible it may appear to men, whose education, manners, tenets and principles of government, political and ecclesiastical, and local prejudices also, differ so widely from theirs, must to others more discerning and capable of judging, appear ill-judged and injurious, and I hope will now and ever meet with a repugnance in the breasts and sentiments of all Americans as firm and lasting as their empire, and that for this very good reason, that I conceive it would be a fatal slab to their moral, and in consequence to their civil and political interest and happiness. In confirmation whereof, though many reasons readily offer, I shall only adduce one at present, as being a very material one and which involves several others in it. Let us then suppose, that those who first settled these states with the principles abovementioned, or their successors educated in the same, were, generally habituated to think seriously that the Sabbath or Sunday was sacred, and ordained by divine institution to holy exercises as well as rest from bodily labours, and that not only for temporal and political purposes, but as a means which infinite wisdom and goodness foresaw (and therefore commanded it in creatures of our frame and make), would tend to improve our minds in sentiments and practice of piety and virtue, and thereby fit us for more real and extensive usefulness and happiness both mutual and personal here and hereafter; But lo! In time these very persons are seduced: by some such plea as this writer suggests, to neglect or reject their former principles, and engage in the practice which he recommends, so contrary to their prior and better judgment. What would be the natural effect? May we not fairly suppose, that the same disposition, which led them to doubt, evade, or deny the moral obligation of so positive a precept of the Deity recorded in the sacred volume of Truth (3), would sooner or later loosen the bonds of all moral obligation in such minds, and lead them to run riot in the paths of the destroyer, who ever lieth in wait to deceive, and by cunning craftiness ensnare the hearts of the simple: and whoever has studied nicely the human heart, or closely attended to the operation of his own, when under the influence of a corrupt nature, will readily see, and feel too, how easily such plausible pretences, from the gratification of the senses, gain admittance, and prevail in the minds of the most, and happy would it be, if we could say it did not, in some degree, of all, and therefore the more to be watched and guarded against by all. This leads me to observe, that the chief, if not only argument used by this writer for his advice, is, that it will, as in other countries, conduce to social and convivial

(3) See the two last paragraphs in page 541 of July Magazine.

chearfulness. Be it so. But besides recollecting the native consequences which such kind of hilarity as he recommends, will produce in minds when conscious of its being contrary to a divine injunction, first checking and extinguishing the transient and imaginary joys, and then introducing a permanent state of mind, and real sensibilities directly opposite thereto: let us reflect how little it comports with the design of sanctifying the Sabbath, which was the original intention of its appointment (as plain as words can express it) to spend it in conviviality or high sensual pleasures; nor is it complying with that injunction if we only pass the fore part of it in devotion, and much less so, if we spend the latter part in such gratifications, that even if they do not immediately lead the mind astray, will at least destroy any good impressions received from the preceding devout exercises. It would carry me too far for an essay of this sort, was I to attempt to say what might be easily adduced on this subject; nor need I, seeing it is so well known and agreed upon by all, how little sensual pleasures are adapted to begin or preserve devotion in the heart, (the grand design of the institution and commanded duties of the Sabbath) and how very apt they are to decoy the mind from the paths of virtue itself. Indeed if that institution be only viewed as political, the light in which I suspect this writer looks upon it: it may be some apology for him as a philosopher, seeing it is but too apparently agreeable to the philosophy of some in this enlightened age, as well as that of the past more obscure ages, to consider the morality of the Sabbath, and all other morals as merely political, and even religion itself seems by some to be viewed in a light not so very respectable and extensively efficacious at it is generally apprehended and asserted in Scripture to be, when genuine, supposing that its influence should be only internal and personal, or it will be at the expence of public order: in which they appear to be too wise in their own conceits to submit to the dictates of inspiration, or assuming to be wise above what is written, (as an apostle asserts) they become fools, and forget or deny that true morality, piety, and virtue, are founded on the perfections and precepts of the Deity, and not merely as they presume, on the reason and fitness of things; unless indeed that fitness be considered as the type or order of what was originally in the Supreme Mind or Divinity, and then it comes to the same thing, as is well observed by a late, eminent Divine and President (4); who add that if this fitness of things be considered as any thing distinct from, prior to, or independent of divine order, then is it an absurdity, a mere creature of the imagination, that would puzzle even a philosopher to define. Furthermore, though it is true, that religion, to be genuine, must be internal: that is begin in, and possess the whole heart or mind, yet must it become external by its effects, and influence the whole deportment in civil and political life, as well as in the immediate acts of religious worship, or it may be the religion of a monk (which I hope will never prevail in America) but cannot be that of a true christian, the genuine spirit of which, I trust, will ever influence her inhabitants, and evidence itself by mutual associations in public worship of the Deity on Sunday, and the continuance thereof in private devotion and duties of mercy or real necessity through the whole of it, and by extending its effects through the week in relative duties and acts of charity, benevolence, and mutual utility.

Tho' I heartily agree with this writer in the first sentence of the paragraph that has occasioned these remarks; yet in the subsequent one, where he says "the strict observance of Sunday, has no necessary connection with the Protestant religion," I differ widely from him; but as a discussion of that point was no part of my design, and as I hope all serious persons, both Catholic and Protestant are agreed in thinking a devout observance of it is necessary and useful, however they may differ in the particular mode of so doing, I shall omit further notice of it: and as to the severity in observing it which he mentions, I believe most here, who think any thing properly about it, wish it to be rather more than less strictly observed, than it now is; and judge there is a great and culpable declension among us in in that matter, from what there once was; and that it highly becomes government and magistrates to make and enforce such regulations as at least might prevent the disagreeable interruptions in public worship, and returning from it, which are often occasioned by those who pass the day in idle sports or unwarrantable dissipations. And if there be any who being tired of devotion, spend part of it in the way he mentions, even though in a more private way, it is no solid argument against what I have advanced, or in favor of the practice he recommends, both being equally a perversion of that idea of rest, and the rule prescribed and com-

(4) See An Essay on the Nature and Foundation of Moral Virtue and Obligation, by Dr. Thomas Clap, President of Yale College, in New-Haven.

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manded in scripture respecting it: To such, however, it is a just rebuke, and the more severe as coming from one who seems to hold its institution as only political.—What this gentleman means, when he asks, what is repose without gaiety and relaxation? would be a little problematical, had he not soon after explained himself, by referring us to the customs of some country's in Europe. As well might he have said, what repose is there in sleep without the vagaries of dreams? And I may refer him to observation and experience to know, whether such customs and kind of merriment, are not often attended with more fatigue and less innocence, than even the labours they are used as a relaxation from: and to the history of the lives of good men to learn, that in divine contemplations and devout exercises, even for whole nights, they have obtained more rest, peace and joy, than even sleep and all the gaieties of life would have afforded: And to the constant experience of those who are daily exercised herein, at the common allotted times for relaxation, especially on Sunday(5); if they do not find more real comfort, hereby administered, and strength also, to fit them for their ensuing labours, than by all the frippery of nonsensical chat, (6) or the most joyous company and potations in taverns; and we may readily credit their testimony when we hear, an inspired king say, in Psalm LXXXIV. ver. 10. "a day in the courts of his God is better than a thousand elsewhere."

To conclude and to demonstrate that I have not erred and strayed from the truth, or substituted my own imaginations in lieu thereof, how much the real good and welfare of even nations as well as individuals are concerned in the due observance of the Sabbath. I shall only add the testimony of the evangelical prophet Isaiah, in his XXXVIIIth chapter, and 13th and 14th verses: If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight; the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shall honour him not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words: then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of thy father Jacob: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

The Plan of the Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the useful Arts.

THE wealth and prosperity of nations principally depend on a due attention to agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. In the various stages of her political existence, America has derived great advantages from the establishment of manufactures and the useful arts. Her present situation in the world calls her by new and weighty considerations to promote and extend them. The United States having assumed the station of an independent government, require new resources to support their rank and influence both abroad and at home. Our distance from the nations of Europe, our possessing within ourselves the materials of the useful arts, and articles of consumption and commerce, the profusion of wood and water, those powerful and necessary agents in all arts and manufactures) the variety of natural productions with which this extensive country abounds, and the number of people in our towns and most antient settlements, whose education

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(5) See Sir Matthew Hale's Contemplations, Moral and Divine; and his letters to his Children on this subject.

(6) I am sorry to have occasion to say so much on what appears to be the contents of a private letter to a friend; but its being inserted in a publication that I suppose is conveyed through the whole States, and its influence accordingly, renders it a subject of public animadversion; and therefore as the writer appears actuated by a real regard for America; though mistaken, and innocent as to the publication; I hope he will excuse what is said on it, from motives I trust, and a regard of the same kind, by one who is a native, and has spent half a century therein, and expect, with no small number of children and grand children, to reside there during the whole course of their pilgrimage on earth, and consequently ought to be highly interested in her welfare; and who also wishes what he has writ above to be understood chiefly as an answer to the publisher of the letter; who, being on the spot, must know better how it would suit the genius and people of this country, and proper to be inculcated among them, or omitted in the publication, than the writer: and I am persuaded it would have answered all the valuable purposes intended by it, and perhaps more attended to, had the obnoxious paragraph been omitted altogether.

education has qualified them for employments of this nature, all concur to point out the neceſſity of our promoting and eſtabliſhing manufactures among ourſelves.

From a conviction of the truth and importance of theſe facts, a number of perſons have agreed to aſſociate themſelves under the thereof, ſhall be conſidered as a member of the ſociety.

For the purpoſe of carrying their views into effect they have adopted the following conſtitution.

I. Every citizen of the United States of America, who ſhall ſubſcribe this conſtitution, or ſignify his aſſent thereto by letter, ſo long as he ſhall fulfil the engagements name of "The Pennſylvania Society for the Encourgement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts."

II. The preſident of the ſtate for the time being, ſhall be the patron of the inſtitution.

III. The ſociety ſhall be governed by a preſident, four vice-preſidents, and twelve managers. Their other officers ſhall be two ſecretaries, a treaſurer, and a committee for manufactures. all of whom (except the committee for manufactures) ſhall be choſen annually by ballot by a majority of the members convened at a general meeting on the 20th day of January, with the due exception of Sunday.

IV. The preſident (or in his abſence one of the vice-preſidents) ſhall preſide at the meetings, and ſubſcribe the public acts of the ſociety, and ſhall have the power of calling general meetings when he ſhall deem it neceſſary, or when ſix members ſhall requeſt it.

V. The board of managers (of which the preſident and vice-preſidents, in virtue of their offices ſhall always be a part) ſhall be governed in the ſame manner as is already preſcribed for the ſociety at large, and in the abſence of the preſident and all the vice-preſidents, they ſhall choose a chairman for the occaſion. Seven of the whole ſhall be a quorum. They ſhall meet once in every month, and may be ſummoned ſpecially by the preſident. or in his abſcence, by either of the vice-preſidents. Their duty ſhall be to offer and confer premiums, to collect and diſſeminate uſeful information, to examine into the modes of manufacturing at the factories in order to increaſe the advantages and remove the difficulties, under which they may be conducted, to diſpoſe of all the monies of the ſociety, except what ſhall be ſpecially ſubſcribed for the purpoſe of manufacturing, and generally to do ſuch other things as will promote the deſign of the inſtitution.

VI. It ſhall be the duty of the ſecretaries to attend all general meetings of the ſociety, and of the preſident, vice-preſidents, and board of managers. They ſhall keep regular minutes of the proceedings, and ſhall do ſuch other things from time to time as appertain to their office.

VII. Every member, on his admiſſion, ſhall pay to the treaſurer the ſum of ten ſhillings, at leaſt, and the ſame ſum annually during his continuing a member, which ſhall go into the general fund, to defray the neceſſary expences of the ſociety, to confer premiums, and to accompliſh every other ſalutary meaſure conſiſtent with the deſign of the inſtitution.

VIII. For the better employment of the induſtrious poor, and in order to render the ſociety as uſeful as poſſible, a ſubſcription, for ſums not leſs than ten pounds from any one perſon or company, ſhall be immediately opened to all perſons whatever, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing factories in ſuch places as ſhall be thought moſt ſuitable. Theſe ſubſcribers ſhall be entitled to all the profits attending the buſineſs, and ſhall be the ſole owners of all the lots of ground, buildings, implements, raw materials, and other things, purchaſed or paid for out of their ſubſcriptions, which ſhall be called, The Manufacturing fund. They ſhall hold occaſional meetings for the management and improvement of their practical affairs, at ſuch times and places as they ſhall determine on, in which meetings the preſident or vice-preſidents of the ſociety (provided they ſhall be ſubſcribers to the fund) ſhall preſide, unleſs prevented by abſence, in which caſe they ſhall choose a chairman for the occaſion.

IX. The manufacturing committee ſhall conſiſt of twelve members, who ſhall be choſen by ballot annually, by a majority of the ſubſcribers to the manufacturing fund only, convened at a meeting of the ſaid ſubſcribers, to be held (with the due exception of Sunday) on the day next following the general meeting of the ſociety for the election of officers. This committee ſhall have the ſole diſpoſition of the ſaid fund, and ſhall conduct the factories in ſuch manner as they ſhall think moſt adviſeable, ſubject however to ſuch regulations and inſtructions as ſhall be given to them from time to time by the ſubſcribers to the manufacturing fund. They ſhall choose a chairman and hold meetings once in every month, or oftener, if ſummoned by their chairman, on application to him from any two of their board. They ſhall make careful obſervation on every circumſtance attending the various branches which they may carry on, and report to the preſident, vice-preſidents, and managers, ſuch difficulties, advantages, and improvements as their practice and experience ſhall ſuggeſt.

X. The

X. The ſhares in the manufacturing fund ſhall be transferable, but all transfers muſt be witneſſed by the preſident, or one of the vice-priſidents, and muſt be made at leaſt ten days before the general meeting in January.

XI. This Society will hold itſelf in duty bound to correſpond and ſteadily co-operate with ſuch ſimilar inſtitutions as now are, or hereafter ſhall be eſtabliſhed in others of the United States.

XII. For the general purpoſes of the inſtitution a quarterly meeting ſhall be held once in every three months, on the 20th day of January, April, July, and October, with the due exception of Sunday.

XIII. In order to carry this deſign into immediate effect, a meeting ſhall be held on Thurſday the 16th day of Auguſt inſtant, to elect a preſident, four vice-preſidents, twelve managers, two ſecretaries, a treaſurer, and a manufacturing committee, to ſerve till the time of their reſpective annual elections ſhall arrive.

XIV. No alteration in this conſtitution ſhall be made without the conſent of three-fourths of the members convened at a general meeting of the Society called for the purpoſe.

Premiums offered by the board of managers of the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of manufactures and the uſeful arts.

AT a meeting of the board of managers of the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of manufactures and the uſeful arts, held at the diſpenſary on Friday, November 16, 1787, it was reſolved, that this board will confer the following premiums:

1. To ſuch perſon as ſhall exhibit, on or before the 31ſt day of December, 1788, a model of the moſt uſeful engine or machine, to be moved by water, fire, or otherwiſe, and by which the ordinary labour of hands, in manufacturing cotton, wool, flax, or hemp, ſhall be ſaved in a greater degree than by any engine or machine now uſed in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, a plate of gold with ſuitable device and inſcription, of the value of twenty dollars.

2. To ſuch perſon in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, as ſhall raiſe and clean the greateſt quantity of hemp, in the year 1788, a plate of gold, &c. of the value of thirty dollars—the proof to be exhibited by the firſt day of May, 1789.

3. To ſuch perſon in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, as ſhall raiſe and clean the next greateſt quantity of hemp, in the year 1788, a plate of gold, &c. of the value of twenty dollars—the proof to be exhibited by the firſt day of May, 1789.

4. To ſuch perſon in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, as ſhall raiſe and ſwingle the greateſt quantity of flax, in the year 1788, a plate of gold, of the value of thirty dollars—the proof to be exhibited by the firſt day of May, 1789.

5. To ſuch perſon in the United States as ſhall raiſe and clean the greateſt quantity of cotton in the year 1788, a plate of gold, &c. of the value of twenty dollars—the proof to be exhibited by the firſt day of May, 1789.

6. To ſuch perſon as ſhall exhibit, on or before the 31ſt day of December, 1789, the moſt approved ſet of ſpecimens or patterns of printed linens and cotton goods, ſtamped within this ſtate, a plate of gold, &c. of the value of twenty dollars.

7. To ſuch perſon in the ſtate of Penſylvania, as ſhall exhibit, on or before the 15th of April next, the beſt and moſt beautiful ſpecimen of letter-preſs in a bound volume, of at leaſt 150 pages, executed by Pennſylvania made types, and on Pennſylvania made paper, a plate of gold, &c. of the value of twenty dollars.

8. To ſuch perſon as ſhall exhibit on or before the 31ſt of December, 1789, the beſt ſpecimens of Pennſylvania made earthen ware, approaching the neareſt in quality and uſefulneſs to the delft, white ſtone, or queen's ware, a plate of gold, &c. of the value of twenty dollars.

9. To ſuch perſon as ſhall exhibit on or before the 31ſt of December, 1789, the beſt and greateſt variety of ſpecimens of Pennſylvania flint glaſs ware, a plate of gold, &c. of the value of twenty dollars.

10. To the perſon who will manufacture in Pennſylvania, the greateſt quantity of glaſs bottles, ſtrong and fit to contain fermentable liquors, or produce to this ſociety the ſpecimen of ſheet glaſs, manufactured by him in this ſtate, a certificate of which facts to accompany the ſpecimens, to be exhibited on or before the 31ſt of December, 1788, a plate of gold, &c. of the value of twenty dollars.

11. To ſuch perſon in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, as ſhall make the greateſt quantity of pot-aſhes not leſs than five tons, from the preſent time to the 30th of November, 1788, a plate of gold, &c. of the value of fifty dollars.

12. To

12. To ſuch perſon in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, as ſhall make the greateſt quantity of pearl-aſhes, not leſs than five tons, from the preſent time to the 30th of November, 1788, the proofs to be exhibited on or before the 31ſt of December, 1788, a plate of gold, of the value of fifty dollars. Specimens of theſe two laſt articles to be produced to the Society.

13. To ſuch perſon in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, as ſhall ſhear, from his own ſheep, the greateſt quantity of wool, in the year 1789, not leſs than two hundred pounds, a plate of gold, &c. of the value of twenty dollars. The proof to be exhibited on or before the firſt day of September, 1789.

14. To the perſon who ſhall prepare the greateſt quantity of bleached wax, not leſs than five hundred pounds, fit for making candles, and for exportation, on or before the 1ſt of July, 1788, a plate of gold, &c. of the value of twenty dollars.

15. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover and produce to this ſociety, the greateſt variety of ſpecimens, with certificates of the greateſt quantities of printers' colours, drawn from the foſſils and earths of the United States, on or before the 31ſt of December, 1788, a plate of gold, &c. of the value of fifty dollars.

16. To that perſon in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, who ſhall on or before the 1ſt of January, 1789, make the greateſt number of ſmith's anvils, (not leſs than twenty) equal in quality and goodneſs to thoſe uſually imported from England, a plate of gold, &c. of the value of thirty dollars.

The ſociety think it neceſſary to inform thoſe, who may become candidates for the above premiums, that they will be expected to prepare clear and ſatisfactory proofs, ſuch as their reſpective caſes may require; and that it will be left in the option of the claimants to receive the reſpective premiums in caſh, or in a plate of gold, engraved with ſuitable devices, or inſcriptions, of the value ſpecified in the different articles.

Publiſhed by order of the Board,

Atteſt. *Samuel Powell*, Vice-preſident.

GEORGE FOX, Secretary.

Copy of a letter from David Hartley, Esq. to the principal officers and commiſſioners of his Britannic majeſty's navy, reſpecting Mr. Cort's proceſs for converting caſt iron into malleable iron. Publiſhed by particular requeſt.

Golden Square, June 19, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG your permiſſion to tranſmit to you ſome obſervations upon Mr. Cort's method of converting pig iron into good and malleable metal. I underſtand that your Board has inſtituted an enquiry into the proof of the facts, and that is my apology for preſuming to offer to you the following obſervations upon the ſame ſubject, which were made upon the ſpot. The enquiry cannot be lodged in better hands than yours. I ſhall be very glad if the following remarks may in any degree contribute to illuſtrate the principles of this important diſcovery. The compariſon of facts and principles together is in every caſe the ſureſt and ſafeſt road to proof.

Having heard laſt ſummer at Portſmouth Yard, that Mr. Cort had diſcovered a method of making the very beſt of iron out of common iron ballaſt, by a ſhort and ſimple proceſs, and that your Board was diſpoſed to give encouragement to him, I went to his works, and as far as I could judge, his invention appeared to me to be founded on ſimple principles, for reducing iron to its natural and beſt ſtate, by the exploſion of all heterogeneous and unmetallic particles; the fundamental principle being, that iron is in itſelf a ſimple homogeneous metal, and that all iron is equally good when purified from heterogeneous and unmetallic particles.

The ordinary mode of converting caſt iron into malleable iron, is by the uſe of a very great quantity of charcoal, which contains what the chymiſts call the *phlogiſton* and which has the quality of remetallizing demetallized particles, which are mixed up with iron while in fuſion. The method uſed by Mr. Cort is not by charcoal. He uſes ſea-coal entirely, becauſe it is not his principle to remetallize any of the demetallized particles, but to expel them.

The proceſs, as I ſaw it three or four times over, is ſomething to this effect:—Between two and three hundred weight of common iron ballaſt is melted in an air furnace with ſea-coal. When melted, it ſpits out in blue ſparks the ſulphur which is mixed with it. The workman keeps conſtantly ſtirring it about, which helps to diſengage the ſulphureous particles; and when thus diſengaged, they burn away in blue ſparks. In about an hour after melting, the ſpitting of theſe blue ſparks begins to abate, (the workman ſtirring all the time) and the melted metal begins to curdle, and to loſe its fuſibility, juſt like fodder when it begins to ſet. The cauſe of which I take to be this: the

the ſtirring not only diſentangles the ſulphur, but it gives opportunity for like to meet with like; by which means metallic particles meet and coaleſce, never to ſeparate again, and then they become unfuſible. The unmetallic particles, which, being of a vitrifiable nature, contribute to flux the whole maſs, are partly calcined, and partly burnt away. The whole maſs at the end of the firſt part of the proceſs conſiſts of metallic particles and droſs ſticking together, but not incorporated. The clotting of the metallic particles by the ſtirring about, may be compared to churning. As the ſtirring of cream, inſtead of mixing and uniting the whole together, ſeparates like particles to like, ſo it is with the iron:—what was at firſt melted, comes out of the furnace in clotted lumps, about as ſoft as welding heat, with metallic parts and droſs mixed together, but not incorporated. Theſe lumps when cold reſemble great cinders of iron. They are called loops.

The next part of the proceſs is to heat theſe loops to the hotteſt welding heat in an air furnace, and to put them under a great forge hammer, which by a few ſtrokes at the very higheſt point of the welding heat, conſolidates the metallic parts into a ſlab of malleable iron, about three feet and a half long and three inches ſquare. The hammer at the ſame time expels and ſcatters the unmetallic droſs. Theſe ſlabs are brought to a wedge point at one end. They are malleable iron, but ſtill with a conſiderable mixture of droſs.

The laſt part of the proceſs is to heat theſe ſlabs to the hotteſt welding heat in an air furnace, and then to paſs them through the rollers of a rolling mill: the ſlabs being extremely ſoft at the higheſt point of welding heat, the force of the rollers conſolidates the metallic parts into bar iron, and the droſs is ſqueezed out, and falls under the rollers. This is the whole proceſs; and thus in about ſix hours I have ſeen a piece of common iron ballaſt rolled into a ſhip's bolt. I have then ſeen this bolt laid hollow acroſs the eye of a large forge hammer, and receive two hundred and fifty ſtrokes of the heavieſt ſledge hammer; and thus bent double, but without breaking, or ſuffering the leaſt apparent injury.

I conceive the two principles of this invention to be, firſt, burning off and calcining the ſulphur and demetallized particles of ballaſt iron, inſtead of endeavouring to reſtore the demetallized parts with charcoal at a great expence, and ſtill leaving the buſineſs undone; and, ſecondly, expelling the droſs and conſolidating the metal by ſqueezing it through the rollers, inſtead of the common mode of hammering, which requires a conſiderable length of time, during which time the metal loſes the ſoftneſs of a welding heat, and becomes too hard to ſuffer the expulſion of the unmetallic parts. The common mode, therefore, operates with much leſs effect than Mr. Cort's mode, becauſe it operates upon a leſs degree of heat and ſoftneſs. It conſolidates heterogeneous particles into the body of the iron inſtead of expelling them by the expeditious and forcible impreſſion of the rollers in the ſofteſt ſtate of welding heat. It is to be obſerved, likewiſe, that the common blooms, as they are called, in ordinary forges of iron, are nearly three times as thick and ſolid as the ſlabs in Mr. Cort's proceſs, and therefore much leſs affected by the blow of an hammer than his ſlabs are under the effect of the rollers. His ſlabs are ſmall, ſoft and ductile, and therefore eaſily ſuffer the expulſion of the droſs by the ſqueezing of the rollers.

Theſe appear to me to be the principles of Mr. Cort's diſcovery. They appear to be conformable to chemical reaſoning, and to the general principles of metallurgy. The demetallized particles of ballaſt iron, ſo demetallized by the ſulphur in the ore, from the alloy of iron; when the ſulphur is carried off by the fire, and by ſtirring the metal about while in fuſion, and when the alloy of unmetallic particles is expelled by the application of the hammer and rollers in the ſofteſt ſtate of welding heat; the metallic parts thus kneaded and conſolidated together form the refined and homogeneous metal iron. Mr. Cort may therefore be ſaid to have diſcovered for this country an immenſe iron mine above ground, as all pig iron and common ballaſt iron may by this proceſs be purified into good metal. It is not improbable that this diſcovery may produce a great revolution in iron matters between imported and home-made iron.

The proof of facts which are ſtated to your Board, from the proper officers employed by you in this enquiry, form the baſis of the caſe. The illuſtration which flows from the diſcuſſion of principles confirms the interpretation of the facts into proof of the merit of the invention; becauſe thoſe facts proceed through every ſtage of the proceſs coherently with the principles which conſtitute the invention, and conſiſtently with the general and acknowledged principles of metallurgy, and becauſe the perfection of the metal reſults from the ſtrict adherence in the operation to the principles of the proceſs.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
D. HARTLEY.

To the principal officers and commiſſioners of his majeſty's navy.

A Sum-

A Summary View of the Slave Trade, and the probable consequences of its abolition.—On the inhumanity and injustice of the Negro trade.——Slaves acquired by means of war.

OBSERVATION.

THESE wars are, for the most part, entered into by the parties concerned, without any previous injury on either side, and for no other motive, than to furnish slaves for the Europeans, by whom they have been supplied with arms and ammunition, and frequently bribed for the purpose. During some of these wars, the victors have been so incensed at the resistance they have found, that their spirit of vengeance has entirely prevailed over their avarice, and, though they have engaged in the conflict for the express purpose of procuring slaves, they have been known to murder every individual, without discrimination either of age or sex.

Slaves are acquired in consequence of crimes.

OBSERVATION.—Before the slave-trade commenced, criminals were punished in Africa, much in the same manner as those among other nations in the same stage of society, but since the introduction of this trade, all crimes have been punished with slavery. Every artifice has been used by the prince to entice the subject to become a criminal. Acts, formerly esteemed innocent, have been deemed crimes, for the sake of inflicting the punishment. New distinctions have also been made in crimes, that additional punishment might succeed. The defender, in one instance, forfeits his own freedom; in a second, that of the male part of his family, together with his own; in a third, the whole family suffer; and, in a fourth, the relations of the offender as far as they can be traced. And thus many thousands of innocent persons have been consigned to slavery.

Slaves are acquired by virtue of the right of empire in the prince.

OBSERVATION.—The prince considers his villages as so many parks or reservoirs, stocked for his own luxury or use. When the black-broker tempts him with his merchandize, and crimes and war have not furnished him with a number adequate to the demand, he seizes certain villagers, who are put into chains, and led, whole families together, to the ships.

This is particularly the case with the king of Dahomy, who rules his subjects with such despotic sway, as to apprehend no resistance on their part, to his measures.

However, in other parts of the country, the mode of seizing them is a little varied.

The king goes with his guards to one of the villages in the night; he surrounds it, and sets it on fire; the poor villagers, flying in consternation from the flames, fall into the hands of the tyrant, This mode, therefore, differs from the former in this respect only, that many are terribly burnt on the occasion, and others killed.

Slaves are acquired by kidnapping.

OBSERVATION.—Slave-hunters, consisting of the natives, are employed in the inland country to kidnap the unwary, they lie in wait frequently in the rice-fields, to carry off all such as may be stationed there for the purpose of driving the birds from the grain. They lie in wait also at the springs of water, to which the natives resort to quench their thirst, and in thickets by the sides of creeks to fall upon those solitary beings, who fish there either for amusement or food: but their principal station is in the long-grass, by the side of particular pathways, which are cut from one village to another, from which they spring out upon their prey, and secure it.

But the natives are not the only people concerned in these iniquitous practices. The British traders have enticed the natives to the shore for the purposes of trade; they have tempted them there with biscuits, with brandy, and other spirits; and having made them intoxicated, they have forced them on board, and sailed off with them to the Colonies.

These are the various methods by which slaves have been usually obtained; and so successful have these practices been, that many millions of people, since the introduction of trade, have been actually put on board European ships, and consigned to slavery.

Many of the slaves, acquired by these methods, have been brought twelve hundred miles from the inland country, and have been obliged to pass through inhospitable woods and deserts, where thousands of them have died through fatigue and thirst.

The annual exportation from Africa consists of about one hundred thousand people. Of these, more than 200,000 die on their voyage, from close confinement and other causes, and at least that number in the seasoning; so that if to these we add the number that die in the different wars, and those that perish in the long and fatiguing march before-described, it will appear that about an hundred thousand are annually murdered, even before the planter can say he has any additional stock for his plantation.

On

On those that survive the voyage and seasoning, it may be said, that being subjected in many instances to the most cruel and despotic treatment, they perish in a few years; and scarcely a vestige is to be found, that an hundredth part of this immense body of people annually enslaved upon the coast had ever been in existence.

On the Impolicy of the Negro Trade

Africa has two sorts of commodities to offer, viz. the production of its soil and negro slaves.

As it is impossible we can trade successfully in both of them at the same time, (one of them having hitherto proved an insuperable impediment to the other) the question is, in which of the two it is most politic to deal.

The one is replete with misery and destruction to the human race, and is beneficial to a few individuals; whereas the other consisting of cotton, indigo, tobacco, rice, coffee, spices, drugs, mahogany, dying woods, wax, and ambergris, honey, ivory, gold, &c. would be of national advantage, as it would amply repay us for the loss of America, break the monopoly of the Dutch, be the cheapest market for raw materials for our manufactures, open a new and extensive market for our manufacturers, improve the revenue, and be attended with public benefits.

The negro-trade, as had been observed before, is profitable but to a few; and it is hazardous at the best: none of which circumstances would be peculiar to the trade.

The negro-trade is bad, in one point of view, both for the merchant and manufacturer. The former receives for his slaves bills at eighteen, twenty-four, and sometimes thirty-six months after sight. The credit, which the latter is obliged to give, is eighteen months. Whereas the merchant and manufacturer in the trade alluded to, would receive their returns twice, if not three times, within the year.

The negro-trade destroys, from the very nature of it, near 2000 seamen annually. The loss of these is of the utmost importance to a people, whose welfare, nay, whose existence, in the present political situation of Europe, as a commercial nation, depends upon their naval strength and importance. This loss can never be compensated by any emoluments, which individuals may obtain in the trade. Whereas the trade alluded to, even if the same ships and men were employed, would not disgrace them as at present, but become a nursery instead of being a grave.

The negro-trade (i. e.) a branch of it, by enabling the French to clear and cultivate new land in St. Domingo, which they are unable to do to the extent of their wishes, without their assistance) is replete with the most pernicious consequences to the British nation.

This island is fully cultivated, can produce more sugar than all our islands put together. Every lot of slaves, which we import there, enables them to clear an additional acre. Every acre so gained supplies additional produce. This produce employs additional ships to Old France. Nor does the evil stop here. A new fleet of ships is raised from them in exporting this produce to other countries. Now, if we consider, that French ships carry double the number of men that our's of the same burden do, we shall find that we are enabling our enemies, by this branch of the trade, to dispute with us the sovereignty of the seas.

On the probable consequences of its abolition.

In two islands only in the West-Indies seven plantations can be specified which have wanted no supplies for some years. But it must be observed, that on these plantations the negroes were treated with humanity, and population was encouraged. Indeed on one of them, where the treatment was superior to that of the rest, the numbers increased so much, that the plantation was overstocked.

From these instances, it will appear, that if a planter treats his slaves well, and encourages population, they must increase. But that, if the same plantation falls into the hands of an avaricious and unfeeling man, it must go back in a few years, and require supplies.

Now, that if the slave-trade is abolished, the planters will be obliged to treat their slaves with humanity, and encourage population; and, of course, that the islands can never be in want of cultivators.

There are various causes of the diminution of slaves in the colonies; all these causes will be removed if the slave-trade is abolished.

One of them is this: When a slave-ship arrives in the colonies, her cargo invariably consists of two-thirds male, and the remainder female. This is but a bad proportion of the sexes for propagation. But when they are put up to sale, an avaricious planter, who can give a better price than his neighbour, and who will not suffer the pregnancy of women to stop the work of his plantation, buys them in a still greater disproportion, viz. in that of five to one; his views being chiefly confined to the males. The females fall mostly to the lot of the indigent and involved, who cannot favour them. Hence a separation of the sexes; otherwise it would never happen that so ma-

ny thouſands of both ſexes, annually imported into the colonies, ſhould paſs away in a little time and ſcarcely leave a ſeed behind them.

Now (it is clear that) if the importations are ſtopped, and ſufficient previous notice is given of the event, the avaricious planter, who formerly purchaſed males alone, will be obliged at the next ſales to purchaſe females; while thoſe on the other hand, who have the greateſt proportion of females, will in their turn purchaſe males.

If the abolition of the ſlave-trade ſhould take place, it may not be amiſs to add, that much more work will be done by the negroes in the ſame time; that the planters will be richer and happier; that the iſlands will be free from the inſurrections with which they are now continually harraſſed; that the numerous ſuicides which happen, all of which are a conſiderable loſs to the planter, will be prevented; that the waſte lands in the colonies, to a prodigious extent, will be cleared and cultivated, that the revenue will, of courſe, be greatly improved; and that a foundation will be laid for a general emancipation at laſt, and for a converſion to chriſtianity. Which, if they take place, will not only be of conſiderable advantage to the ſlaves themſelves, but to the planters; as their eſtates (ſo much is the balance in favour of free labour) will be doubly valuable.

To theſe conſiderations it may be added, that if the abolition of the ſlave-trade takes place with the Engliſh alone, many thouſands will be annually ſaved.

Copy of a letter from a Citizen of Pennſylvania, to John Bayard, Eſq.

AS the promotion of learning is of the laſt importance to the flouriſhing ſtate of any country, ſo it muſt afford the moſt peculiar pleaſure to all the friends of genius and literature to find the Univerſity of this ſtate ſet on ſo reſpectable and catholic a foundation. This appears the more neceſſery as our country is but young in arts, and its inhabitants of different nations, cuſtoms, and religions —Every effort ought undoubtedly to be made for the cultivation of arts and ſciences, and thoſe who are moſt zealous in effecting ſo great a good, will merit moſt of their country and poſterity. As the honorable Houſe of Aſſembly have ſeen fit in their wiſdom to alter the conſtitution of that ſeat of learning from its narrow and partial baſis. to ſubſerve the great deſign of virtue and religion in general: it was prudent, yea, it was neceſſary, to make proper proviſion for its ſupport; without this the beſt planned inſtitution muſt come to nothing. The ſcheme agreed upon to convert ſome part of confiſcated lands in the ſtate for that purpoſe, I apprehend will meet with univerſal approbation: it will effectually anſwer the purpoſe, nor will any man look upon himſelf injured thereby. We ſcarcely look upon that to be a part of our property which has not come into our hands; nor indeed if it had, can it be appropriated to better purpoſes than the promotion of learning. In order that ſuch appropriation may anſwer the truly benevolent purpoſe deſigned thereby, it will be requiſite to render it as extenſively uſeful as poſſible. For this end it appears neceſſary that chartered academies, under the direction of ſuitable perſons, be erected in different counties of the ſtate, as nurſeries for the univerſity: without ſuch proviſion we have reaſon to doubt the flouriſhing ſtate of that inſtitution. It will appear obvious to every thinking perſon, that the expences of an univerſity education will be very great and conſequently but few, unleſs ſuch as reſide in Philadelphia and its vicinity to ſpend long time therein; nor does it appear neceſſary that they ſhould, as the great deſign of a univerſity education is to perfect lads in the higher branches of literature. Claſſical learning and ſome general acquaintance in the ſciences may be procured as well at private academies and at vaſtly leſs expence. Upon this plan the univerſity would moſt probably flouriſh, as it will be conſtantly ſupplied from thoſe leſſer ſeminaries, and its happy influence more univerſally felt. The ſubſerviency of ſuch academies to the univerſity will raiſe its character to ſuch a degree that but few who mean to appear in public life would not chooſe to ſpend ſome time thereat, according to their age and circumſtances. That ſome part of the confiſcated eſtates ſhould be converted into the ſupport of ſuch academies appears both neceſſary and reaſonable: neceſſary, as no private perſon will have it in his power, at his own riſque, to attempt almoſt any thing of that kind, conſidering the preſent rates of things: nor are we to expect that liberality from the people at large which might ſet an academy here and there on a reſpectable footing With many, times have been peculiarly difficult, and the taxes will be frequent and very high: thus learning muſt decline; then the ſtate will inevitably occaſion a languor to the univerſity. It appears alſo reaſonable that the different parts of the ſtate ſhould participate a proportion of the advantages of ſuch appropriation: It muſt be acknowledged that the ſales of confiſcated

fiſcated lands throughout the ſtate were deſigned to ſink our quota of the public debt, if ſo, then it appears hardly equal that Philadelphia and its environs ſhould reap the principal benefit thereof: this will aſſuredly be the caſe without a due attention be paid to learning throughout the ſtate. But by an equal diſtribution, ſtill paying a principal regard to the univerſity, learning would flouriſh, and the moſt diſtant parts of the ſtate will ſhare the happy effects reſulting therefrom. The conſtitution of this ſtate has provided for a public ſchool or academy in each county: if that for the preſent ſhould apear impracticable, ſtill a regard ought to be paid thereto, and the great deſign of promoting learning, be come into as ſoon as poſſible. I mean not to preſcribe, but I am clearly convinced that ſomething of this nature will be abſolutely neceſſary for the advancement of learning and virtue in the ſtate. Such a meaſure will have a principal influence in attaching the extreme parts of the ſtate to the univerſity; prevent youth from going into other ſtates for a liberal education, and greatly increaſe both the numbers and utility of that ſeat of learning. I might offer many conſiderations to ſhew that a particular attention ought to be paid to learning by the ſtate of Pennſylvania, as having ſuffered greatly by the Revolution in reſpect to men of letters; and being the centre of the empire, Philadelphia bids fair for being the metropolis of North America; the reſidence of Congreſs and miniſters plenipotentiary from various courts. No means ſhould be left untried to make it the ſeat of learning and virtue. Indeed I have often been ſurpriſed, why a matter of that univerſal benefit to the morals of mankind had been ſo long neglected, eſpecially conſidering the attempts towards promoting learning in ſome of the ſouthern ſtates in the midſt of our greateſt confuſion. Thus, Sir, by an early attention to this matter, we may attract the notice of different ſtates, and as Philadelphia is the center, ſo that univerſity may diffuſe its influence throughout the continent, and be the means of cementing more cloſely our happy union.

Copy of a letter from J. S. Eſq. M. P. for H. to Sir W. C. dated Kent, Church-Court, September, 1785.

"ABOUT ten years ago, at the age of forty-ſix, I was attacked with a ſlight fit of the gout. The next year, in December, I had it more ſeverely in both hands and feet, and was laid up ten weeks. From that time, and at that ſeaſon, the gout returned with increaſing violence; ſo that the laſt fit, which began in December, 1783, laſted me five months. For much the greateſt part of that time I had no uſe of my hands, feet, and knees. During this fit, a gentleman, who I thought had fallen a martyr to the gout, called upon me, and to my great aſtoniſhment, appeared quite hearty and ſtrong, and informed me he had been ſo for three years, and that he came purpoſely to give me an account of his remedy—— The Brimſtone Water.

"I had the pleaſure of ſeeing the gentleman again laſt week, and he continues to enjoy perfect health. He told me he knew a gentleman who was ſo great a cripple, as to be confined to his houſe for ſome years, and was covered with chalk ſtones, who by a regular and conſtant uſe of the water, was now able to walk freely, and that the chalk-ſtones had in a great manner ſubſided.

"In the month of May, 1784, I began the brimſtone water (after having conſulted many phyſicians, who all agreed it was impoſſible the brimſtone water could do any harm,) and continued it, without miſſing a ſingle day, for twelve months, during which time, and in cold weather, I had ome mementos of the gout, which never confined me, or prevented my uſing exerciſe, which I did very freely.

"On the approach of warm weather, at the beginning of June, I ventured to leave off the water for a few months; and have begun it again about four days, and will continue it till next ſummer.

"When I firſt began the water, I was ſenſible it promoted urine, perſpiration, and a lax habit. After I had uſed it three or four months, a very copious diſcharge came from under my arms, ſo as frequently to make it neceſſary to change my linen twice a day. This continued full three months. during which time I was in perfect health and good ſpirits, and have the happineſs to continue ſo.

"I never made any alteration in my manner of living; being now as I flatter myſelf, relieved from ſo horrid a diſorder, my conſtitution is as perfect as ever it was.

"I hope your friend will try ſo ſimple and innocent a remedy, with the ſame ſucceſs as I have experienced. I am, &c.

"J. S."

THE RECIPE.

To one pound of ſtone brimſtone, finely powdered, and put into a ſtone or earthen jar, and one gallon of boiling water; let it ſtand four or five days, ſtirring it well two or three times a day, At the end of the fourth day draw it off fine for uſe. Drink half a pint every morning, at leaſt half an hour before breakfaſt. Let the jar be kept ſtopped cloſe when you are not ſtirring the brimſtone.

The

The VIRTUOSO; or, FILIAL TENDERNESS.

DR. Coral was educated in the ſtudy of phyſic, and took his degree in that ſcience; but having a greater paſſion for what is curious, than for what is uſeful, he degenerated from a phyſician into a virtuoſo. The country, in which he ſettled, ſoon obſerved, that the Doctor was more diſpoſed to examine the veins of the earth, than to feel the pulſe of a patient: his practice of courſe declined; but he was happily enabled to live without the aid of his profeſſion, by the affluent fortune of his wife. She was a lady of a mild and engaging character, but of a delicate conſtitution; and dying in child-bed, left him an only daughter, whom he called Theodora. The Doctor was by no means a man of warm paſſions, and never entertained an idea of marrying again; though a female ſoſſiliſt once endeavoured to work upon his foible, and to entice him into ſecond nuptials, by an artful hint, that an union of their two cabinets would enhance the value of both. Indeed, he had little or no occaſion for conjugal aſſiſtance; for, being himſelf a moſt active ſpirit, he not only diſcharged thoſe common offices of life, which belong to the maſter of a family, but was able and willing to direct or execute all the minuter domeſtic buſineſs, which is generally conſidered within the female department. His activity, though, from the want of an enlarged underſtanding, it waſted itſelf on trifles, ſupported the cheerfulneſs of his temper. He was, indeed, frequently officious, but always benevolent. Though he had ceaſed to practiſe phyſic at the ſummons of the wealthy, he was eager, at all times, to afford every kind of relief to the ſufferings of the poor. He was gentle and indulgent to his ſervants, and as fond of his little daughter as a virtuoſo can be of any living and ordinary production of nature. Theodora diſcovered, in her childhood, a very intelligent ſpirit, with peculiar ſweetneſs of temper. As ſhe grew up, ſhe diſplayed a ſtriking talent for the pencil, and particularly endeared herſelf to her father, by a very accurate and ſpirited delineation of three of the moſt precious articles in his cabinet; a compliment which ſo warmed the heart of the delighted old naturaliſt, that he declared he would give her five thouſand pounds on the day of her marriage. No one doubted his ability to fulfil ſuch a promiſe; for though he had ſquandered conſiderable ſums on many uſeleſs baubles, he was, in all common articles of expence, ſo excellent a manager, that, inſtead of injuring, he had increaſed his fortune; and from this circumſtance he was generally believed to be much richer than he really was. Theodora had now reached the age of nineteen, and, though not a beauty, ſhe had an elegant perſon, and a countenance peculiarly expreſſive of ſenſible good-nature: Her heart was ſo very affectionate, that it not only led her to love her father moſt tenderly, but even to look upon his whimſical hobby-horſe with a partial veneration. This ſingularity of ſentiment contributed very much to their mutual happineſs, and rendered our gentle and ingenious damſel not ſo eager to eſcape from the cuſtody of a fanciful old father, as young ladies of faſhion very frequently appear: yet, happy as ſhe was, Theodora admitted the viſits of a lover, who had the addreſs to ingratiate himſelf with Dr. Coral. This lover was a Mr, Blandford, a young man of acute underſtanding and poliſhed manners, ſettled in London as a banker, and ſuppoſed to be wealthy. He had been introduced to Miſs Coral at an aſſembly, and ſoon afterwards ſolicited the honor of her hand for life. The Doctor who was remarkably frank in all pecuniary affairs, very candidly told the young gentleman what he intended for his daughter, declaring at the ſame time, that he left her entirely at her own diſpoſal: but, either from the favourable opinion he entertained of Mr. Blandford, or perhaps from ſome expreſſions of approbation which had fallen from his daughter, the Doctor was very firm in his belief, that the match would take place; and being alert in all his tranſactions, he actually prepared his five thouſand pounds for the bridegroom, before there was any immediate proſpect of a wedding. Theodora who was certainly prejudiced in favor of Mr. Blandford; yet, whether ſhe really felt a reluctance to forſake her indulgent father, or whether ſhe conſidered it as dangerous to accept a huſband on ſo ſhort an acquaintance, ſhe had hitherto given no other anſwer to his addreſſes, but that ſhe thought herſelf too young to marry. Blandford conſidered this reply as nothing more than a modeſt preliminary to a full ſurrender of her perſon, and continued his ſiege with increaſing aſſiduity. In this very critical ſtate of affairs, Dr. Coral was ſummoned to a diſtance by a letter from a friend, who announced to him the death of a brother virtuoſo, with a hint, that the Doctor might enrich himſelf by the purchaſe of a very choice collection of the moſt valuable rarities, which, if he was quick enough in his application,

application, he might possibly obtain by a private contract. For this purpose his correspondent had enclosed to him a letter of recommendation to the executors of the deceased collector. This was a temptation that Dr. Coral could not resist. Without waiting for the return of his daughter, who was abroad on an evening visit, he threw himself into a post-chaise, and travelled all night to reach the mansion of this departed brother in the course of the following day. He was received very cordially by a relation of the deceased, and surveyed with avidity and admiration innumerable curiosities of which he panted to become the possessor. But as the collection was very various and extensive, the Doctor began to tremble at the idea of the sum, which the proprietor would unquestionably demand for so peerless a treasure. The delight, with which his whole frame was animated in surveying it, sufficiently proved that he had a high sense of its value, and precluded him from the use of that profound and ingenious art, so honourably practised by the most intelligent persons in every rank of life, I mean the art of vilifying the object which they design to purchase. Dr. Coral, after commending most of the prime articles with a generous admiration, demanded, with that degree of hesitation which anxiety produces, if any price had been settled for the whole collection. The gentleman, who attended him, enlarged on the great trouble and expence with which his departed relation had amassed this invaluable treasure, and concluded a very elaborate harangue in its praise, by informing the Doctor, that he might become the happy master of the whole on the immediate payment of the sum of three thousand five hundred pounds. The Doctor was more encouraged than dismayed by the mention of this sum; for, in the first place, the price was really moderate; and secondly, he had the comfortable knowledge, that he had the power of instantly securing to himself these manifold sources of delight. But the comfort arising from this assurance was immediately destroyed by the reflection, that all his ready money was devoted to the approaching marriage of his daughter; and his parental affection combating, with some little success, against his passion for virtù, the good Doctor had almost resolved to relinquish all ideas of the purchase. Unluckily, he took a second survey of the choicest rarities, and met with an article which had been accidentally mislaid, and overlooked in his first view of the collection —perhaps its present effect was the greater from this casual delay; certain it is, that this additional rarity fell with an amazing force on the wavering balance of his mind; it entirely overset his prudential affectionate resolution, and hastily seizing a pen, which lay ready in a massive ink-stand of a curious and antique form, he instantly wrote a draught upon his banker for the three thousand five hundred pounds.

At this passage of my little work, I foresee that many an honest spinster, who may be reading it to her companions, will pause for a moment, and express an eager desire to know what this wonderful rarity could be. When I inform her it was a very little box, containing the uneatable product of a tree, she may perhaps imagine it a pip of the very apple which tempted our inconsiderate grandmother :—Eve, indeed, may be said to have instituted the order of virtuoso's, being the first of the many persons on record, who have ruined themselves and their families by a passion for rarities.

But to return to her legitimate descendant, the curious Dr. Coral. This gentleman considered, that if he neglected the present opportunity, he might never again be able to acquire the very scarce and marvellous production of nature, which he had long thirsted to possess, and which now stood before him.

Not to teaze my fair readers with any longer suspense, I will directly tell them, the above little box contained a vegetable poison, collected, with extremest hazard of life, from the celebrated upas-tree, in the island of Java. A Dutch surgeon had received this inestimable treasure from the sultan of Java himself, as a part of his reward for having preserved the life of a favourite beauty in the royal seraglio; and the surgeon, on his return to Europe, had gratefully presented it to the deceased virtuoso, who had been the generous patron of his youth.

Dr. Coral was inflamed with the keenest desire of beginning various experiments with this rarest of poisons, without suspecting that it might deprive his daughter of a husband; taking therefore this inestimable little box, with a few more of the most precious and portable articles in his new acquisition, and giving the necessary directions concerning some weighty cabinets of medals, and other more bulky rarities, he re-entered his post-chaise with that triumphant festivity of mind, which can be conceived only by a successful collector.

As the doctor delighted almost as much in the idea of buying a bargain, as in the possession of a rarity, he amused himself, in his journey home, with various projects for the disposal of his ample treasure. It was his plan, to select the articles which he particularly prized, and by a judicious sale of the remainder to regain almost the whole sum

ſum he had ſo rapidly expended. Poſſeſſing a high opinion of his own judgment in affairs of this nature, he pleaſed himſelf with the apparent facility of his deſign, and, under the lively influence of theſe agreeable thoughts, he arrived at his own door. The affectionate Theodora flew with peculiar eagerneſs to receive him, having ſuffered no little anxiety from his extraordinary abſence. The ſprightlineſs of his appearance ſoon relieved her from all her ſolicitude, and they entered the parlour very gaily together, where Theodora had juſt been making tea for a female relation, and the aſſiduous Mr. Blandford.

The Doctor, like moſt people of a buſy turn, had a particular pleaſure in talking of whatever he did, as he never meant to do any thing that a man ought to bluſh for; and he now began to entertain his company with an account of his adventures: he enlarged with rapture on his purchaſe, intimating that it had coſt him a very large ſum, and not mentioning his undigeſted ſcheme of repaying himſelf.

Obſerving, that his narration produced a very ſtriking and gloomy change in the countenance of Mr. Blandford, he withdrew with that gentleman into his ſtudy, and very candidly told him, that this recent and expenſive tranſaction ſhould make no material difference in the fortune of his daughter: he explained his intention of regaining the money by a partial ſale of the collection, and added, that as this mode of replacing the ſum expended might not be very expeditious, he ſhould more than compenſate for the deficiency by a bond for four thouſand pounds, with full intereſt, and ſtrict punctuality of payment.

Mr. Blandford happened to be one of thoſe adventurous gentlemen, who, as they tremble on the verge of bankruptcy, ingeniouſly diſguiſe the ſhudderings of real fear under artful palpitations of pretended love, and endeavour to ſave themſelves from falling down a tremendous precipice, by haſtily catching at the hand of the firſt wealthy and benevolent virgin or widow, whom they ſuppoſe to be within their reach: he was a great projector in the management of ready money, and had raiſed many ſplendid viſions on the expected fortune of Miſs Coral; but the little box of poiſon, which the Doctor had brought home, converted his daughter, in the eyes of Mr. Blandford, into a ſecond Pandora; and as that gentleman had all the cunning of Prometheus, he reſolved, like the cautious ſon of Japetus, to have no connection with the lady offered to him as a bride, becauſe he foreſaw the evils included in her dower.

Mr. Blandford, on this occaſion, thought proper to imitate the policy of thoſe who try to conceal a baſe purpoſe of their own, by accuſing another perſon of baſeneſs: He upbraided Dr. Coral for having ſhamefully diſappointed his very juſt expectations, and, taking the ſubject in that key, he purſued it through all the notes of high and artificial paſſion; which produced a ſuperior burſt of louderand more natural anger from the honeſt inſulted virtuoſo. Poor Theodora, in paſſing the door of the ſtudy, heard the voice of her father ſo unuſually violent, that, from a ſudden impulſe of affectionate apprehenſion, ſhe entered the room, where the two gentlemen were engaged in the moſt angry altercation. Mr. Blandford ſeized the opportunity of bidding his miſtreſs an eternal adieu. While ſhe ſtood motionleſs with ſurpriſe, he made his final bow with a ſarcaſtic politeneſs, ruſhed eagerly out of the houſe, and decamped the very next day from the town, which contained the lovely object of his tranſient adoration.

The approach or miſcarriage of an expected wedding is a favourite ſubject of general converſation in every country town, and the diſunion of Mr. Blandford and Miſs Coral was very amply diſcuſſed. The ſeparated young pair were univerſally pitied, and the whole weight of popular reproach fell immediately on the head of the unfortunate naturaliſt. As he was a man, who, from the peculiarity of his purſuits, withdrew himſelf from cards and common company; the little parties of the town moſt eagerly ſeized an opportunity of attacking his character: as a humouriſt, he was ridiculed, perhaps, with ſome juſtice; as a man of unrivalled benevolence and active charity, he was the object of much ſecret envy and malice, and of courſe was very unjuſtly villified. The good people, who arraigned him on the preſent occaſion, did not ſcruple to repreſent him, even to his daughter, as an unnatural monſter, who had ſacrificed for a cockle-ſhell the happineſs of his child. Nor was the little box of gum from the upas-tree omitted in theſe charitable remarks. One lady of peculiar ſpirit aſſerted, that if her father had robbed her of ſo handſome a huſband, for the ſake of purchaſing ſuch a rarity, ſhe might have been tempted to anticipate the old gentleman in his experiments on the poiſon, by ſecretly preparing the firſt doſe of it for himſelf. Happily for Theodora, ſhe had ſuch gentleneſs and purity of heart, that every attempt to inflame her againſt her father, ſerved only to increaſe her filial affection. She reproved, with a becoming ſpirit, all thoſe who inſulted her by malignant obſervations on his conduct; and perceiving that he

he was deeply vexed by the late occurrences, and the comments of the neighbourhood upon them, she exerted all her powers in the most endearing manner, to dissipate his vexation. "It is true," she said, as they were talking over the recent transaction; "it is true, that I began to feel a partial regard for Mr. Blandford; but his illiberal behaviour has so totally altered my idea of his character, that I consider the circumstance which divided us as the most fortunate event of my life. I have escaped from impending misery, instead of losing a happy establishment; and I have only to be thankful for this protection of Providence, if it pleases Heaven to continue to me the power, which I have hitherto possessed, of promoting the happiness of my father."

As she uttered this judicious and tender sentiment, a few starting tears appeared in evidence of its truth; they melted the good Doctor, and converted all his chagrin into affectionate pride and delight. The justice of Theodora's observation was soon afterwards confirmed in a very striking manner, by the fate of Mr. Blandford, who plunging into all the hazardous iniquity of 'Change alley, became at last a bankrupt, and with such fraudulent appearances against him, that the compassion, which his misfortune might have inspired, was lost in the abhorrence of his treachery. Dr. Coral, who, by studying the inanimate wonders of the creation, had increased the natural piety of his mind, was now most devoutly thankful to Heaven for the escape of his child. The tender Theodora was still more confirmed in her partial attachment to the house of her father; she took a kind and sympathetic pleasure in assisting his fanciful pursuits: she persuaded him to retain every article in his new purchase, which she observed him to contemplate with particular delight; she gave an air of uncommon elegance to the arrangement of all the curiosities which he determined to keep; and by an incessant attention to the peace and pleasure of her father's life, most effectually established the felicity of her own. Their comfort and their amusements, being founded on the purest and most permanent of human affections, have continued, without diminution, through several succeeding years. I should fill many pages in recording the several ingenious works and devices, by which Theodora has contrived to amuse herself, and to delight her father; let it suffice to say, that being always engaged in occupations of benevolent ingenuity, she is never uneasy, and she is grown imperceptibly into an Old Maid, without entertaining a wish for the more honorable title of a wife. Her mild and gentle parent has secured himself from all the irksome infirmities of age, by long habits of temperance, exercise, and, what is perhaps still more salutary, universal benevolence: he is still in possession of all his faculties, at the age of eighty-seven; and, if he has not the satisfaction of seeing a numerous group of descendants, he beholds, however, with infinite delight, one virtuous and happy daughter, most tenderly attached to him, and wishing for no higher enjoyment than what arises from their reciprocal affection.

AMELIA: OR, THE FAITHLESS BRITON.

[*Continued from page* 682.]

AMELIA started, and looked for some moments intently on her father, then rushed into his arms, and anxiously concealed the shame and agony of her countenance, in that bosom, from which alone she now dreaded a reproach, or hoped for consolation. He, too, beheld with horror the scene that was presented to his view: he pressed his deluded, miserable daughter, to his heart, while a stream of tears ran freely down his cheeks; till, at length, his imagination, infected with the objects that surrounded him, conceived the dreadful purpose of the draught, which had fallen from Amelia's hand, and anticipated a sorrow, even beyond the extremity of his present feelings. When, however, he collected sufficient courage to resolve his fears, and it was ascertained, that the meditated act had not been perpetrated, a momentary sensation of joy illuminated his mind, like the transient appearance of the moon, amidst the gloomy horrors of a midnight storm.

When the first impressions of this mournful interview had passed away, Horatio spoke comfort to his daughter. "Come, my child, the hand of Heaven, that afflicted us with worldly cares, has been stretched out to guard you from everlasting wretchedness:—that Providence which proves how vain are the pursuits of this life, has bestowed upon us the means of seeking the permanent happiness of that which is to come. Chear up, my Amelia! The errors of our conduct may expose us to the scandal of the world, but it is guilt alone which

can violate the inward tranquillity of the mind," He then took her hand, and attempted to lead her to the door. "Let us withdraw from this melancholy scene, my love!"—"Look there!" said Amelia, pointing to the corpse—"look there!" "Ah!" said Horatio, in a faultering accent—"but it is the will of Heaven!" "Then it is right," cried Amelia—"give the poor victim a little earth—sir! is it not sad to think of?—and I am satisfied." She now consented to quit the room, and was conveyed in a carriage to the inn, at which Horatio (who immediately returned to superintend the interment of the child) had stopped on his arrival.

It is now proper to inform the reader, that after Amelia had left the Cottage, and the alarm of her elopement had spread around the neighbourhood, the Farmer hastened to communicate to Horatio the transactions which he had witnessed, and the suspicions which his wife had conceived of Amelia's situation. The wretched father sickened at the tale. But it was the sentiment of compassion, and not of resentment, that oppressed his soul. There are men, indeed, so abject in their subjection to the opinion of the world, that they can sacrifice natural affection to artificial pride, and doom to perpetual infamy and wretchedness, a child, who might be reclaimed from error by parental admonition, or raised from despair by the softering hand of friendship. Horatio, however, entertained a different sense: he regarded not the weakness of human virtue as an object of accusation, but liberally distinguished between the crimes and the errors of mankind; and, when he could not alleviate the afflicted, or correct the vicious, he continued to lament, but he forebore to reprobate. "My poor Amelia! How basely has her innocence been betrayed!—But I must follow her:—may be, her injuries have distracted her, and she has fled, she knows not whither! Come! Not a moment shall be lost: I will overtake my child, wherever her sorrows may lead her; for, if I cannot procure redress for her wrongs, I will, at least, administer comfort to her miseries." Such was the language of Horatio, as soon as he could exercise the power of utterance. A few days enabled him to arrange his affairs, and having learned the route which Amelia had taken, he embarked in the first vessel for England. The peculiar object of his voyage, and the nature of his misfortunes, determined him to conceal himself from the knowledge of his friends and correspondents; and a lucky chance discovered the wretched abode of his Amelia, the very instant of his arrival in London.

"Can you tell me, my good host, where Dolifcus, the lord ——, resides?" said Horatio as he entered the inn. "Marry, that I can," replied the landlord:" his porter is just now talking with my wife; and if you will step into the next room, perhaps he will shew you the way to the house." Horatio advanced towards the room door, and, upon looking through a glass pannel in the door, he beheld the identical servant that had attended Dolifcus at the Cottage, in eager conversation with the hostess. He paused. "She is delivered; but the child is dead:"——said the servant. Horatio started; his imagination eagerly interpreted these words to have been spoken of Amelia, and he could scarcely restrain the anguish of his feelings from loud exclamation and complaint.—"My lord's conscience grows unusually troublesome" continued the servant; "he has ordered me again to enquire after her health, and to provide for the funeral of the child—Would she were safe in America! for, to be sure, her father is the best old man that ever lived!" "It is well!" cried Horatio. "Did you call sir?" said the hostess, opening the door. The servant took this opportunity of withdrawing, and Horatio silently followed him, at a distance, till he arrived at the habitation of Amelia, in the critical moment which enabled him to save the life he had given, and to rescue his deluded daughter from the desperate sin of suicide.

When Horatio returned to the inn, after discharging the last solemn duties to the departed infant, the landlord presented a letter to him, which a servant had just left at the bar, and asked if he was the person to whom it was addressed. As soon as Horatio had cast eye upon the superscription, he exclaimed, "What mistery is this?—A letter left for my son Honorius at an inn in London." He eagerly seized the paper, and retiring into an adjoining chamber, he perused its contents with increased amazement and agitation.

"SIR,

"I AM sensible that the injuries of which you complain, will neither admit of denial or expiation. Your note was delivered; a few minutes after, some circumstances had been communicated to me respecting the unhappy Amelia, that awakened a sentiment of remorse, and prepared me for a ready compliance with your summons. To-morrow morning, at five o'clock, I shall attend at the place which you have appointed.

DOLISCUS."

The voice of Honorius, enquiring for the letter, roused Horatio from the reverie into which

which its contents had plunged him. The honor, of his ſon, the villainy of his antagoniſt and Amelia's ſufferings, contending with the feelings of the father, and the forbearance of the chriſtian, at laſt prevailed with him to ſuffer the hoſtile interview to which Doliſcus had thus conſented. When therefore, Honorius entered the room, and the natural expreſſions of tenderneſs and ſurprize were mutually exchanged, they freely diſcourſed of the lamentable hiſtory of Amelia, and warmly execrated that treachery which had accompliſhed the ruin of her peace and fame. Nor had Doliſcus confined his baſeneſs to this object. The chance of war had thrown Honorius into his power ſhortly after his departure from the cottage, and diſcovering his affinity to Amelia, the perſevering hypocrite artfully inſinuated to the commander in chief, that Honorius meditated an eſcape, and obtained an order for his impriſonment on board a frigate, which ſailing ſuddenly for England, he was lodged upon his arrival, in the common gaol, appropriated for the confinement of American priſoners. Here it was, however, that he acquired the information of Amelia's elopement, and heard the cauſe to which it was imputed from the captured maſter of an American veſſel, who had formerly been employed in the ſervice of Horatio, and had received the communication from the lips of his ancient patron, in the firſt moments of his grief. The fate which had unexpectedly led him to Britain, Honorius now regarded as the miniſter of his revenge. He frowned away the tear which ſtarted at the recital of his ſiſter's wrongs, as if aſhamed to pity 'till he had redreſſed them; and feeling, upon this occaſion, an additional motive for ſoliciting his freedom, he employed the intereſt of Horatio's name, which notwithſtanding the political feuds that prevailed, was ſufficient, at length, to procure his diſcharge upon parol. Having eaſily learned the abode of Doliſcus, he immediately addreſſed that note to him which produced the anſwer delivered to Horatio.

When Honorius was informed that Amelia was, at that time, beneath the ſame roof, he expreſſed an eager deſire immediately to embrace his afflicted ſiſter; but Horatio ſtrongly repreſented the impropriety of an interview 'till the event of the aſſignation with Doliſcus was aſcertained, and it was, therefore, agreed for the preſent, to conceal his arrival from her knowledge.

Abſorbed in the melancholy of her thoughts, Amelia had not uttered a ſyllable ſince the removal from her dreary habitation, but ſuffered the buſy attentions of the ſervants of the inn, with a liſtleſs indifference. The agitation of her mind, indeed, had hitherto rendered her inſenſible to the weakneſs of her frame; but exhauſted nature, at length produced the ſymptoms of an approaching fever, and compelled her, reluctantly, to retire to her bed. When Horatio entered the room, the fever had conſiderably increaſed, he therefore requeſted the aſſiſtance of a neighbouring phyſician, who pronounced her ſituation to be critically dangerous. In the evening, the unuſual vivacity of her eyes, the incoherence of her ſpeech, and repeated peals of loud and vacant laughter, proved the diſordered ſtate of her underſtanding, and increaſed the apprehenſions of her attendants. "A few hours will decide her fate," ſaid the Doctor, as he left the room. "My poor Amelia!" cried Horatio, raiſing her hand to his lips—ſhe looked ſternly at him for a moment, then relaxing the ſeverity of her features, ſhe again burſt into a boiſterous laugh, which terminated in a long and heavy ſigh, as if her ſpirits were exhauſted with the violence of her exertions.

The taſk which Horatio had now to perform was difficult indeed! The virtue and fortitude of his ſoul could hardly ſuſtain a conflict againſt the grief and paſſion that conſumed him, while, on the one hand, he beheld the diſtraction of his daughter, and, on the other, anticipated the danger of his ſon. He reſolved, however, to keep Amelia's indiſpoſition a ſecret from Honorius, with whom he arranged the dreadful buſineſs of the morning, and, having fervently beſtowed his bleſſing there, he returned to paſs the night in prayer and watching by Amelia's ſide.

Honorius retired to his chamber, but not to reſt. It was not, however, the danger of the approaching combat, which occaſioned a moment's anxiety or reflection; for his courage was ſuperior to every conſideration of perſonal ſafety. But that courage had hitherto been regulated by a ſenſe of obligation conſiſtent with the precepts of religion—he had often exerted it to deſerve the glorious meed of a ſoldier, but he ſcorned to employ it for the contemptible reputation of a duelliſt; it had taught him to ſerve his country, but not to offend his God. "If there is a cauſe which can juſtify the act, is it not mine? 'Tis not a punctilious honor, a viſionary inſult, or a petulant diſpoſition that influences my conduct:" ſaid Honorius, as he muſed upon the ſubject. "A ſiſter baſely tricked of her innocence and fame, a father ungratefully plundered of his peace and hopes, in the laſt ſtage of an honorable life, and myſelf (but that

that is little) treacherously transported to a remote and inhospitable land---these are my motives; and Heaven, Dolifcus, be the judge between us!"

As foon as the dawn appeared, Honorius repaired to the place of appointment, where a few minutes before the hour, Dolifcus, likewife arrived. He was attended by a friend, but perceiving his antagonift alone, he requefted his companion to withdraw to a diftant fpot, from which he might obferve the event, and afford affiftance to the vanquifhed party.

"Once more we meet, Sir," faid Dolifcus, "upon the bufinefs of death; but that fortune which failed you in your country's caufe, may be more propitious in your own."---"What pity it is," exclaimed Honorius, "that thou fhould'ft be a villain, for thou art brave!" "Nay, I come to offer a more fubftantial revenge for the wrongs I have committed, than merely the imputation of fo grofs an epithet---take it, Sir---it is my life." They inftantly engaged. Dolifcus for awhile defended himfelf with fuperior addrefs, but laying himfelf fuddenly open to the pafs of his antagonift, he received his fword in the left breaft, a little below the feat of the heart!

"Nobly done," cried Dolifcus as he fell, "it is the vengeance of Amelia; and oh! may it ferve to expiate the crime of her betrayer." His friend who had attentively viewed the fcene, advanced, when he faw him on the ground; and, affifted by Honorius, bore him to a carriage which had been directed to attend within call. He was then conveyed to the houfe of an eminent furgeon, who having ordered the neceffary accommodations, examined the wound, and pronounced it to be mortal." "Fly, fir," faid Dolifcus turning to Honorius at this intelligence——"your country will afford you an afylum, and protect you from the confequences of my fate. I befeech you embitter not my laft moments with the reflection of your danger——but bear with you to the injured Amelia, the ftory of my repentance, and, if you dare, afk her to forgive me." The refentments of Honorius were fubdued, he prefented his hand to the dying Dolifcus, in whofe eye a gleam of joy was kindled at the thought, but it was quickly fupereded by a cold and fudden tremour; he attempted, but in vain, to fpeak; he feized the offered hand; he preffed it eagerly to his lips, and in the moment of that expreffive action, he expired.

Honorius now haftened to inform Horatio of this fatal event, and to contrive the means of efcape. But when he returned to the inn, confufion and diftrefs were pictured on every face; a wild, but harmonious, voice, occafionally broke forth into melancholy ftrains, and the name of Amelia was repeatedly pronounced in accents of tendernefs and compaffion.——"How is it my fon?" cried Horatio eagerly. "Dolifcus is no more!" replied Honorius. "Would he had lived another day! I wifhed not the ruin of his foul." "But he repented fir." "Then heaven be merciful!" exclaimed Horatio.

Here their converfation was interrupted, by the melodious chauntings of Amelia.

I'll have none of your flowr's, tho' fo
blooming and fweet;
Their fcent, it may poifon, and falfe is
their hue;
I tell you be gone! for I ne'er fhall forget,
That Dolifcus was lovely and treacherous too.

Honorius liftened attentively to the fong; it vibrated in his ear, and fwelled the aching artery of his heart. "Come on!" faid Horatio leading him to Amelia's chamber. They found her fitting on the bed, with a pillow before her, over which fhe moved her fingers, as if playing on a harpfichord. Their entrance difturbed her for a moment, but fhe foon refumed her employment.

He faid and fwore he lov'd me true:—
was it a lover's part,
To ruin good Horatio's peace, and break
Amelia's heart?

A heavy figh followed thefe lines, which were articulated in a wiftful and fympathetic tone, and fhe funk exhaufted on her bed.——In a few minutes, however, fhe ftarted from this ftill and filent ftate, and having gazed with a wild and aching eye around the room, fhe uttered a loud and piercing cry—it was the awful fignal of her diffolution——and her injured fpirit took its everlafting flight.

The reader will excufe a minute defcription of the fucceeding fcenes. The alarm raifed by the death of Dolifcus compelled Honorius to quicken his departure, and he joined the ftandard of America a few hours before the battle of Monmouth, in which, for the fervice of his country, he facrificed a life that misfortune had then taught him to confider of no other ufe or eftimation.

As for the venerable Horatio——having carried with him to the cottage the remains of his darling child, in a melancholy folitude he confumes the time; his only bufinefs, meditation and prayer; his only recreation a daily vifit to the monument, which he has raifed in commemoration of Amelia's fate, and all his confolation refting in this affurance, that whatever may be the fufferings of virtue HERE, its portion muft be happinefs HEREAFTER.

To

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of your correſpondents ſends you a fabricated hiſtory of a Cardinal Turlone, who never exiſted, and which you inſerted in a former Magazine: this hiſtory he enriched with inflammatory comments; but he had neither juſtice nor candour enough to undeceive your readers by informing them that the whole was a malicious fable.

A very ſmall part of your Monthly Miſcellany is devoted to the article of *news*, for this you are commendable: we can readily refer to other collections for that commodity. But when *you* condeſcend to relate events of modern times, you might, once in a month, make ſelection of a few articles of undoubted credit and general importance, and not deal out the malicious and miſchief-making forgeries of perſecuting Europeans. Thanks to the genuine ſpirit of chriſtianity! the United States have baniſhed intolerance from their ſyſtems of government, and many of them have done the juſtice to every denomination of chriſtians, which ought to be done to them in all, of placing them on the ſame footing of citizenſhip, and conferring an equal right of participation in national privileges. Freedom and independence, acquired by the united efforts, and cemented with the mingled blood of proteſtant and catholic fellow-citizens, ſhould be equally enjoyed by all. The Jerſey ſtate was the firſt, which, in forming her new conſtitution, gave the unjuſt example of reſerving to proteſtants alone the prerogatives of government and legiſlation. At that very time the American army ſwarmed with Roman-catholic ſoldiers; and the world would have held them juſtified, had they withdrawn themſelves from the defence of a ſtate which treated them with ſo much cruelty and injuſtice, and which they then covered from the depredations of the Britiſh army. But their patriotiſm was too diſintereſted to hearken to the firſt impulſe of even juſt reſentment. They could not believe, that the ſtate, which was foremoſt to injure them, would continue, or that any others would imitate, her partial and iniquitous policy. It ſeems they were not acquainted with the bitter ſpirit which dictated the unjuſtifiable excluſion: they truſted to the wiſe and generous ſentiments which pervaded every corner of the American continent. For who, that remembers our cordial unanimity in rejecting the claims of foreign oppreſſion, could imagine that any of us would impoſe on fellow-ſoldiers and citizens, the degrading mark of diſtruſt, or the galling yoke of inferiority? Such, however, was the treatment they found, not becauſe they were leſs warm or leſs profuſe of their blood in defence of our common rights, but becauſe the authors of injuſtice, who could reſent and oppoſe Britiſh counſels, levelled againſt their own rights of legiſlation, wanted the greater fortitude of emancipating their minds from a ſlaviſh ſubjection to the prejudices imbibed during a narrowed Britiſh education.

The malicious fable of Cardinal Turloni's aſſaſſination would not have extorted theſe reflections, had I not ſeen in your Magazine for June or July, certain *Conſiderations on Religion*, by A. Z. So ſacred a ſubject requires a heart more purified by charity and candour, and an underſtanding better verſed in theology and hiſtory. It may help to feed the prejudices of ignorance, and it may confirm the tales of many a nurſery and many a pulpit, to be told, that Roman Catholics *reverence as Deities*, *Mary*, *Peter*, *Paul*, *&c.*; that theſe are the ſubſtitutes of the Heatheniſh *Jupiter and Juno*, and are often times addreſſed in terms not expreſſive *of bare interceſſion*, but of an inward ſenſe of their divinity. For *ora pro nobis*, that is, *pray for us*, is frequently repeated: and this ſupplication, according to the conſiderer, can be offered only to God. So undoubtedly St. Paul uſed it, when he ſaid to the Theſſalonians 1 c. 5.—25. *Brethren pray for us*; and again to the Hebrews, c. 13——18. *pray for us*. What a multitude of Gods did this veſſel of election worſhip.

Your correſpondent knows our tenets better, than we ourſelves. When we addreſs the Virgin Mary and other holy powers, we hope to obtain more readily, through their greater intereſt and favour in Heaven, the graces needful to our ſalvation; but he diſcovers in our hearts all the turpitude of idolatry. He is ſhocked at the *abſurdity of the interpoſition of a mortal between God and man*. It happens well for us that the interpoſition of departed ſaints, is exempt from this abſurdity; for they are no longer mortal. St. Paul was not quite ſo happy, when he interpoſed the prayers of chriſtians ſtill liable to death, between the divinity and himſelf.

What could induce this unprovoked aggreſſor of the Roman Catholics to ſay, after ſome inflammatory controverſiſt, that they

requeſt

requeſt the Virgin Mary to command her ſon; *impera filio!* Did he ever read ſuch a prayer in any of their public and authoriſed miſſals, breviaries or liturgical books? Did he ever hear it uſed in their churches? Do not all their ſupplications at the throne of mercy through the interceſſion of the Virgin Mary, evidently denote her immenſe inferiority to, and entire dependance on the divinity? And was it not clear from all this that if any rapturous devotee in his private exerciſes of piety ever uſed thoſe obnoxious words, he meant only that he, who deigned to be *ſubject to his parents* at Nazareth (Luke 2. 51.) will in heaven grant his mother's requeſts with a promptitude that may almoſt ſeem the effect of obedience? Miſtake me not: I intend not to juſtify ſuch a prayer, which is indiſcreet, and in a literal ſenſe, even impious. But have no children of the reformation poured forth prayers, in the paroxyſms of fanaticiſm, infinitely more ſhocking and blaſphemous? Muſt we therefore ſay, that their extravagances are imputable to proteſtantiſm? *With what meaſure you mete, it ſhall be meaſured out to you again*, Matt. 7.

Excuſe me, Sir, I find, that I am inſenſibly engaging in controverſy, on a ſubject for which your Miſcellany is not calculated; my deſign was only to recommend fairneſs, truth and equity. Correſpondents uniting theſe qualities with real knowledge, will render your undertaking a benefit to the public and acceptable to your humble ſervant,

A READER.

New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1787.

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

The Wealth of Augeus, King of the Epii, with an account of Hercules's combat with and ſlaughter of the Nemæan Lyon. From Theocritus—attempted in Engliſh verſe.

IDYLLION, XXV.

* *

THE ſhepherd ſtopp'd at his approach impreſs'd,
And thus the ſtranger courteouſly addreſs'd:
Yes noble gueſt! all thou enquir'ſt to know,
With greateſt eaſe, I willingly can ſhew;
Bound by the ties of friendſhip and of love,
And fear t'offend the immortal powers above;
Should any trav'ler by my cottage ſtray,
And miſinform'd, and wand'ring loſe his way:
For hoſpitality, that virtue rare,
Should claim from all a conſecrated care.
King Augeus' flocks theſe are, nor all his ſtore,
Spread all the country round they number more;——
Some on the meads that Elyſontia laves,
And where the ſacred Alpheus rolls his waves;
And ſome are herded near Buprafium fair,
For vineyards fam'd, long ſince, and paſtures rare:
And here and there by leſſer ſtreams are found,
Diſpers'd o'er all the vaſt campaign around,
Tended a part, in their enclofures feed,
In ſeparate folds ſecured upon the mead,
Beſides, though theſe vaſt herds of cattle range,
The fertile fields, their daily paſtures change,
For ever green the foliage flush appears,
And nature's beauteous, richeſt aſpect wears,
Green as the meads near Menos we ſurvey,
Menos ſo ſacred to the God of Day,
Nor flocks nor herds the herbage ſweet refuſe.
On hills irriguous drink the morning dews;
For theſe are rich manur'd is all the ſoil,
Grateful repays the ſturdy oxens toil,
Beſide that river, ere its banks deſcend,
The royal ſtables on the right extend,
And where to view yon lofty plantanes riſe,
And by their nodding honours meet the ſkies;
Where the tall pines, in nature's pride array'd,
Catch every breeze, and caſt a pleaſing ſhade;
There throng the ſhepherd's ſacred rites to pay,
At the bright temple of the God of Day.
For moſt Apollo, of the powers above,
Commands from ſhepherds reverential love,
And next to theſe amongſt the hills and rocks,
The cottages of ſwains and ſeparate flocks;
Their folds and ſtables on the plain appear,
A ſimple, humble, beauteous aſpect wear.
But tell me gueſt, oh! courteous ſtranger ſay,
What chance or choice here led thy ſteps to ſtray;
Or beſt and nobleſt, worthieſt of mankind,
Seek'ſt thou Augeus, or ſome ſlave to find;
Freely to me imparted be thy care,
My beſt directive council thou ſhalt ſhare;
For known to me are all the tented ſwains,
On hills and dales and all theſe ſpacious plains.

And

And noble guest from fawning flattery free,
Thou seem'st descended from no mean degree;
Illustrious honours in thy lineage shine,
If mortal, or immortal and divine.
To him returns the valiant son of Jove,
Thy courteous care we gratefully approve;
To see Augeus hither bend my way,
O'er the grand Epii far extends his sway;
And as some city now his presence shares,
Where grateful plaudits ease his regal cares;
Be kind enough, oh! sage so to befriend,
One to conduct me, to your monarch send;
One of his servants, yet if such there be,
Rather of trust superior and degree;
In whom, with age capacity's conjoin'd,
T'improve his own or mend his neighbour's mind;
For talents not alike to men are given,
Some bend to earth and some aspire to heaven.
The hero thus, the rev'rend seer replies;
A gust of rapture sparkling in his eyes;
May'st thou the opportunity improve,
O guest directed by the powers above;
Thy fond desire shall soon accomplish'd be,
By me conducted Augeus to see;
Though of his servants yet I dare not claim,
Thy fair description on the lists of fame;
Augeus from Phœbus draws his race divine,
His son Phileus props th' illustrious line;
And from the city hither now repair,
To breathe with rural swains a purer air;
Direct our labour, careful count our store,
And take our surplus to relieve the poor;
Our king a partial interest disdains,
Spreads peace and plenty through his wide domains.
But let us go my guiding steps shall bring,
Thee to his stables there to find our king.
The shepherd thus, and courteous step'd before,
Much in his thoughtful mind he ponder'd o'er
A lyon's hide around the stranger slung,
In shaggy plaits from his broad shoulders hung;
His right hand wields, a club of monst'rous size,
The shepherd strikes with wonder and surprize;
Of these he had enquir'd his unknown guest,
If fluttering fear had not his speech suppress'd;
A medium difficult sometimes to steer,
Or not too close or curious to appear.
Meantime the sun his coursers far had driven
Adown the western steep descent of heaven;
Evening approaching clad in mantled grey,
Bad a mild farewel to the parting day.
Now from their pastures thronging they behold,
Prodigious herds of cattle young and old,
The oxen toss their spreading horns on high,
Innumerably glitter in the sky;
O'er all the plain a mighty moving throng,
Herd follow'd herd, and flocks drove flocks, along;
As when begins to clear the stormy Heaven,
By the strong west or rugged Boreas driven.
The clouds at first in mighty columns lies
To view more slow, and thicken as they fly,
Nearer approached but checker on the skies,
Cloud follows cloud, clouds beyond clouds arise:
Thus mov'd to view th' embodied herded train,
Fill'd all the fields, and pour'd upon the plain:
As they draw near the hills and dales around,
With peals on peals of bellowing herds resound:
To their close stalls the oxen throng amain,
The sheep are folded on the flowery plain;
The shepherds arduous with incessant care
Regard their charge, till clos'd no labour spare.
Augeus greets his guest with courteous hand,
The mighty son of Jove, and joins the band;
And back conducts, (the monarch walk'd before,)
Through his wide stalls, and shews him all his store:
Astonish'd at the sight, the hero stood,
As herds on herds, and flocks on flocks he view'd;
As the vast whole with dear delight surveys;
And e'en entranc'd in fancied vision strays.
Three hundred bulls are kept a beauteous shew,
Their horns are black, their legs are white as snow;
Two hundred yellow on the plains appear,
Sturdy and tall, a beauteous aspect wear:
Twelve more, and sacred to the god of day,
Around the fields in frisking gambols play;
These white as snow of all the first and best,
In strength and beauty far surpass the rest;
And separate from the flocks their guardian charge
Near the thick forests, feed and range at large;
Whence issuing if a wild beast chance to spy,
With bellowing peals their heads they toss on high;
Then to the dreadful combat rush amain,
Breathe deathful terror o'er the trembling plain.
But of this beauteous flock, a sight most rare,
One far excell'd the rest, more tall, more fair;

More

More strong, more bold, Phæthon the shepherds call
This beauteous bull, the pride and boast of all;
Most lust'rous of his flock upon the plain,
As Hesper brightest of the starry train,
This, on the hero's shoulders when he spied
A Lyon's yellow eyes, his shaggy hide,
Stopp'd short and paw'd, then bellowing spurn'd the plain,
Full at his side and furious rush'd amain.
The weary Hercules by previous care,
Instant prepar'd to meet the coming war,
He grasps his left horn in the fierce attack,
Twists round his neck, and doubling forces back;
Close to his side then with a sudden bound,
Applies his shoulder, rolls him oe'r the grouud:
The mighty beast upsprings with wild surprize,
Fear on his front and lightning in his eyes;
Such strength, such skill, the king and son admire,
And love and rapture in their breasts inspire;
With these, though chief employ'd in rural care,
Unknown, nor unesteemed were arts of war.
Now with their guests to town they take their way,
A different scene invite him to survey;
And as they pass, the high descended guest,
Great Augeus' son thus courteously address'd:
O'er his right shoulder turn'd his head reclin'd,
Bespoke his friend, close following on behind:
Illustrious guest, although unknown thy name;
Methinks long since our realms have heard thy fame;
In blooming youth from Argos hither sped,
Near Hellicon a Grecian stranger bred;
With various tales our Epii entertain'd,
Yet one that most our strict attention gain'd;
Was that a Grecian his prowess to prove,
Though deep inden'd in the Nemæn grove,
A dreadful Lyon slew that ranged the plain,
And long had held a bloody dire domain;
Whether by birth, from Argos drew his line;
Tyrinthe or Mycene more divine;
Remembrance cannot at the present trace,
Yet this is clear from Perseus was his race.
The various circumstances as we scan,
Conspire to clearly prove thou art the man:
Nay from the dreadful beast his skin off torn,
Is evidence around thy shoulder worn.
But say great hero, all our doubts dispel,
Thy glorious deeds deign thou thyself to tell.
O son of Augeus that thou seek'st to gain,
Hath been inform'd, thee by the trav'ling swain:
How by my hand this dreadful lion fell,
At thy request shall more distinctly tell:
Euristeus first to me the task assign'd,
To quell the beast, yet with a treach'rous mind;
But not refus'd;—my flexile bow I strung,
My well-stor'd quiver on my shoulder slung.
But as we scan the mountains tow'ring height,
The savage monster ushers to our sight.
His face a wildly furious aspect wore,
His chin and breast were stained in dropping gore,
He lick'd his chops, horrific, gaping wide,
Disclos'd his tusky teeth on either side.
For the fierce fight I seriously prepare,
My double garment from my shoulders tear.
In my left hand my idle quiver take,
As a feint shew of my defence to make;
My right grasp'd firm my club, and cautious drew,
His head and temples rising fair to view,
Full on his front I meditate the blow,
To send him instant to the shades below.
And as on it depends or life or death,
On tiptoe raise, inspire a fuller breath.
From his hard head the batter'd wood rebounds,
With echoing peals the spacious grove resounds.
Though tough the club, short by the middle broke,
The butt all shivered by the furious stroke.
Stunn'd by the blow he floundering met the plains,
Yet instantly his trembling feet regains.
Though reel'd his nodding head from side to side,
And from his nostrils gush'd the sanguine tide.
Before his eyes thick clouds of darkness roll,
Unhing'd, unconquer'd was his mighty soul.
Whilst on my part no ling'ring delay,
My idle bow and quiver thrown away.
O'er his stunn'd senses prosecute the attack,
Close quarters join, and stooping on his back,
His forelegs seize, and bending, twist 'em round,
With all my force, and crush him to the ground.
Then grasp his throat and stop his struggling breath,
His languid furious eye-balls roll in death.

INDEX.

INDEX.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

A

B

C

Greene,

Wells

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.