THE DISH OF TEA.

JET fome in grog place their delight, Or fip the rofy wine: A dish of tea; wafte the night, More pleafes me, Yields fofter joys, Provokes lefs noife, And breeds no base defigu-

From China's clime, this present brought, Enlivens every power of thought, Rigs many a ship for sea: Olds maids it warms, Young widows charms, And Milles' men, Not one in ten, But court them for their tea.

When throbbing pains affail my head, And dellock o'er my brain is spread, The muse no longer kind, A fingle fip, Dispels the hyp; To chafe the gloom
Fresh sprits come,
The flood tide of the mind.

When worn with toil, or vext with care fan but this draught prepare,
And I forget my pain :
This magick bowl Revives the fool, With gentle fway, Bids care be gay, counts to cloud the brain

If learned men the truth would fpeak, They prize it far beyond their Greek, More fond attention pay: No Hebrew root So well can fuit. More quickly taught,
Lefs dearly bought,
And fludied twice a day—

This leaf, from diffant regions former, Puts life into the female tongue, And aids the power of love: Which priefts admire. Delights the 'fquire,

ANDIAN CRUELTY and FORTITUDE.

AND LAN CRUELTY and FORTHTUDE.

Franciscopies and fravels of our Judice interpreter and

fractor—a late publication.

11 OME years ago, "lays our author," the Shawano
D Indians being obliged to remove from their habitations; in their way took a Mulkebya warriont, roown by the name of Old Scray, prinner. They, ballinadoed him feverely, and condemned him to the nery toriute. He underworm a great deal without fixed ing any tencern y his connensance and behaviour were as if he fuffered not the leaft pain. He told his perfections with a bold voice, that he was a warrior; that the as if he fuffered not the leaft pain. He told his perfec-ceners with a bold voice, that he was awaring; that he had gained most of his martial reputation at the ex-tense of their nation, and was definous of the wing them in thead of dring, that he was a much their for-position as when he headed his gallant countrymen a-gainst them; that although he had fallen into their hands, and forfeited the protection of the DivinePow-er by forme impiery, or other, when carrying the body of the holy air of war against his devoted enemies, yet he had fo much remaining virtue as would enable him to pounth bimielly more exquitively than all their delpihe had so much remaining virtue as would enable him to punish himself more expusitely tax all their despicable ignorant crowd could do, if they would give him liberty, by entying him, and banding him one of the red hot gon barrels out of the fire. The proposal, and his method of address, appeared so exceedingly bold and occommon, that his request was granted. Then suddenly seizung one end of the red hot barrel, & brandishing it from side to fide, he forced his way temoch the armed and suprozed multipude. Beared brandiffing it from fide. In fide, he longed his way through the armed and furprized multiqude, leaped through the armed and furprized multiqude, leaped through productions fleep end-high bank; into a branch of the river, dived through it, ran over a finall ifland, and paffed the other branch amidth a hower of boilets; and though number of his enemies were in close perfect of him, he got into a bramble forsamp, through which, though naked and in a mangled condition, he was been become not a summer of the production of the produc

which, though paked and in a mangled condition, he reached his own country.

"The Shawano Indians also captured a warriour of the Anantocean surious, and put him to the flake, according to their ernel Intempties. Having unconcerned fuffered much torture, he told them, with form, they did not know how to punish a noted enemy; therefore he wait willing to teach them, knould confirm the truth of the affertion if they would allow him the opportunity. Accordingly he requested a pipe and fome tobacce, which was given him. As soon as he had lighted ir, he sat down, naked as he was, on the had lighted it, he far down, nated as he was, on the warriors harming torches that were within his circle, and, continued famaking his pipe without the leaft diffeompofort: On this, a head warriour lesped up, & faid, they faw plain enough that he was a warriour, and piot afraid of dying; nor fhould he havedled, only that the was both foolled by the fire, and devoted to it by their laws: However, though he was a very danger-oni enemy, and his nation a treacherous people, if hould be fern that they paid a regard to harvery, even in one who was marked with war fireaks at the coff of many of the lives of their beloved kindred; and then by way of favour, he with his friendly tomahawk inflands patan end to all his paint."

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE. THE GALLIANT YOUTH.

A Curious Military Anacdate.

R. Nelbir, (a young gentleman of mineteen) was an Enlign at the battle Fontenoy, where the English left the French mafters of the field.-The next morning a patroling party, with an officer at their head, was fent to overlook the field, and to fee if there was a possibility of recovering any of the wounded. They found this youth at what they thought the laft gafo : and tho' he had ftrength enough left to tell them, that he thought he should recover if he had two of his most dangerous wounds dreffed immediately, wenderly begging them to have mercy upon him: the two of his men to fix their bayonets in him with which they complied to a title, and all left him for dead : Five minutes after, another party, who had taken a Lieutenant-Colonel, was hurrying him along this way to their General; as they passed by his body, belonged to his own regiment, and discovered some signs of life in him, stopped a moment to ask him if he could do any thing for him; the young man without jinderstanding what was faid, turned his fact—to his own father-and could just bring out " God of his mercy reward you—dispatch me,dispatch me." "Dispatch thee, my son, my only fon, dispatch thee !"were for a long time the only words the unhappy father could utter; but breaking from his guards with the force of a thousand men, he ran like lightning to Count Saxe, who happened that moment to be flanding at the door of his tent. As foon as he faw the General at forne diffance, tears of rage and passion running down his cheeks, he cried out, "Barbarious ;-lavages ;- French-covered honorably with wounds ;—flabbed in cold blood ;—but nineteen years old."

Saxe was defervedly famous for his tenderness and generolity. The instant he un-derstood by a soldier who had ran after the English Colonel, where the boy was, he fent litters for him, and one of his own aids-decamp, to fee him properly treated, and ordered him to be brought into his own tent. He lived only fix hours after the dreffing; the Count flirred not a moment from his bedfide; and when he at laft he faw he was dying, he conjured him to tell him the name of the officer who had used him so inhumanly. "My dear boy, (faid the general, ten-derly preffing his hand) collect but strength enough to tell me the name of the villain and I fwear to thee by the honor of a foldier I will have him broke upon the wheel in a quarter of an hour." "I know him not, (faid the gallant youth) and if I did, I would NEVER tell you;"-and turned away his face and died

The General was often heard afterwards to declare, he would wish to have his fon die fo at nineteen, rather than at fourfcore, after a thousand victories,

Manner of making Governors, Aldermen, Repre-fentatives and other great Mon, in the Island of Councequeropyin in the South Sea.

WHEN a man discovers himself to have an inclination for office, which appears by a conftant fcraching about the back parts, he immediately mounts himfelf on a large fwine, (or when this animal can-not readily be found, takes a Mule) and rides about the town, stopping in public places & exhibiting monkey airs; laughing, patting the hog on his neck, fometimes with furprising dexterity, leaping on his feet and turning his face backwards and playing with the hog's tail. After practifing in this manner for a few weeks, the multitude think him well verfed in the art of governing; for it is a max-im with the people of the illand that if a man can manage the most obstinate of beats fwine and mules) he must be possessed of extraordinary magic power, and is capable of all kinds of government. This method of nurling and training rulers is not peculiar to that island—its effications influence in bringing forward the most unpromising candidates

into public office has recommended the pra tice to the inhabitants of the neighbourne iflands, who have lately introduced it. Its not uncommon a few weeks before election to fee half a dozen candidates parading the ffreet at once, affiride of huge boars and mile.

Stage from Springfield to Dartmouth Colle

THE fubiciber respectfully informathe publication THE fubferiber respectfully informathe publicable he has at agreatexpenice restered a line of the from Spring or 11.0 m. Millachhefetts, Dax Parotta. College, in New Hampfaire.—It leaves Springster every Monday, at one o'cleck P. M.—The first of a Stage fets off from Dartmouth College,—meet u. R. tleborough on Testlay evening, each injust principal and return to Springsted and Dartmouth College and return to Springsted and Dartmouth College and Trainfay. The flage from Springsted thousands ampton on Monday night, dines at Greenheld and interest at Brattelborough on Testlay execute, The flage from Dartmouth dines at Window, and logical characteristics at Charleston, on Monday night, leaves Christon at Charleston, on Monday oright, leaves Christon at Charleston, on Monday oright, leaves Christon at Tuefday morning, and arrives at Brattelborough and Tuefday morning, and arrives at Brattelborough and Tuefday morning, and arrives at Brattelborough in fame executed.

N. B. The Fare for Patiengers, 3d pri me foarteen pounds of baggage is allowed grats for mp patienger, and one bundred and fifty pounds of baggage the fame as a patienger.

Aways 6, 1792.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebed this on Book, los more than one year's standinghed and fettle the same without 'delay'.—He livenis as forms all others indebted to him, that Beef, Post his rorms at ones meetred to number feet, For he Flexfeet, Bother, Cheefe, Salts of Lipe, and Alba-will be trectived in payment for the above debuging before the 25th of December next?——He die fore prefames, that every Perfor indebted at the will chaffe to diffcharge their debts on the above Chaffe. will came to distribute the above date.

SPENCER WHITING.

N. B. Said Whiting, has as usual a general size.

West-India and English Goods on hand, which he is now felling on terms thit control all of being pleasing to the Forchafer.—Can pel for any quantity of Sales of Lye.

Worthington, Angali 8, 1792.

Within a few Months pall, a Letter addressed to the subscriber in this town, helding some papers of no worth to any person but there mitt ed from Bofton, and has biled of co veyance: If any perion therefore will give any intra-mation in the premiers, so that the papers may be ne-covered, he shall receive a generous Reward for his trouble, with the thanks of

SAMUEL LYMAN. Northampton, August 8, 1792.

Strayed or Stolen from the Stabler, on the evening of the 2d inft idet Seriel MARE, 12 or 13 years old, about 14 lines and an half high, well spread, high in fieth, a faul freak in her face—hind feet white, flood sill min. Whoever will return faid Mare, shall have a radiable reward and all necessary charges poid.

Worthington, dayup 6, 1792.

WHEREAS Polly Nichols, m

WE Avant 15, 1792. Commissioners by the Hon. Jedge of frozing for the County of Hampshire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the effate of JACO SHERWIN, deceased, (repreferred infolvest) from months from the third of July Jalt, being allowed the field creditors to bring in their claims. Hereby gives tive that we shall attend fain business at the base Mr. Jabs Shrewin, in faid Alfifeld, on the full Meday in September next, from one to four oelock, and faid day. PHINRAS BARTLET: Company of the BEN, BELDING. EBEN, BELDING, EDWARD ANNIELE

Albfield, Augul 7, 1792.

B ROKE into the inclusive of the fablether as four weeks fince, a forrer Marc COLT, as years old, natural trotter, with four white feet, four white in the forthered. The owner is bettyre fixed to prove his property and may be rawn.

ELIJAH GARDNER.

Wellispton, August 14, 1792-TICKETS, IN Enfield Falls LOTTERT To be fold, by DANIEL BUTLER. Northampton, August 15, 1792

NORT HAMPTON, (Maffachofett) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.

W E D N E S D A Y, August 29, 1792.

FOR THE . HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER, fend you Doctor Price's Objervations on the imparamet of the American Revolution, withing you to publify a number of abstracts from them, which I have noted in the margin,—your compliance will no close oblige more of your readers,—yours, &c.

Of EDUCATION.

CUCH is the flate of things which I wish to take to place in the united discricts State.—In order to introduced and perpetuate it, and at the fame time to give it the greatest eff. of on the improvement of the wild, nothing is more nearflary than the echablishment of wish and liberal plan of Education. It is not a family and the plant of Education. It is ment at a wise and interprise to be encaused. It is immufful properly to represent the importance of this, So and is left by the author of nature to deeped on the use given to the mind in early life and the impref-tions then made, that I have often thought there may be affect temaining to be differed to education, which will easily former, some actions to prow my virtuous and

special remaining to be distorbered in education, which will canie fourier generations to grow up virtuous and hopy, and accelerate human improvement to a great-in degree than can at prefern the imagined. The end of education is an direct the powers of the small in antidding themselves; and to small them in gianing their just best and force. And, in order to this, is bullacts should be to teach down to think, rather than distillated thould be to teach how to think, rather than east to think; not to lead into the best way of fearching for truth, rather, than to instruct in truth, and the state of the latter, who is qualified for it? There, are long instead, who are eager to undertake this office. All parties and fests think, they have discovered truth, and that they alone, are it advocates and friends. But the very different and incomit accounts they give of it denominates they are unterflaragers to it; and that it? It beliefs to beach assisting, than to teach what they hold out for truth. The greater their considence, the greater their considence, the greater in the readm for distructing them. We generally stead warmest east, where the object of it is the great-steaments.

Such observations have a particular tendency to thew that education ought to be an initiation into candor

the extension ought to be an initiation into candor, rather than into any filems of Faith; and that it fhould from a high of cool and patient investigation, rather than as attachment any opinions.

But higher oducation has been conducted on a contrary plan. It has been a castration, not an enlargement of the intellectual faculties; an injection of title principles hardening them in error, not a discipline configuration of the many of the intellectual faculties; an injection of title principles hardening them in error, not a discipline configuration of the properties of the intellectual faculties; and reaching to think freely;

— It hath cramped and enfluent them, and condition for thinking only in one track. Intel of infalling humility, charity, and liberality, and thin preparing for an easier discovery and a readier admitted to home mand with veretched prejudices. finfred the homan mind with wretched prejudices.

The more has been learnt from fuch education,

more it becomes necessary to nelessen. The more has been tught in this way, of so much the more most the cand be emptical before true wisdom can enter.—Such was aducation in the time of the first teachers of christianty. By furnifing with faill in the arts of diffu-tion and iophiltry, and producing an attachment to elablished lyftems, it turned the minds of men from mount, by turnthing with fittil in the arts of dispusion and Sphiltry, and producing an arachment to ribbilished system, it mined the minds of men from timb, and rendered them more determined to refit evidence, and more capable of evading it. Hence it impende, that this heavenly infinedion, when first communicated, was to the Jews of furthing block, end in the Greak fallfant; and that in spite of minutes interpletes, the persons who rejected it with most distributed, and who apposed it with most violence, were those who had been educated in colleges, and were hell tright the true philosophy instead of the true religion the effect would have been the same. The doctrine that the first first would have been the same. The doctrine that the first first of the would have been the same. The doctrine has the first would have been reckmed no left abstral and incredible, then the doctrine of a rantified. Melfield. And is men who would have treated such an instruction with most contempt, would have been the sail camed doctrin of a rantified william and the world, and learnit, by cycles and expecteds, to account for all the motions of the beavenly bodies. In like manner, when the improvement of logic in Mr. Locke's Effer on the knew suche standing was fart published in Brizain, the person stadiest of the time it speared like the doctrine taught in his book on the trainableness of christianity) to be a dangerous not valve and the presence of the right of the presence of the principle of the first in the published in the part of the first of the contempt is and to receive it were those who had never been trained in colleges; and whose minds in the jargon of the fishools. To the deep profession of the time it speared like the doctrine taught in his book on the trainableness of christianity) to be a dangerous not valve and the present when Sir Haze Newton's differential were been percented by an infinition in the jargon of the fishools. To the deep profession of the time it speared like the continue was then in possession of t

prejudicies which have generally prevailed senial new lights. Such the impediment which livit describers in the way of improvement by a narrow plan if elucation.—Even now the bincipal older and olderation (effection.—Even now the bincipal older and olderation (effection.) and the property of the period truths, and truthely fire an extendibly defending them against constitution and truthely fire ancestably, defending them against constitution and reme it impresentable on factor lightly locked, we say affered for my expire which I would have the plain tendes of the my expire which I would have the plain tendes of the mount and unantored man, or the deep condition of the proud is an another and professors in smoll anisety reference and include mind I which industry preferable that we have a left of the production of the professors and funder mind I which industry preferable that many control of the production of the professors of the professors of the investment of the professors of the pro

prefounder ignorance and more invertate priodice. It may be worth addinghere, that a narrow education (hould it everylappen not to produce the evils mow mentioned) will professly produce qual evils of a cantrary manner. I mean, that there will be danger, when perions for gleanard comes for the abfurdity of form of the opinions in which they have been educated, that they will become prejudiced against them all, and, confengately, throw they all away, and run wild into Icopingtim and indicity, and prefers, in this part of the world this, is a very common event.

I am by no means qualified to give a just account of the particular method in which education ought to be conducted, by a to avoid these evils. That is, for a to reacher the mind fire and unfertred quiet, in differenting evidence, and prepared to follow it from the conductions that which does the most effectually; which entire the state of the conductions in the which constants and with the love of must; which dispose, most to ingentify and farreed, and learnette mind must infensible of its own end of farther information—Had this been always the size of education, would would this been always the size of contract investments.

most with the love of truth; which dilpoies most to ingenuity and fairpeft, and learnest mind must infemishe of its own need of farther information.—Had this been always the siny of education, warkind would now have been fatther advanced.—It suppose, however, an improved flate of markind; as when once it has taken place, it will quicken the propers of improvement.

I have in their observations experted a dilike of splems; but I have meat only to condemn that attachment to them as flandarding fruth which has been too prevalent. It may be interfainy in education to make use of them; of of books explaining them.—But they finold be used on the relationship of the did only a guides and helps to enquiry. Instruction in them should be tracked with a fair; exhibition of the cridence on both sides of every question; and care should be tracked with a fair; exhibition of the cridence on both sides of every question; and care should be tracked, without reparting authority, antiquity, singularity, novelty, or any of the prejudices which too commonly influence affect.—Nothing is so well futed to produce this habitas the findy of mathematics. In these steiners no one ever thinks of giving his sifent to a proposition till be can clearly understand it, and their citicaces no one ever thinks of giving his affent to a proposition till he can clearly understand it, and fee approved by a fair deduction from propositions previously understood and proved. In their citicaces the mind is insired to clote and patient attention; there it is natured to clote and patient attention; there it is natured to clote and patient attention; there it is natured to clote and patient attention; there is no form a dictinity it is not an expect clear criticans; in all cacks before belief. They from its, berefore, the belt cherries for the intellectual powers, and the belt defence against the method of the control of the

for his intellectual powers, and the belightence against that excelding and prespitation and confidence dideas which are the common fources of cross.

There is, however, a danger to be avoided there. Matchematical findies may aborb the attention too much; and when they do, they contrast the mind by rendering it incapable of thinking at large; by dispatifying it for judging of any evidence except mathematical; and, confequently, disposing it too an uncrainshale frequently of the property of dence. There have been many inflances of this nar-rownels in mathematicians.

But to return from this digrefficit,—I cannot help ob-

But to return from this digreffion,—I cannot help ob-ferring on this occasion, with refrect to Chrifthanity in particular, that education ought to lead to a babit of judging of it is it in the code tieff of Chrifthanity; in that the collains it reveals should be learn oply from a critical and fair enquiry into the fearly of this, code; and that all infurction it is should be a preparation for making this enquiry and a communication of gentlands in examining into the proofs of its drives original, and in determining to what degree of evidence these proofs amount, after allowing excty distingly its and weight.—This has covery yet been the practice among Chriftinas. The new Tedancat has been recknown further an unforced thindard of Chrifting Divisity; and, therefore, formulastic of human investion prehitherto an informeted transact or Chemica. Viveliny and, therefore, formulaties of human invention pre-rending to explain and define it four in really miffer-preferance and dishocorring it; have been destinated in its room; and teaching there has been called eaching Christinity. And it is very greaterable, that in the English Universities no Lec-

es on the New Tellament are ever read or even loffered to be read; and that through all Christendom, is much fell an object of attention than the friends and creeds which have been fathered upon it.

is movelefus a object of witeman than the fuffems and creeds which have been fathered upon it.

Twill only add on the folject, that it is above all things necessary, while instruction is conveyed. We can very such it is fusice of the insheeling of the human mind, and of its great protects to error; and allow the work of the many mind, and of its great protects to error; and allow the disposition, even on points which feem the moll elegant in little, no objections, and to consider nothing as invivious in it our final interest bot as houself Heart.

Nauge has so made us, that an attachment must take place within cut to opinions once formed; and it wis proper that we should be so mind; it ourself not made in the place within cut to opinions once formed; and it wis proper that we should be so mind; it ourself not made and the state of the state of the correspondent of the state of the same that leaving and so render or increasionably tenacions, it ought, herefore, the all our other manual propensities; to be carefully watched and guarded; and education should put us upon doing this. Any oblication before made should, in particular, be incalcited; "should manual have hitherto been mind the vicious when mode in the wrong, and recknowl them." It is necessary to cute that might have been off in the dart. "This is, indeed, a very mortifying fast; but attention to it is necessary to cute that microally processed." The substitute of the mortification of the contraction of the whole when we work committed to improvement. —Who is there that does not remember the sings when he was a entirely fainted about courts. maticalicis which are foune-of-the-world commission improvement.—Who is their that does not reember the time when he was entirely fastisfied about points which deeper reflexion has thewn to be above his comprehension? Who, for inflance, does not remember a time when he would have woodered at the coefficien, why does water run about hill?" What ignorant must there who is not perfunded that he understands this perfectly I But every imported may have in the operation this perfectly I But every imported may have into be a question he cannot answer; and what distinguishes him in this follower from the left improved per of markind is his knowing this. The like in true in __mmberiefs other infrances. One of the best proofs of wildow is

other inflances. One of the bedt proofs of writion is a feater of our want of writion; and her by knows most positions most of this feat.

In thinking of myleft feature from encouragement from this refersion. I now fee, that I do not maderised many points which come appeared to me very clear. The more I have inquired, the more familied

clear. The more I have inquired, the more fentble I have been growing of my own danknefs; and a part of the history of my life is that which follows.

In early life I was frack with Bilhop Bottler's Assign of religious material and revealed to the confinents and course of mater. I reckon it happy for me that this book was one of the first that fell into my hand. It ranght me the proper mode of realoning on moral and religious fulfedly, and particularly the importance of payings due regard to the imperfection of human knowledge. His fermons alfo, I then thought, and do fill think, excellent. Next to his 'morks, I have a lawsy been an admirer of the writings of Dr. Clark. And I cannot help adding, however finner is may fleen, that been as admires of the writings of Dr. Clark. And I. cannot help adding however frange it may fleen, that I owe much so the philosophical writings of Mr. Hume, which I likewife flodied early in life. Though as canny to his Sespitidin, I have profited by it. By atracking, with great shility every principle of troth and resion, he put me upon examining the ground upon, which I flood, and ranght me not halily to take any thing for granted.—The first friest of my resding, and findes were kild before the public in a treatife cautified A Review of the principal Baiffinia and Difficulties in March. This publication has been fullowed by many others on various fully.—And now, in the everying of A life desards it enought me for the everying of A life desards it consists and flower in each of the everying of A life desards it oncourty and flower in everying of a life desards it oncourty and flower in each by many others on various fishiets.—And now, is the exercise of a life deterred in compity and font in each deavon (week indeed and feebelpin ferve the hell intracts, por fent and forere of mankind, I am writing for the Great reacher, convinced that the matter of nature is perfed; that infinite wifflom and goodned govern' all things; and that Chriftiantly comes from GDD But at the fame time pazzled by many difficulties, anxious for more light and refling with full and conflant. Ifference only on this one retain.—That the practice of virtue is the duty and dignity of man, and, in all events, his wifeft and falfel worke.

ON OATHS.

ON OATHS.

ON OATHS are expedients to which afficiates have had repose fit to just order to shorin true information and aftertain facts by feeding the verneity of wineffes. But I finey not how to reliable that ampreciation which always makes a part of an earth. Perhaps, there is no feet neerfully to sit as is commonly imagined. An AFTRMATION folemely made, with laws inflicting ferrer pemplics on faithhood when denected would probably, asfect all the ends of nathral and, therefore, dillyofed to with that in the United States impreciately each may be sholithed, and the form indeligence in this respect grounds to yet which is now granted to the Custers. But it as a short in the Custers, and it am affinishing will think this soo dangerous is respect.