DEPARTMENT of FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES,
Began and held at the City of New-York,
On the fourth Wednesday of March, one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-nine.

An ACT for establishing an EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, to be denominated the Department of FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That there shall be an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs, & that there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall, from time to time, be enjoined on or entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution, relative to correspondences, commissions, or instructions, to or with public ministers or consuls, from the United States, or to negociations with public ministers from foreign States, or Princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers, or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs, as the President of the United States shall assign to the said department: And furthermore, that the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time, order or instruct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be in the said department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, and to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the chief clerk in the department of foreign affairs and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books, and papers appertaining to the said department.

And be it further enacted, That the said principal officer, and every other person to be appointed or employed in the said department, shall, before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, to be appointed in consequence of this act, shall forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the custody and charge of all records, books, and papers in the office of the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, heretofore established by the United States in Congress assembled.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—July 17, 1789.

George Washington,
President of the United States.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

HORATIUS to CŒCILIUS.

SIR,

IN your kind letter you requested my sentiments upon this question, "Whether refinement of manners be not incompatible with true patriotism and national prosperity?" By this if I understand rightly, you mean a degree of polish, different from that civilization which lays men under the restraint of laws, and under the improving hand of the liberal arts—for if this be the refinement you speak of, I give it in at once, that it is the very basis upon which all society and enjoyments rest, and perfectly consistent with every noble & and patriotic virtue.

I believe however that there is an excess of civility, that conquers the enterprising vigour of the hero, and enervates those rigid virtues, which consist in renouncing pleasure and suffering hardship with a patient passive submission of mind. And when an excess of civility becomes the predominant character of a nation, it is no longer formidable, having lost those *manly virtues* which consist in nerves and sinews, in wielding the missile dart, and training the fiery steed to the arts of war;—*virtues* which are of indispensable utility in the support of a nation.

The noblest patriotism is obtained in the schools of severe discipline and sublime philosophy. Here the hardy virtues are acquired, which are called into action by national adversity. Here subjects are trained up to withstand the formidable attacks of unreasonable ambition. Here those principles and virtues are instilled, which fortify the nerves and sinews to the body politic, and enable it to lift the arm with irresistible vigor.

The antients knew little of what is called modern refinement, and delicacy of sentiment. Women were not admitted their social conversation. In this way they acquired such a manly deportment and disposition as were incompatible with effeminacy. Instead of hallowed convivial entertainments which grace modern days of luxury, they had their olympic games, and gymnastic exercises, instituted for the trial of their strength at masteries and feats of activity. A large ring was made in the open field, within which the people sat and saw with interested feelings, and a most pleasing anxiety the active youth contending for the wreath of honor. And it was not till the days of opulence and luxury had come on, that these manly exercises of the men were laid aside, for the more softning pleasures in which they invited the women to participate with them. Their riches afforded them the means of improving in the arts of pleasure and luxury—till pleasure and luxury became objects of greater moment with them than true patriotism—that patriotism which gave birth to the republic, and the want of which brought on its destruction. Their mixed entertainments proved the source of insincerity. For in their intercourse with each other in their assemblies, the tongue became estranged from the heart, and learn'd to speak a different meaning. And when by an excess of civility, they became characterised for insincerity and faithlessness, they were thought no longer formidable:—In this degeneracy, their other virtues also of generosity and disinterestedness began to be in the wane; so that it may with propriety be said, that riches, elegance and opulence brought on a national weakness, for which no remedy could be found.

"Nothing but a steady, firm, systematic, and unshaken opposition to the encroachments of those, to whom fortune has given power and nature an inclination to abuse it, can secure the blessings for which a Hambden and a Lydney fought and bled." It is idle to talk of arms, of military atchievements, and wreaths of honor to effeminate men, whose time and attention are taken up in the arts of pleasing; who loose the manly countenance of the hero, in that of the beardless stripling, and bring the native unfeelingness of a man to harmonize with the delicate sensibility of a woman, and interesting the slaves in the little cares, businesses and pleasures of a domestic life—Who can tamely submit to wear the shackles of love, and with a degree of pleasure fall at the feet, and adore the vanity of an imperious mistress—Who can trifle so surpassingly as to divest themselves of all dignity, and ape the airs of a monkey to render their persons graceful to the fair.

I am sometimes out of all humour with my fellow men, when I see how fond they are of that species of gallantry which consists in accommodating every thing to please the vanity and secure the approbation of the women. Do aping fops and gallant beaux know, that by their debasing conduct they cast a cloud over the dignity of rational creatures, and especially extinguish in the breast the sacred order which warms the patriot? Were it not for this last circumstance, I would speake of the Quixotisms and silly amours of our men of fashion, with as little indignant contempt as I possibly could.—But since the strength of empire rests as much upon the spirit of the subjects as it does in property and pecuniary resources, I am the more disturbed that this spirit should be conquered by the prevailing influence of modern gallantry. Did an education in mixed assemblies of well bred gentlemen and ladies, embolden Leonidas and his thirty Spartans to oppose Xerxes at the straights of Thermopylæ, with an intrepidity which has immortalized their names? Was it this that opened a passage for Hannibal with his army across the Alps, which till then were deemed impassable? or that obtained him victory in the famous battle of Canna? Was this the method in which those were trained up who waged war with Philip of Macedon?

Gentlemen of modern taste who had rather an enemy would carry conquest thro' half a kingdom almost, than dispense with the usual formalities of leaving an assembly, they may vociferate the word *liberty* in a dancing room, or at a gambling table—but have no spirit to carry the word into effect—and what avails empty breath when opposed to bayonets? Even the warlike women of Amazonia, who cut off the right breast to manage the bow with more dexterity, would despise the thought of meeting in the field of battle, such dastardly spirits, bred up on the dainties of modern refinement, neatly dress'd, and accurately learn'd to dance and bow.

In a nation where the soft goddess Venus patronises the flower of its youth, we may expect great profligacy and corruption, with little ability to endure the caprice of fortune; we may expect to see public virtue of every kind exposed to sale, wherever a purchaser can be found. The subjects while they are lolling upon the beds of luxury, given over to sloth and dissipation, not only lose their constitutional vigor, but feel little disposed to detach any part of their property from the means of private luxury, to supply the public funds in times of exigency.

Spain was once so overran with knight-errantry, that mean spirited subjects did little else but seek opportunities of displaying their valour and activity before their mistresses—A lover would frequently pass the night under the window of a mistress, spreading her with the choicest musick which the kingdom afforded. And in this ruling passion for gallantry, to display which nothing was thought too expensive, the nation was hastening on to ruin: but was saved by the timely influence of a severe satire upon knight errantry, under the title of Don Quixote, which first the service it did the country in curing this ridiculous spirit, has contributed immortal honour to the writer.

And with what indignation have all nations viewed the frivolousness of the courts of France for this century past? And even the table of that kingdom have discovered an inexcusable weakness in imitating the fripperies of their superiors, and rendering themselves slaves to the empire of capricious fashion. Like all nations, France has her distinguishing characteristic.—But what is it?—true patriotism and invincible courage in the field of battle?—No—it is a servile, effected, excessive and ridiculous complaisance—an overweaning thirst for dress and amusement—a reigning passion for gallantry thro' all orders of men, from the king on his throne down to the meanest stale of the realm—it is that graceful appearance which their High Mightinesses & the common people make at a lady's toilette, adjusting her dress, advising her where to lay the paint, and lavishing upon her a round of silly compliments which they get by rote, and throw out indiscriminately upon every occasion. And what political changes she has to undergo in consequence of this national bubble, time alone will evince. Would it not be astonishing should amorous spirit in future, if it has not already, superduce much weakness into the body politic, that the clangor of arms might bring on convulsions, and endanger her existence.

In fine, my friend, you will agree with me, I presume, that the manly austere virtues embolden the hearts of subjects to pursue the great and solid objects of the public good like men—like men, not those sordid animals who grovel upon the vast continents of Asia, Africa, and South America, but like those choice spirits who fell by a Xerxes, at Thermopylæ, bravely fighting for their country—and like those veteran Roman legions who boldly withstood and suppressed the usurping ambition of a Tarquin.

On the other hand you will agree with me, that a nation lies in a very defenceless state, when its youth are educated to pleasure and gentility in the schools of Venus and her daughters—when its subjects degrade themselves with libertine principles and fashionable vice—when gallantry corrupts the resources from whence it draws its relief in every emergency—when successful rivalships and intrigues, with mistresses, are objects of greater delight than the acquisition of a deathless fame, by military exploits, atchieved in the field of battle.

Sir, I fear I have already tired your patience—A letter from you informing how far your sentiments accord with mine, will be very obliging to

Yours,
HORATIUS.

VENICE, May 13.

The new Sultan has made no alteration in the counsels of the Turks: The Reis Effendi, has declared to the ambassadors of France and Spain, who are very pressing in their offices of mediation, "That he has orders not to listen to any propositions concerning peace, unless the preliminaries were on an entire restitution of all conquests; the renunciation of the supremacy of the Empress of Russia over the Tartars, and the independence of the Crimea."

VIENNA, May 13.

They write from Crotia, that on the 12th of April, 1000 Turkish cavalry, attacked a post of the Pandours five villages belonging to the Russians, which were under the imperial protection, experienced the fury of the enemy; all the men were immediately put to the sword—104 women and boys, 6000 horned cattle, 256 horses, and 500 goats were carried off, and three small towns all burnt to ashes.

The enemy, after this, retired to the village of Fograzi, where they sold the booty to the best bidder—a Turk purchased two men and four children for 600 florins.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.

Our new Sultan, Selim IIId. has refused all subsidies for carrying on the war, and has given orders to open the treasury of the crown, and to employ its contents in conquering the infidels.

It is remarked here, that this is the first time a Sultan ever took such a resolution. This circumstance has not a little contributed to increase the affections of his new subjects.

A Russian cutter which sailed from hence 11 days since, returned the day before yesterday with a Swedish corvette, mounting 12 guns, which she took after an obstinate fight, in which the Russians lost one officer and five seamen.

LONDON, June 3.

The slave traders, foreseeing that the British Parliament are determined to put an end to the commerce of the HUMAN SPECIES, have given orders to their Captains on the coast to purchase as many young women as possible. The reason is, that as the planters, after the abolition law takes place, must depend for future on their stock, and the negro men being in proportion of three or four to one woman, females will be wanting to establish a proper system of population.

A letter from Ireland says, Mr. SHERIDAN, speaking in the King's Bench on Wednesday, in defence of a Printer of a morning paper, said, "Though I admit all that foleman apathy can suggest against the licentiousness of the press, let us remember, that it is a public creditor, to which religion, morality, liberty, genius and science are much indebted—let us not forget, that it preserved the constitution of our sister kingdom, and restored our own. If therefore, in its freedom, it sometimes goes astray; if in assuming the office of human Censor it may sometimes trespass, let it be corrected, but let it be controled as a favourite child, with caution and with lenity, lest you injure its health, and break its spirit."

JUNE 5.

Extract from the speech of M. NECKAR, *spoken at the opening of the States General, 5th May.*

"The time will probably come, gentlemen, in which you will associate in your deliberations the deputies of the colonies, and will cast a look of compassion on that unhappy race of men, who have been hitherto considered only as the objects of barbarous traffic—men similar to ourselves in the faculty of thought, and especially so in the sorrowful one of suffering.—Most nevertheless, whom dead to their lamentations, are each we heap in the holds of our vessels, in order to carry them to the bondage which awaits them in our islands.

"What nation can with more propriety than France endeavor to mitigate a system of slavery, supported by necessity, by substituting for the evils inseparable from the African trade, evils which destroy the inhabitants of the new world and of the old] that foreign care which would tend to multiply in our colonies people intended to assist us in their cultivation?

"A distinguished nation has already given the signal—a token of her discernment and compassion; but surely has already found a defence even in personal interest and political calculation, and before long her glorious cause will find advocates at the tribunal of every nation. Ah! what transcendent satisfaction, what accumulation of honor is in reserve for these sittings of our General States, now they are revived in the midst of an enlightened age."

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

A mail arrived here on Saturday last from the Streights, which brings a report of the *assassination* of the celebrated *Paul Jones*, by a British officer in the Russian naval service: But we can collect no particulars of the horrid transaction. It seems however, that he acquired great applause at the Court of Petersburg, in projecting and effecting the demolition of the Turkish fleet, under the command of the famous old Captain Pacha, the last campaign. That brilliant action, added to the former grudges, and resentments which the ungenerous English officers bore towards him, probably determined them, at all events, to rid themselves of so formidable a rival.

We are happy in informing our readers, that in the memory of the oldest man among us, a more plentiful year has not been known than the present. Neither mildew nor the fly has affected the wheat; the grain is heavy and full, and in large quantities. The other grain are likewise plentiful and of an excellent quality. Such distinguished favours call for the gratitude of the inhabitants of the United States, to the great Author of Nature; especially when these blessings of nature are connected in the same year with the deliverance from anarchy, and with the establishment of a wise, free and just government.

NEW-YORK, August 5.

EUROPEAN CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE,
in brief—

THAT a quadruple alliance has been entered into by Russia, Austria, France and Spain,

That all hostilities between Sweden and Denmark are at an end.

That Russia is at length listening to terms of accommodation—and that Great-Britain is to be the principal mediator among the belligerent powers.

That the Emperor of Germany has so far recovered as to dine in public.

That the Turkish army on the right bank of the Danube consists of 150,000 men.

That the Turks were completely routed in a late action with the Russians, in Moldavia, and lost two pachas with their artillery.

That the Austrian army amounts to 276,600 men, exclusive of artillery and volunteers.

That notwithstanding the rumours of peace, every appearance indicated a bloody campaign.

That several skirmishes had taken place, in which as usual, the Turks fell by thousands, while their enemies had only a few men wounded, and some hories killed or taken.

That the friends to humanity, in the British House of Commons, were exerting themselves to effect the abolition of the slave-trade—but were opposed by planters, their agents, merchants, tradesmen and manufacturers who were interested in the trade, and who were bringing in their petitions from all quarters.

The *President* of the United States has been pleased to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the following persons to the offices in the Revenue, affixed to their respective names—To hold their commissions during the pleasure of the President.

For the State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth, *Joseph Whipple*, collector; *Eleazer Russell*, naval officer; *Thomas Martin*, surveyor.

For the State of MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport, *Stephen Craft*, collector; *Jonathan Titcomb*, naval officer; *Michael Hodge*, surveyor.—Gloucester, *Epes Sargent*, collector; *Samuel Whitemore*, surveyor.—Salem & Beverly, *Joseph Hiller*, collector; *William Pickman*, naval officer; *Bartholomew Putnam*, surveyor.—Beverly, *Josiah Batchelder*, surveyor.—Ipswich, *Jeremiah Stanford*, surveyor.—Marblehead, *Richard Herrin*, collector.—Boston & Charlestown, *Benjamin Lincoln*, collector; *James Lovell* naval officer; *Thomas Melvill*, surveyor.—Plymouth, *William Watson*, collector.—Barnstable, *Joseph Otis*, collector.—Sherburne, Nantucket, *Stephen Hussy*, collector.—Edgarton, *John Pease*, collector.—Newburyport, *Edward Pope*, collector.—Dighton, *Hodijah Leonard*, collector.—York, *Richard Frost*, collector.—Biddeford & Pepperellborough, *Jeremiah Hill*, collector.—Portland, *N. Freeman*, collector; *James Lunt*, surveyor.—Bath, *William Webb*, collector.—Wiscasset, *Francis Cook*, collector.—Penobscot, *John Lee*, collector.—Frenchman's Bay.—*Melatiah Jordan*, collector.—Machias, *Stephen Smith*, collector.—Passamaquody, *Lemuel Delesdernier*, collector.

For the State of CONNECTICUT.

New-London, *Jedediah Huntington*, collector; *Nathaniel Richards*, surveyor.—Stonington, *Jonathan Parker*, collector.—Middletown, *Asher Miller*, surveyor.—New-Haven, *Jonathan Fitch*, collector; *Hez. Rogers*, surveyor.—Fairfield, *Samuel Smedly*, collector.

For the State of NEW-YORK.

Sagharbour, *John Gelston*, collector.—New-York, *John Lamb*, collector; *Benjamin Walker*, naval officer; *John Lasher*, surveyor.—City of Hudson, *John C. Ten Broeck*, surveyor.—City of Albany, *Jeremiah Lansing*, surveyor.

For the State of NEW-JERSEY.

Perth Amboy, *John Hulsart*, collector.—Burlington, *John Reed*, collector.—Bridgetown, *Eli Elmer*, collector.

For the State of PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, *Sharp Delany*, collector; *Fred. Phile*, naval officer; *Samuel Meredith*, surveyor.

For the State of DELAWARE.

Wilmington, *George Bush* collector.

For the State of MARYLAND.

Baltimore, *Otho H. Williams* collector.—*Robert Purviance*, naval officer; *Robert Ballard*, surveyor.—Chester, *John Scott*, collector.—Oxford, *Jeremiah Fleming*, collector.—Vienna, *John Mayer*, collector.—Snowhill, *John Gunby*, collector.—Annapolis, *John Davidson*, collector.—Nottingham, *Geo. Bibbs*, collector.—Towncreek, *Robert Young*, surveyor.—Nanjemoy, *John Cox Jones*, collector.—St. Mary's *Robert Chesley*, surveyor.—Georgetown, *James McCubbin Langham*, collector.

For the State of VIRGINIA.

Hampton, *Jacob Wray*, collector.—Norfolk & Portsmouth, *Wm. Lindsay*, collector; *Philemon Hargood*, naval officer; *David Prentiges*, surveyor.—Suffolk, *Archibald Richardson*, surveyor.—Smithfield, *James Wells*, surveyor.—Kenawha Hundred, *Wm. Heath*, collector; *Christ. Ecker*, surveyor.—Petersburg, *John Gibbon*, surveyor.—Yorktown, *Abraham Archer*, collector.—Wellsburn, *J. Stagg senr.* Manr, surveyor.—Tappahannock, *Hudjah Hoe*, collector.—Urbanna, *Stagg & Dennis*, surveyor.—Rappahan. *Geo. Corbin*, surveyor.—Fredericksburg, *Wm. Lewis* surveyor.—Yeocomico, including Kinsale, *Vincent Redman*, collector.—Dumfries, including Newport, *Richard Scott*, collector.—Alexandria, *Charles Lee*, collector; *Samuel Hanson*, surveyor.—Cherrystone, *George Savage*, collector.—South Key, *Thomas Brewer*, collector.—Louisville, *Peyton Short*, collector.

For the State of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Georgetown, *John Cockell*, collector.—Charleston, *Geo. Abbot Hall*, collector; *Isaac Motte*, naval officer; *Edward Weyman* surveyor.

For the State of GEORGIA.

Savannah, *John Habbersham*, collector; *John Perteau* surveyor.—Sunbury, *Cornelius Collins*, collector.

NEW-HAVEN, August 5.

Saturday 25 ult. a young man named Ward, belonging to Northaven, was drowned in the river, at the east side of the causeway. It is not known by what accident he fell into the river: but is supposed to have been crowded off the bridge by the cattle, in a team he was driving from this city, to Northhaven.

And, last Wednesday, a son of Mr. Oliver Burt, of Danbury, was drowned in the Westriver near the bridge, where he was bathing with two other lads. His body, after being in the water near an hour, was taken up, and methods used to restore life, but they proved ineffectual. He was about 13 years old.

Saturday last, as Mr. John Andrew, of Woodbridge, was riding on a cart, in a rough road, the cart overset, by which means he was instantly killed.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) August 8.

A letter from Bengal, has the following curious particulars:—"At Oude, near Fyzabad, in the province of Bengal, is a tomb of SETH, (*Adam's* third son) twelve feet long.

"SEJAH DOWLAH's father repaired the tomb, and of JOB's adjoining it—Not more than a mile from those tombs, is a fragment of NOAH's *Ark*; perhaps by examining the word, whether of *Sat* or *Tebe* it might be ascertained whereabouts it was built, or discover a timber for ship building, more durable than either of those."

BOSTON, August 15.

Yesterday afternoon as Capt. LEMUEL GARDNER and Mr. CALEB BLODGET, Merchants, both of this town, were gunning in a canoe near Hog-Island, they discovered a flock of birds, upon which both discharged their pieces together, which immediately overset the canoe; Capt. Gardner swam to the shore, but Mr. Blodget was in the attempt unfortunately drowned: Every exertion has been made to restore life to him, but without effect. The friends of Mr. Blodget deeply lament his loss—his benevolent and friendly disposition endeared him to all his acquaintance,—and we heartily condole with his afflicted relations on the forrowful occasion.

The Supreme Executive have been pleased to commute the punishment of EDWARD JOHNSON, who was to have been executed this day at Cambridge for burglary, to hard labour on Castle-Island during life.

Extract of a letter from Winchester, (Virginia) dated July 22, 1789.

"Accounts from our correspondents in Kentucky, to the 27th ult. at which time all was peace and quietness in that quarter, the Indians not having committed any hostilities of late. From the number of scouts gone out and on their way to this asylum of ease and plenty, they will soon be in a situation to bid defiance to their savage enemies.

OF THE TURKS AND RUSSIANS.

A London paper of June 2, says, "The defeat which the Turks have suffered from the Russians is, we find, by a letter from Warsaw, still more considerable than what appeared in the Vienna Gazette. The principal circumstances of the action are the following:—"General Dorfeldt marched, on the 27th of April, to Maximiniani, where he found a considerable body of the enemy, amounting to 8000 men, on this side the river Sereth. He attacked and defeated them, leaving 400 dead on the field, and taking 107 prisoners, among whom was Jacob Pacha, who is now at Jassy, Gen. Dorfeldt remained four days at Maximiniani. On the 4th of May he advanced to Galacz, which town he found strongly fortified with redoubts and entrenchments; he however immediately attacked it, and after a resistance of three or four hours, carried the batteries, which made a part of the works; upon this the Turks, consisting of more then 15000 men, surrendered themselves prisoners, with their commander Ibrahim Pacha, but before the surrender 1500 were killed in the place. The loss of the Russians was only about 200 killed, 200 wounded. General Dorfeldt had his horse killed under him, and he himself was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

NORTHAMPTON, August 19.

One day of the week before last, Mr. *Joseph Stevens* of Worthington, was killed by the fall of a tree.

The ministry of England have agreed to a partial adoption of Sir Rufus Lade's plan for changing the punishment of capital offenders to hulking imprisonment instead of death. In Gloucestershire, where several persons have been condemned to seven years reclusion from their friends, it is doubted whether a sufficient number of them will be found to work the hulks. They long with the greatest earnestness, that they may be hanged out of misery. Some also refuse their wives and children only for a moment, but this is not allowed them; an order to punish them with exemplar death when their crimes are accumulated to soften the hearts of the hardened and insensible.

On the 16th inst. died at Greenfield, Rhoda Newton, jun. A. M. Tutor of Yale College, in the 29th year of his age, after a wasting sickness of three months. On the 17th his remains were respectfully interred in the presence of a very numerous and collected assemble of his friends, who did him honor at his death. A discourse upon the occasion was delivered by Rev. *Joseph Lyman*, of Hatfield, from these words, Ecclesiastes VII. 1. *A good name is better than precious ointment, and the day of death than the day of one's birth.* His body was then borne from his father's house, and deposited in the grave, in humble hope of a resurrection to a better life. His character is worthy to be recorded for the imitation of survivors, especially as it needed to those in early life; that in death their memory may be blessed. He was of an amiable natural disposition, fitted to enjoy and to communicate the blessings of social life. He was the pleasing and instructive companion, and the faithful friend. By his attention to the duty he is of others, he secured the affections of all. From childhood he was exemplary for a cheerful gravity, and a moderation and solidity of judgment beyond his years. His bodily constitution was firm and healthy, and seemed to promise a continuance in life. His mind was vigorous & enlarged. His appetite for learning was gratified by favourable opportunities for improvement. He improved the advantages of a liberal and public education with singular industry and economy of his time. He was easily distinguished by a rapid progress in the more solid & useful branches of learning to which he added the acquisition of the more polite & refined arts & sciences. In this way he was peculiarly qualified for usefulness in the busy world, and among men of letters. He was furnished for a large sphere of action. He had turned his attention to the study of the law, that he might successfully and honourably discharge the duties of civil life, and make the profession of the law a public blessing in maintaining justice, order and peace in society. His integrity, his love of peace, and his gentleness of manners would have made him an ornament of the bar, and the parson of virtue and concord among the people. He was inclined and skilled to silence the noise of litigation, and maintain good agreement among his fellow citizens. While in the pursuit of these studies, he was called to the instruction of a class in the University which had the honor of fitting him forth into public life. In the office of a Tutor he conciliated love and esteem as a wise governor and an accomplished instructor of youth in the most important branches of learning. His death will be regretted by the Governors and Presidents of the University, as a heavy loss to them and the republic of letters. For his meekness, humility, and tenderness of manners, his unusual modesty and unfeigned benevolence, he was *born gently beloved.*

In the several fevers of his College he manifested much of the christian temper. He cried the approaches of death with terrible emotion of soul—and considered himself the gainer by removing from this world and its advantages. His prospects were flattering in time, but they had little attachment to it. He relied his hope upon the merits of Christ and the faith of the gospel, and he was not ashamed of his confidence. Unappalled he met the King of Terrors, and when in possession of his reason, with fortitude supreme he was able to commit himself to the mercy of his God and Redeemer.

When men of such mental and acquired accomplishments, is snatched by the grim tyrant of death, from us, we must esteem it a stroke of loss to relatives, connections and acquaintance, to the civil community and church of God. The general grief upon this occasion evinces that his death is viewed as an extensive public calamity. In this day of rebuke, our fervent applications should be addressed to the God of all peace and consolation, that he would sanctify, qualify and preserve men of abilities, integrity and religion to guide our affairs in church and state, that things may go well in our Zion. May he who delivereth the hope of man unravel the mysteries of his providence, and teach us for what reason he thus contendeth with us.

A Wet Nurse, with a breast of young milk, to go into a family to suckle.

N. B. The highest wages will be given in Cash.

Enquire of the Print r.

Northampton, August 18, 1789.