

The STUDENT.—No. II.

BY SIMON SEARCHER.

POETRY has for some time past been my favorite study, in so much, that I have been obliged to check my propensity to read and imitate the Poets, and only allow myself their company, by way of relaxation after more abstruse thinking: Thus may the Student in the hours of amusement, gain both virtue and knowledge, for such is the aim of this noble art. The harmony of verse affects me in the same manner as the cadence of a fine voice, or instrument of music; either has the power of relieving the mind when agitated by passion, or too intense application; but Poetry has the advantage of leaving the spirits not only harmonized, but enriched by additional ideas. It may be said that Poetry often agitates, and appears to distress. It is true. The true Poet will always have such absolute power over his reader as to give him pleasure and pain at will; but the painful sensations arising from poetic fictions must be of that kind which I have heard called pleasing: Let any one recollect his sensations at the recital of a good tragedy; our distress often amounts to sighs and tears; yet it is pleasing: Whence arises this seeming contradiction? I imagine, in the first place, from a consciousness that we are distressed by our own consent. Secondly, if we do become entirely lost and carried out of ourselves by the Poet's art, it is but momentary, and when we recollect that it is all an unreal mockery, we are pleased with that art which could enchant us out of our senses; we are pleased with the person possessing that art, and with ourselves for feeling the woes of others.—After repeated awakenings, the continuation of the illusion is by an effort of our own, aiding the poet.

The joint power of Poetry and Music, a modern can have but little idea of from experience; I have been present at Concerts and Oratorios, confessedly of the first reputation in Europe; but the word was in most instances but a vehicle to the sound, sense was sacrificed. The Greeks and Hebrews I believe enjoyed their union in a very high degree: Their natural tendency to unite, must appear at the slightest view: How great is the power of each art separately! What must the effect be when united in perfection! Such is the music of Heaven.

I have been insensibly led into these reflections—intending when I took my pen, only to introduce the following extract from a Poem entitled SPRING, put into my hands by a fellow-Student, in order to obtain my opinion, which it seems is of more weight with the young man than it deserves: He has given his consent to the publication of that which follows, as I tell him that our fellow-Students who read the Gazette of the United States, will perhaps give him some hints that may be of use to his future compositions.

Describing the breaking up of Winter, and its effects, he thus proceeds—

THE Sun now gaining pow'r, drives the pale snow, Dissolv'd, in torrents from the mountain tops; Fast rushing to the plain they join, and stream, Pouring a deluge on the fields around. The rivers swell and pass their fixed bounds. The low'ring Heav'n's, dress'd in black'ning horrors, Spread desolation o'er the weeping world, Yet seem to mourn her sorrows. Often now When fable might descend, mantled in clouds And storms, and treble darkness not her own, The wind loud howls, the torrent roars. Upon the humble roof, forc'd by the gale, The rain and hail patter. Lull'd by the sound. The MILLER, weary, warm, and self secure, Unheeded, hears the warfare over head; Till swell'd and swelling, with resistless force The Waters bear away the mounded Dam. He starts—half sleeping prays. The timbers fall Clattering. Crush'd, immingled with the ruin, The sweepy deluge bears the Man away.

In such a night at this, in such a storm, Forc'd from thy cot, where rural plenty reign'd, With rural elegance and heavenly love; Didst thou AMANDA, weeping take thy way. WILLIAM, thy love, thy husband and thy pride, Had arm'd in haste, and join'd a daring band, To fight for those he held more dear than life His lov'd AMANDA and her lovely Babes. Alas! She knew not that her WILLIAM fell, Leading the valiant corps. Angels of mercy Wafted wide the voice of busy fame— Forc'd by the Briton's desolating hand, She from the flames had snatch'd her little ones. While trusty TOM, grown grey in honest service (Who slav'ry knew but by the hated name) Bore in those arms, where WILLIAM once was borne, His pretty Babes. Thus to the warring winds And elements she flies for refuge from Lefs-pitying Man.—Bare to the rain, expos'd

Her auburn Tresses. The rapid torrent Roars across their road: See they mount the Bridge! The faithless Bridge, swept by the flood, gives way! My CHILDREN! Oh, my CHILDREN! she exclaims; My WILLIAM! Oh, my WILLIAM!

And lo! where WILLIAM comes with glory crown'd, To meet his faithful fair. Patriot souls Around him tune their Harps to everlasting Blifs, AMANDA, and her little ones, all Entranc'd in joys seraphic, join the song, "Glory to God," they sing, "and praise to all Who shed their blood to shield mankind from woe." Thy soul poor TOM! free'd from its earthy clog Shows glorious; bright in faithfulness and love. Such is the patriot's lot—joys aye unmixt; And such the lot of innocence and truth.

Ebenezer Hazard,

At No. 128, in Second Street, between Race and Vine Streets, BUYS AND SELLS ALL KINDS OF PUBLIC SECURITIES.

N. B. Persons having Business to transact at the Public Offices, may be assisted, or have their Business done for them (without the trouble and expence of a personal attendance) on very moderate Terms. November 29.

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Of the first Quality—by Retail,

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JOHN FRANCIS,

Late of NEW-YORK, respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a

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By the Week, Month, or Year, and on the most moderate terms. Phila. Nov. 20, 1790.—[2aw.3m.]

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the First Clafs of the Massachusetts Semi-annual State Lottery, which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

Table with 4 columns: Prizes, Dollars, and Dollars. It lists various prize amounts from 10000 down to 8, with corresponding ticket counts and total values.

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Boston, July 28, 1790.

At the INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

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Dealer in Paper Money, and Public Securities.

COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1st, 1790.

LAW LECTURES.

THE Hon. Judge WILSON, PROFESSOR of LAWS in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, will deliver his Introductory Lecture in the public HALL, on Wednesday the 15th of this Month, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening. Those Gentlemen who propose to attend the Lectures are requested to signify their intentions soon, that the necessary Preparations may be made for their accommodation. By Order of the Faculty of the College, WILLIAM ROGERS, Secretary.

PLAN OF THE

Gazette of the United States:

(A NATIONAL PAPER.)

Published at the Seat of the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, Comprising

I. EARLY and authentic accounts of the Proceedings of Congress—Its Laws, Acts, and Resolutions, communicated to as to form an history of the transactions of the national government.

II. Impartial Sketches of the Debates of Congress.

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The price to subscribers, (exclusive of postage) THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The first semi-annual payment to be made at the time of subscribing: The second at the end of the year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; also at No. 69, Market-Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia.

To the PUBLIC.

AT this important crisis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greatest magnitude—to strengthen and complete the union of the States—to extend and protect their commerce—to explore and arrange the national funds—to restore and establish the public credit—will require the energies of the patriots and sages of our country—Hence the propriety of increasing the mediums of knowledge and information.

AMERICA, from this period begins her national existence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wisdom and folly—the misery and prosperity of the empires, states, and kingdoms, which have had their day upon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, suggest the most important mementos—these, with the rapid series of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that freedom and government—liberty and laws, are inseparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new constitution; for however various the sentiments, respecting the merits of this system, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the necessity of an efficient federal government.

A paper, therefore, established upon national, independent, and impartial principles—which shall take up the premised articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is presumed, will be highly interesting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored.—He solicits the assistance of persons of leisure and abilities—which, united with his own assiduity, he flatters himself will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement—and is, with due respect, the public's humble servant, THE EDITOR.

April 15, 1790.

THIS publication commenced with the present government of the United States:—Its principal objects are comprised in the above plan; they have been thus far attended to, according to the best abilities of the Editor—and that they are deemed interesting, has been evinced by the general approbation which the paper has received, and the extensive circulation it has obtained: It shall be the aim of the Editor to keep up the spirit of his plan—every communication conducive to that point, will be gratefully received.—Freedom, Government, Union and Peace constitute the happiness of every country—the United States in a particular manner, have all their present enjoyments, and future hopes, suspended on the preservation of these essential pillars of human felicity: In an ardent wish to promote these great objects, the "Gazette of the United States" originated—to these it has been—and shall be sedulously devoted; and while it continues an impartial vehicle to the public of governmental transactions, and interesting information on the most important subjects of life, the Editor cannot fail of public encouragement.

Agreeable to the original design, the publication is now commenced in Philadelphia, the seat of government for the United States.—The patronage of the citizens of this metropolis is hereby solicited:—Those who may wish to form a judgment of the work, are respectfully informed that the first volume (from April 1789, to April 1790) may be inspected at the house of the Editor, No. 69, Market-Street.

The second volume commenced in April last: The Editor can supply the numbers complete from that period—which contain the laws of the second session of Congress—and the debates and proceedings of the house of Representatives, during four months of the session.

Among the innumerable blessings derived to the people of the United States from the present general government, there is none productive of happier effects than that spirit of UNIVERSAL CITIZENSHIP which has in a great measure eradicated party and local distinctions, and now forms a great national feature in the American character.—The Editor, therefore, with confidence, takes his station in the capital of the United States, being fully persuaded, that in proportion to his merits, he will receive the patronage of the public. JOHN FENNO.