

ODE,

TO CONNECTICUT RIVER.

I.
GLIDE, fair Connecticut, glide on,
And bear thy chrysal waters down,
In current to the main;
Meandering through impervious woods
And groves, whose shade project thy floods,
Ne'er kenn'd by rural swain.

II.
On northern mounts, which prop the skies,
Thy liquid streams in embryo rise,
Thence falling drench their sides;
Collecting then thy separate springs,
Each to thy fount its tribute brings,
To aid thy swelling tides.

III.
Far in the north, and at thy head,
Though small, by rivulets when fed,
Pride of Columbian floods;
In all thy way thy power augments,
While they discharge their full contents,
Hoarse murmuring through the woods.

IV.
When thus conjoin'd, thy waters roll,
Descending tow'rd th' Antarctic Pole,
Majestically flow;
Save where by hills and rocky force,
Impeded is thy winding course,
Impetuous there they flow.

V.
Such rocks at Walpole's lofty bridge,
On either side a broken ridge
Ascending high are seen;
Their horrid tops with spruce are crown'd,
And opaque hemlocks shade the ground,
The waters pent between.

VI.
And pent th' indignant waters roar,
And lash with strength the rocky shore,
Impatient of their bound;
Then prone they plunge the dreadful steep,
In broken cataract seek the deep,
While thunder swells the sound.

VII.
Descending then, thy waters lave
The fertile shores with milder wave,
Where richer prospects rise;
Springfield and Hartford owe their trade,
Their commerce to thy powerful aid,
And know thy worth to prize.

VIII.
Thence sloop swift in the watery chace,
And bulky barks thy surface grace
With choicest treasures crown'd;
From foreign kingdoms those import
Riches that well adorn a court,
And these dispense them round.

JUVENIS.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. IX.

'Tis from high life, high characters are drawn,
A faint in crape, is twice a faint in lawn.

PROVIDENCE, which has placed one thing over against another, in the moral as well as physical world, has surprizingly accomodated the qualities of men, to answer one another. There is a remarkable disposition in mankind to congratulate with others in their joys and prosperity, more than to sympathize with them in their sorrows and adversity. We may appeal to experience. There is less disposition to congratulation with genius, talents or virtues, than there is with beauty, strength and elegance of person; and less with these, than with the gifts of fortune and birth, wealth and fame. The homage of the world is devoted to these last in a remarkable manner. Experience concurs with religion in pronouncing, most decisively, that this world is not the region of virtue or happiness; both are here at school, and their struggles with ambition, avarice, and the desire of fame, appear to be their discipline and exercise. The gifts of fortune are more level to the capacities, and more obvious to the notice of mankind in general: and congratulation with the happiness or fancied happiness of others, is agreeable; sympathy with their misery is disagreeable; from the former source we derive pleasure, from the latter, pain. The sorrow of the company at a funeral, may be more profitable to moral purposes, by suggesting useful reflections, than the mirth at a wedding; but it is not so vivid nor so sincere. The acclamations of the populace at an ovation or triumph, at a coronation or installation, are from the heart, and their joy is unfeigned. Their grief at a public execution is less violent at least; if their feelings at such spectacles were very distressing, they would be less eager to attend them. What is the motive of that ardent curiosity to see sights and shows of exultation? the processions of princes? the ostentation of wealth? the magnificence of equipage, retinue, furniture, buildings and entertainment? There is no other answer to be given to these questions, than the gaiety of heart, the joyous feelings of congratulation with such appearances of felicity. And for the vindication of the ways of God to man, and the perpetual consolation of the many who are spectators, it is certainly true, that their pleasure is always as great, and commonly much greater, than that of the few who are the actors.

National passions and habits are unweildy, unmanageable and formidable things. The number of persons in any country, who are known even by name or reputation to all the inhabitants, is, and ever must be very small. Those, whose characters have attracted the affections, as well

as the attention of an whole people, acquire an influence and ascendancy that it is difficult to resist. In proportion as men rise higher in the world, whether by election, descent or appointment, and are exposed to the observation of greater numbers of people, the effects of their own passions, and of the affections of others for them become more serious, interesting and dangerous. In elective governments, where first magistrates and senators are at stated intervals to be chosen, these, if there are no parties, become at every fresh election, more known, considered and beloved, by the whole nation. But, if the nation is divided into parties, those who vote for a man, become the more attached to him for the opposition, that is made by his enemies. This national attachment to an elective first magistrate, where there is no competition, is very great: but where there is a competition, the passions of his party, are inflamed by it, into a more ardent enthusiasm. If there are two candidates, each at the head of a party, the nation becomes divided into two nations, each of which is, in fact, a moral person, as much as any community can be so, and are soon, bitterly enraged against each other.

It has been already said, that in proportion as men rise higher in the world, and are exposed to the observation of greater numbers, the effects of these passions are more serious and alarming. Impressions on the feelings of the individual, are deeper; and larger portions of mankind become interested in them. When you rise to the first ranks, and consider the first men; a nobility who are known and respected at least, perhaps habitually esteemed and beloved by a nation; princes and kings, on whom the eyes of all men are fixed, and whose every motion is regarded, the consequences of wounding their feelings are dreadful, because the feelings of an whole nation, and sometimes of many nations, are wounded at the same time. If the smallest variation is made in their situation, relatively to each other; if one who was inferior is raised to be superior, unless it be by fixed laws, whose evident policy and necessity may take away disgrace, nothing but war, carnage and vengeance, has ever been the usual consequence of it. In the examples of the houses Valois and Bourbon, Guise and Montmorency, Guise and Bourbon, and Guise and Valois, we have already seen very grave effects of these feelings, and the history of an hundred years which followed, is nothing but a detail of other, and more tragical effects of similar causes.

(To be continued.)

Translated from the "FRENCH PATRIOT," a paper published by M. DE WARVILLE.—Jan. 1.

Extract of a letter from — Switzerland.

YOU are right in supposing that aristocracy exists in Switzerland: Nothing is more aristocratic than the government of some Cantons—but, nothing is more opposite, than what exists in some others. There is not an entire agreement between the different forms of government which we find in the country, known under the general name of Switzerland: You find here nations the most free of any upon the face of the earth, and others equally despotic, governed as they were in France, under Louis XIV. The French fugitives reside for the most part in the latter, and for hospitality and conformity of sentiments, they find here every body in unison with them, and for my part I find myself almost alone. There is among our refugees a rage, a rancor, and animosity which surpasses all belief—and there is no species of horrors and infamy, which they do not daily utter against the Assembly, Paris, and the Nation. Agreeable to this every body here lives in hope of another, and a contrary revolution—which they foment to the utmost of their power.

* At the head of this paper is the following sentence: A free Gazette, and a Sentinel, which watches incessantly for the people.

EXTRACT.

A Writer in the Boston Independent Chronicle observes, "As a young and growing nation, calling into action all the possible resources of which every part is possessed, is in fact, enriching and supporting the whole: The interests of the Southern and Northern divisions of this extensive continent, are by no means incompatible.—What are we to infer then, from the multiplied petitions and remonstrances with which the congressional table has been piled, from the Eastward of the Hudson? The inference is plain; the people are in a suffering condition, and it is thus that their sufferings are declared.—What are we to infer from the silence of the citizens to the southward? That their comparative situation is better, and they therefore are contented.—But why these local distinctions?—Are we not the same people? Does not the malady of a part, directly or indirectly, mediate or immediately, communicate its baneful influence to the body at large?—Will Georgia or the Carolinas be at ease, if the Massachusetts, Connecticut or New-Hampshire were undone?—Offence and defence, are the great objects of the social compact.

The efforts of the Seamen and Manufacturers of America, were a great instrument—they were indeed the axis of the late revolution."

SLAVERY.—AN EXTRACT.

NARAGANSET in Rhode-Island, is a fertile tract of country, laid out in rich inclosures, and it may be justly stiled the garden of America. This charming country about sixty years ago, literally enjoyed all the sweets of the golden age—but mark the event!—these happy farmers in those days, were infatuated with importing slaves, and they have entailed upon their posterity the curse of indolence, and every species of corruption and dissipation, and it is these unfortunate beings who have influenced the disgraceful policy, and projected the measures which nearly ruined the character of that state.

ANECDOTE.

One reason why Doctor Johnson's memory was so particularly exact, might be derived from his rigid attention to veracity; being always resolved to relate every fact as it stood, he looked on the smaller parts of life with minute attention, and remembered such passages as escape cursory and common observers.

"A story (says he) is a specimen of human manners, and derives its sole value from its truth. When Foote has told me something, I dismiss it from my mind like a passing shadow: When Reynolds (Sir Joshua) tells me something, I consider myself as possessed of an idea more.

BOSTON, May 23.

SUICIDE.

We hear from Amherst, (N. H.) that one Keef, the person who was convicted of setting fire to the barn of Joshua Atherton, Esq; (by which it was entirely consumed with its contents) and for which he was sentenced by the court to stand in the pillory one hour, and receive 20 stripes—set on the gallows, and receive 30 stripes, on Friday last took an effectual and sure method to evade that punishment which a crime so heinous justly merited. After sentence was passed upon him, he was remanded back to prison, when the jailor brought him in a plate of victuals with a knife and fork, and withdrew. After some time the jailor returned to see his prisoner, when shocking to relate, he beheld Keef stretched out upon the floor a corpse, with his throat cut from ear to ear! The knife which was brought him to eat his dinner with, he made use of to effect so dreadful a purpose.

From Hollis we likewise learn, that a man in that town put an end to his life by hanging himself in his barn.

ALBANY, May 25.

Yesterday afternoon his Excellency the Governor, his honor the Lt. Governor, the honorable Ezra L'Hommedieu and Richard Varick, Esqrs. four of the commissioners of this State, for negotiating treaties with the Indians, arrived in this city. These gentlemen, with the Hon. Abraham Ten Broeck, Gen. Peter Gansevoort, also Commissioners, we are informed, will shortly set off for Fort-Schuyler where a treaty with certain of the Indian Tribes residing within this State, is to be holden the first day of June next.

Bethlehem Stages.

THE 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.

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.

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.

TO be Sold, an elegant dwelling house, in every circumstance fitted for a gentleman with a large family, situated in a very pleasant part of Elizabeth Town, New-Jersey.—The lot contains about four acres, on which is a very good garden, and a variety of the best fruit trees. The terms of payment can be made so easy as to suit the purchaser. Enquire of the Subscriber at No. 12, Wall-Street. ELIAS BOUDINOT. June 2, 1790.