NEW ODE.

To a Popular Tune.

GOD save the rights of man!
Give us a heart to scan
Blessings so dear!
Let them be spread around
Wherever man is found,
And with the welcome sound
Ravish his ear!

Let us with France agree.
And bid the world be free,
While tyrants fall—
Let the rude savage hoft
Of their vast numbers boast—
Freedom's almighty trest
Laughs at them all!

Tho' hosts of slaves conspire,
To quench fair Gallia's fire,
Still shall they fail;
Tho' traitors round her rise
Leagu'd with her enemies,
To war each patriot flies,
And will prevail!

No more is voloir's flame
Devoted to a name;
Taught to adore—
Soldiers of Liberty
Disdain to bow the knee;
But teach Equality,
To every shore.

The world at last will join
To aid thy great design,
Dear Liberty!—
To Rossia's frozen lands
The generous flame expands—
On Asia's burning sands
Shall men be free.

In this our western world,
Be freedom's flag unfurl'd
Through all our shores!
May no destruction blast
Our skies with clouds o'ercast;
May freedom's fabric last
While time indures!

If e'er her cause should fail,
Ambition's fiend assail,
Slaves to a throne—
May no proud despot vaunt—
Should he his standard plant,
Freedom will never want
Her WASHINGTON.

BLOODY SCENE!

From the Connecticut Courant.

Mess. HUDSON and GOODWIN,

BY desire of the parents of the child destroyed in the tragical scene at Wintonbury, in the town of Windsor, on the 20th of July inst. and others whose attention was commanded, you are requested to publish in your next paper.—That Ezekiel Case, the perpetrator of the horrid crime had dwelt in the house of Mr. Ackley, about ten weeks next preceding; and had been there employed as a journey man, at the shoemaking business.—That in the same family, a sister of his, an amiable and worthy character, aged about 34 years, had resided as a nurse and house keeper about three weeks—in the course of which he had discovered upon several occasions, an immoral disposition against his sister. That on the morning of the fatal day, he arose from his bed, and entered upon his labour as usual, and continued in the shop industriously employing himself, till called to breakfast, when he, attended with the family, made his breakfast as at other times, and returned to his work, which he diligently attended to until about half past nine in the forenoon, (having by that time, and in that morning, performed as much service as to begin and finish a woman's shoe, and in as good workmanship as at any other time.) Nothing peculiar had been observed of him, during the time above mentioned; but upon recollection, it appears that he had been unsociable, tho' unnoticed in him. The act was thus; he suddenly cast his shoe from him, and with his hammer in his right hand, he instantly left his seat, passed a door into the kitchen of the house, where his sister was engaged in family business, seized her by the shoulder with one hand, & smote her with the hammer upon the back part of the head—she exerted her utmost strength to disengage herself from him, and to flee, while he gave a second, and most dangerous wound near the crown of her head, with which she now languishes; she dragged him thro' a second room into an outward entry, and thro' an outward door made her escape, (during which, he gave her three or four additional blows, upon the shoulders, back, &c.) Case immediately returned into the last mentioned room and with a countenance terrible as death, with bisorm and hammer extended, rushed upon Mrs. Ackley, enfeebled with sickness, and sitting at a cool window, with her only little daughter in her lap, aged about three years and two months, and without words, he seized the child by the arm and smote Mrs. Ackley repeatedly upon the head, & by a third stroke felled her to the floor; he gave her several other violent blows with the hammer, before she with the utmost difficulty had effected her escape: The murderous hand then proceeded against the defirable child, and with savage barbarity and cruelty plunged (with one stroke) the face of the hammer, and to its handle, thro' the skull into the brains of its head; and not satisfied with this, repeated the blows upon other parts of the head, and upon the ribs and hip of the child; and immediately retired into a dark corner of the lower apartment of an adjoining barkhouse. The considerate public will please to suspend their opinion whether the above was in a fit of distraction (according to the usual understanding of the word distraction) as was suggested in your last paper, until the trial of the forenamed Ezekiel Case, in September next.

From the AMERICAN HERALD OF LIBERTY.

NEW METHOD OF TAXATION.

Mr. RANLET,

IN order that we may have a more equal method of taxation, I would propose to the public the following, which will greatly tend to happify society, and rid the public of those animals which are almost useless. I hope the proposition will be discussed with candour and pursued to effect.

A revenue from *Dogs*, at one fourth of a dollar each would raise an immense sum—while the same on old *Bachelors* would lessen the taxes in the town where they reside, I would wish that said Act may be entitled, "an Act to prevent the increase of old *Bachelors*, *Dogs* and other useless animals."

1. That all *Dogs* should be taxed discretionary by the above ratio, and in proportion to their utility.

2. That all old *Bachelors* of 50 years old and upwards, shall pay an extra tax to the public, of one fourth of a dollar per annum—said tax to be collected, if requisite, by distress: Provided nevertheless, that they are freed by the Levitical law.

3. That there be a Physician to attend on every half score throughout the State, and that they pay such Physician the sum of ten dollars per annum as a maintenance.

4. That every old *Maid*, who can swear she never had the offer of marriage, after taking such oath, shall pay seven dollars.

5. That every *Widow* or *Widower*, who has been such twenty seven months, shall pay nine dollars, or five cords and an half of good merchantable wood.

6. That those who are above the age aforesaid, and have never attempted to cross the gulf of matrimony, shall be debared of holding any public office higher than hogreave—and that they never be out in the evening after 10 o'clock, unless by a permit from the Physician. Should there be any other animals to be taxed, I leave it officially to the Legislature, and now submit to an impartial public, whether such a method of taxation might not be just. I conceive it wholly impossible for an old *Bachelor* or an old *Maid* to be a good member of society, or at least so good as other wife they might be, should they attend to the general custom of the world and soften their minds and dispositions, by that friendship which is the only cement to society.

"Honor and shame from no COMPLEXION *rise."*

IN the borough of Easton, Pennsylvania, a free *Negro Man*, by the name of *Thomas Hercules*, was on the 5th of July last, chosen Town Clerk of that borough, by a decided majority of votes. This we mention as the growing liberality of the present age, when virtue and worth alone, and not more colour, or frippery of rank and splendour, begin to recommend a man to places of trust and confidence.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

IN England, Thomas Parr, who died in the Reign of King Charles the first, lived 152 Years.

In King Charles the Second's Reign died Henry Jenkins, 168 Years old.

In Queen Anne's Reign died Mother Scrimshaw, 129 Years old; and since her Margaret Patten, 137.

In Hungary, in the City of Tamesvaer, John Revin 172 Years old, and his Wife 169, both alive in 1740, in the 147th Year of their Marriage, had two Sons and two Daughters then living, and the youngest Son, who was then 116 Years old, had two Great-Grandsons, one 35 the other 33 Years old.

Peter Torton of the same place, viz. Tamesvaer, died 1724, aged 185 Years, which exceeds the Age of Isaac by five Years.

ANECDOTES.

A LADY, celebrated in Scotland for her wit and beauty, happened to be at an assembly in Edinburgh, a young gentleman, the son of his Majesty's printer, who had the patent for publishing bibles, made his appearance dressed in green and gold. Being a new face, and extremely elegant, he attracted the attention of the whole company. A general murmur prevailed in the room, to learn who he was, the lady instantly made answer, loud enough to be heard. "Oh! don't you know him? it is a young bible, *bound & calf and guilt—but not lettered.*"

AN honest Clergyman in the country was reproving a married couple for their frequent dissensions, which were very unbecoming, both in the eyes of God and man, seeing that you are both ONE; "Both one!" cried the husband, "were you to come by our door sometimes when we quarrel, you would swear we were twenty."

IN a great storm at sea, when all expected to be cast away, they went to prayers; in the midst of their devotion, a boy falls a laughing. The captain asked him what he meant by it—Why truly, Sir, said he, I laugh at that man's fiery noise there, to think what a hissing it will make by and by, when it comes into the water.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

By the Sally, Capt. Egger, from Cape-Francois, which the left the 4th of July, we learn, that at that time about one fourth of the town remained standing, but entirely deserted by the white inhabitants. A few negroes remained, who were employed in burying the dead. The Commissioners Santhonax and Polverel remained at Haut du Cap, a small distance from the town, attended by the mulattoes, negroes, and their other adherents. The Commissioners had issued orders to one of the mulattoe generals to disarm all the whites as it was supposed peace could not be restored to the island until they were deprived of all power of interfering with the Commissioners, whose express business was to enforce the decree of the Convention of France, granting certain privileges to the people of colour.

An express arrived in town last Saturday from the Commissioners to the hostile Indians, and we hear, brought favorable intelligence respecting the progress of the treaty.

Yesterday arrived here a ship from Scotland, prize to the Xebeque Sans Culottes, of Nantz, said to be worth forty thousand pounds sterling.

SALEM, July 30.

The King of *Spain*, has evinced how *deeply interested* he is in the *happiness* of the French Emigrants, by banishing them from his kingdom. A gentleman who was lately in *Spain*, assures us, that the King's edict for the expulsion of the French, included *every* old settlers, who had resided there many years, but even those refugees who, from enmity to the revolution, had abandoned their country, and crowded into Spain in great numbers:—The whole number thus banished was about one hundred thousand; and only a short time was allowed them to quit the kingdom.—The Governor of *St. Andero* humanely endeavoured to protect some of them in a little longer stay, in order that they might take proper care of their interest; for which he was arrested, and sent to *Madrid*, where it was expected he would be severely dealt with. The King's motives probably were, that he might possess the property which many in their precipitate flight must leave behind them—and to rid himself of the claims which the French royalists were making on his bounty and protection. The Frenchmen who had left their country previous to the revolution, when they returned were received by their countrymen with open arms; but those of the other class, who ventured to return, were hanged as soon as they arrived upon the lines—the French republicans deeming it too dangerous to their cause, to admit of their professed enemies into the heart of the country.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,

HAS just received from New-York, an additional supply of

GOODS,

Which with those before on hand, furnishes most articles enquired for—Which will be sold very low for ready pay.

N.B. Twenty corn Bags are wanted immediately.

Northampton, July 24, 1793.

Seven Sheep came into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in May last, six of which have a half Crop the under side of the left ear, and a slit the upper side of the same, the other has a crop in the left ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

EZRA CLARK,

Williamsburgh, August 5, 1793.

Printing-Office, Northampton, June, 1793.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING *by* SUBSCRIPTION,

DISSERTATIONS

ON THE

PROPHECIES,

Which have been remarkably fulfilled, and are at this time fulfilling in the world.

By THOMAS NEWTON, D. D.

Late Lord Bishop of Bristol.

IN ONE VOLUME.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be well executed, on a handsome new type, and good paper, and will contain about 600 pages, Octavo.

II. The price to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, will be TEN SHILLINGS,—the money to be paid on delivery of the Books.

III. Those who Subscribe for nine books, shall have a tenth gratis.

N. B. The above work is committed to the Press.

*** Subscriptions are received by WILLIAM BUTLER, the publisher——and by a number of gentlemen in whose hand subscription papers are lodged.

To commence drawing the 1st of October.

Not one BLANK *to a* PRIZE.

Eastern-Stage-Road-Lottery,

GRANTED by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut.—Highest prize 2000 dollars—Tickets at 4 dollars each, may be had at JAMES REED HUTCHINS' Printing-Office, Springfield.

JULY, 30, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are called upon to settle their accounts forthwith, or they will be put into the hands of an *Attorney* to collect.

WILLIAM KITTRIDGE.

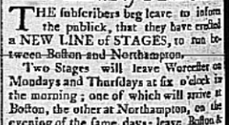
N. B. As the state of my health is on the decline, I propose to make a journey to the sea shore, a ready compliance with the above reasonable request, is expected. W.K.

Conway—August 5, 1793.

Stayed or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 29th inst. a large bay MARE, white streak in her face, a little white on her hind feet, low carriage, about 15 years old,—Whoever will give information of said Mare to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goshen, July 29th, 1793.



NEW LINE of STAGES.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the publick, that they have erected a NEW LINE of STAGES, to run between Boston and Northampton.

Two Stages will leave Worcester on Mondays and Thursdays at six o'clock in the morning; one of which will arrive at Boston, the other at Northampton, on the evening of the same days; leave Boston & Northampton, on Wednesdays and Saturdays and arrive at Worcester on the same days.

The price for a passenger from Boston to Worcester, is nine shillings only; from Worcester to Northampton 3d. per mile, 28lbs. baggage gratis; 200lbs. the same as a Passenger.

Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be accomodated in the New-Line, will please to apply, in Boston, at Mr. Beales's Tavern, near the market; in Worcester, at Mr. Barker's; or in Northampton, at Mr. Lyman's.

From the moderate terms of accommodation, and by punctual attention, the proprietors hope to merita generous encouragement.

NATHAN PATCH, and Co.

July, 1793.

The Owner of Five SHEEP, with a slit in the right ear, and a half penny the under side the left ear—is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOEL ALLIS.

Conway, July 8, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

Vol. VII.] NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER. [NUMB. 364.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 21, 1793.

ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN AMERICA.

From NOAH WEBSTER'S *Essays.*

BEFORE I quit this subject, I beg leave to make some remarks on a practice which appears to be attended with important consequences; I mean that of sending boys to Europe for an education, or sending to Europe for teachers. This was right before the revolution; at least so far as national attachments were concerned; but the propriety of it ceased with our political relation to Great-Britain.

In the first place, our honor as an independent nation is concerned in the establishment of literary institutions, adequate to all our own purposes; without sending our youth abroad, or depending on other nations for books and instruction. It is very little to the reputation of America to have it said abroad, that after the heroic achievements of the late war, these independent people are obliged to send to Europe for men and books to teach their children A B C.

But in another point of view, a foreign education is directly opposite to our political interests, and ought to be discouraged, if not prohibited.

Every person of common observation will grant, that most men prefer the manners and government of that country where they were educated. Let ten American youths be sent, each to a different European kingdom, and divide them from the age of twelve to twenty, and each will give the preference to the country where he has resided.

A period from twelve to twenty is the most important in life. The impressions made before that period are constantly effaced; those that are made during twenty or thirty years remain for many years, and generally through life.

Ninety nine persons of a hundred, who pass that period in England or France, will prefer the people, their manners, their laws, and their government, to those of their native country. Such attachments are infinitely hostile to the happiness of the union, and to the political interests of their own country. As to private happiness, it is universally known how much pain a man suffers by a change of habits in living. The nations of Europe are, and ought to be different from ours: but when a man has been fixed in one country, his attachments to its manners, make them, in a great measure, necessary to his happiness. On changing his residence, he must, therefore, break his former habits, which is always a painful sacrifice; or the discordance between the manners of his own country, and his habits, will give him incessant uneasiness; or he will introduce into a circle of his friends, the manners in which he was educated.—These consequences may follow, and the last, which is inevitable, is a public injury. The refinement of manners in every country, should keep pace exactly with the increase of its wealth; and perhaps the great, of all America now feels it, an improvement in taste and manners, which its wealth cannot support.

A foreign education is the very source of this evil; it gives young gentlemen of fortune a relish for manners and amusements which are not suited to this country which, however, when introduced by this class of people, will always become fashionable.

But a corruption of manners, is not the ill effect to a foreign education; an attachment to a *foreign* government, or rather a want of attachment to our own, is the usual effect of a residence abroad, during the period of youth. It is recorded of one of the Greek cities, that in a treaty with their conquerors, it was required that they should give a certain number of children as hostages for the fulfilment of their engagements. The Greeks absolutely refused, on the principle that these children would imbibe the ideas and embrace the manners of foreigners, or lose their love for their own country: that they would be the same number of old men, without education. This anecdote is full of good sense. A man should always form habits and attachments in the country where he is to reside for life. When these habits are formed, young men may travel without danger of losing their patriotism. A boy who lives in England from twelve to twenty, will be an Englishman in his manners and his feelings; but let him remain at home till he is twenty, and form his attachments, he may then be several years abroad, and still be an American*. These may be exceptions to this observation; but living examples may be mentioned to prove the truth of the general principle here advanced, respecting the influence of habit.

It may be said that foreign universities furnish much better opportunities of improvement in the sciences, than the American. This may be true, and yet will not justify the practice of sending young lads from their own country. There are some branches of science which may be studied to much greater advantage in Europe than in America, particularly chemistry. When these are to be acquired, young gentlemen ought to spare no pains to attend the best professors. It may, therefore, be useful, in some cases, for students to cross the Atlantic to complete a course of studies; but it is not necessary for them to go early in life, nor to continue a long time. Such instances need not be frequent even now; and the necessity for them will diminish in proportion to the future advancement of literature in America.

It is, however, much questioned, whether, in the ordinary course of study, a young man can, enjoy greater advantages in Europe than in America. Experience inclines me to raise a doubt, whether the danger to which a youth must be exposed among the sons of dissipation abroad, will not turn the scale in favor of our American colleges.—Certain it is, that four fifths of the great literary characters in America, never crossed the Atlantic.

But if our universities and schools are not so good as the English or Scotch, it is the business of our rulers to improve them, not to endow them merely; for endowments alone, will never make a flourishing seminary; but to furnish them with professors of the first abilities and most assiduous application, and with a complete apparatus for establishing theories by experiments. Nature has been profuse to the Americans, in genius, and in the advantages of climate and soil. If this country, therefore, should long be indebted to Europe, for opportunities of acquiring any branch or science in perfection, it must be by means of criminal neglect of its inhabitants.

The difference in the nature of the American and European governments, is another objection to a foreign education.—Men form modes of reasoning, or habits of thinking on political subjects, in the country where they are bred; these modes of reasoning may be founded on fact in all countries; but the same principles will not apply in all governments, because of the infinite variety of national opinions and habits. Before a man can be a good legislator, he must be intimately acquainted with the temper of the people to be governed. No man can be thus acquainted with a people, without residing amongst them and mingling with all companies. For want of this acquaintance, a Turgot and a Price may reason most admirably upon the constitutions of the American states; and when any person has been long accustomed to believe in the propriety or impropriety of certain maxims or regulations of government, it is very difficult to change his opinions, or to persuade him to adapt his reasoning to new and different circumstances.

One half the European pretensions will now contend that the Roman catholic religion is subversive of civil government.—Tradition, books, education, have concurred to fix this belief in their minds; and they will not resign their opinions, even in America, where some of the highest civil offices are in the hands of Roman catholics.

It is therefore of infinite importance that those who direct the councils of a nation, should be educated in that nation. Not that they should restrict their personal acquaintance to their own country, but their first ideas, attachments, and habits, should be acquired in the country which they are so soon to defend. When a knowledge of their country is obtained, and an attachment to its laws and interests deeply fixed in their hearts, then young gentlemen may travel with infinite advantage, & perfect safety. I wish not, therefore, to discourage travelling, but, if possible, to render it more useful to individuals and to the community. My meaning is, that men should travel, and not boys.

It is time for the Americans to change their usual route, and travel through a country which they never think of, or think beneath their notice: I mean the United States.

While these states were a part of the British empire, our interests, our feelings, were those of Englishmen; our dependence led us to respect and imitate their manners, and to look up to them for our opinions. We little thought of any national interest in America: and while our commerce and governments were in the hands of our parent country, and we had no common interest, we little thought of improving our acquaintance with each other, or of removing prejudices, and reconciling the discordant feelings of the inhabitants of different provinces. But independence and union render it necessary that the citizens of different states should know each other's characters and circumstances; that all jealousies should be removed; that mutual respect and confidence should succeed, and a harmony of views and interests be cultivated by a friendly intercourse.

A tour through the United States ought now to be considered as a necessary part of a liberal education. Instead of sending young gentlemen to Europe to view curiosities and learn vices and follies, let them spend twelve or eighteen months in examining the local situation of the different states, the rivers, the soil, the population, the improvement and commercial advantages of the whole: with an attention to the spirit and manners of the inhabitants, their laws, local customs and institutions.

——Such a tour should at least precede a tour to Europe; for nothing can be more ridiculous than a man travelling in a foreign country for information, when he can give no account of his own. When therefore, young gentlemen have finished an academic education, let them travel through America, and afterwards to Europe, if their time and fortunes will permit. But if they cannot make a tour through both, that in America is certainly to be preferred; for the people of America, with all their information, are yet extremely ignorant of the geography, politics, and interests of their neighbouring states. Except a few gentlemen whose public employments in the army and in Congress, have extended their knowledge of America: the people in this country, even of the higher classes, have only collect information respecting the united states, as they have respecting England or France. Such ignorance is not only disgraceful, but is materially prejudical to our political friendship and federal operations.

Americans, unhuncle your minds, and act like independent beings. You have been children long enough, subject to the control and subservient to the interest of a haughty parent. You have now an interest of your own to augment and defend! you have an empire to raise and support by your exertions, and a national character to establish and extend by your wisdom and virtues. To effect these great objects, it is necessary to frame a liberal plan of policy, and build it on a broad system of education. Before the system can be formed and embraced, the Americans must believe, and act from the belief, that it is dishonorable to waste life in mimicking the follies of other nations and basking in the sunshine of foreign glory.

FROM THE MARYLAND HERALD.

THE exports of the United states for the year ending on the 1st of September, amounted to the enormous value of 20,518,014 dollars. They stand thus

Value of wares, goods and merchandize, exported from each state respectively in the Aggregate Total before Congress 17th February, 1793.

	Dollars.
New Hampshire,	131,407
Massachusetts,	2,389,922
Rhode Island,	988,084
Connecticut,	749,925
New York,	2,572,808
New Jersey,	23,528
Pennsylvania,	3,819,626
Delaware,	138,922
Maryland,	2,550,158
Virginia,	3,150,477
North Carolina,	503,324
South Carolina,	2,430,425
Georgia,	458,973
	Dollars, 20,518,014

Among the great exporting states it will be a most pleasing thing to us to observe that Maryland, which the year preceding was the fifth, is now the fourth in the United States. The abstract from the Treasury department are not perhaps very generally to be met with. It is to be regretted that they are not hung up by every man in the Union. By them he would be furnished with incontestible evidence of our prosperity positively beyond the visions of misery which the ingenious politicians of England held out after the peace. An acquaintance with a work entitled "a brief Examination of Lord Sheffield's observations on the Commerce of the United States," would exceedingly assist in enabling him to form a just estimate of the value of our national advantages. Lord Sheffield is an English nobleman, who served against us on the continent last war. When he returned to England he found the mind and feelings of that country warmly alive to all sorts of prejudices against us. He saw the general alarm that spread about the effect which the dismemberment of the British empire would produce. He wished to appeale it; and for, as author, who did not care what he advanced judiciously enough seized the moment favorable, at once to the principal prejudices, and to the sale of a work which was to flatter them. He wrote to please. To please, he told them all they wished to see proofs of. He told them they had lost nothing. He wrote a large book, which many who read this have never read, to prove that America, without the aid and protection of Great Britain, must sink into perpetual ignorance, poverty and want; and among other things that we should never be able to make more wheat than we did to spare! All these things have proved that he knew little of his subject, and that Will Winthrop was as good a prophecy as he was. The author of the examination of Lord Sheffield's errors has with becoming moderation of temper, and by incontrovertible facts and reasoning on them, completely refuted the work on this point. In the discharge of this duty (for however abhorrent the doctrines of the work, they had a dangerous tendency against our trade—) he has recourse to documents of veracity, & manifested the confounding on them with ability. In the detail to which his subject led,

* *Citeron was twenty-eight years old when he left Italy to travel into Greece and Asia. "He did not stir abroad," says Mr. Middleton, "till he had completed his education at home; for nothing can be more pernicious to a youth, than the necessity of a foreign one."—Life of Cicero, vol. 1. p. 48.*

Dr. Moore makes a remark precisely in point. "Speaking of a foreign education, proposed by a certain lord, who objected to the public schools in England, he says, "I have attended to his lordship's objections, and after due consideration, and weighing every circumstance, I remain of opinion, that no country but Great-Britain is proper for the education of a British subject, who proposes to pass his life in his own country. The most important point, in my mind, to be secured in the education of a young man of rank in his own country, is to make him an Englishman; and this can be done no where so effectually as in England." See his Views of society and manners, &c. vol. 1. p. 197.—where the reader will find many judicious remarks upon this subject. The following are to pertinent to be omitted.—"It is this, that by an early foreign education, all vulgar English prejudices will be avoided. They may be true; but other prejudices, perhaps as vulgar and as much more detrimental, will be formed. The first cannot be attended with many inconveniencies; the second may render the young people unhappy in their own country when they return, and disagreeable to their countrymen all the rest of their lives." These remarks, by a change of manner are applicable to America.

NOTE.