

as it may be carried on with vigor and facility without calling a single man from the plough or loom. Our most experienced statesmen, our wisest patriots, our most enlightened senators, are convinced of this melancholy truth: The French Revolution is therefore generally execrated—and has only received the contemptible plaudits of an obscure society, composed of atheistical dissenters, republican deists, and levelling free-thinkers, who impatiently long for the destruction of our civil and ecclesiastical establishments.

The celebrated Mr. Necker has sagaciously observed, that it daily became more requisite than ever, to inculcate the general dictates of religion on the minds of the people, as the only effectual consolation to support them under the weight of oppressive, unequal, and impoverishing taxation. But the necessity of enforcing this pious doctrine is unhappily done away, as a redress of grievances, and a restoration of rights have already taken place—and it is a melancholy truth, that reverend felicity makes but a slight impression on those who have a prospect of enjoying the comforts of this life. The celestial specific so earnestly recommended by Mr. Necker derives its vital efficacy from the exertions of arbitrary power, which compels us to purchase eternal joy by a few years misery in this transitory state of probation. The priesthood, influenced by this sacred motive, have ever been the zealous advocates of despotism, except when their own privileges and immunities are endangered—as in such a predicament, they are precluded from exercising their own judgment, and only act as trustees and delegates for the rights of heaven.

The late emperor, Joseph the Great, who astonished the world by the sublimity of his genius and the grandeur of his actions, not advertent to this political axiom, seems to have committed a fatal error, in not conciliating the affections, and securing the attachment of the church (and perhaps the law) before he commenced his comprehensive and beneficent system of government in the Austrian Netherlands.

TO BE CONTINUED.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Address of a young Lady of fifteen, on her leaving the Academy at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1790.

BY one of the most affectionate and attentive of parents I was placed here.—The days appointed by him, for the completion of my education, are numbered and finished.

With a heart, overflowing with the tenderest emotions, I now rise to bid a long farewell to a neighborhood, from whom I have experienced the most constant and friendly offices: To a society, who have as constantly covered all my faults with the mantle of love, as they have, with a friendly partiality, encouraged my progress, by magnifying my few improvements—to take a most respectful and dutiful leave of Teachers, from whom I have experienced every attention, and every kindness; to bid a final adieu to companions, to whom I feel myself bound with the strongest cords of love and esteem.

In taking leave of this peaceable, happy society, I beg they would believe me truly grateful for their many pledges of affection; and fully sensible of the advantages I have enjoyed, in having my youth formed by such examples of domestic economy—purity of morals, and reverence for religion.

In taking leave of you, my lovely and dear companions, I am supported by the pleasing reflection, that the hill of science you are now ascending, presents prospects the most happily calculated to alleviate a separation from your relations and homes; and that the road is planted with every flower, which, perhaps, it is possible for academic ground to nurse. I speak from experience, having preceded you in these rural scenes and scientific walks. Could I give form to fancy, or embody thought, each of you would be delighted with the picture my three year's study here has impressed on my mind.

My lovely companions! If life be the bounty of heaven, to enjoy it rationally, is certainly the first happiness of humanity; to observe it with a virtuous delicacy, the peculiar felicity of our feeble, dependant sex. We are not here managed to ride the whirlwind of thoughtless dissipation. But in these calm retreats we are taught lessons which dignify the character of our sex—entire us to respect in society—and, if duly attended to, will have a happy influence in rendering us accomplished and agreeable companions.

Separated we soon shall be, by returning to our several homes; yet, by indulging a retrospect of the sciences we have here studied together—of the pleasure we have experienced in the company of each other; and the friendships we have here contracted and cemented—shall we not daily meet in this asylum of peace and innocence? Wherever accident or circumstances may place us, I doubt not, but it will be our daily petition, that the persons of those whose time has been so sacredly devoted for our benefit, may forever be encircled with the rays of a divine benediction; and, that into a source whence we have derived so many advantages, a constant tide of peace, success and happiness, may forever roll.

Amiable and beloved Tutors! With what language shall I attempt to describe the gratitude, with which my rising bosom glows for all your tenderness and all your care? Were I an orator, and able to ascend the highest ladder of eloquence, I should there need an Adam to give names to sensations which no language can now express.—If I have not improved, it cannot be charged to your neglect.—If I should your partiality for me, suppose me bordering on an accomplishment, it is but a small return for your unremitting attentions.

It is not necessary I should bring these, my lovely companions, in the arms of the love and friendship I feel for them, and present them to your care—they are already involved in the bosom of your tenderest affections. Could the personal virtues of teachers ensure them success, there would not be one in this lovely circle but would answer the expectations, and even the most sanguine wishes, of those who have sent them here for an education.—These are not compliments lavished by vanity; but truths extorted by the justice due your characters as teachers.

If to form the tender mind to virtue, to science and usefulness, be of the first consequence in society, what praise is due him, who, with such impartiality, abilities and attention, presides in this large, and increasing Academy?

Partial as I am, Rev. Sir, to this mode of education: warm as my bosom glows with respect and gratitude for your paternal and unceasing care for my improvements, I have not risen to disgust you with a catalogue of commendations, of which, few of your acquaintance—none of this society, can be ignorant. That respect you have taught me to entertain, for the most virtuous and deserv-

ing, I feel for you.—The useful and moral precepts I have so often received from you, I will endeavor to carry with me into the world, and hope I may be able to improve upon them as I advance in life. Whilst the finger of science, so evidently points to this innocent sublime retreat for the education of our sex, may no demon of discord be permitted to enter these peaceful groves. May the roots of this tree of knowledge of good only, you are directing our feeble tree to approach, be forever supported and enriched by the unshaken soil of virtue, and its branches continually encircled by the rainbow of refined and useful science.

To the late Director of this infant Academy, and his amiable lady, a tribute is due which I will not fully by attempting to describe.—Their places being so agreeably, and respectably filled, does not lessen our love and esteem for them, or with us, eclipse the ray of the purity with which their characters forever shone. Had not an important demand in the church called them to a more elevated situation, pleasing would it have been to this Academy could they have continued a charge, for which nature and education had so happily formed them. The winds, on whose wings our fobs were wafted to Letitz, and the Lehigh with whose waters our tears were mingled, can witness to the grief and reluctance with which we bade them the last adieu. Their friendly images are too deeply engraved upon the tablet of our hearts for time to erase.—May the gentle breath of peace forever attend them!

I have now arrived at the most distressing scene, circumstances have ever forced me to endure.

The curtain of separation is now drawing.

I must bid you a long—perhaps with some of you it will be an eternal adieu.—May our separating not break or weaken, but extend and strengthen the cords of love and friendship with which we have here been bound.—To your own breasts, my beloved and dear friends, I appeal for a description of the sensations with which my bosom is now agitated.

With the sincerity of a friend—the duty of a child—and love of a sister I bid you all a final adieu!

THAT no Virgin would incline an ear To wild professions of inconstant youth, But nobly scorn a sentiment to hear, That seems to laugh at innocence and truth. For if no just displeasure she reveals, Time will convince her dearly to her cost, That step by step the sweet delusion steals, Till fate and power are forever lost. The female mind may bid its terrors cease, Who never made her softer feelings known, Nor fear a thought destructive to her peace, While prudence tells her to conceal her own. But if, alas! In some unguarded hour, She gives this advice she madly should depart, She gives her lover an unbounded pow'r To wound her honor and to break her heart. In vain the fair to such a crisis drove, In sense or soul superior will confide; For when has reason triumph'd over love, Or inclination been subdu'd by pride?



LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Began and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN act to enable the Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia line on Continental Establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands, lying northwest of the river Ohio, between the little Miami and Sciota,

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress of the seventeenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, relative to certain locations and surveys made by, or on account of the Virginia troops on continental establishment upon lands between the little Miami and Sciota rivers, north west of the Ohio, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And whereas the agents for the troops of the state of Virginia who served on the continental establishments in the army of the United States, during the late war, have reported to the executive of the said state, that there is not a sufficiency of good land on the southeasterly side of the river Ohio, according to the act of cession from the said state to the United States, and within the limits assigned by the laws of the said state, to satisfy the said troops for the bounty lands due to them, in conformity to the said laws: to the intent therefore, that the difference between what has already been located for the said troops, on the south-easterly side of the said river, and the aggregate of what is due to the whole of the said troops, may be located on the north-westerly side of the said river, and between the Sciota and little Miami rivers, as regulated by the said law.

Be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the department of war, shall make return to the executive of the state of Virginia of the names of such of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the line of the said state, who served in the army of the United States on the continent, during the late war, and who in conformity to the laws of the said state, are entitled to bounty lands; and shall also, by return to the said executive, be returned as aforesaid, by the laws aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said agents to locate to and for the use of the said troops, between the rivers Sciota and Little Miami, such a number of acres of good land, as shall, together with the number already located between the said two rivers and the number already located on the southeasterly side of the river Ohio, be equal to the aggregate amount, so to be returned as aforesaid by the secretary of the department of war.

And be it further enacted, That the said agents, as soon as may be after the locations, surveys and allotments are made and completed, shall enter in regular order, in a book to be by them provided for that purpose, the bounds of each location and survey between the said two rivers, annexing the name of the officer, non-commissioned officer or private originally entitled to each; which entries being certified by the said agents or the majority of them, to be true entries, the book containing the same shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to cause letters patent to be made out in such words and form as he shall devise and direct, granting to such person so originally entitled to bounty lands, to his use, and to the

use of heirs or assigns, or his or their legal representative or representatives, his her or their heirs or assigns the lands designated in the said entries: Provided always, that before the seal of the United States shall be affixed to such letters patent, the secretary of the department of war shall have endorsed thereon that the grantee therein named, was originally entitled to such bounty lands, and that he has examined the bounds thereof with the book of entries filed in the office of the secretary of state, and finds the same truly inserted; and every such letters patent shall be countersigned by the secretary of state, and a minute of the date thereof, and of the name of the grantees shall be entered of record in his office, in a book to be specially provided for the purpose.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of state as soon as may be after the letters patent shall be so completed and entered of record, to transmit the same to the executive of the State of Virginia, to be by them delivered to each grantee; or in case of his death, or that right of the grantee shall have been legally transferred before such delivery, then to his legal representative or representatives, or to one of them.

And be it further enacted, That no fees shall be charged for such letters patent and record, to the grantees, their heirs or assigns, or to his or their legal representative or representatives.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives, JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, AUGUST THE TENTH, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

STOCKBRIDGE, AUGUST 10.

We have the pleasure to inform the public that by an estimate submitted to the National Legislature, the produce of the duties of import and tonnage, without calculating on the improving resources of this country, will annually amount to 2,622,570 dollars—and that the whole sum necessary for the support of the government, and the payment of the interest of the domestic debt, independent of that assumed of the State debts, amounts only to 1,660,861 dollars and 40 cents, leaving a balance to be provided for, of 37,291 dollars and 40 cents. The annual provision for the assumed debts will amount to about 758,332 dollars; so that there will remain to be provided for in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, 795,623 dollars. The excise yet remains untouched, and is beyond all doubt capable of producing a sum greatly beyond what is required, and may provide a very handsome sinking fund.—From this state of facts, we with pleasure congratulate our countrymen on the happy prospect of the re-establishment of public credit, without the necessity of imposing that most grievous of all burdens, and the most destructive of the agricultural interest—direct taxes.

THE TABLET.—No. 139.

Men often do good that they may be able to do ill with impunity.

EVERY man has a certain position from which he wishes his character may be viewed.—There perhaps is no one so notoriously vile, as not to flatter himself that his good qualities are more than a balance for his bad. This kind of self-deceit is one of the principal checks against a progressive improvement in virtuous habits.—Such virtues, as can most conveniently be practiced, or as best accord with our peculiar turn of mind, are deemed so eminently praiseworthy as to afford an apology for omitting to practise others less convenient and agreeable to ourselves.

Thus it happens that every profession of men have characteristic virtues and vices, and for this reason the opinions and the conduct of a philosopher are not predicated on any model borrowed from mere professional people. There is a right and a wrong inherent in the nature of every action; and there is a species of artificial right and wrong which takes its character from a view, that is merely local or professional. As mankind can only be held together and carry on the operations of society by forming small associations or communities, and as these must all have distinct maxims and regulations suited to their particular situation, it must be expected the bulk of mankind will be governed in their conduct by a very narrow view of circumstances. The different institutions that have been formed in the world have generally adopted their principles on too contracted a scale. For when only temporary advantages are proposed, or local objects regarded, it will happen that with a change of situation, the institution itself will be annihilated. The revolution of government, the overturn of States, and the innumerable changes in religions sects and systems, have been very much owing to their not having been built on those general and immutable principles, whose force could operate in different situations of society.

The defective basis on which most institutions are erected not only renders the term of their operation precarious, but subjects their votaries to certain local feelings and habits, not consonant to the general sense and happiness of mankind. Those people who are strongly attached to particular modes of government or religion, are apt to suppose that their affections should flow in a current equally circumscribed as the parties to which they adhere. By this means, if they are zealous and honest to their peculiar sects, they seem to imagine they acquire a right to indulge the exercise of the unsocial passions in their intercourse with the world at large.