

**FAIRY TALE.—(AN IMITATION.)**  
CANTO IR.

*Here falsehood sore is punished,  
And idleness likewise;  
The bale that hangs on CUDDEN'S head,  
Have eye BEFORE YOUR eyes.*

**A** DOWN the dale dull CUDDEN trod,  
His homeward way with clownish plod,  
And thoughtless mind I ween;  
He whistling saw the sun go down,  
Nor far had left the market town,  
Ere darkness clos'd the scene.

His whistling ceas'd, his courage fail'd,  
While thus his lot the looby wail'd,  
And trembling totter'd on,  
"O had I from the ale-house kept,  
"Nor by the fire-side idly slept,  
"By day light I had gone.

"Now silly loon 'tis ten to one,  
"Before the rise of morrow's sun,  
"You'll rob'd and murder'd be,  
"My market cash how shall I save?  
"Oh! Spare my life—take what I have—  
"Huh!—foft—it was a tree!"

Thus CUDDEN held his darksome way,  
Which through a thicker forest lay,  
With various path-ways crost;  
Loud howl'd the wind; cold came the night,  
CERTS, poor shiv'ring dismal wight,  
Ne'er in worse place was lost.

No broken branches caught his coat,  
But fraight poor quaking CUDDEN thought,  
Some devil had him got,  
The moist sleet soon his garments wet,  
Ne'er was poor swain so fore beset,  
As CUDDEN was I wot.

Now o'er the slippy darklin road,  
Full many a weary yard he trod,  
When lo! a light he spied:  
And soon in sooth a ruin'd wall,  
A tot'ring tow'r with turrets tall  
He found himself beside.

He enter'd mongst the ruins drear;  
Each coarse red hair gan crawl for fear;  
He o'er the pavement past:  
His steps rebounded as he went,  
Hoarse echoes forth the arches sent,  
He reach'd a door at last.

And there the looby trembling flood,  
Nor dar'd to enter though the wood,  
Blaz'd cheerful on the hearth;  
His wet cloaths clung his shiv'ring limbs,  
He listen'd long but heard no screams  
Of woe, ne bursts of mirth.

At length the lubber ventur'd in,  
He hug'd himself and dry'd his skin,  
Then all adown he laid:  
But fears still kept the loon awake,  
Though much he wish'd a nap to take,  
Yet not a prayer he said.

Distinct twelve times a clock rebounds;  
The hour when Fairies take their rounds  
T' inspect the deeds of men;  
The hour when mad'ning ghouls burst out,  
And howling through the thick air float,  
Unthought of mortal ken.

The hour when Oberon and Mab,  
And Puck, to punish maids that blab,  
Blister their tongues they say;  
The hour when Mab in frightful dreams  
Makes mortals think again the themes,  
That fill their thoughts by day.

The hour when witches search the rooms,  
And finding cobwebs, seize the brooms,  
And mount aloft in air,  
There having gambol'd out their fill,  
Descend and mount the maids at will,  
And make them snort and stare.

CUDDEN'S cold fit redoubled came,  
An ague shook his clumsy frame,  
He grip'd his purse full fast;  
This money gave the clown no rest,  
He thrust it first close to his breast  
His breechen took't at last.

Now fiercer winds wild rock'd the hall,  
Loud thunders rent in twain the wall,  
And let in rushing light:  
CUDDEN pretending deadly sleep,  
Would still from out his eye-lids peep,  
And saw a gallant fight.

Ten thousand waxen lights adorn  
The glassy walls, before forlorn,  
And dark as dungeon dole'd;  
And straight withouten aid of hands,  
Up rear'd a beauteous fabric stands,  
With throne of shining gold.

Now Clarions shrill salute the ear,  
And founding feet approachen near  
Soft music fills the sky,  
And now gallants all gayly drest't,  
Came riding in, full ten a breast,  
On moulin prauking high.

(To be continued.)

**LONDON.**

Extract of a letter from *Bassia, (Corsica), Feb. 1.*

**T**HE spirit of liberty prevails more than ever throughout the whole Island. The Corsicans, who, only three months ago, were liable to severe punishment, if they appeared armed, are now all provided with arms. No violence, no pillaging, has, however been committed, and no other use is made of strength than to protect our natural rights. The first endeavour was to lessen the power of certain high families, who had formed a combination hostile to the freedom of the people, and who always opposed our having an armed militia of citizens.

In this era of uncommon revolutions, the blacks seem inspired with the same passion for freedom, that is now so general in a great part of Europe. In the British Island of St. Vincent, a spirit of opposition to the planters has been long

prevalent, not only among the negroes, but even among the remains of the ancient natives, who have outlived the cruelty and oppression of the European settlers, few of whom are to be found in any of the West India Islands but that of St. Vincent. Those circumstances strongly evince, that the oppressed inhabitants are not ignorant of what is going forward in our hemisphere.

**PROVIDENCE, MAY 20.**

Extract of a letter from a very respectable gentleman in Congress, dated New-York, May 11, 1790, to his friend in this town.

"The local situation of your state, its commercial advantages and pursuits, the energy and enterprize of its citizens, combined in consideration with its former connections with the nation, will render it impossible that an ultimate separation should take place.

"It being now generally believed that your convention will reject the constitution, the measures to be pursued in that event are in the contemplation of the Senate. It is probable the result will be, that all commercial intercourse between Rhode-Island and the United States will be interdicted, as well by land as water; and a demand made of immediate payment of the interest at least, perhaps the principal, of her proportion of the national debt; while humanity will regret the evils to be produced by these measures, their necessity, I am persuaded will justify them to the candor even of those who may be the principal sufferers.—These evils, which I am confident you will believe I ardently wish may be avoided, are the least that can be done under the present circumstances. They may be averted, and I will not altogether despair, that Rhode-Island will yet before it is too late, know and pursue the things which belong to her Peace and Happiness."

**CHARLESTON, May 5.**

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, a man dressed in a clerical gown, was detected in preaching to a number of negroes on Prioleau's wharf; but by his activity, and leaving a bottle of rum and his gown behind him, he effected his escape.

**PHILADELPHIA, 27 May.**

Extract of a letter from London, to a gentleman in this city.

"I am exceedingly rejoiced to hear of the prosperity of my native country, that so much unanimity prevails: And that under the government of that excellent MAN General Washington, the states begin to make so respectable a figure both at home and abroad. I can assure you, dear sir, that America has many warm friends in this country, and by far the greater part of the people here wish well to the interests of that land. The praises of the PRESIDENT are almost in every mouth that mentions his name. Perhaps no man that ever lived on earth was more universally esteemed. May God send him long life, health and happiness, and every blessing, here and hereafter. The peace and plenty which abound in America at this time in so remarkable a manner, are great tokens of the divine favor, and ought to be as such acknowledged. If the inhabitants of the states continue to double as now every 25 years, they will in one hundred years, or a century hence be 43 millions of people, and in two centuries will nearly equal the inhabitants of the globe at present. What an astonishing thought! When we consider that the first settlement in New-England is not yet 170 years old until next November, and that in Virginia not above 12 years older, we are filled with wonder at the amazing increase. Great things hath God done for America, and greater things no doubt he hath in store. Though I am far from thence I feel myself interested in her welfare, and should be glad if it was in my power to serve and promote her interests."

**BOSTON, May 26, 1790.**

A correspondent has communicated to us the following abstract of the cargo of the Ship *Federalist*, Capt DALE, lately arrived at New-York, from Canton, China:

1709 Chests HYSOON TEA,  
410 do. SOUCHONG do.  
66 do. BOHEA, do.

**Bethlehem Stages.**

**T**HE great number of Misses, who from the banks of the Delaware Eastward, even to Boston, are now at the young ladies Academy at Bethlehem, renders some regular, convenient and cheap mode of conveyance between that town and New York necessary. To accommodate parents who have daughters at that flourishing Academy, and others who may wish to visit that pleasing romantic hill, the subscribers are now running stages, which will continue during the summer, between Elizabeth Town Point and Bethlehem. At each of these places a stage will start every Monday and Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, meet at Covenhoven's tavern the same evening, exchange passengers, and the next day return.

Fare of each passenger from Elizabeth Town Point to Bethlehem 3 dollars—way passengers 4d per mile—150lb. of baggage the same as a passenger. Packages and letters will be received and delivered at Mrs. Winant's, White hall, where seats may be taken—carriage of a letter 3d—14lb. of baggage allowed to each passenger.

To accommodate those who may wish to take Bethlehem in their route in journeying between the Eastern and Southern States, a stage will constantly run between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, starting at Bethlehem every Monday morning.

WILLIAM CRANE,  
FREDERICK BEUTEL.

May 19.

**EDUCATION.**

**T**HE remote situation of Clinton Academy has prevented the merits of its institution from being offered into public view, while other Seminaries, not more productive, have received the well deserved approbation of the public, from the just applause of the literati, who have condescended to examine them. It cannot therefore, be amiss to acquaint the uninformed that—the building for this Academy was erected in 1784, by a number of private gentlemen in East Hampton, on Long-Island.

That it was done for the purpose of promoting good learning in the neighbourhood—and of extending the blessings of education, so far as application for them should be made. In the year 1787, this Academy received a charter of incorporation, and in January 1788, it was placed on the honorable establishment of a branch of the university. A considerable number of young gentlemen have begun their classical studies here, and already completed them, in different colleges; a considerable number are now in college, and many more have finished a valuable education at this seminary. The departments for miscellaneous education have been more generally improved. In these, great numbers have received some benefit, and more than a few have advanced to brilliant acquirements.

These departments being, for the present, committed to the management of the Subscriber, he is determined to recommend them to the Public by that good order and proficiency of the Scholars, which undeniably declare the merits of the Institution. He considers Tuition as an essential part of his employment; but, to gain the voluntary attention of his Pupils he deems still more important.

He will teach those who come only to be taught, and he will avail himself of every possible advantage to form the minds of those who are sent to be made Men, as well as Scholars. He is particularly sensible of the necessity of good discipline, and is determined, at all events, to establish and support it; but, is equally determined to renounce corporal punishments, as an expedient for this purpose, being fully convinced that the ingenuous mind is best influenced by persuasive motives; and that the most refractory has some latent sense of honor and propriety, which being called forth and properly directed, will better regulate the conduct than any corporal punishment which a Governor can inflict.

Every branch of common education will be taught in these departments, with the addition of the French language; and the Pupils will be carried to such degrees of perfection, in what they are required to learn, as their time and genius will admit.

Particular attention is given to the religious improvement of the Scholars, by the Principal, the Rev. Mr. BUELL, who daily performs public prayers in the Academy, and gives every Saturday, a lecture in Theology.

The classical department, though lately vacated, by the removal of an eminent Instructor, will be seasonably supplied by a gentleman suitably qualified for the place; and those who apply for classical instruction, will be regularly attended to, at the usual rate of thirty-two shillings per quarter.

The price for full tuition, at public and private hours, in the English Academical department, is twenty-six shillings per quarter, exclusive of vacations. There are appointed two vacations in a year—each, three weeks, and they are to commence the first week in April, and the first week in September. For the common School, viz. six hours in a day,—only fourteen shillings. Each scholar who writes, pays threepence per quarter for his ink, and one shilling per quarter for the use of books with which the miscellaneous departments are completely furnished.

Good boarding, inclusive of washing, &c. may be had from eight to ten shillings per week; so that a scholar being properly clothed, and furnished with suitable utensils for his business; his whole expences for a year, provided he is absent during the vacations, may be defrayed with twenty-two pounds; or from that to twenty-eight, accordingly as it is chosen that he should be taught or accommodated.

East Hampton, is well known to be a pleasant part of the Island, and remarkably healthy. The conveyances by water to and from New-York are regular and frequent; a constant intercourse is preserved with various parts of the continent, and the remoteness of its situation is more than counterbalanced by the tranquility of the place, and its conveniences for study. The late generous notice of the legislature of the state, in their valuable donation to the seminaries of learning, will undoubtedly add much to the usefulness of this Academy.

The Subscriber will devote his time, and utmost attention to the business of Education here, during the present season, being

With great respect,  
To the Promoters of Education,  
Their most obedient,  
And most humble Servant,  
WILLIAM PAYNE.

By Permission }  
of the Principal. }

East Hampton, May 5, 1790.

CONTINENTAL  
AND  
STATE SECURITIES,  
BOUGHT AND SOLD,  
AT NO. 196. WATER-STREET.  
A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land  
and Jersey Paper Money. May 4.

**C**AASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island securities, of every denomination, by  
EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, Water-Street.  
New-York, April 17, 1790.

**James F. Sebor, and Co.**

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market.

WHERE they negotiate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual.  
New-York, April 8, 1790.

**W**ANTED Immediately, a Man as an Officer, one that is sober and can be well recommended, will meet with encouragement, and find steady employment, by applying to the Subscriber,  
ARCHER GIFFORD,  
N. B. None but a sober person, and one well recommended need apply.  
Newark, May 29, 1790.

The INDEX to the first volume of the Gazette of the United States, beginning April 15, 1789, and ending April 14, 1790, is ready to be delivered gratis, to those Subscribers who propose to have the numbers bound.

A large impression of this paper having been struck off from the commencement of the second vol. April 14.—Those who incline to become subscribers from that period, may be furnished with the numbers complete.

THE MAIL DILIGENCE for Philadelphia leaves the Post-Office at New-York, forty minutes after Seven every Morning, exact Sunday. Dines at Brunswick, and reaches Trenton before dark.