

MUSIC,

EXTRACT FROM A POEM WRITTEN IN BALTIMORE.

HOW sweet is music to the social mind,
That narrow, fond notions cannot blind!
What pleasing agitations warm the soul
That yields delighted to its kind control!

FROM THE WESTERN STAR,

A NEWSPAPER, published at Stockbridge, (Massachusetts) by Mr. L. ANDREWS.

THE BERKSHIRE SENTIMENTALIST.

No. — I.

THE mutual prejudices, which have subsisted between nations,
societies and individuals, furnish matter for much speculation
to a sentimental observer. Such prejudices have prevailed in
different degrees and from a variety of causes; but a historical survey
of mankind, from the earliest ages down to the present time;

The Jews and Samaritans had no intercourse, because they respectively
claimed the honour of a place, where they believed the
God of Heaven ought to be exclusively worshipped. The Athenians
and Spartans were competitors for superior influence among
the States of Greece. Hence frequent bickerings ensued. Hence
a permanent hatred between the two cities grew to such rancour,

Modern Europe likewise has verified this observation in innumerable
instances. The King of Prussia and the Arch Duke of Austria
are the most considerable powers in the Germanic Body. They
have for many years been the only potent candidates for an
Imperial election. This accounts for that cordial hatred between
them, which by the wars it has occasioned, has sacked their most
populous cities, ravaged their finest provinces, and repeatedly
fertilized the plains of Silesia with Prussian and Austrian blood.

If we leave ancient times and foreign nations, and come home
to our age and country, we shall find the same principle operating
in the United States. The great division into Northern and Southern
Factions in our general government, is perhaps occasioned less
by any real difference in their interests, or any incompatibility of
claims, than by a secret struggle for pre-eminence.

Perhaps this matter may be more clearly understood, if we attend
to smaller portions of community, where the whole may be
more easily viewed at once. Turn then to particular States. Examine
single towns; and consider what are the sources of their
dissentions. They who live in the extremes often envy their more
fortunate townsmen, whose situation is nearer the centre. The
inhabitants of a hill, perhaps and those of a neighboring plain
are formed into distinct parties and regularly trained up to opposition.

A similar opposition, for the same reasons, divides a State, between
the sea coast and country; or as they are denominated,
the commercial and agricultural interests. Indeed this opposition
between those who live on the sea-coast, and those who are
scattered over the interior parts, is not confined to the limits of
any one State in particular. It runs through the Union, from
Maine to Georgia; though it is most visible in the Southern States;
because there the coast is chiefly inhabited by the posterity of the
first English adventurers; whereas the back countries are principally
peopled by recent emigrations from the north. This last
circumstance confirms my assertion, that it is pride rather than interest,
which forms the division. We may also see the same operation
in parts of the Union, where more particular and adventitious
circumstances conspire to produce a temporary effect. The
Western counties of Massachusetts were originally planted by perhaps
nearly an equal number of settlers from the old counties of the
Province, and from Connecticut. And I appeal to those,
whose memories can reach back to the distance of thirty or forty
years, to say if those two classes of settlers were not in many towns
enlisted under the banners of two rival parties. It is true, this
cause of contention is wearing away, and these parties begin to be
swallowed up in other distinctions. Yet such a spirit still continues
to operate with all its force, between the primitive Dutch and
the New-England emigrants in the Northern and Western
counties of New-York.

To what source, but a kind of rivalry, can we trace the prejudices
which every observing traveller knows are entertained by
the citizens of one State against their neighbors in another? A

difference in education, customs and governments, it is readily
granted, may create a diversity of opinions, and elevate some of
the human race, in the scale of importance, above the rest. Thus
it is the boast of New-England, that her yeomanry are more
enlightened, as well as more virtuous, than the commonalty of any
other State or nation. Probably this opinion is founded in truth:
For the same remark is made by impartial strangers. Here then
is a reason, tho not a justifiable one, for that prejudice, with which
the people of these States view the subjects of every other part
of the world. Yet why do the citizens of one New-England State
partially prefer their own manners, laws, character, and policy;
and so blindly condemn those of another State, in all particulars
where they differ; while an indifferent judge perhaps would estimate
them, tho not all alike, yet nearly equal in point of merit?
Why, I ask, but from a spirit of rivalry? What, but such a
spirit, could produce so much bitterness, as has often prevailed
among different denominations of christians? From the same cause,
the several professions are partial to themselves, and prejudiced
against each other. Every man of observation must acknowledge
there is a general professional emulation; at the same time the
individuals of any one profession, being more immediate competitors
for the same objects, are consequently actuated in a much
higher degree, by an individual rivalry.

Rival candidates for the same office, or rival lovers of the same
fair one, may shake hands when they meet, and profess a mutual
esteem; but selfish nature impels them, tho against their reason,
and perhaps even contrary to their wishes, to indulge a secret
prejudice at heart. Too often their feelings are so impatient of
control, as to spur them on to open resentment, if not to personal
abuse.

Examples of rivalry are endless. Those, which are here
adduced, are, I trust, sufficient both to illustrate and prove the
sentiments asserted in this essay. It is easy to discern how rivalry
thus prejudices the human mind; since self is the idol, before
which we all, more or less, fall down and worship, and we naturally
associate the idea of self with that of our property, families,
friends, profession, society or nation. To point out the means, by
which the mischievous effects of prejudice may be prevented,
would be a more arduous, but a more useful undertaking.

FROM THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE,

Published at Wilmington, by FREDERICK CRAIG and Co.

THOUGHTS ON THE SUBJECT OF SHIPS FOUNDERING
AT SEA, WITH DIRECTIONS HOW TO PREVENT THAT FATAL
DISASTER IN MANY CASES.

IN reading Dr. Franklin's letters I found he had treated very
ingeniously on this subject, but I think he did not give as full
directions as perhaps he would have done, had he been particularly
treating of that subject alone; and as many never see said letters
who may perhaps happen on a newspaper that may contain this,
therefore I have thought it not amiss to add some thoughts of my
own to those of Franklin, and offer them to the public. Let us
first consider the principle on which the ship floats on the water,
which is simply this, that air is lighter than water; thus if you fill
any vessel such as a cask full of air and make it tight, it will float
on the top of the water, and carry with it a weight exactly equal
to the difference of the weight of air in the cask, and the same cask
full of water, deducting the weight of the cask itself. Thus a
ship will carry just as much weight as the difference between
the weight of the air contained in said ship below the surface of
the water, and the weight of so much water, deducting the weight
of the ship and ballast. A captain understanding well this principle,
and perceiving his ship at sea to spring a leak, in a desperate
manner so as to gain fast on his pumps, should, in the first place,
start all his casks full of any liquid, that he can get at in the lower
tiers, and fast as they empty, or the water increases so that they
will empty no more, plugh them tight again, and throw overboard
only such things as will of themselves sink, carefully retaining every
thing that will float on the water, for they may at last save the
ship. If the case still seems desperate, empty every cask that can
be made light, and put them in the hold and contrive to force them
under water, and keep them there by props from the deck, this
will still lessen the pressure, and the water will come in slower as
it rises higher in the hold, and covers more of the empty casks.
Every wooden thing that can any way be spared, must be put in
the hold and forced under water by props not by weight, for this
would destroy the effect, and even in case of great extremity, cut
down the masts and cut them small, with every thing above, and
force them in the hold, cabin and scuttles, or any where so that
they can be kept under water. The salt provisions, water, &c.
that will be necessary to be kept for use, should be first of all
brought upon deck, and last of all be put into the hold or any
where else, so that they will be immersed in the water and can be
got at for use. I am of the opinion that few ships that put to sea
would sink, after every thing being done as above directed, although
half her bottom was beat out. Would it not be well done
if some able hand were to collect all the best observations on this
subject; and directions how to proceed in desperate cases, and
those directions printed and pasted up in several places in every
ship that puts to sea, that every man on board may know how
to proceed; this would prevent that consternation and confusion
which takes place in these cases for want of knowledge. Let not
the mariner despair in such cases, at seeing the water gain very fast
on his pumps; but consider as the vessel fills the pressure lessens,
and the water comes in slower, and the pumps will discharge it
much faster as it will not be so far to hoist as at the beginning. This
is certainly a subject worthy the attention of the wise and great,
if we consider how much property and many lives are lost for
want of such knowledge. If these hints should be the means of
furnishing a more able hand to take up the subject, and to the saving
of any, it will reward the writer.

New-Castle county, October 16.

FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) October 30.

European accounts, received by the Charlotte, (in addition to
what we have published) state: That the assassin of Count
Florida Blanca, was publicly executed at Madrid, on the 18th of
August, by having his right hand cut off, and then hanged: The
Count made the strongest solicitations to the King to pardon him,
but without effect:—That private letters from Paris inform, that
the King would not accept of the resignation of M. Neckar, who
went down to St. Cloud on purpose to deliver up his authority.
He was still at the palace on Sunday night, (the 5th Sept.) and
promised his Majesty, that at any rate he should present to the
National Assembly, a plan for the liquidation of the national debt,
without forcing on the public one hundred millions sterling of circulating
paper, which the stock-jobbing party in the assembly were
anxious to have issued.—That M. d'Orleans, if he was ever attached
to any party, has lately quitted it, and is now a warm advocate
for the King; and that all his efforts will, in future, be directed
to remove M. de la Fayette from the command of the National
Militia.—That party prevails so much in France, that it is become
nearly impossible to distinguish on which side truth and justice
lie.—That the coronation of the Emperor is fixed for the 4th October,
at Frankfort, being the same day on which, in the year 1743,
the Emperor Francis was crowned. (This ceremony is expected
to exceed in pomp and splendour any thing of the like kind.
There will be displayed in parade 800 quintals of silver plate, the
golden service of 36 crowns, the famous chrysal cup which cost
near 30,000 florins, with its foot, formed of a precious agate, and
the large diamond, which serves as a button to the hat, weighing
60 carats, which was preserved in the treasury of Florence. They
are also coming in the mint of Vienna, 20,000 ducats in com-

meat on the coronation, 2000 large gold medals, 6000 small
ones, 5000 large silver medals, 12,000 of a middling size, and 15000
small ones, all to be distributed at Frankfort.) That the Empress
of Russia, exasperated against the English, has concluded a hasty
alliance with Sweden; in order, as it is said, to hurt the former
by aiding the Spaniards.—That from this pacification with her
most troublesome enemy a new league is talked of to arise between
Russia, and Spain and France, as a counterbalance to the tripartite
alliance between England, Prussia and Holland.—That the King
of Sweden is offended that he was not more powerfully supported
by the British Court in his critical situation at Wyburgh; and it is
the opinion of politicians, that the honest and brave Swede will
unite with the Northern Heroine in defensive operations, &c.—

BOSTON, Nov. 3.

Austria and Turkey have settled a peace—Prussia
was the mediator. [At the head of 100,000
men.] The Emperor gives up to the Grand Seignior,
Oczakow, and that grave of almost millions,
Belgrade, &c.—The King of Prussia, receives from
the Turks, ten millions of dollars for his interference;
but he is to assist Austria in bringing
back to their allegiance to the Emperor, the
revolted province of Brabant—on condition that
its real grievances are redressed.

DOMESTIC ABSTRACT.

It was objected to the Federal Constitution, during
its discussion, that no check of rotation was
provided in it. The people have, in the last month,
shewn the objection to be ill founded: For such
rotations as they have thought proper to make,
have been made in the constitutional manner.

In Pennsylvania, a new Constitution has been
established—and the government under it organized.
This constitution is said to be the "perfection
of excellence." President MIFFLIN is
elected Governor, by an immense majority.

The Western Posts, those barriers of the United
States, are still retained by the British; and, we
are told, have lately been strengthened by additional
fortifications and troops. That at Niagara,
in particular. The half-pay officers therein have
been put on the full pay establishment; and there
appears not the smallest prospect, that Great-Britain
will ever peaceably relinquish those strong
holds which nature, and treaties made "in the
name of the most holy and undivided Trinity," have
given to the United States.

Our fertile country wanted nothing to complete
its happiness but an energetic, general government—
that government, praised be heaven, is now
established: And the people feeling its beneficial
effects, have exhibited their warm and unequivocal
attachment thereto, in their late election of
decidedly independent federal men. May their
attachment still continue to strengthen, and in
the language of that celebrated historian, Doctor
RAMSAY—"May the Almighty Ruler of the Universe,
who has raised us to independence, and given
us a place among the nations of the earth, make the
American revolution an era in the history of the world
remarkable for the progressive increase of human
happiness."

WORCESTER, November 4.

On Saturday evening last, the noted Burroughs,
who has been employed by the people of Charlton,
as a schoolmaster, nearly all the time since
he was released from the castle, was committed
to the goal in this town, for attempting a rape
on several of his scholars.—Is it not time for
parents, and others, who have so important a charge
committed to them as the education of children,
to be more careful who they employ as teachers?
—Can it any longer be thought a matter of trifling
concern, that the education of those who
are soon to take the lead, both in church and
state, and on whom the future welfare of our
country so essentially depends, should be entrusted
to persons of openly abandoned characters?

NEW-YORK, November 12.

Between the 10th instant, and the 10th of December
an exchange of the Beacons, boats &c. stationed
on the shoals in the bay of Delaware, is to
take place. The order is to be as follows: The 1st
exchanged will be the beacon of the cross ledge,
in place of which will be laid a buoy with a staff
and small black flag. The next will be the beacon
of the Brandywine, in place of which will be
laid a buoy and small white flag. The beacon of
the bay, being the first leading mark of the
bay, will remain till the tenth of December, unless
a severe season should compel a speedier removal—
when removed a plain buoy will be anchored
in its place. The large buoys on the middle,
and fourteen feet bank are already exchanged
and smaller ones put in their stead. That on
the middle is furnished with a staff and cross.

AN EXTRACT.

The inventions of language, of arms, of writing,
printing, and engraving, have been the
principal means of extending the influence of
man, and of his acquiring the dominion of the
earth. By these acts men transmit the improvements,
the inventions, and acquisitions of one age
to another. By these arts the dispositions of
men are softened, their manners become more
and more civilized, humanity is gradually
extended and refined, and the grosser animosities
yield to external politeness and decorum, at least