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Man's natural love of ease and idleness, and proneness to indulge his sensual pleasures are not to be cured by precept: His strong habits and inclinations can only be subdued by passions of greater violence. Preach and demonstrate to a coward the unreasonableness of his fears, and you will not make him valiant, more than you can make him taller by bidding him be ten feet high."

MEN who pass their lives in contemplation and retirement seldom acquire such ideas of human nature as are proper to be carried into practice. The melancholy impressions that are excited by a reclusive, sedentary life have a most pernicious effect on the government of a family. Most people make their own feelings the standard by which to try the actions and opinions of others. This propensity leads to peculiar inconveniences, when applied by old people to the management of youth. It is to be regretted, that systems of education are formed by such men, and imposed on the world as the wisest and best.

The natural love of company and strong desire for society, which seem to characterize so great a proportion of the human race, can never be extinguished. They must and will have scope, and whoever attempts to destroy them, is waging war against reason and nature. His plan will inevitably be defeated, and he will reap anguish and disappointment by his mistake, while his children blast his fond hopes and fair prospects by their profligacy and disobedience. The passions of a youth cannot be eradicated; and if by forced rules of education they are for a while suppressed, the barriers will sooner or later be broken down, and they will rush forth like an irresistible torrent that carries every thing before it. Nothing however is more practicable than to prevent such disasters.

When a child discovers strong marks of vivacity and it is difficult to curb his propensities, his temper should not be soured, or his spirit cramped by restraints. He may be so managed that his sports and recreations will turn into safe channels, and not run to pernicious extremes. Does he manifest a lively inclination for company; let him be indulged in his favorite wish. The best method to prevent his having bad associates, is to cultivate a spirit of ambition, that shall regulate the choice of his companions. His humour should be watched, treated with delicacy and tenderness, and in that way controuled; but it can never be subdued. By a skilful appeal to his pride and vanity, they will constitute a security against the seductions of low and abandoned characters. There is no natural preference in children for vicious company or amusements. They are first allured into bad practices by finding easy access, and feeling little restraint by the familiar manners and sportive pleasantry of merry servants and wicked wags. Such society gives relief to the young mind from the rigorous precepts, and stern gravity which too often and too fatally characterize parental government. A vehement love of society is not incompatible with the nicest choice of company, if pains were seasonably taken to instil an aversion against worthless or scandalous associates. Most children may be prevailed upon to have their diversions and companions designated; but it is as much an act of folly to oppose their inclinations, as it is of imprudence not to observe and regulate them. Decency and good morals may be rendered pleasant as well as useful and commendable. Youth may be taught to distinguish between actions that are proper and improper, without thwarting their prevailing disposition. Under reasonable indulgence and with a little precaution they may be guarded against gross vices and such practices as are openly scandalous.

N. B. In Tablet No. 34, last line first paragraph, for "shall be considered," read should be considered.—The author meant to suggest the principles upon which the subject ought to be viewed; it was not his intention to discuss those points—but merely to intimate the order in which they should be considered.

SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL STATE OF AMERICA.

WHETHER viewed by the contemplative eye of the philosopher, or scanned by the more active mind of the politician and legislator, the happiness arising to society from the progress of science in the world, presents the most pleasing consequences, as our encouragement to establish institutions for the education of youth in every branch of literature—no country is more obligated to the cause of learning than America—to the well informed mind of her citizens does the owe

her present important rank in the scale of nations; to this is she indebted for her unparalleled advances to greatness and empire, and on this does the preservation of her future liberties and all the invaluable rights of human nature essentially depend.—What more noble or engaging considerations can be urged to prove the propriety and policy of our exertions to place on the most liberal and solid grounds, the education of the present generation?—Let schools and colleges be every where reared, as the more pleasing substitutes of jails and houses of correction, that a proper bias may be given to the tender mind, and youth trained up in the way they should in future walk: There is a native ingenuity in the disposition of mankind, which by early cultivation may be brought to maturity, and society thereby relieved in a great degree from the evils resulting from ignorance and obstinacy—its natural offspring; and each individual, instead of being impelled by the fear of punishment, be drawn by a consciousness of duty to act well his part. Constitutions and forms of government will little avail, without a general prevalence of religion—the cultivation of private virtue and a refinement of the moral sense.—America from her local situation, possesses greater advantages for the promotion of literature and the arts, than has marked many other nations in the early stages of their political existence—not being subject to the constant inroads of barbarians or the tyranny of superstition, nor interrupted by the frequent din of arms ever hostile to the arts—here peace waves her gentle banners, and under the pleasing auspices of our present happy form of government and enlightened administrators, science shall expand her genial rays and the various fountains of learning through the continent, annually issue their streams, which like the periodical inundations of the Nile shall enrich the country all around.

While the lesser schools and every literary institution, however small, must be thought worthy the attention of government—I hope to see the establishment of a federal university—it is an idea which has been heretofore suggested, and which presages much future advantage to the public—Such a society may be erected in a central situation of the Union, under the management of able instructors, to which the students graduating at the different state colleges may repair, to finish their education, by remaining two or three years, and principally directing their studies to the political interests of their country—the great objects of legislation and national jurisprudence. As we have taken our station among the other nations of the world, it is highly proper we should form on national principles, which can be best done by promoting such institutions as have a tendency to remove local views and habits, and beget mutual confidence, esteem and good fellowship between those who are embarked in the same bottom, and must rise or fall together. The institution above alluded to, I think will be happily calculated to answer those valuable purposes, and have the most beneficial effects in a political view. In order to avoid the idea, or prevent its being in fact an exclusive kind of education, it ought to be constructed on the most economical plan, that the expence may be no bar to those who may wish to participate of the instruction there to be received, to form themselves for future eminent services to their country, to which their studies ought more particularly to be directed. Contracted and envious minds will always view with pain every exertion made to cultivate and improve the understanding of others, so as to raise them above the level of their own: But this I presume will be no objection of weight to the establishment of those seminaries of learning and science, where men may be well instructed in the rights of human nature, and strengthened in their abilities to assert those rights, and preserve them inviolate from that tyranny and oppression under which mankind have too often groaned in less enlightened ages.

We find by a review of the history of ancient Rome, whose lustre and national greatness was once the astonishment of the world, the arts and sciences, and liberty, ever flourished hand in hand, while they could boast a set of wise and able Princes who gave them all due encouragement—and that to check the progress of literature, and to mar every noble exertion of the human powers, formed the first attempts of their tyrannic rulers, to enslave them; and we observe liberty and the arts to have gradually decayed, till they finally sunk into their original barbarity and Gothicism. It remains for America, by an early attention to the encouragement of every art and science, and the cultivation of the human mind, to the highest pitch of improvement, to fit the inhabitants of this western world for the enjoyment of that freedom and independence for

which they have so nobly fought—and which will never be wrested from them, while they suck in with their milk, the first principles of civil liberty, and are uniformly educated in an abhorrence of every attempt that may be formed to deprive them of this mighty boon from heaven.

A M E R I C A N U S.

A short sketch of the HISTORY of SWEDEN.

AS Sweden occupies at present in a high degree the attention of the public, we shall furnish our readers with a concise narrative of its history, from the remotest period to the present time.

The first epocha of Sweden extends from the first peopling of the country, whenever that was, to the time when King Olaus embraced the Christian faith, about the year 853.

This was a period of little importance as nothing certain can be said concerning it. The Swedes, unwilling to be outdone by the Danes, have, like them, been fond of magnifying their antiquity, but the accounts given us by some of their historians are obviously too fabulous to merit attention.

From this period, down to the time when the three northern crowns were united, under Queen Margaret of Denmark, in 1307, there are but few circumstances that deserve our particular notice. Sweden was pretty much in the same state with Denmark, being partly involved in intestine troubles, and partly engaged in contests with its neighbors.

Though by the Constitution of Calmar, it was agreed upon, that Denmark, Sweden and Norway, should be governed for the future by the same Princes, yet that constitution being more favorable to the Danes than the Swedes, the latter were perpetually endeavoring to shake off the yoke. Hence they were involved in perpetual contests and disorders, and were subjected to great calamities; till at length the spirit of the nation was roused, such noble efforts were made under the auspicious conduct of Gustavus Ericson, about 1528, that the Swedes effectually recovered their liberties and their independence.

The most important period in the Swedish history is undoubtedly the interval between the reign of Gustavus Ericson and the death of Charles XII. in the year 1718. This is a period in which that kingdom is distinguished by several striking events at home, and by the figure which it made abroad.

Gustavus Ericson, besides restoring the freedom of his country, abolished Popery, and established Lutheranism, ruled with great dignity, and rendered the crown hereditary in his family.

Gustavus Adolphus was one of the greatest heroes of modern times, and has rendered his name extremely illustrious by his mighty actions in Germany, in defence of the Protestant cause, against the attempts of the House of Austria. The grand enterprises begun by Gustavus Adolphus, in favor of Germanic Liberty, civil and religious, were completed under the minority of his daughter, Christiana, whose resignation of the sovereignty, and whose singular character are curious objects of history. Equally singular is the character of Charles XII, with regard to whom it is needless to say, that his wonderful achievements and extraordinary adventures have ranked him among the most celebrated persons whom the world ever produced.

The Swedish Kings had been successively growing more and more arbitrary, and Charles XII, had become so in a higher degree than any of his predecessors. But till the revolution in that kingdom in 1772, it appears that the people had again reduced the kingly power within very narrow limits.

This country seems to be gradually advancing in knowledge, commerce, and the arts of life; and though it has not lately made the figure it formerly did, it has been successful in its wars; and though one could form no idea that the modern Swedes are the descendants of those who under Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII carried terror in their names, through the most distant countries, and shook the foundations of the greatest empires, yet that nation will probably soon recover some share of her former character under Gustavus III. the reigning monarch, who, as is evident both from his late and present conduct, is a Prince of great ambition, and of very considerable abilities.

ENGLISH PARAGRAPH.

THE Americans, under the direction of WASHINGTON, now President of the States, to gain connection between two rivers, tunneled a hill of more consequence than that of Sapperton in Gloucestershire, and at twenty times less expence. They worked with a large horizontal borer, by the power of steam.