From the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER. THE ÆOLIAN-HARP.

An Extract from " THE SYMPATHIES OF SOUND." &c.

(A POEM, not published.) WHEN funless twilight dims departing day, And filent darknefs, in her wonted way,
Rolls on the deep'ning shades, till closing night,
Repos'd in slumber quenches human fight;
When, inward turn'd, and wand'ring now no more
O'er hill and dale, the Soul can best explore O'er hill and dale, the Soul can best explore
The regions of IDEA—where wonders rise—
A never-ending train! to mental eyes—
Give me to listen in the lonely room,
Where fitted to enchant amid the gloom,
Th' ÆOLIAN HARF, with ear-bewitching wail,
Drinks in the current of the airy gale:
When stealing breezes, easy on their way,
Creep on the cords, and vibrate these to play:
Then, O what melodies uniting flow,
Harmonious trembling to the breathing wo:
Such softly-soothing modulation swells,
Tingling the strings among, like distant bells;
So mournful dying down the sinking wind,
As pours a stream of rapture o'er the mind.
Hush'd then the sound a moment pausing lies.

Hush'd then the found a moment pausing lies,
Till rung symphonious sweeter tones arise,
Twang'd in melodious millions—ftring to string,
Romantic, then their soft Pianos sing:
Full, full and sad, the fairy accents sly,
And speaking perish, tell their tale and die:
Till conjured by the breathing breeze, again
They come, they swell, and sink in softer pain;
Borne on their magic wings, to swift decay. Borne on their magic wings, to fwift decay, Unnumbered notions, rifing, melt away; Back, back, to diffant days, forever gone, They charm the mind with the memorial moan: They charm the mind with the memorial moan: For, from the far-fled PAST, on airy wing, The necromantic melodies can bring. The joys, the forrows, long, long fince no more, That flow'ring dy'd in worlds enjoy'd before. The penfive-pleated foul with many a figh Infected thus, grows fad, and knows not why: Whilft mifty pictures shooting through the mind In mingling currents, indistinct combin'd, Haste, haste along, as new successions flow, Soft, sweet, and fad, in joy, and solemn wo.

Or, dim reflected, visionary things,
From future worlds, Anticipation brings:
Drawn thro the rueful light of umber gleams,
Oryellow lustre of etherial dreams,
Event on event, opining without end,
Whose closing links man cannot comprehend:
Struck from the transient, airy, elsin things,
Whose playful fingers sport among the strings:
A higher animation moves the mind,
In tender sensibility refined;
Till caught by Sympathy to fields unknown, In TENDER SENSIBILITY refin'd;
Till caught by Sympathy to fields unkown,
Where free from Matter, Spirit dwells alone,—
The foul renews its primitive employ,
And taftes the pureft intermundane joy;
She feels harmonious from the trembling ftring,
Congenial motion, Music thence can bring;
For fore that spark of never-dying slame,
Deriv'd from HARMONY ETERNAL came;
And thus attractive touch'd, expands away
To other worlds of far serener day:
That unremember'd state, from man conceal'd,
Where mind deborn sits in its native field:
For who can tell, when earth's dark days are done,
But stuture time shall see a brighter sun!
For, present ills of poverty and pain,
Like earth's own darkness, are not sent in vain;
But from that very source shall joys arise,
Transcendent glorious——TO THE GOOD AND W Transcendent glorious— TO THE GOOD AND WISE.
THEOLOGISTORICOPHILOSOPHOLOGOS.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES. LETTER .-- No. V.

MR. FENNO,

MR. FENNO,

DISTANT as the evils I have enumerated are from us; flow as would be their growth, were opinions like these adopted, they would be no less certain. A more gradual manumission, if inhabitancy among us is thereby understood, would insuse its baneful effects only by flower degrees. Sure we are in duty bound, to transfer the blessings received from providence, unimpaired to our offspring: It cannot be right to charge our posterity, out of generosity to our slaves, with evils subversive of the present selicity of the empire. Here I must stop—it will be said, and I believe it, that I have attacked opinions flowing from respectable sources; therefore I almost expect, to be largely repaid in the same coin; but as I did not mean, either to offend, or to distate, if my opinions are honored with the notice of a learned criticism, I lament, I can only improve my judgement by it, as my leisure is taken up by avocations, which allow no time for controversies.

From the grounds I have travelled over, I come to the means to obviate the evils I have represented. Benevolence is, I know, natural to American freemen, they will bestow with liberal hands blessings upon others: Confident that this sentiment is general, I will, in my next, submit to the better understanding of an enlightened public, a plan of this tendency: To lessen slavery gradually without a shock to private property: To manumit without injury to society the slave, who has deserved that favor, and to provide for him, as well as for those who are already stamped with this mark of muniscence by their generous masters.

However, before I go into an explanatory discussion of these articles, I must first predispose to the subject, what I have said in letter the 3d—That "if nations are not compelled by circum—"stances, they will suffer no slaves among them." I apprehend that some of our fouthern States are in that compulsory situation, because the number of freemen bears no proportion to the extent of ground: This has greater influence there, than in the nost DISTANT as the evils I have enumerated are from us; flow as

because the number of freemen bears no proportion to the extent of ground: This has greater influence there, than in the nostbern States, where the climate is savorable to the confliction of a people of European origin; but when the southern States have acquired a population, proportionate to the extent of ground; when cultivation will have made the air fallubrious, then slaves will be nearly as needless there as they are now in the northern States.

nearly as needless there as they are now in the northern States.

Considering also the countenance, which the fathers of the federal government, our worthy rulers, have given to agriculture, we may fafely conclude, that this will be productive of many inventions, facilitating, and abridging handwork in agriculture: Yet taking only what is already invented, should gentlemen choose to make use of them, not only half the quantity of slaves in the southern States would be sufficient for agriculture, but there would also be twice as much ground tilled as there now is. also be twice as much ground tilled as there now is RUSTICUS.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO. R USTICUS in his third letter tells us, that he "was compelled to travel over large philosophical and historical grounds, to find the place of the wool hairy negro in the order of nature," and concludes, that as the ox is born to till his ground, so is the negro born to be the slave of other nations. "Most lame and impotent conclusion"—even could our philosopher prove that the sheep hairy

African is an inferior animal to the long haired European (which I hope I have shewn to be a false as well as ungenerous idea) still how absurd is the notion, that nature should form an animal, endue him with reasoning powers, and place him in a clime congenial to his frame; only that he should be torn away from that climate to serve another animal differing from him only in the colour of his skin and length of his hair. Our philosopher tells us, that among animated beings, the weakest is ruled by the strongest. This we are to suppose is a law of nature—a law for man—that whoever is stronger than his neighbor, may seize him and sell or force him to till his ground, or whoever is wifer than another, may over reach and despoil him of his property—What becomes of the generous principle which teaches the strong to protect the weak? No, this is not the nature of man—the savage does not so—tis the civilized European that takes advantage of the superiority, civilization gives him over the unturored African, and robs him of his liberty to indulge himself in luxury—'Tis the civilized European that corrupts the African, and prompts him like the white to betray his dulge himself in luxury—'Tis the civilized European that corrupts the African, and prompts him like the white to betray his brother—and such philosophers as Rusticus, would persuade the European that he is right.—Neither is the sheep hairy African inferior in strength of body or mind to the European. Civilization is all that gives the boasted superiority, and according to our philosopher's principle, the most powerful nation has a natural right to seize on the property and persons of the weaker. So not only the sheep hairy negro is born for slavery, but the horse hairy native of America, or in short, people of black, brown or read hair, if another people have force or cunning to subdue them. Most admirable philosophy! After all his pains and trouble to convince the world that from our inferior nature, we black, sheep hairy negroes are marked out for slaves.—Rusticus concludes that it is impolitic to keep us so.—Then why endeavor to lower us in the negroes are marked out for flaves.—Rusticus concludes that it is impolitic to keep us fo.—Then why endeavor to lower us in the cycs of our white brethren? Are we not already sufficiently despited? When my daily work is done, and I put on my Sundays cloaths to fit myself for the converse of those unphilosophic men who patronize me; as I pass through the street how often do I hear—Kye! Massa Mungo! you tinka you buckra; while another curses the damn'd proud negro! These are the sentiments which the pen of a philosopher is labouring to encourage.—If pride must be the consequence of human wisdom, may I still remain in simplicity of heart, a plain, unphilosophic, black, sheep hairy, free citizen of Africanus.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

THE magistrates of Liege have issued an order

to the following purpose, viz.

1st, That as the wearing cockades was only a signal of the nation's wish to have the regulation of 1684 abolished, and the poeplere established in their rights, there did not now remain any reafon for wearing them, as they had received two specific assurances, one of the 29th of November, and another of the 15th instant, in the name of a powerful Monarch, stating, that they should be protected in those rights. They therefore invited all the citizens to leave off wearing cockades.

2d, That respecting the point which related to the Burgess companies and Patriot guards; it was evident, that being re-established in their rights of 1684, their existence was secured; at the same time they respectfully assured the Serene Princes, that they should be carefully employed to maintain peace and tranquillity.

3d. They recommended to the civizens to continue treating those troops (the Prussians) with all the care they merit, as friends and protectors.

The affairs of Liege is likely to produce some troubles, though the Prussians have quiet possesfion of it with 9000 chosen men; but the Imperial chamber of Wetzlear, on the 4th instant gave notice, that they will not listen to any terms of accomodation, and infift upon the Prince being re-established directly in all the powers he formerly enjoyed.

The Island of Jersey takes the lead in the prefent patriotic reformation: and as foon as the above refolutions were carried, a communication thereof, and an invitation, was immediately transmitted to Guernsey, where the opposition was much stronger and more numerous, but where, however, the rights of British subjects at length prevailed.

A model of the Hebe frigate has been exhibited before the first Lord of the Admiralty; it is on a scale of fixty feet to an inch; the ribs are of polished steel, and the masts, decks, &c. of gold; the guns all steel, their carriages gold; the fails of silver, with the blocks, and every rope as fine as a hair of the same. This beautiful epitome, of the first frigate in our service, was executed under the direction of Mr. Knight, purfer of the

The Spaniards at Malaga are building three ships of the line, one of 70, one of 50, and the third of 40 guns, heavy metal.

Extract of a letter from Montelimar, December 2. " On Saturday last a confederate camp, of between 30 and 40 communities, from Vivarez and Dauphine, was formed on the plain of Auriol, to the number of 12,000 men all armed, with provisions on their mules for two days. These brave citizens took with great folemnity the following

"We French citizens on both fides of the Rhone, from Valence as far as Pouzin, all in brotherly union, rejecting all forts of distinction, fwear on our honor and arms, confecrated to the defence of the State, that our will, strength, and fortitude, are devoted to our country, to the fupport of the laws enacted by the National Assembly, and to the King, who fo greatly deferves, and has fo just a claim to our love. We swear mutually to affift each other in the performance of so facred a duty, and to employ our army this very moment, if necessary, for the service of our illustrious brethren of the municipality of Paris. We shall look upon as criminal towards the nation, all those who shall dare to insult, either by words or writings, the decrees of the august Representatives of the nation, and those who shall

not pay all the respect which is due to the most just, and most popular, and the most beloved of Monarchs.

" Nine commissioners have been named for the correspondence of this patriotic confederacy, who are to meet at Voute, a small town in the Vivarez, on the 24th instant, where the regiments will fend some detachments."

Accounts from Vienna fays, that Prince Maurojeni, Hospodar of Wallachia, was not only in the interest of the Emperor, but that it was he himself who invited the Austrians into his country, he having no other way of fecuring both his life and his treasures, of both which he was likely to be deprived by the Porte. This accounts for the abundance of provisions which the Prince de Cobourg found every where on his way, after he entered Wallachia, but particularly at Bucharest, its capital.

To convince the people that in passing from the Turkish to the Austrian dominions, the change was for the better, the Prince de Cobourg prohibited all plunder under pain of death; and gave the strictest orders to his troops to pay ready money for every thing with which the inhabitants should furnish them.

The Prince, to avail himself of the consternation which the taking of Bucharest had occasioned among the Turks, staid only one day in that city, and marched out the next with a considerable body of troops, to penetrate farther into the country, and drive the few remaining Turkith troops across the Danube.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 3.

The following is a copy of the roll of Counfellors, and Attornies fworn in the Supreme Court of the United States.

COUNSELLORS.

Elias Boudinot, Thomas Hartley, 5th Feb. 1790. Egbert Benson, John Lawrance, Theodore Sedgwick, William Smith (S. C.) Morgan Lewis, James Jackson, Fisher Ames, George Thatcher, Richard Varick, Robert Morris, 8th Feb. 1790. Samuel Jones, Abraham Ogden, Elisha Boudinot, William Paterson, Ezekiel Gilbert, Corn. J. Bogert, Feb. 9. 1790. ATTORNIES.

William Houston, Edward Livingston, Jacob Morton, Barth. de Haert, John Keefe, Peter Masterton, William Wilcocks, Feb. 10, 1790.

The court then adjourned to the next term. viz. the first day of August next.

On the 15th ult. Arthur Lee, Efq. Barrister and Doctor of Laws, was, by a special order, of the Supreme Court of the United States, admitted a Counsellor in the faid Court.

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