

Hand declared she was resolved never to sleep under the same roof with a wretch, who, like her, would be guilty of such base and wantonly. The night was cold and stormy; however, the stranger was obliged to seek another lodging, for Choang was not disposed to recede, and Hanu would have her way.

The widow I have been an hour, when an all disciple of Choang's, whom he had not seen for many years, came to pay him a visit. He was received with the utmost ceremony, placed in the most honourable seat at supper, and the wine began to circulate with great freedom. Choang and Hanu exhibited open marks of mutual tenderness, and assigned reconciliation; nothing could equal their parental happiness: so fond a husband to obedient a wife, few could behold without regretting their own infelicity. When, lo! their happiness was at once disturbed by a mortal accident. Choang fell lifeless, in an apopleptic fit, upon the floor. Every method was used, but in vain, for his recovery. Hanu was, at first, inconsolable for his death: after some hours, however, she found spirits to read his last will. The ensuing day she began to moralize and talk wifely; the next day she was able to comfort the young disciple; and on the third, to shorten a long story, they both agreed to be married.

There was now no longer mourning in the apartment; the body of Choang was then thrust into an old coffin, and placed in one of the meanest rooms, there to be unattended until the time prescribed by law for his interment. In the mean time Hanu and the young disciple, were arrayed in the most magnificent habits; the bride wore in her nose a jewel of immense price, and her lover was dressed in all the finery of his former master, together with a pair of artificial whiskers that reached down to his toes. The hour of their nuptials was arrived; the whole family sympathized with their approaching happiness; the apartments were brightened up with lights that diffused the most exquisite perfume, and a laurel more bright than any apartment, was suspended before the altar, and the bride and groom, with impatience; when his fervent approaching with terror in his countenance, informed her, that his master was fallen into a fit, which would certainly be mortal, unless the heart of a man lately dead could be obtained, and applied to his breast. She scarce waited to hear the end of his story, when, tucking up her cheeks, she ran with a maddock in her hand, to the coffin, where Choang lay, resolving to apply the heart of her dead husband as a cure for the living. She therefore struck the lid with the utmost violence. In a few blows the coffin flew open, when the body, which to all appearance had been dead, began to move. Terrified at the sight, Hanu dropped the maddock, and Choang walked out, attended at his own situation, his wife's unquiet thoughts, and the manner in which she had been among the apartments, unable to conceive the cause of so much splendour. He was not long in suspense before his domestics informed him of every circumstance since he first became inflexible. He could scarce believe what they told him, and went in pursuit of Hanu herself, in order to receive more certain information, or to reproach her infidelity. But the prevention of his reproaches: he found her wretched in blood; for she had stabbed herself to the heart, being unable to survive her shame and disappointment.

Choang, being a philosopher, was too wise to make any loud lamentations; he thought it best to bear his loss with severity; so, mending up the old coffin where he had laid himself, he placed his faithful spouse in his room, and unwilling that so many mortal preparations should be expended in vain, he the same night married the widow with the large fan.

As they both were apprized of the follies of each other before hand, they knew how to extract them after marriage. They lived together for many years in great tranquillity, and not expecting rupture, made a gift to find contentment. Farewell.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A CHARGE which ought to be delivered to the Graduates in the Arts, in all the Colleges in the United States.

Young Gentlemen,
YOU have this day received the honor of what is called a learned education. But to be plain with you, these honours are as empty shadows, and your learning is the reverse of an useful education. We have employed in your years out of the five in which you have been under our care, in teaching you to read the languages of two nations, with whom you will never converse, and from whose writings you can derive not half the instruction and pleasure that are contained in the language of our own country. We have taught you a few definitions in logic and metaphysics, and a few technical phrases in moral and natural philosophy, and here our institutions have ended. You have much to unlearn, and yet still more to learn. The first and best thing you can do, is to forget all that you have been taught within these walls; afterwards let me advise you to apply yourselves to the study of the English language. It is well known we have neither taught you grammar, orthography nor composition. I am sorry to say, that the orations you have delivered were composed by your friends, or extracted from books. Next, let me advise you to learn the French, German and Spanish languages. You may acquire each of them in three months, provided you give the assistance of your ears for that purpose.—These languages will be useful to you, whether science or commerce be your future pursuit in life. Do not neglect to improve yourself in arithmetic. It is the ready change of your human life, and you cannot advance a step in any useful or profitable employment without it.—Make yourselves as early as possible familiar with the works

of nature as they appear to us on the globe. You are not to live in the sun, nor moon, nor to ride on the tail of a comet, and it will be of infinitely more consequence to you to know the names and use of the vegetable, animal, and mineral productions of your country, than to know the distances and revolutions of all the planets in the solar system. A few astronomers are enough for an age, but every man should know the history of the celestial bodies from which his food, clothing, his dwellings, his remedies to sickness, and his pleasures in travel, are derived. Lastly let me advise each of you to employ a writing master, at least three months to teach you to write a fair and intelligible hand. Among learned men a good hand is considered as a mark of vulgar education—and hence for many centuries, lawyers, doctors, and clergymen have been distinguished by writing a difficult, or unintelligible hand. Perhaps this is one cause of the universal prejudices of the common professions; or it is easy to trace the origin of their difficult hand into a design to increase the disputes, duties, and vices of mankind; by creating mistakes in their opinions, and prescriptions whether for the body or the soul, and thereby to render themselves more necessary in society.

In a word, learn to be useful citizens. You did not come into the world to decipher inscriptions on ancient monuments, nor to derive English words from their Greek and Roman originals.—The man who will discover a method of preventing the fly from destroying turmps, or who will point out a new and profitable article of agriculture and commerce, will deserve more from his fellow-citizens and from heaven, than all the Latin and Greek scholars, and all the teachers of technical learning, that ever existed in any age or country.

I shall conclude my charge to you, my beloved pupils, after expressing my tenderest sympathy with you, by declaring, that were I an arbitrary Prince, instead of endowing Colleges, instituted for teaching the dead languages and definitions of useless sciences, I would raise all such institutions from my dominions, as the receptacles of idleness, and the nurseries of learned ignorance, and in the room of them I would establish seminaries, in which young men should be taught those things only, which are calculated to enlighten and enrich their understandings, and to direct their passions to noble objects.

Such an education would exalt the character of our species, and diffuse its influence not only into the occupations, and families, of our citizens, but into the government of our country. We should then indeed become the envy and admiration of the world.

The Viceroy of Wakefield's Sermon to his Fellow Prisoners.

The equal dealings of Providence, demonstrated with regard to the happy and the miserable here below. That from the nature of pleasure and pain, the wretched must be repaid the balance of their sufferings in the life hereafter.

My friends, my children, and fellow-sufferers, when I reflect on the distribution of good and evil here below, I find that much has been given man to enjoy, yet still more to suffer. Though we should examine the whole world, we shall not find one man so happy as to have nothing left to wish for; but we do find a few thousands who by suicide flew as they have nothing left to hope. In this life then it appears that we cannot be entirely blest; but yet we may be completely miserable.

Why man should thus feel pain, why our wretchedness should be requisite in the formation of universal felicity; why, when all other systems are made perfect only by the perfection of their subordinate parts, the great system should require for its perfection, parts that are not only subordinate to others, but imperfect in themselves? These are questions that never can be explained, and might be useless if known. On this subject Providence has thought fit to elude our curiosity, satisfied with granting us matter for consolation.

In this first system, man has called in the friendly assistance of philosophy, and heaven seeing the impotency of that to console him, has given him the aid of religion. The consolations of philosophy are very amusing, but often fallacious. It tells us that life is filled with comforts, if we will but enjoy them; and on the other hand, that though we unavoidably have miseries here, life is short, and they will soon be over. Thus do these consolations destroy each other; for if life is a place of comfort, its shortness must be misery; and if it be long, our griefs are protracted. Thus philosophy is weak; but religion comforts in an higher strain. Man is here, it tells us, sitting up his mind, and preparing it for another abode. When the good man leaves the body, and is all a glorious mind, he will find he has been making himself a heaven of happiness here; while the wretch that has been maimed and contaminated by his vices, thinks from his body with terror, and finds that he has anticipated the vengeance of heaven. To religion then we must hold, in every circumstance of life, for our truest comfort; for if already we are happy, it is a pleasure to think that we can make that happiness ascending; and if we are miserable, it is very consoling to think that there is a place of rest. Thus, to the fortunate, religion holds out a continuance of bliss; to the wretched, a change from pain.

But though religion is very kind to all men, it has promised peculiar reward to the unhappy; the sick, the naked, the homeless, the heavy laden, and the prisoner, have ever most frequent promises in our sacred laws. The author of our religion ever where professes himself the wretch's friend, and unlike the false ones of this world, bestows all his mercies upon the sorrowful. The unthinking have censured this as partiality, as a

preference without merit to deserve it. But they are verily self-deceived that it is not in the power even of heaven itself to make the offer of unceasing felicity as a gift to the happy, and to the miserable. To the wretched, what is a single blessing, since at most it but a double advantage; for it diminishes their pain here, and towards them with heavenly bliss hereafter. But to the fortunate, what is another respect kinder to the poor than the rich; for as it thus makes their life after death more desirable, so it smooths the path to their terror. The man of fortune lays himself quietly down, he has no positions to regret, and but few ties to his separation, and this is no way greater than he has of pain, every new breach that death opens in the countenance, nature kindly covers with insensibility.

Thus Providence has given the wretched two advantages over the happy in this life; greater felicity in dying, and in heaven all that superiority of pleasure which arises from contrasted enjoyment. And this superiority, my friends, is no small advantage, and seems to be one of the pleasures of the poor man in the present life; for though he was already in heaven, and felt all the joys that could give, yet it was mentioned as an addition to his happiness, that he had once been wretched, and now was comforted; that he had known what it was to be miserable, and now felt what it was to be happy.

Thus, my friends, your religion does what philosophy could never do: it shows the equal dealings of heaven to the happy and the unhappy; it levels all human enjoyments to nearly the same happiness hereafter, and equal hopes to aspire after it; but if the rich have the advantage of enjoying pleasure here, the poor have the endless satisfaction of knowing what it is to be miserable, when crowned with endless felicity hereafter; and even tho' this should be called a small advantage, yet being eternal one, it must make up by themselves what the temporal happiness of the great may have exceeded by themselves.

These are therefore the consolations which the wretched have peculiar to themselves, and in which they are above the rest of mankind; and in other respects they are below them.—They who would know the miseries of the poor must feel life and care. It is to declaim on the temporal advantages they enjoy, is only repeating what none either believe or prize; for men who have the necessities of living are not poor, and they who want them must be miserable.

No vain efforts of a refined imagination can smother the wails of nature, can give celestial sweetness to the dark vapour of a dungeon, or ease to the throbblings of a woe-worn heart. Let the philosopher from his couch of softness tell us that we can resist all these. Alas! the effects by which we resist them is still the greatest pain! Death is a slight, and say man may sustain it; but torments are dreadful, and these no man can endure.

To us then, my friends, the promises of happiness in heaven should be peculiarly dear; for if our reward be in this life alone, we are indeed of all men the most miserable. When I look round these gloomy walls, made to testify, as well as to confine us, to this light that only serves to show the horrors of the place, these shackles that tyranny has imposed, or crime made necessary when I survey these emaciated looks, and hear those groans, O my friends, what a glorious change of heaven be for these! To fly through regions unsearchable as air, to walk in the sunshine of eternal bliss, to carol in endless hymns of praise, to have no matter to threaten or inflict us; but the forms of these things, death becomes the object of our very glad tidings; when I think of these things, my transport becomes the staff of my support; and when I think of these things, what is there in life worth having when I think of these things, what is there that should not be spurned away? Kings in their palaces should groan for such advantages; but we, humbled as we are, should yearn for them.

And shall these things be ours? Ours they will certainly be if we but try for them; and what is a comfort, we are free from: from many temptations that would retard our pursuit. Only let us try for them, and they will certainly be ours; and what is still a comfort, when we try too; for if we look back on past life, it appears but very short pain, and whatever we may think of the rest of life, it will yet be found of less duration, as we grow older, the days seem to grow shorter, and our intimacy with time, ever lessens the perception of his stay. Then let us take comfort now, for we shall soon be at our journey's end; we shall soon lay down the heavy burden laid by heaven upon us; and though death, the only friend of the wretched traveller with the view, and like his horizon, still lies before him; yet the time will certainly and shortly come, when we shall cease from our toil; when the luxurious great ones of the world shall no more tread us to the earth; when we shall think with pleasure on our sufferings below; and we shall be surrounded with all our friends, or such as deserved our friendship; when our bliss shall be unalterable, and still, to crown all, unending.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

All the country jails in this kingdom are at this moment so crowded with sentenced convicts, that they must inevitably discharge in a short time. Administration is for sending them to Botany Bay. Many, however, think it would be better to send them at once into the galleys, to that other world from which better is every traveller returns, than to transport them to the inhospitable wastes of Botany Bay, where the savages are unfriendly and ferocious, and the country thick

with miserably unproductive. The minister, it is certain, is puzzled how to dispose of them, and as he must get rid of his hands some how or other, Botany Bay is selected, as the most remote and inhospitable settlement on the habitable globe, where those depraved wretches linger out their existence, or put an end to it in despair, without the rest of mankind being witness to the disgusting scene.

A dancing matter has applied for a patent to secure to himself the discovery of a new jig. He avers that no man ever cut the *Jaane caper*; and he has given in a specification.

The following may be depended on as a fact.—A young man, who had been employed in the service of a merchant, formed the other day against a brother journeyman in the same trade, and who worked in the same shop.—The lieutenant accordingly went, and found the person informed against in a neat little room in Wapping, at dinner with his wife and child, the eldest of whom was not more than ten years old. Struck with the sight, and having a feeling heart, he desired the carrier to eat his dinner, for no harm should happen to him, when he had finished, to step down stairs.

The man accordingly finished his dinner, and went to the lieutenant, who told him that he had been informed against by a young fellow who was a brother ship, and to whom he must pay a visit, desiring the carrier to accompany him. When the lieutenant came to the informer, he asked him how he could inform against a man who had so large a family to support? but before he could reply, said, "But, my good fellow, as I shall not take this industrious man from his children, yet a man I must have in my room, and as you are unmarried and have been at sea, I must inform you that the situation you intended for him, and in saying he took the informing money to the married man, and took the other with him on board the tender, and the approbation of every one who has heard the story."

American beef was selling at Cadix, last month, at eight hard dollars the barrel, when Irish beef could not be sold, except at a losing rate, at less than two guineas a barrel.

An unfortunate Female.

A few days since, a beautiful girl about 20 years of age, attempted to hang herself in her own apartment, in Droyland, but was cut down by a young woman who happened to enter her room, which was left upon the latch, just as she had tied herself up to the beam.—The next day she threw herself into the Thames, but was providentially saved from being drowned by a man who was going to bathe. He immediately leaped into the river, and brought her safely to shore. She appeared to be a girl of good education, and gave the following account of her life to the young man who saved it.—She was the daughter of an honest farmer in Yorkshire, whose affection for her had induced him to give her an education beyond his sphere of life.—She was placed at a boarding school in an adjacent county, and to that situation she had been contrived by the competition of her school fellows, she was privately addressed by a young gentleman in the neighbourhood, whose conversation made too deep an impression upon her heart. She suffered herself to be seduced and conveyed to London, where she cohabited with him for six weeks; at the expiration of which he left her a prey to want, ignominy, and despair. After this, she yielded to promiscuous incontinence, and had been compelled, by distresses, to submit to every base and filthy object, in the shape of a man, who offered to relieve her unpayable necessities, and refresh her from famine and imprisonment.—She was afterwards forced, while distressed in mind, and racked with various complaints incident to a life of prostitution, to gaily, and pretend to felicities which she neither experienced, nor could possibly relish. The reflection of being exposed to irrecoverable infamy, and the miseries attendant upon her situation, had rendered life insupportable, and made her seek an asylum in the grave.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) September 11.—A negro sailor, who providentially reached the shore after the loss of the dogging ship *Kodney*, John Hardie, master, is arrived in town, and gives the following account of that vessel.—That the ship sailed from Morant Bay on the 31st ult. having on board thirty-five hogsheads of sugar for the ship *Duke of Beaufort*, in this harbor, and several passengers, among whom were M. McFarlane, a taylor, an elderly white female, and some others, who went from this town to purchase provisions. The fatal morning when the gale came on, she was not far from Port Royal, but was driven past it, and at length blown on Wrack Reef, near Goat Island, where towards the evening, she went to pieces.

It does not clearly appear how the Negro got on shore, whether from superior dexterity in swimming, or some happy circumstance, which the accidents his sufferings have obliterated from his memory; all he recollects is, that the morning of Thursday he found himself on the beach, nearly exhausted with fatigue, and severely bruised in every part of his body. On rising and looking towards the merciles element from which he had been preserved, the first sad object which struck his sight, was the corpse of his master floating near the shore, and attended by a faithful dog who watched in every motion. Exerting his strength, he succeeded in getting the body on the beach, and leaving it in custody of the poor animal, who would not be prevailed upon to quit it for a moment, he went onward in search of assistance, and shortly after meeting with two or three Negroes, they returned and buried the body. There is scarce a doubt but every other person must have perished.

The honourable board of commissioners for forts and fortifications have given orders for the addition of caissons, &c. to the respective forts, and the building of barracks, for the purpose of housing them. Temporary barracks are also to be erected at Rock Fort. In short, the military preparations here indicate the certain belief of an approaching war.

We heard from St. Ann's, that Landover River, whose stream served to turn the mill on the estate of the name, and others in its neighbourhood, about the end of June last, suddenly disappeared, leaving its bed perfectly dry, until the latter end of August when it was suddenly resumed its course, and now flows with its wonted vigor and rapidity. No apparent cause preceded its interruption, nor can any be assigned for its reappearance.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 11.

Last week seventy-five Frenchmen, part of those who arrived some time ago in the ship *Citoyen de Paris*, left this place for Scioto. Some of them, we hear, intend founding a colony of trading men, and agriculturists, in the spring to join the colony. A considerable number of Frenchmen, who landed at Alexandria, are already fixed in that settlement; many more are yet expected. Some men of fortune and once of consequence in their own country will be at the head of the establishment. They are provided with a very considerable library, even a philosophical apparatus, and intend to procure an oratory.—Nothing less than such a revolution as has taken place in France, would have produced so sudden and astonishing a change, could have transferred from the middle of civilized Europe, into the Ohio woods, a colony of trading men and agriculturists. It is to be hoped, that the inevitable objections they must meet with in the infancy of the colony, will not tend to discourage them from a project which is likely to have beneficial tendency in peopling and cultivating the delightful country bordering on the Ohio. The world of science may also expect some advantages from their labours. Enlightened men have never before had such opportunities of viewing nature in its rude and uncalculated state; and philosophers could never find out a recreator more distant from the busy world.

Extract of a letter from London, August 5.

The *Altre*, a French frigate, which sailed from the river; this ship is the last from the South Sea, and from the report of Captain Hornor, who commands her, it appears evident that the Court of Spain has determined to prevent all English ships, not only from fishing, but even navigating those seas. He was hailed near Staten's Land by two frigates belonging to the King of Spain, who warned him from fishing in those seas. A hurricane came on soon after, and both the frigates, owing to a strong current, got on shore. The Captain of the *Altre*, aided by his skillful seamen, not only weathered the storm, but contributed to the relief of the frigates; and in reward for his humane interposition, the Commander of the Spanish ships seemed desirous of waiving all his proceedings, and therefore he escaped with his crew from becoming prisoners.

S A L E E M, November 16.

Capt. Brinkford arrived here since our last from Peterburgh; he left Constantinople the 2d of September, and confirms the account of PEACE having been restored between the Swedes and Russians. This was effected by the powerful mediation of the King of Prussia, who, at the head of 30,000 men, (as it was there said) had approached to within about ten miles of Peterburgh, from whence he sent in a proposal of peace, on certain terms, for consideration, and threatening, in case of her non-compliance, to restore Finland, including her capital of Peterburgh, to the Swedes, from whom it was formerly wrested. The Empress, finding herself alone in such an alarming situation (his Prussian Majesty having before detached the King of Hungary from her alliance) agreed to the proposal without much hesitation.

A treaty of peace, between the Turks and Russians was also expected to be speedily concluded, as a part of his Prussian Majesty's system.

NORTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 1.

Yesterday the Hon. CALSB STRONG, Esq. member of the Senate of the United States, set off from his seat in this town, for Philadelphia.—Congress met on Monday next.

The following resolution has passed the House of Representatives of the state of Virginia, now in session.—Resolved, That so much of the act, entitled, "An act, making provision for the debt of the United States, as limits the rights of the United States, in their redemption of the public debt, is dangerous to the rights, and subversive of the interests of the people, and demands the marked disapprobation of the General Assembly."

Squire Lezard, a justice of the peace, of the city of Charleston, South-Carolina, has commenced a prosecution against the Printer of the Charleston Evening Post, for inserting an affidavit of John Lopez, demonstrating the mal-administration of the said Squire Lezard's office.—Oft. When there are two rogues it is difficult to determine whether the dignified or the poor one be the greater pest to society.—And the Printer of the Evening Post imagines (which belief will be honoured by all free men) that THE PRESS is intended as a scourge to all evil doers—and a praise to those who do well!

From a late London paper.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The late decision in the case of a printer of a libel in Ireland, we hail as the harbinger not of licence, but of limitation—of a prescribed boundary a specific line, by which that most inestimable blessing may be secured to us.

Not ridiculously to sneer at the Hibernian requisition to a jury, for the finding admitted truth to be a false and malicious libel, as the indictment states—we can never sufficiently admire the firmness and the freedom of those jurors, who, superior to the influence of authority (the highest authority) maintained, that their minds were not legally enough illuminated to comprehend how truth could be an aggravation of scandal, nor how any man could complain of injury done to a character, by himself publicly degraded, and legally acknowledged to have been so.

Jurymen of England, let us conjure you to meditate deeply upon the illustrious example of you brethren in a neighbouring Kingdom, participating the free spirit of your own; and in future cases, decide, uninfluenced by any representations whatever, except the fair force of facts submitted to you—above all the numbing quibbles of the gown, and the constitutive impossibilities of what is an insult to common sense, and a death-blow to all liberty of opinion.

The reigning toast, in every patriotic society, now is, the virtuous Irish juror.

* * ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for the Hampshire Gazette, are called upon once more in this way, to make payment.—Those indebted and have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that a speedy ledger will prevent their accounts being lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect.—Those indebted for ADVERTISING are also called upon to make payment.—

Wright and Stoddard, Have just received a large and general Assortment of GOODS,

Suited to the season, which they are now selling, at their store opposite the meeting-house in Northampton, as cheap for Cash as at any store in this county; and which please their friends and customers may depend on the same terms for Produce as they have formerly experienced, and the smallest favour most readily acknowledged.

November 24, 1790.

Stop Thief!

STOLEN from the fish-market, on the night of the 23d inst. a black horse HORSE, of the French breed, with a star in the forehead, one hind foot white, has a short mane, a small piece cut out of his right ear, supposed to have been done when young, between 13 and 14 hands high. Whoever will secure the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and return the horse to the owner, shall receive Five Dollars reward, and the cost of the horse only, Three Dollars, and all necessary charges paid by JONATHAN PELT, West-Springfield, Nov. 26, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a red lined STEAR, of a year old last spring, with a crop in the ear, and two bits on the upper side of the same; also, one red HEIFER, year old past, with no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away. DANIEL RUST, Northampton, Dec. 1, 1790.

WHEREAS *James* my wife, did on the evening of the 12th inst. without reason or cause, clope from my bed and board.—This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on any account, so that I will pay so debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

GEORGE MORLEY.

Northampton, Nov. 12, 1790.