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"When a man doth think of any thing that is past, he looketh down upon the ground; but when he thinketh of something that is to come, he looketh up towards the heavens."

THE lively image, we form of approaching pleasures, constitutes one of the most sublime sources of human felicity. There is scarce a man in the universe, in the vigor of life, whose heart is not often exhilarated with the hopes of feeling better days. Nature has provided the charms of anticipation to console us under the pressure of past misfortunes and to stimulate us into new efforts. It exonerates part of the load we should otherwise bear from actual evils, and relieves the painful impressions that are apt to be excited upon a retrospective view of our affairs.

No man, however pure and elevated may be his principles, however prudent and fortunate may be his conduct, can look back on the different stages of his existence without some sensations of disapprobation and sorrow. His reflections can never produce such a degree of approbation and rapture as to afford a permanent and infallible security against the assaults of a vexatious or a melancholy spirit. The reflections even of a good man can not alone infuse ardour and transport into the soul. He must imagine as well as reflect. A young man bows down his head, when he thinks of what is past; and elevates it, when he looks into future scenes. An old man ceases to feel pleasure in what is before him, he is dissatisfied with what is past, and his head is perpetually bowed down.

Old men, as well as others, may derive consolation from anticipating the happiness of a future state of existence. But it is the design of this discussion only to treat of anticipation as a natural operation of the mind, and to suggest how far superior its pleasures generally are to those of reflection. It would be well for men to attend more closely to the structure of their mental qualities; and to bring themselves into such habits of contemplation as will render old age less insupportable than most men find it.

The reflections that follow a life devoted to the cause of honor and virtue are no doubt a source of some felicity. It is worthy the pursuit of every person, if it had no other advantage than what results merely from reflecting on it. But the constitution of our nature is such, that our lively, transporting pleasures must proceed from anticipation. Old men gain, by an attachment to certain habits, part of what they lose in the diminished vigor of their anticipations. It is therefore of importance that all men should form such habits, as will not be unworthy a rational being in the last periods of his continuance on earth; and such as will probably best assimilate with that purer state of existence, of which, as the doctrines of our religion inform us, all good men will participate.

EARLY MARRIAGE.

Original Letter from Dr. FRANKLIN to JOHN ALLEYNE, Esq.

DEAR JACK,

YOU desire, you say, my impartial thoughts on the subject of an early marriage, by way of answer to the numerous objections which have been made by numerous persons to your own. You may remember when you consulted me on the occasion, that I thought youth on both sides to be no objection. Indeed, from the marriages which have fallen under my observation, I am rather inclined to think that early ones stand the best chance for happiness. The tempers and habits of the young are not yet become so stiff and uncomplying as when more advanced in life; they form more easily to each other, and hence many occasions of disgust are removed. And if youth has less of that prudence which is necessary to manage a family, yet the parent and elder friends of young married persons are generally at hand, to afford their advice, which amply supplies that defect; and by early marriage youth is sooner formed to regular and useful life; and possibly some of those accidents or connections that might have injured the constitution or reputation, or both, are thereby happily prevented. Particular circumstances of particular persons may possibly sometimes make it prudent to delay entering into that state; but in general, when nature has rendered our bodies fit for it, the presumption is in nature's favor, that she has not judged amiss in making us desire it. Late marriages are often attended too with this further inconvenience, that there is not the same chance that the parents shall live to see their offspring educated. Late children, says the Spanish proverb, are early or-

phans; a melancholy reflection to those whose case it may be! With us in America, marriages are generally in the morning of our life; our children are therefore educated and settled in the world by noon; and thus our business being done, we have an afternoon and evening of cheerful leisure to ourselves, such as our friend at present enjoys. By these early marriages, we are blest with more children, and from the mode among us, founded by nature, of every mother suckling and nursing her own child, more of them are raised. Thence the swift progress of population among us, unparalleled in Europe. In fine, I am glad you are married, and congratulate you most cordially upon it. You are now in the way of becoming a useful citizen, and you have escaped the unnatural state of celibacy for life, the fate of many here who never intended it, but who, having too long postponed the change of their condition, find at length that it is too late to think of it; and so live all their lives in a situation that greatly lessens a man's value—an odd volume of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set—What think you of the odd half of a pair of scissars?—it can't well cut any—it may possibly serve to scrape a trencher.

Pray make my compliments and best wishes acceptable to your bride. I am old and heavy, or I should ere this have presented them in person. I shall make but small use of the old man's privilege, that of giving advice to younger friends. Treat your wife always with respect; it will procure respect to you, not from her only, but from all that observe it. Never use a slighting expression to her, even in jest; for slight in jest, after frequent bandying, are apt to end in angry earnest. Be studious in your profession, and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate, and you will be healthy. Be in general virtuous, and you will be happy! At least you will by such conduct, stand the best chance for such consequences. I pray God to bless you both! being ever your affectionate friend, B. F.

RINGWORMS, ITCH, &c.

THIS is a cutaneous distemper very common among the Europeans in Bengal, as well as among the natives; and as the disorder is very prevalent in this country also, we present our readers with the following extract, containing a remedy for so distressing a complaint, which has hitherto frequently baffled the first medical abilities.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the Faculty at Fort St. George, to Doctor B. of the Bengal establishment.

"Sir PAUL JODDRELL, from his skill in Botany, has made a discovery which is likely to prove of the greatest importance to the health and ease of Europeans in India; and will tend to the extirpation of that cruel and most tormenting of all maladies the Ringworms; and the remedy is as simple as it is efficacious. It consists in nothing more than a frequent embrocation, or friction of the parts where the eruption prevails, with common mushroom ketchup. This remedy, simple as it appears, has never been known to fail in removing the ringworms, Itch, or any other cutaneous eruption, after every other nostrum has failed.

"Sir Paul accounts for the efficacy of this Vegetable Curative, in the known noxious property of the mushroom to all animalcula. The solution or essence of this Fungus is proved by this discovery, to bear such enmity to the minute insect which is the occult cause of this disorder, that it immediately perforates the cuticle, and totally exterminates the infection. The experiment is easy, and a trial is recommended to those afflicted with ringworms, tetters, or eruptions of any kind."

The "Worcester Speculator" is an excellent writer in Mr. Thomas' Massachusetts' Spy.—We have frequently enriched the Miscellany of the Gazette, by extracts from his publications—and we doubt not the following observations and facts from his 63d number will be generally acceptable.

"THE times are truly hard, and so will they ever be when intemperance prevails—when the people prefer the dissipation of a tavern to the cultivation of their fields. But happily for the community these habits seem now to be fast growing into disrepute; and temperance, economy, and industry seem now to be esteemed objects of importance: And experience will probably soon convince us, that we can labor as well, and enjoy our health better without inflammable spirits than with them. Probably not a quarter part so much rum has been drank in this part of the country the last year as was in the space of a year at the close of the war. Some of our principal retailers have not, if we can believe their asser-

tions, sold so many pints of rum the last year as they did gallons the year before; and then the quantity was much diminished from that which was sold a few years earlier. Our taverns too are generally still and quiet, and rarely do we find people of the vicinity resorting to them, but on business of some public occasion. Many of our principal farmers, in different parts of the country, have nobly broke through the pernicious custom of treating their laborers with rum; and they will not employ those who will not serve them without spiritous liquors. And they have found their account in it the present year—for it has been very observeable in the course of the past summer, that those who have hired without supplying with spirits have had the best workmen and a plenty of them, and their work has been done the most neatly and with the greatest dispatch.

The mechanics also in many places, and especially the most reputable of them, have almost forsaken their cups. And men of business of all kinds appear to be convinced that they can conduct their affairs better without spiritous liquors than with them. In this way a great saving has been made the last year by the citizens in general: And let any one judge if any inconveniences have resulted from these savings."

The following is the Speech of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. made at the conclusion of the third Year since the commencement of his Trial.

"MY LORDS,

"MAY I be permitted to offer a few words to your Lordships? I find myself unequal to the occasion which so suddenly calls upon me to state to your Lordships what I feel of the unexampled hardships of this trial. I came here to-day utterly unprepared for such an event, as that which I perceive now impending; I therefore intreat your Lordships' indulgence for a few moments while I recollect myself.

"I must beg you will be pleased to consider the situation in which I stand, and the awe which I must unavoidably feel, in addressing this august assembly. I have already, in a petition presented to your Lordships in the beginning of this year, represented the hardships and grievances which I tho't I had sustained when only one year of this impeachment had passed. These have accumulated; many of them have proportionably accumulated with the time that has since elapsed. But in my sense of them they have been infinitely aggravated, when I have seen so little done, and so much time expended; such a long period consumed, and yet not one tenth part of one single article of the twenty, which compose the charge, brought to a conclusion on the part of the prosecution only. If five months have been thus consumed, what period, my Lords, must I estimate, as necessary for the remainder of the impeachment.

"My life, in any estimation of it will not be sufficient. It is impossible that I should survive to its close, if continued as it has hitherto proceeded; and, although I know not what to make the specific prayer of my petition, I do beseech your Lordships to consider what injury my health and my fortune must sustain, if it be your determination that I must wait till it shall please the justice or the candor of the Honorable House of Commons, which has impeached me before your Lordships, to close this prosecution."

"My Lords, I hope I shall not be thought to deviate from the respect which I feel, equally I am sure with any man living, for this high Court, if I say, that had a precedent existed in England, of a man accused and impeached as I have been, whose trial had actually been protracted to such a length, or if I had conceived it possible that mine could have been so protracted—I hope your Lordships will pardon me if I say—I would at once have plead guilty. I would not have sustained this trial. I would have rested my cause, and my character, which is much dearer to me than life, upon that truth which sooner or later will shew itself. This, my Lords, I would have done, rather than have submitted to a trial, which of itself has been a punishment a hundred times more severe than any punishment your Lordships could have inflicted upon me, had I plead guilty. What must I not continue to experience, by a life of impeachment!

"And now, my Lords, I beg leave to submit my cause to your Lordships, well knowing, that if it is in your power to apply a remedy to the hardships which I have sustained, and to those which I am yet likely to suffer, your Lordships will do it. I cannot be so unreasonable as to expect that your Lordships should waste more of your time in the continuation of this trial, when the year is so far advanced, and when, by the custom of the Parliament, it has been usual for your Lordships