

Marshall, and Clerk, the Rev. Dr. STILLMAN addressed the Throne of Grace in a well-adapted prayer. There being no business before the Court it was adjourned according to law.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE GUEST.—No. IV.

Still to their solid interest blind,  
The whims of fashion rule mankind.

FASHION is a subject of so various a complexion, that it is extremely difficult to give a definition of it, that will leave any precise idea on the mind: Should we attempt to trace its fluctuations through different periods, remote from the present, and bring our enquiries down to modern times, we shall find ourselves involved in a circle, and be continually returning to the same, or similar whims, and absurdities.

So capricious and tyrannical is this sovereign director of the world, that almost every person in the course of their life, upon the principles of self defence, are necessitated to rebel against its power—to reject its controul, and sooner or later govern themselves, and adjust their dress and deportment by the light of their own reason: For experience teaches the reflecting mind, that life is not more than competent to far better engagements, than wasting our time in sacrificing at an altar erected by the most frivolous part of mankind.

A slave to fashion is a most passive animal—it is acted upon by an agent more fickle than the wind—and if it can be said to have a mind, it is aptly described in the following lines,

"Dust is lighter than a feather,  
"And the wind, more light than either;  
"But a foppish, fickle mind,  
"Is lighter far than feather, dust or wind."

The usurpations of fashion are obvious in every rank of society: They descend into the humble abodes of poverty, as well as claim the supreme direction in the elevated walks of life.

The Buckle that hides the shoe, and the coat without a back, are not confined to any class of citizens—and fashion is the word, whether the cap is made of kenting, or of muslin at a guinea a yard.

Following the fashion, however, is sometimes attended with disagreeable consequences: A young man lost the labor of application and attendance for an eligible situation in an eminent mercantile house, merely by being two fashionable in his appearance—the principal of the house having turned almost to a Quaker in his dress, observed that he did not like those knights of the buckle. And a very worthy friend of the author's, was prevented from paying his addresses to a young lady, who obscured her many accomplishments, by discovering too strong a propensity to follow the excesses of the mode: AMELIA, said he, is a fine figure of a woman—her countenance is lovely, and she has an ingenious, sprightly mind—but, I cannot suppose that a husband, children, or family, will ever be of so much consequence to her, as the ornamenting her person, and always appearing as a model to the fashionable world—but the expence! ah, there's the rub! the Indies have been drained to satisfy the cravings of fashion—and still she cries for more!—For though nature is contented with little—yet fancy is boundless.

The following Observations on the great importance, and utility of NEWSPAPERS, are extracted from the first number of THE WESTERN STAR—a paper published by Mr. Loring Andrews, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

IT is owing in a great degree to the want of information, that the people are so often suspicious of their rulers, and entertain the idea that the interest of the people and the interest of the government is unconnected; and that the latter have no object but to aggrandize themselves, acquire unlimited power, and lay heavy burdens upon their constituents, which they themselves mean not to feel the weight of. Restless and disappointed men, out of office, ever propogate such ideas; and so long as the people at large, or any number of them, ground their opinions upon verbal reports, they will be likely to remain in a state of uneasiness with regard to their liberties and properties. Every man who feels interested in his own fate, and the fate of his offspring should SEARCH FOR HIMSELF, and instead of asking his informant, "Are these things so," he should apply to the NEWSPAPER, the faithful register of the transactions of the day; its pages testify concerning public men and public measures. If the rulers of the people act uprightly, study the interest of their constituents, and consult the good of the great whole, the people will rest satisfied; if they know it, and the true and only sure channel through which this information can be gained, is a NEWSPAPER. If Rulers err, the people should know of their misconduct, which will ever be painted in its true colours by the impartial Editor of a Newspaper, and impartial every Editor ought certainly to be, for, if patronized by the people, much is entrusted to him, self interest, if no other motive stimulates, and must induce an Editor of a NEWSPAPER to sound an alarm when danger is at hand, for the destruction of a FREE PRESS will be the first ob-

ject with men determined to enslave their fellow citizens. Such determinations, however, will never be formed, while the people continue watchful of their rights, attentive to the proceedings of government, and liberal patrons of the arts, "Among which a FREE PRESS holds a distinguished rank."

FROM THE FEDERAL HERALD.

A HINT TO CLERGYMEN.

EXTRACTED FROM AN OLD LONDON MAGAZINE.

CAUTIOUS the man of God his steps should guide,  
Not sway'd by fancy, fashion, pomp, or pride;  
Mild in deportment, affable, discreet,  
In language winning, as in manners sweet;  
Not frivolous in speech, not vain or rude,  
But even his looks must say his heart is good:  
Thus by example give his doctrines force,  
And lead, not drive, his flock the Heavenly course.

FROM THE VIRGINIA INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

NEGRO'S PRAYER.

THE Poet's Corner in Gazette,  
Is often fill'd by some Coquette;  
Or Cap in Hand to do his duty,  
Will satirize his female beauty:  
But as I now have room to spare,  
I'll here insert a Negro's Pray'r.  
LORD if thou dost with equal eye,  
See all the sons of Adam die;  
Why dost thou hide thy face from slaves,  
Consign'd by fate to serve the knaves?  
Stolen or sold in Africa,  
Imported to America,  
Like hogs or sheep at market sold,  
To stem the heat or brook the cold,  
To work all day and half the night,  
And rise before the morning light,  
Sustain the lash, endure the pain,  
Expos'd to storms of snow and rain,  
Pinch'd with hunger and with cold,  
And if we beg we meet a scold,  
And after all the tedious round,  
At night to stretch upon the ground.  
Has Heaven decreed that Negroes must,  
By cruel men, beever curs'd!  
Forever drag the galling chain,  
And ne'er enjoy themselves as men!  
When will Jehovah hear our cries!  
When will the sun of freedom rise!  
When will a Moses for us stand,  
And free us all from Pharaoh's hand!  
What tho our skin be black as jet,  
Our hair be curl'd, our noses flat,  
Must we, for this, no freedom have,  
Until we find it in the Grave?

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 12.

The repairs and improvements now carrying on in this city, are highly honorary to the patriotism and public spirit of the citizens at large, who cheerfully submit to the heavy contributions necessary to defray such expences—at the same time they evince that our civil officers are actuated by a laudable zeal for the conveniency of the inhabitants, and the dignity of the Seat of our National Government.

As the hopes of the passing age are always on the rising generation, it is a subject of serious importance that they should enjoy such advantages in point of education, as will usher them into life, so accomplished, as that they may excel, if possible, their predecessors, in every attainment that may conduce to their personal happiness, and the public prosperity.

This city is now the Seat of the National Government—every wise and benevolent institution should be established, which may tend to procrastinate the period, when it may be thought necessary to take another residence. Perhaps no city can boast a superior police—still the power of prejudice may sometimes prove paramount to legal restraints—but however strong the force of habit may be, there is one plan that may be adopted, which will in it's effects, contribute to the most cordial acquiescence in every wise and salutary public regulation; and that is, the institution of public schools, at the public expence, to which all ranks and denominations of children may have free access: Against such an institution it is not possible that a prejudice can exist in the mind of any man, who ever felt a spark of benevolence towards his fellow creatures.—What are all the external ornaments that art can bestow to embellish a city, compared with the beauties of a well regulated Society? Peace and good order are the attendants on knowledge and information—More than half the evils we suffer spring from ignorance. The great body of citizens is formed of the middling and lower classes of people: Let them be inspired with high notions of freedom, and at the same time be kept in ignorance—and

the work of government will be rendered an arduous, and difficult task—it will be utterly impossible to maintain peace and good order, without being tyrannical—but if to the blessings of freedom, you add those of education, submission to government will be the result of sentiment—the people, understanding their true interests, will see that liberty and licentiousness are distinct ideas—and that the security of freedom consists in obedience to the laws. When the public tranquility is founded on these principles, it is not liable to shocks and fluctuations—every resident is inspired with confidence in his personal security—the administration of public business is prosecuted with spirit and dignity—commerce and arts flourish, and the whole face of affairs assumes a pleasing and encouraging aspect. Expence incurred on such an occasion, is the most provident economy.

In the late commotion at Martinico, a regiment of Molattoes remained attached to the Governor. One of their officers having insulted a citizen, because he wore a national cockade, the yellow gentleman was taken by the populace, and hanged at the gates of the Government house.

The principal planters in the State of Georgia have established a society for promoting agriculture, and other rural concerns.—Every institution of this kind has an auspicious aspect on the best interests of our country: Societies formed in the extreme parts of the Union will have opportunities of exploring the particular capacities of the soils under different climates, and more effectually ascertain the resources which we enjoy, or may create among ourselves, to support or extend the blessings of Independence.

It having been mentioned in one of the papers of this city that the "Beacon, or LIGHT" at the entrance of Boston harbor was blown down, in a late storm, it appears proper to correct the mistake. Not the Light-House, which is built of stone, and founded on a rock, but simply a wooden beacon, which stood on a spit of sand, that is covered at high water, was blown down. This the Governor has ordered to be replaced immediately.

The Secretary of the Treasury—the Comptroller—the Register—and the Auditor have removed their offices from Broad Way, to the corner of Dock and Broad Streets, near the Exchange.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE OHIO COMPANY.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Agents, it is very much for the interest of the proprietors at large, that all the lands of the purchase should be divided and allotted as immediately as may be—And in order to accommodate them generally, by the option of classing as they may think proper, and drawing their rights or shares (where they may possess more than one) either together in contiguity, or by detaching and annexing them to distinct classes or divisions (at their own election) to give them the greater chance for variety in soil and situation—It is unanimously resolved, That as soon as the exploring committee shall have appropriated the lands for donation settlements, in quantity sufficient for all the proprietors, WINTHROP SARGENT, JOSEPH GILLMAN, and RETURN J. MEIGS, Esquires, who are hereby appointed a committee for that purpose, shall immediately make out, upon a large scale, a complete map or plan of the whole purchase from the best information, which they may be then able to obtain, expressing all the lands of the eight acre, three acre, city lots and commons, one hundred and sixty acre, and donation lots, the reserved lots of Congress, school lots, and lots appropriated for religious purposes—also, the two townships given by Congress for a university, and the towns or situations for towns to be reserved by the company for a future allotment.—That, all the residuary lands shall be, by them, the said committee of three, divided and numbered upon paper, into forty equal grand divisions of twenty-five shares each, as like in quality as may be: That each grand division be divided into five sub-divisions of five shares each, and each sub-division into sections of single shares:—That as soon as the map or plan is completed, the agents will form or class their subscribers (who shall not previously class themselves) by sections or single shares, into sub-divisions of five, and grand divisions of twenty-five, and immediately proceed to drawing by lot for said lands; by grand divisions, sub-divisions and sections: That in all draughts of sub-divisions (into sections) which may be made up of proprietors, holding four, three, or two and single shares, it shall be the usage for the greatest proprietor, or holder of the greatest number of shares, to take his lands in contiguity, by lot, either in the southern or northern part of the sub-division, where they shall be numbered from north to south, and in the western or eastern (by lot also) where they may be numbered from west to east; and where sub-divisions may be made up of two proprietors of two shares each, and one of one share, the two greatest proprietors shall receive their sections, by lot, either in the southern or western part of the sub-division. Resolved, That the before named committee, be directed to prepare the names and numbers, and make all the necessary arrangements for the intended draught: That previous to the drawing for this ultimate grand division of lands, there shall be returns of the proprietors, as they may be classed by the agents (or otherwise) lodged in the Secretary's office, and it is recommended in all cases to consult the inclinations and interests of the proprietors in the order of classing.

Resolved, That the agents will give public notice of the time and place of drawing, and that there be two persons no ways interested in the draughts, who shall be sworn to the faithfully drawing out the names and numbers from the boxes, and who alone shall be employed in this business for the draught of grand divisions, sub-divisions, and sections.

Resolved, That the Secretary cause the foregoing resolutions to be published in the newspapers of New-York, and the New-England States; to the end that the proprietors at large may have the option of classing themselves as they may think proper: And they are hereby requested to do, and to express themselves upon this subject, either to their respective agents, or by information in writing addressed to, and to be lodged with the Secretary, at his office in the city of Marietta, previous to the first Monday of March, 1790—Upon which day it is expected the division will take place.

WINTHROP SARGENT,  
Secretary to the Ohio Company.

Marietta, 3d November, 1789.