XXXIII. And be it further enalted by the authority afterfaid. That whenever the Militia, or any part thereof, of any town, shall be ordered to march for the diate defence of this State, each officer and foldier thall provide and take with him three days provision, unless otherwise or-cectd; and the Seiectmen of fuch town fiell caufe carriages to attend them with further (upplies of provinens and camp natenfils, natil notice shall be given them to defilt, by the Commanding Officer of the Militia detached: And the Selectmen shall prefer their accounts for such supplies to the General Court for allowance and payment : And whenever the Selectmen of any town ordiffrict, from which a detachment shall be ordered, shall be notified by any officer duly authorifed thereto and thallneglett or refuse to furnish such sup-plies and utentils, the town or diffrict to which feeh Selection belong, shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty pands, to be fued for and recovered by any person who shall professes for the fame; one moiety to the professor, and the other to the ofe of the Common ealth; and the officer to whom the camp untentits final be deliver. ed. (half be accountable for the fame, un-lefs broken or loft by fome enavoidable ac-

lefs bruken or loft by fome unavondable accident, not in his power to prevent,
XXXIV. And be it further candled by
the authority of profess, 1 has it any Officer,
non-commissioned officer or private of the
Militia, shall be killed or die of his rounds received in the fervice of this Comwealth, his widow, child or children monrealth; his widow, child or children fall be estitled to finilar relief, and un-cler the fame regulations and reflections, as is provided by law in fuch cafes for the re-lief of widows and opphans of perform willed or dying of wounds received in the fervice of the United States: And if any therwise disabled in the fervice of this onwealth, he fhall be entitled toumibar relief, and under the fame regulations and refiritions, as is provided by law in fuch cales for the relief of persons wound ed or difabled in the fervice of the United States.

NXXV. And he it further enalled by
the authority afterfeed. That the Governor
or commander in chief, shall appoint
courts married for the trial of all offices above the rank of Captein: That the Ma-jor Generals occommanding chieres of di-vitions, each within his own divition, final vinous, cears martial for the trial of Cap-appoint courts martial for the trial of Cap-tains and all officers under that rank: And it shall be the duty of every officer who fhall appoint a contimartial as aforefaid, to approve or disapprove of every sentence of such court mattral by them appointed: and no efficer who thalt appoint a court martial thall be Prefident thereof, nor thall martial fall be Preficient thereof, nor final any, femence be put in extension until it full have been approved of as a forefaild. No court Martial, that confill of a left number than thirteen committeed officers, the Prefident of which final not be under the rank of a Fish-Officer, and no Fish-Of-fieer final the tried by any person under the degree of Captain y Joulea of martial take track by inviting of committion, with cuttered an ortans; & the Officer who that! take rank'ny trontity or communon, 'take out-regard in ratins is the Cfficer who thall appoint a court Martial, finall at the fame time appoint a fuitable perfor for a Judge-Advocate, whele duty in finall be impartial-ly in finite the evidence, both for acad again. the Officer under arial; to take accurate minutes of the evidence, and all the proceedings of the secure, all of whirely he shall transfinit, with the Judgment of the Court thereon, under feel, to the effect whole day at is to approve or distipprove of such judgment. Every Officer to be streat hall have the days notice given him of the time and alice appointed for trail. And verty Officer to the tried thall he part in such, so as un he suspended from the execute of his Office, and shall have a copy of the charges exhibited against him ten day to feel the string of faid court; and the such that the such that the proposition of the charges exhibited against him ten day to feel the string of faid court; and under the such that the proposition of the charges exhibited against him ten days to feel the string of faid court; and under the such as a such that the su he Cffeer under trial; to take accurate

thall be decined by faid couringuity of the charge and fhall be featureed according. It is every court marrial for the trial of an officer, not less than two thirds of the

mertials feall proceed to the trial of any officer, the Judge-Advocate thall administer to the President and each of the members, the following nath, viz.

Tas A.B. do fuver, that you mail! well and truly to the coafe new before you, between this Communwealth and the perform to be true; and you do further fuver that you will not divine, the will not divalge the featence of this Court Martial, until it fhall be approved or difapproved of; and that you will not on any count, at any time whatever, diferent rate or opinion of any Member, unless re-quired to give evidence thereof, as a witness by a Court of Juffice, in a due courfe of

And the Prelident thall administer to th adve-Advocate, the following oath, viz.

Jadge Advocate, the following eath, viz. 1 as A. B. defuner that yes will set or any extent, at any time substitute, droughe the cuts or spinion of any. Member of this Court Mertial, sally required to give evi-tence thereof, as withing, by a Court of Joffics, in a due coufe of law.

Juffie, in a date cause of law.
So help yor GOD !

XXXVI. And be it further matted by
the authority afterfaid, that every Officer
holding a committion in the militia, who
thall be accused of any unmilitary conduct, negled of duty, or disobedience aforders; or who thall when on dury, appear, or behave himfelt in an un-officer like or behave himfelf in an un-officer like manner, or shall wilfully injure those who are under his command, he shall be liable to be tried by a court martial and if found goilly, to be furnered by faid court to be represented in orders, or to be removed from office : And whenever a cour martial shall featence any officer to be re-moved from office, the court shall therein adjudge such officer incapable of holding any military commission under this Com-monwealth, for life, or for years, according to the nature and aggravation of his officnce: and such fentence being duly ap-proved of by the officer appointing such court martial, shall be published and re-main in full force, unless reverfed, so far-as respects dispussionation, by the General

XXXVII. And be it further exalted by the auterity of refull. That every town within this Commonwealth thall be confiantly supplied with faxtyfour pounds of good gon powder, one hundred pounds of mother balls, one hundred finns, and three in or iron camp-kerles, for every fixty four foldiers in the Militia of fuch-town, enrolled as aforefaid; and the fame proportion of each of the aforefaid excites of a greater or leffer number: And every town which shall neglect to keep conflictly provided with the faid articles, shall forfeit and pay, for the ulc-of the Commonwealth, for every fixty-four men in fuch town which shall be usfix pennis, to be recovered by prefentment in the court of General Seffions of the Peace. long : Audit shall be the duty of the Brig-ade Infector annually to inspect the magazines of each town, within the brigade to which he belongs, and to make complaint to the Grand Jory of the county against all towns which shall neglect to keep con-flantly provided as alore said.

And whereas the good citizens of this discharge of fingle guns on a muster day,

Therefore, XXXVIII. Be it further enafted by the entherity aferefaid, That no noncommit ly fire a mofker or fingle gon, in any ly her a mother or ingig gon, in any public road, or near any four, or near the place of parade, on any day, or even-ing forceeding the fame, on which any troop or company shall be ordered to al-femble for military day, suelfs embodi-femble for military day, suelfs embodi-ent military day, suelfs embodi-ent or military day, suelfs embodiand if any non-commissioned Officer o Private fall fire a mufket or gnn, excep as aforefaid, on the faid day or evening fucceeding, without being embodied as aforefaid, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of five foillings, for each and every offence aforefaid, to be fued for, recovered and disposed of in the same manner as tines for non-appearance on a multer day are recov-

XXXIX. And be it further enalted by XXIX. And to it further smalled by the autherity offerfaid, I has the Adjustat General, the Quarter Mafter General, Brigade Inspections, and Adjustums of regiments finall receive a reasonable confideration for their services; to be allowed by the General Court. And all-Officers serving on Military Boards, Courts of Inquiry, and Courts Martial, thall receive pay, while necefairly employed an officer, not lefs than I wa three of the members must agree In the fearther or lodgment of faid court otherwise the person charged that is a sequented. All the proceedings and trish by court indiffals thall be carried on in the sign time; and when the members shall be tequired to give their votes on a quellon at decision, they thall begin with the younged in commission, first All persons shall be holded to appear and give evidence before any coort martial under the fame penalties are controlled as no there case, when therecast o times. It has a like a long or the reader of the court martial under the fame penalties are controlled as a net by law provided for wined. crive pay, while necessarily employed therein, at the same rate as when in actual ferrice : And the Adintant General, or in appear and give evidence before my ferrice: And the Adjutant General, or Brigade Majora, as the cafe may be, full cogled as are by law provided for witned.

The court martial under the fine penaltics for mined and pay the full court of facts with the court of funding the court of funding and by a full court of funding and by the fame before the funding and martial part of slope Advocate before they give their full receive payment at the Tradux, of evidence to the court. Before any court the funs for allowed, and pay the fame

over to the officers who performed the fer

In Senate, June 22, 1793.

This Bill having had two feveral readings paffed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS Prefident

the Honle of Representatives, June 22, 1793. This Bill having had three feveral read.

ngs paffed to be enacted.
WILLIAM TUDOR, Speaker, protess JOHN HANCOCK. w the Govern

Copy—Arrell, JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

THE implement hereby informs his customers that No. 358 compleated the last quarter. He being obliged to fettle with the Printer quarterly, is necessita-ted to require payment of his costomers and informs them, that he has already fre quently called, and they have hitherto turned a deaf car, he thinks they cannot cenfure him, if he takes such measures as will oblige them to comply with his rea-fonable request. He considers himfel under obligations of gratitude to those who comply with his defires, and folicits a continuance of their favours.

ANDREW WOOD:

July 17: 193.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

TNFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened a Grocery Store, a few rods well of the meeting house, where he has for faleW. India, N. England Rum, he has for faiely. India, N. England Rum, and Moblins, by the hoghead, barrel, or left quantity, French Brandy, London Porter, and Sherry Wine, of the first quality—lost, lump and brown Sugats, Rock Sale, Cod Fift, 4d and 10d nails. Excellent Hyfon and Bohea Ten, Coffee, Raifun, Figs, Lemons, Pepper, Allfpiec, Ginger, Notmegs, Sec. Mod kinds of produce taken in payment. Cooffees attendance cives and ment. Conflant attendance given, and every favour greatfully acknowledged. Northampion, July 15, 1703-

Joseph Lazell. R ESPECTFULLY informs his con-tomers, that he has just received, a complete and general affortment of English and West India GOODS. an numerous to be specified in an adver on numerous to be spectifed in an advertisement, which he engages to futrish his enformers and others with, on the most reasonable terms for ready pay. Six months recedit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of hard Ware.

Said Lazell gives the highest price for all kinds of Grafa Seed, Flax Seed, and all binds of Grafa Seed, Flax Seed, Flax Seed, and all binds of Grafa Seed, Flax Seed, and all binds of Grafa Seed, Flax Seed, and all binds of Grafa Seed, Flax Seed, Flax Seed, and all binds of Grafa Seed, Flax Seed, Fla

all kinds of Grass occupants kinds of Grass produce.
N. B. N/England, and Weft-India Rum, and all kinds of spirits by the barrel or left. quantity. Likewife a complete afforment of Glafrand Crockery War—Paper hang-ings of all kinds, upon the lowest tetms. Committee, June 24, 1793.

BENTAMIN PRESCOTT. HAS just received from New-York, an additional supply of GOODS,

Which with those before as hand, fornithes most articles enquired for-Which will be fold very low for ready pay.

N. B. Twenty corn Bags are wanted

mmediately. Northampton, July 24, 1793.

TESSE SMITH,

ONCE more informable Customers and the public in general, that he has on hand, a large and beautiful affortment of English & W. I. Goods. which he will fell on the most reasonable terms for READY PAY. - Likewise a general affortment of

HARD WARE;

among which are, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Nails,
—Alfo, a large quantity of Nail Red.

7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Window Glafs, and
other articles too numerous to menion,
He withes to ramind those whose Ac-

counts are of more than fix months flanding, to call and make a fertlement, by ing, to call and make a fettlement, by payment or by giving their Notes, be thinks it necessary that he thould receive Interest not the Principal.—Those who neglest this refamable, request, and expect the day of favor, will soon be past, when the Law will take its courfe.

Worthington. July 21, 1793. Stayed or ftolen from the fobscriber, on the night of the 24th inft. a large bay MARE, white fireak in her face, a little white on her hind feet, low carriage, about 15 years old,—Who-ever will give information of faid Mare to the fableriber, shall be handformely, re-

warded. TIMOTHY LYMAN. Goßen, July 29th, 1793. CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COT-TON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE,

Strayed or flolen from SHAYCO OF HOLEN from the fubbriler in Worthington, the task of left June, a three years old HORSECOLT, about thirteen bands and three inches high natural pacer, has one white land from a finall flar in his forchead, pale red color, mane and tail formedather than the other part of him; bad on one fine before, whoever will return find Houfe, or give information for that he may be had againfull be handfoundly rewarded.

SYLVANUS BLACKMARR, N. B. Said Buckmar has credied as

N. B. Said Blackmarr has credied as OIL MILL, and will be trady in re-ceive FLAX SEED, by the 18. of Sep-Worthington, July 16, 1793.

MOTICE is hereby given to the follow ing non-relident proprietors or aware of lands in the town of Worthington, indeed county of Hamphire, that their lands waxed in the foblicibers tex bills, for 1792 and 1792, viz:

Selah Barnard, Efg. State and - County for 1791, do, town and minister tax, do. highway, do. 1100 acres val-

ued at f. 450. o. town and miniffer tax, for '92 4 do. county do.

B. Tanner, flate and county tax for 1791.

on and minifler tax. do. highway, do. do, county tax, for '92 M. Afbley, flate and county tax

for 1791. do. town and minister tax. County tax, for 1792 rown and minister do.

Unles faid taxes are paid on or lefond Monday the 26th day of August actif is much of their land will then be fold it public vendoe, to the highest hidder at he dwelling hoofe of Liceut, Berg, Esthing, inabolder in Worthington, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will be fufficient to pay faid tire;

P. M. as will betomerent to pay an unit, with all necessary charges.
Z. HANCHET, Col. for 1791.
Z. HANCHET, Jun. Col. 1792.
Worthington, July 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the fal-lowing non-refident proprietors of land, in Williamshurgh, in the county of Hampfhire, that their lands are excels in town in; for the year 1787, as follow:

town ix; for the year 1787, as follow: co acres owned or lately owned by the Widow Lacy Hubbard, 1/0-20 acres owned or lately owned by Lieux Ellin White, 9d—John Notton, fary acre; 2/6—Col. Comfort Sage, fifty acre; 3/6. Said land has been advertised but fold.—Unleft faid taxes are paid by the 26th day of August next, to much of faid lands will be fold at public vendor at the house of Johns and Thayer, included: in faid will lands will be fold at public vendor at the house of Johns at Thayer, included: in faid will land fourth, at colock P. M. a will Williamburgh, at 5 o'clock P. M. as will be fufficient to diffenarge the fame with in-tervening charges. ASA LUDDEN, Con. Williamburgh, July S, 1793

Peleg Sanford, & Co. HAVE an extensive affortment of Crockery & Glass Ware, on hand, which they other for fale by the CRATE, on as low teens as can be biod, from NEW-YORK, or BOSTON. Hartford. July. 1793.



NEW LINE of STAGES. THE subscribers beg leave to inferent the publick, that they have encled a NEW LINE of STAGES, to may be

a NEW-LINE of STAGES, to instance Bolton and Northampton.

Two Stages will leave Worselft on Mondays and Thurfdays at fix colock in the morning; one of which will arrive at Bolton, the other at Northampton, on the evening of the fame days; leave Bolton Morthampton, on Wednefdays and Satridays and arrive at Worselfar on the fame.

The price for a passenger from Boston o Worcester, is nine shillings only from Worcester to Northampton 3d. pt 28lbs, haggage gratis; 200lbs, the fames

Paffenger. accomodated in the New Line, will plast to apply, in Bofton, at Mr. Beales's Tav-ton, near the market, in Worcester, altri-Barker's ; or in Northampton, at Mr. Ly-

From the moderate terms of accommo lation, and by punchal attention, the pro-nietors hope to merital generous 'escouragement. NATHAN PATCH, and Co.

Tale, 1793.

Tat, de mor, Germ.19



NORTHAMPTON. (Maffacirient) Payered and Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

W E D N E S D A Y, August 14, 1793.

NUMB. 363.

or divines thunder, from the pulpit, the tenors of infinite wrath, against the vices the fish the characters of men. And do hand preaching effect a reformation of isance i Experience would not give a very fourable and were to bit inquity. The telm is obvious; the attempts a infield to the wrong objects. Laws can object the public effects of vicious principles; but can never reach the princi-sh themselves; and preacting is not very incligible to people, till they arrivest an age when their principles are mound, or their habits firmly effablished. An ar-tempt or principles is an attoric their month primity enablings. An accepting the products of d habits, is as abfurd, in to lop off the branches of a bage oak, in other to root it out of a rich foil. The nearther fuch clipping will effect, is to The only practicable method to reform

The only practicable memor to retorm mekind, is to begin with children; job besits, if polithle, from their company, every low bred, drucken, immoral character. Virtue and vice will not grow to the Vittee and vice will not grow togener in a great degree, but they will
gener they are planted, and when one
his taken root, at is not easily supplanted
hybro other. The great sat of correcting
makind, therefore, consists in prepudeding the mind with good principles.
For this reason society requires that the
clearation of youth shooth be watched with
the most service force therefore, the service of the contraction of pouts shooth. Education,
in a great merity. Serve the

the meff fempulous attention, Education, in a great measure, forms the moral characters of men, and morals are the bass of guttoment. Homeasion should there are the summer of the summe fauld be the first article in the code of po-licial regulations; for it is much easier to introduce and establish an effectual for-tra for preserving morals, than to correct, by penal statutes, the fill effects of a bad filten. I am for fully persended of this, that I should almost adore that great man, who shall change our practice and options, admake irrespectable for the first and best mus supported to the deceasion of on to superintend the education of

mh. Another defect in our febrols which free the revolution is become inexcufable, in the want of proper books. The collection which are now used confif of effay. nes watch are now used confift of ellays that refpect foreign and ancient mations. The minds of youth are perpetually led to the hilbory of Greece and Rome or to Gert Beitain: boys are conflantly repeating the declamations of Demolihenes and Circo, or debates upon fome political season in the firmin partiament. These
secretical precineous of good fende, polidad file, and perfect oratory; but they
stant interediting to children. They
cannot be vary useful, except to young
patterns who want them as models of
milosing and eloquence, in the polpit or
at the bar.

But every child in America should be equalitied with his own country. He heeld read books that furnish him with der that will be useful to him in life and test that will be useful folium in the and publics. As foom as he opens his lips, he ficuld reherfe the billory of his own coun-ty; he should life the praise of liberty, and of those illustrious heroes and statefm, who have wrought a revolution in

A felection of effays, respecting the feramentand or entry, respecting the the amentand geography of Arterica; the ilory of the late revolution and of the add remarkable characters and events that as maritable characters and events one singuished it, and a compendium of the states of the federal and provincial arctanens, should be the principal school makin the united states. These are intering objects to every man; they call home terming objects to every man; they call home terminals of youth and fix them upon the more of their country, and they affilt identify attachments to it, as well as in the property of the second of th

larging the understanding. It is observed by the great Montesquien, that the laws of education ought to bere-

i Plur ibi bazı mares valent, quam alibi

what trads to infore them—with a—fervile-fear. Information is fault to defposition. I am on archies, education should be par-tial, and adapted to the rank of each class of citizens. But ", in a republican gor-rament," Says the fame writer, "the whole power of education is required," Hercea-very class of people should know and love the laws. This knowledge should be dif-fused by means of chools and newspapers; and an attachment to the laws may be form and an attachment to the laws may be fo ed by early imprefions upon the mind.

Two regulations are effected to the con-

I we regulations are elements to me con-tinuance of republican governments: 1. Such a diffiribution of lands and furth prin-ciples of defecut and elemento, 2s thall give every citizen a force of accepting what his industry merica. † e. Such a fyl-tem of detection as gives every citizen an amountaint of accounting knowledge and opportunity of acquiring knowledge and fitting himfelf for places of truft. These are fundamental articles—the fine qua m of the existence of the American repub-

ics. Hence the abfordity of our copying the manners and adopting the inflirations of

ionarchice.

Infeveral flates, we find laws paffed, children trates, we find taw pelled, elabiliting provides for golleges and a-cademies, where people of property may educate their fons; but no provides is made for indirecting the poorer rank of people, even in reading and writing. Yet to the fame flates, every citizen who is worth a few full tiggs annually, is entitled to tree for leading to the flates. to vote for legislators. This appears to me a most glaring folecism in government. The conditutions are republican, and the laws of education are monarchial. The former extend civil rights to every honest industrious man; the latter deprive a large proportion of the citizens of a most valua-ble privileza.

proportion of the chizens of a most valua-ble privilege.

In our American republics, where gov-ernment is in the hands of the people, knowledge should, becoverally diffiffed by means of public schools. Of such conof inches of policy, that the people who make laws, should be well informed, that I conceive no legislature can be justified in neglecting proper establishments for that purpose.

that purpole,
When Ifpeak of a diffusion of know ledge, I do not mean merely a knowledge of fpelling books, and the new reframent. An acquaintance with ethics, and with An acquintance with ethics, and with the their childstinate anter to them, even the general principles of law, commerced in middle life. The filly language called money and government, is necessary for the scale of the scale o the children; during the winter months, and

by the circulation of public papers.

'In Rome it was the common exercife of boys at school, to learn the laws of the

of boys at fehrol, to learn the laws of the twelve tables by heart, as they did their pores and ctaline authors. "What an excellent practice this in a free government! It is fald, indeed, by many, that our common people are already too well informed. Strange paradox I The truth, they have too much knowledge and fpirit to refign their thank in government, and are not infinitently informed to govern themselves in all cases of difficulty.

There are forme also of the American legislatures which should be made in formation; and blunders in legislation are fre-

tion; and blonders in legislation are for quently afferibed to bad intentions. But if we examine the men who compose these legislatures, we shall find that wrong meafars generally proceed from ignorance either in the men themselves, or in their constituents. They often militake their own interest, because they do not foresee the remote conlequences of a meafure.

It may be true that all men cannot be le-

Spirit of lang. Book 4. + The prover of entailing real effaces is re-puguant to the spirit of our American govern-

ment.

1 I have known infrasticus from the inbiblitaats of a caunty, two thirds of nabom
could not write their names. How competent well juto men be to decide an important
point in legitatin !

| Middlein's life of Citers, wilums I.

isws or a republican state.

Every fault district should be furnished with a school, at least four months in a year; when huysare not otherwise employed.—This school should be kept by the most reputable and well informed man in the district. Here children should be saught the usual brancher of sexusing; schooling a submission of sexusing a subm to superiors and to laws : the moral or fo-cial duties ; the history and transactions of crad durins; the hittory and transactions of their own country the principles of liber-ty, and government. Here the reagh gamest of the wilderness thould be for-read, at the principles of vitroe & good be-havior incolcated. The vitroes of man are

havior inculcated. The virtues of men are of more confequence to fociety than their abilities; and for this reafon, the heart thould be coltivated with more effiduity than the head. Such a general fyllem of education is

neither impracticable nor difficult; and excepting the formation of a federal government that shall be efficient and permaernment that shall be efficient and perma-nent, it demands the first attention of American patriots. Until Juch a fuffice first be adopted and purfeed; until the flatef-uen and divine thall unite their efforts in forming the human mind, rather than in torming the human mind, rather than in lopping in sexurefeners, after it has been neglected; until legislators discover that the only way to make good citizens and fubjects, is to nourish them from infancy; and until parents shall be convinced that the worst of men are not the purper teachers to make the best; markind cannot know the standard when the source was a description. the wart of the beft; markind cannot know to what a degree of perfection facility and government may be extried. America affords the fairest opportunities for most

ments affords the trained opportunities for making the experiment, and opens the most encouraging prospect of forceds. In a lystem of education, that should em-brace every part of the community, the fe-male for claim no inconfiderable share of

our attention.

The women in America(to their honor the women in america to their nonor it is mentioned) are not generally above the care of educating their own children.

Their own education should therefore enable them to implant in their tender mind fuch fentiments of virtue, propriety and dignity, as are fuited to the freedom of our governments. Children should be treated as children, but as children that are, ina future time, to be men and wo men. By treating them as lift they were always to remain children, we very often fee their childifiness adhere to them, even

NOTES.

* It is worthy of remark, that is propor-tion as lowes are favorable to the equal rights of men, the unsther of crimes in a flate is definitely except where the human raind is dehalfed by extreme fervitude, or by spar-filtion. In France, there are but fewereness; religion and the rigure of a military force prevent them; perhaps also ignorance in the peafactry may be offered at another reader But is lingland and reland the human mind in met for desprigal, yet the distributions. But in England and Ireland the buman ming of una fa desprifed, yet the distribution of property and busers it not equal; the flower colleges freely, had not independent, an well as part, feel the injuries which flow from the fraidsliften, even in its reduced flow; they become desprease, and turn high unymen.—Hence they high highest produce more calpric than half Europe by fide.

The character of the Jown, as fharpers is derived from the truel and willainess pro-teriptions, which they have fuffered from the ligates of christians in every part of Europe. Most of the criminals condemned induseri-

ea are fireigners. The execution of a na-tive, before the revolution, was a nowely, The defiribution of property in America and the principles of government favor the rights of men; and but few men cuill commence enemies to ficiely and process ment, if they can re-ceive the benefits of them. Unjuft govern-ments and syramoical diffications have made most of the willians that over existed.

mys y the virtual total ever explict.

I It has been already objerved that a child always imitates what he few and hears: for this reason, be founded hear so language embits not corred and decent. Every curred fooken to a child, frail he presented with clear.

ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN AMERICA.

IN AMERICA.

For NORAW MEATER'S Effeyr.

OUR legislators frame laws for the footing governments, the people global strength of the governments, the people global strength of the governments of the gover the ladies, while province it is to direct the inclinations of children on their first appearance, and to choose their norses, found by positive, not only of amale ma new, but of just featiments and enlarg-ed anderstanding.

But the influence of women in forming the difficulties of south them.

the dispositions of youth, is not the fole realon way their education thould be par-ionally guarded; their influence in con-trolling the manner of a nation, is another er powerful realon. Women, once absa-danced, may be infirmmental in corrupting focisty; but fisch is the delicacy of the fix, and such the refizints which coffort impose upon them, that they are generally the last to be corrupted. There are innu-merable inflances of men, who have been reclaimed, by their attachment to ladies of virtue. A fondacis for the company of virtue. A fondaris for the company and convertation of ladies of character, may be confidered as a young man's best fecutive against the structures of diffipared life. A man who is attached to good company, feldom frequents that which is had, for this reason, faciety requires that females should be well educated, and extendibility of the contract of the contrac

But a diffinction is to be made between a good education, and a flowy one; for an education, metely superficial, is a proof of corruption of suite, and has a mischier-ous influence on manners. The educa-tion of females, like that of males, should tion of remains, use that or mains, inputs be adapted to the principles of the government, and carriefpood with the fage of fociety. Education in Paris differs from that in Petertburgh, and the education of females in London or Paris thould not here

their influence as far as possible over the o

modal for the Americans to copy.

In all nations, a good education is that
which renders the ladies correct in their manners, respectable in their fami-lies, and agreeable in society. That edu-cation is always wrong, which raises a wo-man above the dottes of her flation.

In America, female education fronta bave for its object what is nieful. Young their own language with putity and cle-gance; an article in which they are often deficient. The French language is not necessary for ladies. In some cases it is incentary turnated. In tome cales it is convenient, but in general, it may be con-fidered as an atticle of luxury. As an ac-compliftment, it may be studied by shofe whole attention is not employed about more important concerns

Some knowledge of Arithmetic is need-fary for every lady. Geography thould never benegledted. Belles letten learning cems to correspond with the dispositions of mod females. A taste for poetry and line writing should be cultivated; for we expect the most delicate featiments

the peas of that fex, which is postelled of the finest feelings.

A course of reading can hardly be pre-feribed for all ladies. But it should be remarked, that this fex cannot be too well a-quainted with the writers upon haman life and manners. The Spectator should fall the lift place in every lady's library. Other volumes of periodical papers, though inferior to the Speciator, thould be read; and fome of the best histories.

With respect to novels, so much admirwith respect to nowels, io mach admirach by the young, and io generally condemned by the old, what thall I (soy? Pethapa it may be faid with truth, that fome of them are uleial, many of them pernicious, and molt of them triling. A hundred volumes of modern novels may be read, without acquating a new idea. Some them contain and where the deferiptions are drawn from

themselves innocent, the persial of them may be harmled.

Were novels written with a view to exhibit only one side of human nature, to paint the focial virues, the world would oudeme them as defective : bur f fhould condemn them 21 defective: but I finald think them more perfect. Young peopleessis and propriety. Banjis from children all
diministive words, all whoming and all bang
grammany, it by offer years old may be
tample to the people as cereally, as Citera did
before the chimne fenale.