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FROM THE (PROVIDENCE) UNITED STATES CHRONICLE.

## CHARGE,

Delivered by the Hon. DAVID HOWELL, Esq. to the Graduates on the last Commencement Day, at Providence.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

THE occasion which has devolved on me the duty of addressing you, cannot fail to impress your minds with an uncommon degree of seriousness.

Your beloved President, from whose lips you have been accustomed to receive lessons of Wisdom, is not here to give you his last benediction—He is gone to the World of Spirits—and, as we hope and trust, to receive the rewards of his labours of Love and of Virtue.

The Patrons of the College could not, however, permit you to bid adieu to this Institution without authorizing one of their number to address you.

Altho' I have not a personal acquaintance with all of you, and cannot, therefore, be supposed to entertain such an affectionate solicitude for your welfare as your immediate Instructors; yet, the part I have taken as an Overseer of your progress in learning, and the former relation I sustained to this College, for many years, as a Teacher, awaken in me, on this solemn occasion, the most tender and sincere concern for your future welfare in life.

The pittance of time allotted to a collegiate education, can only suffice to lay the foundation of learning: the superstructure must be reared by the assiduous attention of after years.

This day enlarges you into the world. Extensive fields open to your view. You have to explore the fences, and to make an election of the character that best pleases you on the great Theatre of Life.

"Seekest thou great things to thyself? Seek them not," said the ancient prophet to Baruk his scholar and scribe. An overweening fondness for our own abilities leads us, in the ardour of youth, to pourtray in our imagination future greatness: Time and experience only can correct the error, and reduce us to think of ourselves soberly, and as we ought. Human life is full of disappointments.

A readiness to listen to council is the surest mark of wisdom in youth—"in the multitude of council there is safety." When therefore you are about to take any important step in life, omit not to consult your friends; and let your decision be the result of deep reflection, and the most careful circumspection.

If you wish for prosperity in your worldly affairs, rise early in the morning, and attend to your own business with diligence, punctuality and order—pay a sacred regard to truth and justice—live temperately, and moderate your passions by listening to the voice of reason. Take not the lead in fashions—nor suffer yourselves to be noted for singularity. Discover your knowledge on proper occasions, but avoid an affected and pedantic display of it.

Let the Rights of man ever be held sacred—a moment's reflection will convince you that others' rights are as inviolable as your own; and a small degree of virtue will lead you to respect them. He that serves mankind most successfully, and with the best principles, serves his Creator most acceptably. Be cautious of bandying into parties—they regard neither the abilities nor virtues of men, but only their subserviency to present purposes—they are a snare to virtue, and a mischief to society—With this caution on your mind, you will never revile or speak evil of whole sects, classes or societies of men.

In the choice of friends and companions, rather aspire to those above you in life, than sink to those below; the former line of conduct will mark a generous ambition, the latter indicates baseness and exility of thought; from the former you are to expect advantages, from the latter an incumbrance. To obtain this object will require the extension of your abilities and the growth of your virtues.

Never aim to rise in life by depressing others—it is more manly to rely on the strength of one's own abilities and merit. Avoid publishing or even listening to scandal. To mention with pleasure the virtues even of a rival, denotes a great mind.

Trifle not with yourselves, nor suffer yourselves to be trifled with by others. If you rightly estimate your own merit, the world will not long differ from you. Avoid contradictions, or soften them. Aim to instruct and entertain your company rather than to divert them with the affectation of wit and feartility of a droll.

Render to your superiors due respect. Order is Heaven's first law. Nature teaches subordination—society demands it. The best soldiers make the best officers, and the best citizens the best rulers—Yet carefully distinguish the honors paid to rank and office, from those paid to personal merit; and let the latter be the principal object of your ambition.

Forget not this precious motto—"Nihil humanum a me puto alienum." Consider every one in human shape as your brother—and let Charity in golden links of love connect you with the Brotherhood of Man—Let your benevolence be broad as the ocean—your candor brilliant as the sun, and your compassion and humanity extensive as the human race.

The brevity and uncertainty of life should admonish us never to procrastinate the duties of the present time. Of all things our salvation is of the greatest moment. Man is fallen into a wretched state of sin and depravity and needs a renovation of nature—the implantation and cultivation of the sublime virtues of Christianity, to restore him to his true dignity—to qualify him for happiness.—The very natures of GOD and his creatures give birth to fixed and immutable relations between them. These are the foundations of virtue, and as solid as those of the everlasting mountains. It is not possible for man to become happy otherwise than by conforming to the Laws of his Nature—by becoming really and truly such as man ought to be, in thought, word and deed.

The sacred scriptures are to be the study of your lives;—not let it be thought an employment beneath a gentleman, Newton, Locke, and the most eminent Philosophers studied and wrote commentaries on them. It is a mark of vanity to speak lightly of revelation—not to admire those ancient and sublime books shows a want of taste in fine writing as well as of real judgment in discerning truth. And here let me caution you never to ridicule whatever may be held sacred by any devout and judicious man—If you cannot join with him, at least do not disturb him by your irreverence.

Young gentlemen, it is your good fortune to enter on life in a country peculiarly favored by the bounteous hand of Nature and blessed with the best government in the world. Your education distinguishes you among your fellows—the eyes of many are fixed on you. Your parents and friends have, no doubt, the most flattering hopes of your future eminence; do not disappoint them. The patrons of this College also feel a peculiar interest in your

prosperity, let me intreat you, therefore, as you esteem your friends—as you respect the place of your education, resolve to act your parts in life well—may Heaven strengthen you with grace so to do.

The day is at hand when all of us, whether young or old now, must appear and give an account of our conduct before the Creator and Governor of the world—"that is the day of days, the important day"—as the Poet says—"for which all other days were made" Time, with all its concerns and enjoyments will then vanish from our eager grasp—Eternity will then commence—and a solemn COMMENCEMENT will that be—your worthy President has gone before you—If you loved him, or if you even love yourselves, let me in the most earnest and solemn manner, call on you to recollect, and imprint on your memory, his pious care over you—his faithful Admonitions, and his amiable example, and to prepare to follow him.

In behalf of the Corporation,  
Young Gentlemen,  
I bid you FAREWELL.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

## SONNET.

FREE as the lightsome spirit of the wind  
That dances o'er the rosy vales in Spring,  
And bears the heavenly odours on its wing,  
Were all the pleasures of my youthful mind;  
Till ANNA's beauty caught my wandering soul:  
Her eye the soft betrayer of her heart,  
Her touching grace form'd by no rules of art,  
Transfix my mind and all its powers controul.  
When by my lamp amidst the gloom of night,  
I strive to hold a converse with the dead;  
Lo, ANNA darting from a flood of light!  
Before me stands, and banishes each shade.  
Where'er I go her spirit haunts me still,  
Or in the vale, or on the craggy hill.

CHAMONT.

BERLIN, July 10.

ON the 4th, the Prince Henry gave an entertainment, and erected the monument in honour of the Prince of Prussia, his brother, the father of our Monarch. The concourse of people assembled on the occasion was immense. As Rheinsberg was insufficient to contain all the people who had assembled, it became necessary for them to disperse themselves in the neighboring villages. The Prince invited to the entertainment all the subalterns and soldiers of our garrison who had served in the war of seven years, and defrayed their expences.

July 16. A marriage between the Princess Frederica, eldest daughter of the King, with the Duke of York, is concluded upon, and to-morrow the formal betrothing will take place at Potsdam, in the presence of all the Royal Family. Upon this occasion there will be great rejoicings as well in this capital as at Potsdam. The marriage, it is thought, will take place in autumn, at the same time as that of the Princess Wilhelmina with the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

CHERBOURG, July 12.

This wonderful harbour, which has puzzled and defied half the engineers in Europe, now presents a proud proof that France was right in her speculations. It forms a capacious and secure asylum for the largest fleet that can be wanted; and what is singular, during all the disturbances and commotions of France, the work has proceeded uniformly, and the workmen regularly been paid.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.

Our Monarch, not content with having set a laudable example, by laboring paternally to meliorate the situation of his subjects, has lately addressed an exhortation to all landholders, and persons subject to statute-work of all kinds, to adopt amicable compositions with respect to tithes, the repair of highways, &c. It is to be hoped that this wise exhortation will not be thrown away, and that the example of the Prince will give additional energy to the reasons which he has employed.

PARIS, July 18.

The Decree concerning the inviolability of the King's person, having occasioned uncommon fermentation among the citizens of this capital, a tumult was accordingly expected.

On Saturday the Jacobins and other societies, drew up a petition to the Assembly, praying them to call a new Legislature, on purpose that the crimes of Louis XVI. might be judged and determined by Representatives who should express the wishes of the people. This was circulated among the citizens for subscriptions, as was also an address, entreating them to preserve their respect for the laws; and endeavor to procure the late Decree to be rescinded by constitutional means alone.

Yesterday morning an immense croud repaired to the Champ de Mars, to sign the petition alluded to. On their arrival having discovered two persons concealed below the Altar, dedicated to Gallic Freedom, the people unfortunately suspected them of an intention of blowing it up by means of gun-powder, and actually, in violation of every idea of law and of justice, executed them on the spot.

On notice of this, the Municipal officers immediately repaired to the Champ de Mars, accompanied with detachments of horse and foot, and also several pieces of artillery.

They then proclaimed Martial Law, and after having fired two or three rounds with powder only, the National Guards were at length obliged to have recourse to ball, as they still experienced resistance. Several of the mob were killed, and many wounded, on the spot.

It is but justice to add, that this guilty and frantic multitude do not appear to have attempted any thing against the National Assembly.

July 21. M. Duveyrier, the commissioner dispatched some time since to the royal fugitives at Worms, has given an account of the events of his mission. On the 17th he set off from Paris with M\*\*\*, his cousin and old friend, one of the King's Guards. On the 21st, at nine o'clock in the evening, he arrived at Worms, and intimated his mission to M. Conde. The next day he followed him to Coblenz. The Elector of Treves, and M. d'Artois, and de Conde had a conference, after which they dispatched M. Duveyrier to Aude-mack. They told him that his mission displeased M. Conde, and still more the French officers, which the latter sufficiently marked by injurious treatment. He in vain waited for an answer from M. de Conde. Intelligence arrived of the King's flight. M. d'Artois went to Aix-la-Chapelle, and M. de Conde to Worms. M. Duveyrier took the road for France, and passing through Luxembourg, in which city M. Bouille and his suit then were, he was arrested and detained twenty-two days, without permission to write. He was insulted by French officers in prison; and at last, conducted by a party of Hulsans, who left him on the frontiers, near Longevia.

The Jacobines' Club is no longer frequented by those who value their reputation; since the schism, formed by the secession of all the Members of the National Assembly, only Bankrupts in honour and in fortune, continue to herd together in that den of anarchy and mischief. We at all times asserted that the Jacobines were a national nuisance, and would finally, if not obstructed, cause the ruin of France; the conduct of the majority of that Club, with respect to the decree issued in favor of monarchy, evinces that we predicted right; it was through them that the riot on Saturday and Sunday arose; they dictated all the evils which have long distracted France; they aimed at overturning the new system by abolishing monarchy, and by encouraging licentiousness and confusion; it must cease then to be a wonder that the Representatives of the nation have withdrawn themselves from the Jacobines' meeting place; they are now in the vicinity of their own house, at the Feuillans, where they mean to carry on their primitive design; they have addressed all the associated clubs in the kingdom to engage them to continue their literary intercourse with them, being, as they style themselves—"The Friends of the Constitution"—the cloven foot, however, appears in the address; in it we read the following—"The club was destined to prepare the decrees of the National Assembly.—The fact is, that the Section of Mauconseil, under the immediate order of the vilest mob, commanded the Cordeliers' club. The Cordeliers gave laws to the Jacobines, and to the National Assembly—so that the blackguards of Mauconseil, the St. Giles' of Paris, have hitherto governed France and Frenchmen; so much for innovations and the rights of men!—A new era is now arising—may reason, and not metaphysics guide this deluded people.

In one single class of manufacturers in this country, viz. those who used to fabricate livery clothes and lace, there are at least 20,000 workmen reduced to absolute beggary. What then must become of all the manufacturers of the kingdom

July 24. The National Assembly have taken steps to sequester the possessions of the Prince of Conde.—This measure, at the present moment, appears precipitate and ill-timed.