In the following Lessons, there are many examples of antithesis, or opposition in the sense. For the benefit of the learner, some of these examples are distinguished by Italic letters; and the words so marked are emphatical.

**SELECT SENTENCES.**

**TEACHING.**

**CHAP. I.**

To be very active in laudable pursuits, is the distinguishing characteristic of a man of merit. There is an heroic innocence, as well as an heroic courage.

There is a mean in all things. Even virtue itself has its stated limits, which not being strictly observed, it ceases to be virtue.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel beforehand, than to revenge it afterwards.

It is much better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.

No revenge is more heroic, than that which torments envy, by doing good.

The discretion of a man deferreth his anger, and it is his glory to pass over a transgression.

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread. There is no real use of riches, except in the distribution; the rest is all conceit.

A wise man will desire no more than what he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly.

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions. He knows not how to fear, who dares to die.

There is but one way of fortifying the soul against all gloomy presages and terrors of the mind; and that is, by securing to ourselves the friendship and protection of that Being who disposes of events, and governs futurity.

Philosophy is then only valuable, when it serves for the law of life, and not for the elucidation of science.

**CHAP.**
CHAP. II.

WHITHOUT a friend, the world is but a wilderness.
A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances,
and not a friend amongst them all. If you have one friend, think yourself happy.
When once you profess yourself a friend, endeavour to be always such. He can never have any true friends who is always changing them.
Properity gains friends, and adversity tries them.
Nothing more engages the affections of men, than a handsome address, and graceful conversation.
Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.
Excess of ceremony shews want of breeding. That civility is best, which excludes all superfluous formality.
Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that the man was never yet found, who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.
Few things are impossible to industry and skill.
Diligence is never wholly lost.
There cannot be a greater treachery, than first to raise a confidence, and then deceive it.
By other's faults, wise men correct their own.
No man hath a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happened.
When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we leave them.
It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance as to discover knowledge.
Pitch upon that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

CHAP. III.

CUSTOM is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools.
As to be perfectly just, is an attribute of the divine nature; to be lo to the utmost of our abilities, is the glory of man.
No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her allure.

Anger
Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but rests only in the bosom of fools.

None more impatiently suffer injuries than those that are most forward in doing them.

By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior.

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than this, that when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

We should take a prudent care for the future, but so as to enjoy the present. It is no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to be more so to-morrow.

To mourn without measure, is folly; not to mourn at all, insensibility.

Some would be thought to do great things, who are but tools and instruments; like the fool who fancied he played upon the organs, when he only blew the bellows.

Though a man may become learned by another's learning, he never can be wise but by his own wisdom.

He who wants good sense is unhappy in having learning; for he has thereby more ways of exposing himself.

It is ungenerous to give a man occasion to blush at his own ignorance in one thing, who perhaps may excel us in many.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged; nor any music so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The coin that is most current among mankind is flattery; the only benefit of which is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be.

The character of the person who commends you is to be considered before you set a value on his esteem. The wise man applauds him who he thinks most virtuous; the rest of the world, him who is most wealthy.

The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

A good.
A good man will love himself too well to lose, and his neighbour too well to win, an estate by gaming. The love of gaming will corrupt the best principles in the world.

CHAP. IV.

An angry man who suppresses his passions, thinks worse than he speaks; and an angry man that will chide, speaks worse than he thinks.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.

It is to affectation the world owes its whole race of coxcombs. Nature in her whole drama never drew such a part; she has sometimes made a fool, but a coxcomb is always of his own making.

It is the infirmity of little minds to be taken with every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles; but great minds have but little admiration, because few things appear new to them.

It happens to men of learning as to ears of corn; they shoot up, and raise their heads high, while they are empty; but when full and swelled with grain, they begin to flag and droop.

He, that is truly polite, knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation; and is equally remote from an insipid complaisance, and a low familiarity.

The failings of good men are commonly more publickly in the world than their good deeds; and one fault of a deserving man will meet with more reproaches, than all his virtues praise: such is the force of ill will and ill nature.

It is harder to avoid cenure, than to gain applause; for this may be done by one great or wise action in an age; but to escape cenure a man must pass his whole life without saying or doing one ill or foolish thing.

When Darius offered Alexander ten thousand talents to divide Asia equally with him, he answered, The earth cannot bear two suns, nor Asia two kings. Parmenio, a friend of Alexander, hearing the great offers that Darius had made, said, Were I Alexander, I would accept them. So would I, replied Alexander were I Parmenio.

An old age, unsupported with matter for discourse and meditation, is much to be dreaded. No state can be more

destitute
defitute than that of him, who, when the delights of sense forfake him, has no pleasures of the mind.

Such is the condition of life, that something is always wanted to happiness. In youth we have warm hopes, which are soon blasted by rashness and negligence; and great designs, which are defeated by inexperience. In age we have knowledge and prudence, without spirit to exert, or motives to prompt them. We are able to plan schemes and regulate measures; but have not time remaining to bring them to completion.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware: Whereas, a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack; and one trick needs a great many more to make it good.

The pleasure which affects the human mind with the most lively and transportsing touches, is the sense that we act in the eye of infinite wisdom, power and goodness, that will crown our virtuous endeavours here with happiness hereafter, large as our desires, and lasting as our immortal souls; without this, the highest state of life is insipid, and with it, the lowest is a paradise.

HONORABLE age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor which is measured by number of years; but wisdom is the grey hair unto man, and an unpotted life is old age.

Wickedness, condemned by her own witness, is very timorous, and, being pressed with conscience, always fore-calgeth evil things; for fear is nothing else but a betraying of the succors which reason offereth.

A wise man will fear in every thing. He that contemneth small things, shall fall by little and little.

A rich man, beginning to fall, is held up by his friends; but a poor man, being down, is thrust away by his friends. When a rich man is fallen he hath many helpers; he speaketh things not to be spoken, and yet men justify him: the poor man slipt, and they rebuked him; he spoke wisely; and could have no place. When a rich man speaketh, every
every man holdeth his tongue, and lo! what he saith they extol to the clouds; but if a poor man speak, they say, what fellow is this?

Many have fallen by the edge of the sword, but not so many as have fallen by the tongue. Well is he that is defended from it, and hath not passed through the venom thereof; who hath not drawn the yoke thereof, nor been bound in her bonds; for the yoke thereof is a yoke of iron, and the bands thereof are bands of brass; the death thereof is an evil death.

My son, blemish not thy good deeds, neither use uncomfortable words, when thou givest any thing. Shall I not the dew assuage the heat? So is a word better than a gift. Lo, is not a word better than a gift? But both are with a gracious man.

Blame not, before thou hast examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

If thou wouldest get a friend, prove him first, and be not hasty to credit him; for some men are friends for their own occasions, and will not abide in the day of trouble.

Forfake not an old friend, for the new is not comparable to him; a new friend is as new wine; when it is old thou shalt drink it with pleasure.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

Admonish thy friend; it may be he hath not done it; and if he hath, that he do it no more. Admonish thy friend; it may be he hath not said it, or if he hath, that he speak it not again. Admonish a friend; for many times it is a slander, and believe not every tale. There is one that flippeth in his speech, but not from his heart; and who is he that hath not offended with his tongue?

Who so discovereth secrets, loseth his credit, and shall never find a friend to his mind.

Honor thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the sorrows of thy mother. How canst thou compensate them the things which they have done for thee?

There is nothing of so much worth as a mind well instructed.

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as pertain not unto them; but the words of such as have understanding are weighed in the balance. The heart of fools
is in their mouth; but the tongue of the wife is in their heart.

To labor, and to be contented with what a man hath, a sweet life.

Be not confident even in a plain way.

Be in peace with many, nevertheless have but one counsellor of a thoufand.

Let reason go before every enterprise, and council before every action.

CHAP. VI.

The latter part of a wife man's life is taken up in curing the follies, prejudices, and false opinions he had contracted in the former.

Censure is a tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.

Very few men, properly speaking, live at present, but are providing to live another time.

Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a few.

To endeavor to work upon the vulgar with fine sense, is like attempting to hew blocks of marble with a razor.

Superstition is the spleen of the soul.

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain that one.

Some people will never learn anything, for this reason, because they understand every thing too soon.

While an author is yet living, we estimate his powers by the worst performance. When he is dead, we rate them by his best.

Men are grateful in the same degree that they are resentful.

Young men are subtle arguers; the cloak of honor covers all their faults, as that of passion, all their follies.

Economy is no disgrace; it is better living on a little, than outliving a great deal.

Next to the satisfaction I receive in the prosperity of an honest man, I am best pleased with the confusion of a riotous.

What is often termed finesse, is nothing more than refined sense, and an indifference to common observations.

To endeavor all one's days to fortify our minds with learning and philosophy, is to spend too much in armor, that one has nothing left to defend.
Deference often shrinks and withers as much upon the approach of intimacy, as the sensitive plant does upon the touch of one's finger.

Modesty makes large amends for the pain it gives the persons who labour under it, by the prejudice it affords every worthy person in their favour.

The difference there is betwixt honor and honesty seems to be chiefly in the motive. The honest man does that from duty, which the man of honor does for the sake of character.

A liar begins with making falsehood appear like truth, and ends with making truth itself appear like falsehood.

Virtue should be considered as a part of taste; and we should as much avoid deceit, or sinister meaning in discourse, as we should puns, bad language, or false grammar.

The higher character a person supports, the more he should regard his minutest actions.

CHAP. VII.

DEFERENCE is the most complicated, the most indirect, and most elegant of all compliments.

To be at once a rake, and to glory in the character, discovers at the same time a bad disposition, and a bad taste.

How is it possible to expect that mankind will take advice, when they will not so much as take warning?

Altho men are accused for not knowing their own weakness, yet perhaps as few know their own strength. It is in men as in foils, where sometimes there is a vein of gold which the owner knows not of.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so valuable as common sense. There are forty men of wit for one man of sense; and he that will carry nothing about with him but gold, will be every day at a loss for want of ready change.

Learning is like mercury, one of the most powerful and excellent things in the world in skilful hands; in unskilful, most mischiefous.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong; which is but saying in other words, that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.

Whenever I find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man, I take for granted there would be as much generosity if he was a rich man.
It often happens that those are the best people, whose characters have been most injured by flandersers; as we usually find that to be the sweetest fruit, which the birds have been picking at.

The eye of a critic is often like a microscope, made so very fine and nice, that it discovers the atoms, grains, and minutest articles, without ever comprehending the whole, comparing the parts, or seeing all at once the harmony.

Honor is but a fictitious kind of honesty; a mean, but a necessary substitute for it, in societies which have none. It is a sort of paper credit, with which men are obliged to trade, who are deficient in the sterling cash of true morality and religion.

Persons of great delicacy should know the certainty of the following truth: There are abundance of cases which occasion suspense, in which whatever they determine, they will repent of their determination; and this through a propensity of human nature, to fancy happiness in those schemes which it does not pursue.

CHAP. VIII.

What a piece of work is man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving, how express and admirable! in action, how like an angel! in apprehension, how like a God!

If to do, were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages princes' palaces. He is a good divine that follows his own instructions. I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching.

Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water.

The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipped them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues.

The sense of death is most in apprehension;
And the poor beetle that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance, feels a pang as great,
As when a giant dies.

How
How far the little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

———Love all, trust a few,
Do wrong to none: be able for thine enemy
Rather in power than in use; keep thy friend
Under thy own life's key: be check'd for silence,
But never talk'd for speech.

Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do fail: and that should teach us,
There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will.

What stronger breast-plate than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked (though lock'd up in steel)
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind! We are such stuff
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.

———So it falls out,
That what we have, we prize not to the worth
While we enjoy it; but being lack'd and lost,
Why then we wreak the value; then we find
The virtue that possession would not shew us
Whilst it was ours.

Cowards die many times before their death;
The valiant never taste of death but once.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out;
For our bad neighbour makes us early stirrers:
Which is both healthful, and good husbandry;
Besides, they are our outward confidences,
And preachers to us all; admonishing
That we should dress us fairly for our end.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!

Who
Who builds his hope in th' air of men's fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every nod to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep.

Who shall go about
To cozen fortune and be honorable
Without the stamp of merit? Let none presume
To wear an unearned dignity.
O that estates, degrees, and offices
Were not derived corruptly; that clear honor
Were purchased by the merit of the wearer!
How many then should cover, that stand bare!
How many be commanded, that command!

Tis slander!
Whose edge is sharper than a sword; whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile; whose breath
Rides on the pestiling winds, and doth belie
All corners of the world. Kings, queens and states,
Maids, matrons, nay, the secrets of the grave,
This viperous slander enters.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty space from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!
Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player,
That solace and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more! It is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.

He that would pass the latter part of his life with honor and decency, must, when he is young, consider that he shall one day be old; and remember, when he is old, that he had once been young.

Avarice is always poor by her own fault.
The maxim which Periander of Corinth, one of the seven sages of Greece, left as a memorial of his knowledge and benevolence, was, "Be master of your anger." He considered anger as the great disturber of human life, the chief enemy both of public happiness and private tranquility; and thought he could not lay on posterity a stronger obligation to reverence his memory, than by leaving them a salutary caution against this outrageous passion.

The universal axiom, in which all complaisance is included, and from which flow all the formalities which custom has established in civilized nations, is, "That no man should give any preference to himself." A rule so comprehensive and certain, that perhaps it is not easy for the mind to imagine an incivility, without supposing it to be broken.

The foundation of content must spring up in a man's own mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature, as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply griefs which he proposes to remove.

No rank in life precludes the efficacy of a well-timed compliment. When Queen Elizabeth asked an ambassador how he liked her ladies, he replied, "It was hard to judge of theirs in the presence of the sun."

The crime which has been once committed, is committed again with less reluctance.

The great disturbers of our happiness in this world, are our desires, our griefs, and our fears; and to all these the consideration of mortality is a certain and adequate remedy. "Think (says Epictetus) frequently on poverty, banishment, and death, and thou wilt never indulge violent desires, or give up the heart to mean sentences."

The certainty of life cannot be long, and the probability that it will be much shorter than nature allows, ought to awaken every man to the active prosecution of whatever he is desirous to perform. It is true that no diligence can ascertain success; death may intercept the swift career, but he who is cut off in the execution of an honest undertaking, has at least the honor of falling in his rank, and has fought the battle, though he missed the victory.

When we act according to our duty, we commit the event to Him by whose laws our actions are governed, and who
who will suffer none to be finally punished for obedience. But when in prospect of some good, whether natural or moral, we break the rules prescribed to us, we withdraw from the direction of superior wisdom, and take all consequences upon ourselves.

Employment is the great instrument of intellectual dominion. The mind cannot retire from its enemy into total vacancy, or turn aside from one object, but by passing to another.

Without frugality, none can be rich; and with it, very few would be poor.

Though in every age there are some, who by bold adventures, or by favourable accidents, rise suddenly into riches; the bulk of mankind must owe their affluence to small and gradual profits, below which their expenses must be resolutely reduced.

A man's voluntary expenses should not exceed his income.

Let not a man anticipate uncertain profits.

The happiness of the generality of the people is nothing if it is not known, and very little if it is not envied.

To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good that is within our reach, is the great art of life. Many wants are suffered which might have once been supplied, and much time is lost in regretting the time which has been lost before.

One of the golden precepts of Pythagoras directs us, "That a friend should not be hated for little faults."

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NARRATION.

CHAP. IX.

Story of the COBLER and his Son.

A YOUNG man, son of a cobbler in a small village near Madrid, having pushed his fortune in the Indies, returned to his native country with a considerable stock, and set up as a banker in Madrid. In his absence, his parents frequently talked of him, praying fervently that Heaven would take him under its protection; and the vicar being their friend, gave them frequently the public prayers of the congregation for him. 2. The
2. The banker was not less dutiful on his part; for, as soon as he was settled, he mounted on horseback, and went alone to the village. It was ten at night before he got there; and the honest cobler was a-bed with his wife, in a sound sleep, when he knocked at the door. Open the door, says the banker, 'tis your son Francillo.

3. Make others believe that, if you can, cried the old man, starting from his sleep; go about your business, you thieving rogues, here is nothing for you: Francillo, if not dead, is now in the Indies. He is no longer there, replied the banker; he is returned home, and it is he who now speaks to you; open your door and receive him.

4. Jacobo, said the woman, let us rise then; for I really believe 'tis Francillo; I think I know his voice. The father, starting from bed, lighted a candle; and the mother putting on her gown, in a hurry, opened the door. Looking earnestly on Francillo, she flung her arms about his neck, and hugged him with the utmost affection. Jacobo embraced his son in his turn; and all three, transported with joy after so long absence, had no end in expressing their tenderness.

5. After these pleasing transports, the banker put his horse into the stable, where he found an old milch cow, nurse to the whole family. He then gave the old folks an account of his voyage, and of all the riches he brought from Peru. They listened greedily, and every least particular of his relation made on them a sensible impression of grief or joy. Having finished his story, he offered them a part of his estate, and entreated his father not to work any more.

6. No, my son, said Jacobo, I love my trade and will not leave it off. Why, replied the banker, is it not now high time to take your ease? I do not propose your living with me at Madrid: I know well that a city life will not please you; enjoy your own way of living; but give over your hard labour, and pass the remainder of your days in ease and plenty.

7. The mother seconded the son, and Jacobo yielded. To please you, Francillo, said he, I will not work any more for the public, but will only mend my own shoes and those of my good friend the vicar. The agreement being concluded, the banker ate a couple of eggs, and went to his bed, enjoying that pleasing satisfaction which none but dutiful children can feel or understand.

8. The
8. The next morning the banker, leaving his parents a purse of three hundred ducats, returned to Madrid; but was surprised to see Jacobo at his house a few days thereafter. My father, said he, what brings you here? Francillo, answered the honest cobler, I have brought your purse; take it again; for I desire to live by my trade, and have been ready to die with uneasiness ever since I left off working.

CHAP. X.

HONESTY REWARDED.

1. Perrin left both parents before he could articulate their names, and was obliged to a charity house for his education. At the age of fifteen he was hired by a farmer to be a shepherd, in the neighbourhood of Lucetta, who kept her father's sheep. They often met, and were fond of being together.

2. Five years thus passed, when their sensations became more serious. Perrin proposed to Lucetta to demand her from her father: She blushed and confessed her willingness. As she had an errand to town next day, the opportunity of her absence was chosen for making the proposal. You want to marry my daughter, said the old man. Have you a house to cover her, or money to maintain her? Lucetta's fortune is not enough for both.

3. It won't do, Perrin, it won't do. But, replied Perrin, I have hands to work. I have laid up twenty crowns of my wages, which will defray the expense of the wedding: I'll work harder, and lay up more. Well, said the old man, you are young, and may wait a little. Get rich, and my daughter is at your service. Perrin waited for Lucetta's returning in the evening. Has my father given you a refusal, cried Lucetta? Ah Lucetta, replied Perrin, how unhappy am I for being poor; but I have not lost all hopes. My circumstances may change for the better.

4. As they were never tired of conversing together, the night drew on, and it became dark. Perrin, making a false step, fell on the ground. He found a bag, which was heavy. Drawing toward a light in the neighbourhood, he found that it was filled with gold. I thank heaven, cries Perrin, in a transport, for being favorable to our wishes. This will satisfy your father, and make us happy.

5. Lu-
5. In their way to her father's house, a thought struck Perrin—"This money is not ours: It belongs to some stranger; and perhaps this moment he is lamenting the loss of it. Let us go to the vicar for advice; he has always been kind to me." Perrin put the bag into the vicar's hand, saying, that at first he looked upon it as a providential present to remove the only obstacle to their marriage; but that he now doubted whether he could lawfully retain it. The vicar eyed the lovers with attention.

6. He admired their honesty, which appeared even to surpass their affection. Perrin, said he, cherish these sentiments: Heaven will bless you. We will endeavour to find out the owner; He will reward thy honesty: I will add what I can spare: You shall have Lucetta. The bag was advertised in the newspapers, and cried in the neighbouring parishes. Some time having elapsed, and the money not demanded, the vicar carried it to Perrin.

7. "These twelve thousand livres bear at present no profit; you may reap the interest at least. Lay them out in such a manner as to infure the sum itself to the owner, if he shall appear." A farm was purchased, and the consent of Lucetta's father to the marriage was obtained. Perrin was employed in husbandry, and Lucetta in family affairs. They lived in perfect cordiality, and two children endeared them still more to each other. Perrin, one evening returning homeward from his work, saw a chaise overturned, with two gentlemen in it.

8. He ran to their assistance, and afforded them every accommodation his small house could afford. This spot, cried one of the gentlemen, is very fatal to me. Ten years ago, I lost here twelve thousand livres. Perrin listened with attention. What search made you for them? said he. It was not in my power, replied the stranger, to make any search. I was hurrying to Port l'Orient to embark for the Indies, for the vessel was ready to sail.

9. Next morning Perrin showed to his guests his house, his garden, his cattle, and mentioned the produce of his fields. "All these are your property," addressing the gentleman who had lost the bag; "the money fell into my hands; I purchased this farm with it; the farm is yours. The vicar has an instrument which secures your property,
though I had died without seeing you." The stranger read the instrument with emotion. He looked on Perrin, Lucetta, and the children.

10. Where am I? cried he, what do I hear? What virtue in people so low! Have you any other land but this farm? No, replied Perrin; but you will have occasion for a tenant, and I hope you will allow me to remain here. Your honesty deserves a better recompence, answered the stranger. My successes in trade have been great, and I have forgot my loss. You are well entitled to this little fortune: Keep it as your own.

11. What man in the world would have acted like Perrin! Perrin and Lucetta shed tears of affection and joy. "My dear children," said he, "kiss the hand of your benefactor. Lucetta, this farm now belongs to us, and we can enjoy it without anxiety or remorse." Thus was honesty rewarded. Let those who desire the reward, practice it.

CHAP. XI.

CHARACTER of a YOUNG LADY.

1. SOPHIA is not a beauty, but in her presence beauties are discontented with themselves. At first, she scarcely appeared pretty; but the more she is beheld, the more agreeable she appears. She gains when others lose, and what she gains she never loses. She is equalled by none in a sweeter expression of countenance; and without dazzling beholders she interests them.

2. She loves dress, and is a good judge of it; despises finery, but dresses with peculiar grace, mixing simplicity with elegance. Ignorant she is of what colors are in fashion; but knows well what suits her complexion. She covers her beauties; but so slightly, or rather artfully, as to give play to the imagination. She prepares herself for managing a family of her own by managing that of her father.

3. Cookery is familiar to her, with the price and quality of provisions; and she is a ready accountant. Her chief view, however, is to serve her mother, and lighten her cares. She holds cleanliness and neatness to be indispensable in a woman; and that a flattern is disgusting, especially, if beautiful.

4. The attention given to externals, does not make her overlook her more material duties. Sophia's understanding
ing is solid, without being profound. Her sensibility is too great for a perfect equality of temper; but her sweetness renders that inequality harmless. A harsh word does not make her angry; but her heart swells, and she retires to disburden it by weeping.

5. Recalled by her father and mother, she comes at the instant, wiping her eyes and appearing cheerful. She suffers with patience any wrong done her; but is impatient to repair any wrong she has done, and does it so cordially, as to make it appear meritorious. If she happen to disoblige a companion, her joy and her carelessness, when restored to favor, sheu the burden that lay upon her good heart.

6. The love of virtue is Sophia's ruling passion. She loves it, because no other thing is so lovely: She loves it, because it is the glory of the female sex: She loves it as the only road to happiness, misery being the sure attendant of a woman without virtue: She loves it as dear to her respectable father and tender mother. These sentiments inspire her with a degree of enthusiasm, that elevates her soul and subdues every irregular appetite.

7. Of the absent she never talks but with circumspection, her female acquaintance especially. She has remarked, that what renders women prone to detraction, is talking of their own sex; and that they are more equitable with respect to the men. Sophia therefore never talks of women, but to express the good she knows of them: Of others she says nothing.

8. Without much knowledge of the world, she is attentive, obliging, and graceful in all she does. A good disposition does more for her than much art does for others. She possesses a degree of politeness which, void of ceremony, proceeds from a desire to please, and which consequently never fails to please.

[CHAP. XII.
MODESTY, DOUBT, and TENDER AFFECTION.
AGATHOCLES AND CALISTA.

1. CALISTA was young and beautiful, endowed with a great share of wit and solid sense. Agathocles, whose age very little exceeded her's, was well made, brave and prudent.
prudent. He had the good fortune to be introduced to Calista's, where his looks, wandering indifferently over a numerous circle, soon distinguished and fixed upon her.

2. But, recovering from the short ecstasy occasioned by the first sight, he immediately reproached himself, as being guilty of rudeness to the rest of the company; a fault which he had endeavored to correct, by looking round on other objects. Vain attempts! They were attracted by a powerful charm, and turned again towards Calista. He blushed as well as she, whilst a sweet emotion, till then unfelt, produced a kind of fluttering in his heart, and confusion in his countenance.

3. They both became, at the same time, more timid and more curious. He was pleased with gazing at Calista, which he could not do without trembling; whilst Calista, secretly satisfied with this flattering preference, cast her eyes on him by stealth. They were both under an apprehension, but especially Calista, of being caught by the other in the fact; and yet caught they were almost every moment.

4. The hour of separation came, which to them appeared too sudden: Melancholy were the reflections they made on the rapidity of time. Imagination, however, did not permit them to be entirely absent from each other; for the image of Calista was deeply engraved on the mind of Agathocles, and his features were as strongly impressed on that of Calista. They both appeared less cheerful the rest of the day. A lively sentiment, which they did not well comprehend themselves, entirely employed their minds, in spite of every attempt to divert themselves.

5. Two days passed without seeing one another again; and tho this interval of time had been filled up either by business or recreations, yet they both, notwithstanding, experienced a weariness and dissatisfaction in their minds, for which they could no way account; but the moment which brought them together again, explained it to them: The perfect contentment they felt in each other's company, made them sensible of the real source of their melancholy.

6. Agathocles took more courage that day: He addressed Calista in a most obliging manner, and had the happiness to converse with her for the first time. As yet he had seen
Ct; v feen only her outward charms; but now he discovered the beauty of her mind, the integrity of her heart, the dignity of her sentiments, and the delicacy of her wit; but what charmed him the most, was the opinion he conceived that she did not judge him unworthy of her esteem.

8. From this time he made her frequent visits; in every one of which he discovered some new perfection in the fair Calista. This is the characteristic of true merit; it gains by being exposed to the eye of a judicious person. A man of sense will soon dislike a coquette, a fool, or a giddy woman; but if he fall in love with a woman of merit, time, far from weakening, will only strengthen and augment his passion.

9. The fixed inclination of Agathocles convinced him now, that what he felt for Calista, was love, and that of the most tender nature. This he knew; but Calista did not as yet know it, or at least had not learnt it from his lips. Love is timorous and diffident. A bold suitor is not the real lover of the lady whom he addresses: He seeks for nothing but pleasure.

10. Agathocles at last resolved to open his heart to Calista; but he did not do it in the affected language of a romantic passion. "Lovely Calista," said he ingenuously, "it is not mere esteem that binds me to you, but a most passionate and tender love. I feel that I cannot live without you: Can you, without violence to your inclinations, consent to make me happy? I may love you without offence; 'tis a tribute due to your merit: But may I flatter myself with the hopes of some small return?"

11. A coquette would have affected to be displeased at such a declaration. But Calista not only listened to her lover without interrupting him, but answered him without ill nature, and gave him leave to hope. Nor did the put his constancy to a tedious trial: The happiness for which he sighed was no longer delayed, than was necessary to prepare for the ceremony.

12. The marriage settlements were easily regulated betwixt the parties; for interest was out of the question: The chief article consisted in the mutual exchange of hearts, which was already fulfilled. What will be the lot of the new married couple? The happiest, I may venture to foretell, that mortals can enjoy upon earth.
23. No pleasures are comparable to those that affect
the heart; and there are none, as I have observed be-
fore, that affect it with such exquisite delight, as loving
and being beloved. To this tender union we can never
apply the words of Democrats, that the pleasure of love
is but a short epilepsy. He meant, without doubt, that
mere sensuous pleasure, which has so little in it of the na-
ture of love, that a man may enjoy it without loving,
and love without ever enjoying it.

14. They will be constant in their love. This I dare
also to predict; and I know the reason. Their affection
is not founded on the dazzling charms of beauty; they
are both the friends of virtue; they love each other on
this account: They will, therefore, continue to love, as
long as they are virtuous; and their union itself is a
pledge of their perseverance; for nothing so much se-
cures our continuance in the paths of virtue, as to have
perpetually before our eyes the example of a person
whom we love.

15. Nothing is capable of disturbing their happiness,
but those disasters and misfortunes from which their love
cannot shelter them. But, supposing such a reverse of
fortune, would not their fate in this respect be common
with that of the rest of mankind? Those who have nev-
er tasted the pleasures of love, are not exempt from the
like casualties; and the lover is, at least, a gainer in re-
gard to those pleasures, which constitute no small part
of the happiness of life.

16. Besides, even love itself will greatly diminish the
fierce of their misfortunes. For love has the peculiar
property of alleviating the sufferings of two fond hearts,
and of rendering their pleasures more exquisite. By this
communication of distress they seem to divide its weight:
And, on the contrary, by participation their satisfaction
is doubled.

17. As a squadron of horse is with greater difficulty
broken through by the enemy, in proportion to its close-
ness: So the happy pair repel the attacks of adversity
with so much the more strength and success, as they are
the more closely united.
Sorrow, Piety, Devotion, Filial Obedience—Story of La Roche.

1. More than forty years ago, an English philosopher, whose works have since been read and admired by all Europe, resided at a little town in France. Some disappointments in his native country had driven him abroad, and he was afterwards induced to remain there, from having found in his retreat, where the connexions even of nation and language were avoided, a perfect seclusion and retirement, highly favorable to the development of abstract subjects, in which he excelled all the writers of his time.

2. Perhaps in the structure of such a mind, the finer and more delicate sensibilities are seldom known to have place; or, if originally implanted there, are in a great measure extinguished by the exertions of intense study and profound investigation.

3. Hence the idea that philosophy and unfeelingness are united, has become proverbial, and in common language, the former word is often used to express the latter. Our philosopher has been ensured by some, as deficient in warmth and feeling; but the mildness of his manners has been allowed by all; and it is certain that if he was not easily melted into compassion, it was, at least, not difficult to awaken his benevolence.

4. One morning, while he was busy in those speculations which afterwards astonish the world, an old female domestick, who served him for a housekeeper, brought him word, that an elderly gentleman and his daughter had arrived in the village, the preceding evening, on their way to some distant country, and that the father had been suddenly seized in the night with a dangerous disorder, which the people of the inn, where they lodged, feared would prove mortal.

5. That she had been sent for, as having some knowledge of medicine, the village surgeon being then absent; and that it was truly piteous to see the good old man, who seemed not so much affected by his own distress, as by that which it caused to his daughter.
6. Her master laid aside the volume in his hand, and broke off the chain of ideas it had inspired. His nightgown was exchanged for a coat, and he followed his governante to the sick man's apartment. It was the best in the little inn where they lay, but a paltry one, notwithstanding. Our philosopher was obliged to stoop as he entered it. It was floored with earth, and above were the joists not plastered, and hung with cobwebs.

7. On a flock-bed at one end, lay the old man whom he came to visit; at the foot of it sat his daughter. She was dressed in a clean white bed-gown; her dark locks hung loosely over it as she bent forward, watching the languid looks of her father. The philosopher and his house-keeper had stood some moments in the room, without the young lady's being sensible of their entering it.

8. Mademoiselle! said the old woman at last, in a soft tone. She turned, and showed one of the sweetest faces in the world. It was touched, not spoiled, with sorrow; and when she perceived a stranger, whom the old woman now introduced to her, a blush at first, and then the gentle ceremonial of native politeness, which the affliction of the time tempered, but did not extinguish, crossed it for a moment, and changed its expression. It was sweetness all, however, and our philosopher felt it strongly.

9. It was not time for words; he offered his service in a few sincere ones. "Monseur lies miserably ill here," said the governante; "if he could possibly be moved anywhere." "If he could be moved to our house," said her master. He had a spare bed for a friend, and there was a great room, unoccupied, next to the governante's, and it was contrived accordingly.

10. The scruples of the stranger, who could look scruples though he could not speak them, were overcome, and the bashful reluctance of his daughter gave way to her belief of its use to her father. The sick man was wrapt in blankets and carried across the street to the English gentleman's. The old woman helped the daughter to nurse him there. The surgeon, who arrived soon after, prescribed a little, and nature did much for him; in a week he was able to thank his benefactor.

11. By that time his host had learned the name and character of his guest. He was a Protestant, and clergyman.
man of Switzerland, called La Roche, widower, who had lately buried his wife, after a long and lingering illness, for which travelling had been prescribed; and was now returning home after an ineffectual journey, with his only child, the daughter we have mentioned.

12. He was a devout man, as became his profession. He possessed devotion in all its warmth, but with none of its asperity; I mean that asperity which men, who are called devout, sometimes indulge. The philosopher, tho he felt no devotion, never quarrelled with it in others. His governante joined the old man and his daughter in the prayers and thanksgivings which they put up on his recovery; for she too was a heretic in the phrase of the village.

13. The philosopher walked out with his long staff and his dog, and left them to their prayers and thanksgivings. "My master," said the old woman, "alas! he is not a Christian, but he is the best of unbelievers."—Not a Christian! exclaimed Mademoiselle La Roche, "yet he saved my father! Heaven bless him for it; I would he were a Christian."

14. "There is a pride in human knowledge, my child," said her father, "which often blinds men to the sublime truths of revelation; hence there are opposers of Christianity among men of virtuous lives, as well as among those of dissipated and licentious characters. Nay, sometimes I have known the latter more easily converted to the true faith than the former, because the fume of passion is more easily dissipated than the mist of fallacious speculation." "But this philosopher," said his daughter, "alas! my father, he shall be a Christian before he dies."

15. She was interrupted by the arrival of their landlord. He took her hand with an ear of kindness—he drew it away from him in silence; threw down her eyes to the ground, and left the room. "I have been thanking God," said the good La Roche, "for my recovery." "That is right," replied his landlord. "I should not with," continued the old man, hesitatingly, "to think otherwise; did I not look up with gratitude to that Being, I should barely be satisfied with my recovery, as a continuation of life, which, it may be, is not a real good.

16. Alas!
16. Ahas! I may live to wish I had died! that you had left me to die, Sir, instead of kindly relieving me, (clasping the philosopher's hand) but when I look on this renovated being as the gift of the Almighty, I feel a far different sentiment; my heart dilates with gratitude and love to him; it is prepared for doing his will, not as a duty, but as a pleasure; and regards every breach of it, not with disapprobation, but with horror.

17. "You say right, my dear Sir," replied the philosopher; "but you are not yet re-established enough to talk much—you must take care of your health, and neither study nor preach for some time. I have been thinking over a scheme that struck me to day, when you mentioned your intended departure. I was never in Switzerland; I have a great mind to accompany your daughter and you into that country. I will help to take care of you by the road; for, as I was your first physician, I hold myself responsible for your cure."

18. La Roche's eyes glistened at the proposal; his daughter was called and told of it. She was equally pleased with her father; for they really loved their landlord—not perhaps the least for his infidelity; at least that circumstance mixed a sort of pity with their regard for him—their souls were not of a mould for harsher feelings—hatred never dwelt with them.

19. They travelled by short stages; for the philosopher was as good as his word, in taking care that the old man should not be fatigued. The parties had time to be well acquainted with one another, and their friendship was increased by acquaintance. La Roche found a degree of simplicity and gentleness in his companion, which is not always annexed to the character of a learned or a wise man.

20. His daughter, who was prepared to be afraid of him, was equally undeceived. She found in him nothing of that self-importance which superior parts, or great cultivation of them, is apt to confect. He talked of every thing but philosophy and religion; he seemed to enjoy every pleasure and amusement of ordinary life, and to be interested in the most common topics of discourse. When his knowledge or learning at any time appeared, it was delivered with the utmost plainness, and without the least show of dogmatism.
21. On his part, he was charmed with the society of the good clergyman and his lovely daughter. He found in them the guileless manners of the earliest times, with the culture and accomplishments of the most refined ones. Every better feeling warm and vivid; every ungentle one, repressed or overcome. He was not addicted to love; but he felt himself happy in being the friend of Mademoiselle La Roche, and sometimes envied her father the possession of such a child.

22. After a journey of eleven days, they arrived at the dwelling of La Roche. It was situated in one of those valleys in the Canton of Berne, where nature seems to repose in quiet, and has enclosed her retreat with mountains inaccessible.

23. A stream that spent its fury in the hills above, ran in front of the house, and a broken water-fall was seen through the woods that covered its sides. Below, it circled round a tufted plain, and formed a little lake in front of a village, at the end of which appeared the spire of La Roche's church, rising above a clump of beeches.

24. The philosopher enjoyed the beauty of the scene; but to his companions it recalled the memory of a wife and a parent they had lost. The old man's sorrow was silent; his daughter sobbed and wept. Her father took her hand, kissed it twice, pressed it to his bosom, threw up his eyes to heaven; and having wiped off a tear that was just about to drop from each, began to point out to his guest some of the most striking objects which the prospect afforded. The philosopher interpreted all this; and he could but slightly censure the creed from which it arose.

25. They had not been long arrived, when a number of La Roche's parishioners, who had heard of his return, came to the house to see and welcome him. The honest folks were awkward, but sincere, in their professions of friendship. They made some attempts at condolence; it was too delicate for their handling; but La Roche took it in good part. "It has pleased God," said he; and they saw he had settled the matter with himself. Philosophy could not have done so much with a thousand words.

26. It was now evening, and the good peasants were about to depart, when a clock was heard to strike seven, and the hour was followed by a particular chime. The country...
country folks, who came to welcome their pastor, turned their looks towards him at the sound; he explained their meaning to his guest. "That is the signal," said he, "for our evening exercise. This is one of the nights of the week in which some of my parishioners are wont to join in it; a little rustic fable serves for the chapel of our family, and such of the good people as are with us; if you choose rather to walk out, I will furnish you with an attendant; or here are a few old books which may afford you some entertainment within."

27. "By no means," answered the philosopher; "I will attend Mademoiselle at her devotions." "She is our organist," said La Roche; "our neighbourhood is the country of musical mechanism, and I have a small organ, fitted up for the purpose of assisting our singing."

"It is an additional inducement," replied the other; and they walked into the room together.

28. At the end stood the organ mentioned by La Roche; before it was a curtain, which his daughter drew aside, and, placing herself on a seat within, and drawing the curtain close, so as to save her the awkwardness of an exhibition, began a voluntary, solemn and beautiful in the highest degree. The philosopher was no musician, but he was not altogether insensible to music. This fastened on his mind more strongly, from its beauty's being unexpected.

29. The solemn prelude introduced a hymn, in which, such of the audience as could sing, immediately joined. The words were mostly taken from holy writ; it spoke the praises of God, and his care of good men. Something was said of the death of the just; of such as die in the Lord. The organ was touched with a hand let firm—it paused—it ceased—and the sobbing of Mademoiselle was heard in its stead.

30. Her father gave a sign for stopping the psalmody, and rose to prayer. He was discomfited at first, and his voice faltered as he spoke; but his heart was in his words, and its warmth overcome his embarrassment. He addressed a Being whom he loved, and he spoke for those he loved. His parishioners caught the ardor of the good old man; even the philosopher felt himself moved, and forgot, for a moment, to think why he should not.
31. *La Roche's* religion was that of sentiment, not theory, and his guest was averse to disputation; their discourse did not therefore lead to questions concerning the belief of either; yet would the old man sometimes speak of his, from the feelings of a heart impressed with its force, and wishing to spread the pleasure he enjoyed in it.

32. The ideas of his God and his Saviour, were congenial to his mind, that every emotion of it naturally awakened them. A philosopher might have called him an enthusiast; but if he possessed the fervor of enthusiasts, he was guiltless of their bigotry. "Our Father, who art in heaven!" might the good old man say—for he felt it—and all mankind were his brethren.

33. "You regret, my friend," said he, to the philosopher, "when my daughter and I talk of the exquisite pleasure derived from music; you regret your want of musical powers and musical feelings; it is a department of soul, you say, which nature has almost denied you, which, from the effects you see it have on others, you are sure must be highly delightful.

34. Why should not the same thing be said of religion? Trust me, I feel it in the same way, an energy, an inspiration, which I would not lose for all the blessings of sense, or enjoyments of the world; yet so far from lessening my relish of the pleasures of life, that I feel it heightens them all.

35. The thought of receiving it from God, adds the blessings of sentiment to that of sensation, in every good thing which I possess; and when calamities overtake me, and I have had my share, it confers a dignity on my affliction, and so lifts me above the world. "Man, I know, is but a worm, yet methinks I am allied to God!" It would have been inhuman in our philosopher to cloud, even with a doubt, the sunshine of his belief.

36. His discourse, indeed, was very remote from metaphysical disquisition, or religious controversy. Of all men I ever knew, his ordinary conversation was the least tinted with pedantry, or liable to dissertation. With *La Roche* and his daughter, it was perfectly familiar.

37. The country round them, the manners of the village, the comparison of both with those of England, remarks on the works of favorite authors, on the sentiments they conveyed, and the passions they excited, with
many other topics in which there was an equality, or alternate advantage, among the speakers, were the subjects they talked on.

38. Their hours too of riding and walking were many, in which the philosopher, as a stranger, was shown the remarkable scenes and curiosities of the country. They would sometimes make little expeditions to contemplate, in different attitudes, those astonishing mountains, the cliffs of which, covered with eternal snows, and sometimes shooting into frantic shapes, form the termination of most of the Swiss prospects.

39. Our philosopher asked many questions, as to their natural history and productions. La Roche observed the sublimity of the ideas, which the view of their stupendous summits, inaccessible to mortal foot, was calculated to inspire, which said he, naturally leads the mind to that Being by whom their foundations were laid. "They are not seen in Flanders!" said Mademoiselle, with a sigh. "That is an odd remark," said the philosopher, smiling. She blushed, and he inquired no farther.

40. It was with regret he left a society in which he found himself so happy; but he settled with La Roche and his daughter a plan of correspondence; and they took his promise, that if ever he came within fifty leagues of their dwelling, he would travel those fifty leagues to visit them.

41. About three years after, our philosopher was on a visit at Geneva; the promise he made to La Roche and his daughter, on his former visit, was recalled to his mind, by the view of that range of mountains, on a part of which they had often looked together.

42. There was a reproach too, conveyed along with the recollection, for his having failed to write to either of them for several months past. The truth was, that indolence was the habit most natural to him, from which he was not easily routed by the claims of correspondence, either of his friends or his enemies: when the latter drew their pens in controversy, they were often answered as well as the former.

43. While

* The philosopher was a resident in Flanders, and a sceptic. This reproof of his infidelity is inimitably delicate. In short, this whole story is a beautiful satire on delire, bigotry, and metaphysical theology, while it paints unaffected virtue, benevolence, and piety, in the most engaging colours.
43. While he was hesitating about a visit to *La Roche*,
which he wished to make, but found the effort rather
too much for him, he received a letter from the old man,
which had been forwarded to him from Paris, where
he had then fixed his residence.

44. It contained a gentle complaint of the philosopher's
want of punctuality, but an assurance of continued
gratitude for his former good offices, and, as a friend
whom the writer considered interested in his family, it
informed him of the approaching nuptials of *Mademoiselle La Roche*,
with a young man, a relation of her own,
and formerly a pupil of her father, of the most noble
disposition and respectable character.

45. Attached from their earliest years, they had been
separated by his joining one of the subsidiary regiments
of the Canton, then in the service of a foreign power.
In this situation, he had distinguished himself as much
for courage and military skill, as for the other endow­
ments which he had cultivated at home. The term of his
service was now expired, and they expected him to return
in a few weeks, when the old man hoped, as he express­
ed in his letter, to join their hands, and see them happy.

46. Our philosopher felt himself interested in this
event; but he was not, perhaps, altogether so happy in
the tidings of *Mademoiselle La Roche's* marriage,
as her father supposed him. Not that he ever was a lover
of the lady; but he thought her one of the most amiable
women he had seen; and there was something in the
idea of her being another's forever, that struck him, he
knew not why, like a disappointment.

47. After some little speculation on the matter, how­
ever, he could look on it as a thing fitting, if not quite
agreeable; and determined on his visit, to see his old
friend and his daughter happy.

48. On the last day of his journey, different accidents
had retarded his progress; he was benighted before he
reached the quarter in which *La Roche* resided. His
guide, however, was well acquainted with the road, and
he found himself in view of the lake, which I have before
described, in the neighbourhood of *La Roche's* dwelling.

49. A light gleamed on the water, that seemed to pro­
ceed from the house; it moved slowly along as he pro­
ceeded up the side of the lake, and at last he saw it glim­
mering
mering through the trees, and stop at some distance from
the place where he then was.
50. He supposed it some piece of bridal merriment,
and put on his horse that he might be a spectator of
the scene; but he was a good deal shocked, on approaching
the spot, to find it to be the torch of a person clad
ed in the dress of an attendant on a funeral, and accompa­
nied by several others, who, like him, seemed to have
been employed in the rites of sepulture.
51. On the philosopher's making inquiry who was the
person they had been burying? one of them with an ac­
cent more mournful than is common to their profession,
answered, "then you knew not Mademoiselle, Sir! you
never beheld a lovelier." "La Roche?" exclaimed he,
in reply—"alas, it was she indeed!" The appearance
of grief and surprise which his countenance assumed, at­
tracted the notice of the peasant with whom he talked.
52. He came up close to the philosopher—"I perceive
you are acquainted with Mademoiselle La Roche." "Ac­
quainted with her! Good God! when—how—where
did she die? Where is her father?" "She died, Sir, of
heart break, I believe; the young gentleman to whom
she was soon to be married, was killed in a duel by a
French officer, his intimate companion, and to whom,
before their quarrel, they had often done the greatest
favours.
53. Her worthy father bears her death, as he has oft­en
told us a Christian should; he is even so composed
as to be now in his pulpit, ready to deliver a few exhorta­
tions to his parishioners, as is the custom with us on
such occasions. "Follow me, Sir, and you shall hear him." He
followed the man without answering.
54. The church was dimly lighted, except near the
pulpit, where the venerable La Roche was seated. His
people were now lifting up their voices to that Being
whom their pastor had taught them ever to bless and re­
vere. La Roche sat, his figure bending gently forward,
his eyes half closed, lifted up in silent devotion. A lamp,
placed near him, threw a light strongly on his head, and
marked the shadowy lines of his age across the paleness
of his brow, thinly covered with grey hairs.
55. The music ceased—La Roche sat for a moment,
and nature wrung a few tears from him. His people were
loud
loud in their grief. The philosopher was not less affected than they. La Roche arose. "Father of mercies," said he, "forgive these tears; assist thy servant to lift up his soul to thee; to lift to thee the souls of thy people! My friends! it is good to do; at all seasons it is good; but in the days of our distress, what a privilege it is! Well faith the sacred book, "Trust in the Lord; at all times trust in the Lord."

56. "When every other support fails us, when the fountains of worldly comfort are dried up, let us then seek those living waters which flow from the throne of God. It is only from the belief of the goodness and wisdom of a Supreme Being, that our calamities can be borne in a manner which becomes a man.

57. "Human wisdom is here of little use; for in proportion as it bestrives comfort, it represses feeling, without which, we may cease to be hurt by calamity, but we shall also cease to enjoy happiness. I will not bid you be insensible, my friends! I cannot.

58. "I feel too much myself, and I am not ashamed of my feelings; but therefore, may I the more willingly be heard; therefore have I prayed God to give me strength to speak to you; to direct you to him, not with empty words, but with these tears; not from speculation, but from experience—that while you see me suffer you may know also my consolation.

59. "You behold the mourner of his only child, the last earthly stay and blessing of his declining years! Such a child, too! It becomes not me to speak of her virtues; yet it is but grateful to mention them, because they were exerted towards myself. Not many days ago you saw her young, beautiful, virtuous and happy; ye who are parents will judge of my affliction now. But I look towards him who struck me; I see the hand of a father amidst the chastenings of my God.

60. "Oh! could I make you feel what it is to pour out the heart when it is pressed down with many sorrows; to pour it out with confidence to him in whose hands are life and death; on whose power awaits all that the first enjoys, and in contemplation of whom disappears all that the last can inflict! For we are not as those who die without hope; we know that our Redeemer liveth—that we shall live with him, with our friends, his servants, in...
that blessed land where sorrow is unknown, and happiness as endless as it is perfect.

61. "Go then, mourn not for me; I have not lost my child: but a little while and we shall meet again, never to be separated. But ye are also my children. Would ye that I should not grieve without comfort? So live as she lived; that when your death shall come, it may be the death of the righteous, and your latter end like his."

62. Such was the exhortation of La Roche; his audience answered it with tears. The good old man had dried up his at the altar of the Lord; his countenance had lost its sadness, and assumed the glow of faith and hope. The philosopher followed him into his house.

63. The inspiration of the pulpit was past; the scenes they had left met in, rushed again on his mind; La Roche threw his arms around his neck, and watered it with his tears. The other was equally affected; they went together in silence into the parlor, where the evening service was wont to be performed.

64. The curtains of the organ were open; La Roche started back at the sight—"Oh my friend," said he, and his tears burst forth again. The philosopher had now recollected himself; he stepped forward and drew the curtain close—the old man wiped off his tears, and taking his friend by the hand, "You see my weaknesses," said he, "'tis the weaknesses of humanity; but my comfort is not therefore lost."

65. "I heard you," said the other, "in the pulpit; I rejoice that such consolation is yours." "It is, my friend," said he, "and I trust I shall ever hold it fast. If there are any who doubt our faith, let them think of what importance religion is to calamity, and forbear to weaken its force; if they cannot restore our happiness, let them not take away the solace of our affliction."

66. The philosopher's heart was smitten; and I have heard him long after confess, that there were moments when the remembrance overcame him even to weakness; when, amidst all the pleasures of philosophical discovery, and the pride of literary fame, he called to his mind the venerable figure of the good La Roche, and wished that he had never doubted.
INCOCENT SIMPLICITY BETRAYED.

Story of Sir Edward and Louisa.

1. If we examine impartially that estimate of pleasure, which the higher ranks of society are apt to form, we shall probably be surprised to find how little there is in it, either of natural feeling, or real satisfaction.

2. Many a fashionable voluptuary, who has not totally blunted his taste or his judgment, will own, in the intervals of recollection, how often he has suffered from the insipidity or the pain of his enjoyments; and if it were not for the fear of being laughed at, it would sometimes be worth while, even on the score of pleasure, to be virtuous.

3. Sir Edward, to whom I had the pleasure of being introduced at Florence, was a character much beyond that which distinguishes the generality of English travellers of fortune. His story was known to some of his countrymen who then resided in Italy; from one of whom, who could now and then talk of something besides pictures and operas, I had a particular recital of it.

4. He had been first abroad at an early period of life, soon after the death of his father had left him master of a very large estate, which he had the good fortune to inherit, and all the inclination natural to youth to enjoy.

5. Though always sumptuous, however, and sometimes profuse, he was observed never to be ridiculous in his expenses; and though he was now and then talked of as a man of pleasure and dissipation, he always left behind him more instances of beneficence, than of irregularity.

6. For that respect and esteem in which his character, amidst all his little errors, was generally held, he was supposed a good deal indebted to the society of a gentleman who had been his companion at the university, and now attended him rather as a friend than a tutor. This gentleman was unfortunately seized at Marseille with a lingering disorder, for which he was under the necessity of taking a sea voyage, leaving Sir Edward to prosecute the remaining part of his intended tour alone.

7. Descending
7. Descending into one of the vallies of Piedmont, where, notwithstanding the ruggedness of the road, Sir Edward, with a prejudice natural to his country, preferred the conveyance of an English hunter, to that of an Italian mule, his horse unluckily made a false step, and fell with his rider to the ground, from which Sir Edward was lifted by his servants with scarce any signs of life.

8. They conveyed him on a litter to the nearest house, which happened to be the dwelling house of a peasant rather above the common rank, before whose door some of his neighbours were assembled at a scene of rural merriment, when the train of Sir Edward brought up their master, in the condition I have described.

9. The compassion, natural to his situation, was excited in all; but the owner of the mansion, whose name was Venoni, was particularly moved with it. He applied himself immediately to the care of the stranger, and, with the assistance of his daughter, who had left the dance he was engaged in, with great marks of agitation, soon restored Sir Edward to sense and life.

10. Venoni possessed some little skill in surgery, and his daughter produced a book of recipes in medicine. Sir Edward, after being bled, was put to bed and tended with every possible care by his host and his family. A considerable degree of fever was the consequence of his accident; but after some days it abated; and in little more than a week, he was able to join the society of Venoni and his daughter.

11. He could not help expressing some surprise at the appearance of refinement in the conversation of the latter, much beyond what her situation seemed likely to confer. Her father accounted for it. She had received her education in the house of a lady, who happened to pass through the valley, and to take shelter in Venoni's cottage, (for his house was but a better sort of cottage) the night after her birth.

12. "When her mother died," said he, "the Signora, whose name, at her desire, we had given the child, took her home to her own house; there she was taught many things of which there was no need here; yet she is not so proud of her learning as to wish to leave her father in his old age; and I hope soon to have her settled near me for life."

13. But
13. But Sir Edward had now an opportunity of knowing Louisa better than from the description of her father. Music and painting, in both which arts she was a tolerable proficient, Sir Edward had studied with success.

14. Louisa felt a sort of pleasure from her drawings, which they had never given her before, when they were praised by Sir Edward; and the family concerts of Venoni were very different from what they had formerly been, when once his guest was so far recovered as to be able to join in them. The flute of Venoni excelled all the other music of the valley; his daughter's lute was much beyond it; Sir Edward's violin was finer than either.

15. But his conversation with Louisa—it was that of a superior order of beings; science, taste, sentiment. It was long since Louisa had heard these sounds; amidst the ignorance of the valley, it was luxury to hear them; from Sir Edward, who was one of the most engaging figures I ever saw, they were doubly delightful. In his countenance there was always an expression animated and interesting; his sickness had overcome somewhat of the cold, but greatly added to the power of the latter.

16. Louisa's was no less captivating, and Sir Edward had not seen it so long without emotion. During his illness, he thought this emotion but gratitude; and, when it first grew warmer, he checked it, from the thought of her situation and of the debt he owed her. But the struggle was too intellectual to overcome, and of consequence increased his passion.

17. There was but one way in which the pride of Sir Edward allowed of its being gratified. He sometimes thought of this as base and unworthy; but he was the slave of words which he had often despised, the slave of manners which he had often condemned. He at last compromised matters with himself; he resolved, if he could, to think no more of Louisa; at any rate, to think no more of the ties of gratitude, or the restraints of virtue.

18. Louisa, who trusted to both, now communicated to Sir Edward an important secret. It was at the close of a piece of music, which they had been playing in the absence of her father. She took up her lute and touched a little wild melancholy air, which she had composed to the memory of her mother. "That," said she, "nobody
ever heard except my father; I play it sometimes when I am alone and in low spirits. I know not how I came to think of it now; yet I have some reason to be sad."

19. Sir Edward pressed to know the cause; after some hesitation she told it all. Her father had fixed on the son of a neighbour, rich in possessions, but rude in manners, for her husband. Against this match she had always protested as strongly as a sense of duty and the mildness of her nature would allow; but Venoni was obstinately bent on the match, and she was wretched from the thoughts of it.

20. "To marry where one cannot love—to marry such a man, Sir Edward!" It was an opportunity beyond his power of resistance. Sir Edward pressed her hand; said it would be profanation to think of such a marriage; praised her beauty, extolled her virtues; and concluded by swearing that he adored her.

21. She heard him with unsuspecting pleasure, which her blushing could ill conceal. Sir Edward improved the favourable moment; talked of the ardency of his passion, the insignificance of ceremonies and forms, the inefficacy of legal engagements, the eternal duration of those dictated by love; and in fine, urged her going off with him, to crown both their days with happiness. Louisa started at the proposal. She would have reproached him, but her heart was not made for it; she could only weep.

22. They were interrupted by the arrival of her father with his intended son-in-law. He was just such a man as Louisa had represented him, coarse, vulgar and ignorant. But Venoni, though much above their neighbour in every thing but riches, looked upon him as poorer men often look on the wealthy, and discovered none of his imperfections. He took his daughter aside, told her he had brought her future husband, and that he intended they should be married in a week at farthest.

23. Next morning Louisa was indisposed and kept her chamber. Sir Edward was now perfectly recovered. He was engaged to go out with Venoni; but before his departure, he took up his violin and touched a few plaintive notes on it. They were heard by Louisa.

24. In the evening she wandered forth to indulge her sorrows alone. She had reached a sequestered spot where some poplars formed a thicket, on the banks of a little stream that watered the valley. A nightingale was perched
I sat down on a withered stump, leaning her cheek upon her hand.

25. After a little while, the bird was scared from its perch, and flitted from the thicket. Louisa rose from the ground, and burst into tears! She turned and beheld Sir Edward. His countenance had much of its former languor; and when he took her hand, he cast on the earth a melancholy look, and seemed unable to speak his feelings.

26. "Are you not well, Sir Edward?" said Louisa, with a voice faint and broken. "I am ill indeed," said he, "but my illness is of the mind. Louisa cannot cure me of that. I am wretched; but I deserve to be so; I have broken every law of hospitality, and every obligation of gratitude. I have dared to wish for happiness, and to speak what I wished, though it wounded the heart of my dearest benefactor; but I will make a severe expiation.

27. "This moment I leave you, Louisa! I go to be wretched; but you may be happy; happy in your duty to a father; happy, it may be, in the arms of a husband, whom the pellucidion of such a wife may teach refinement and sensibility.

28. "I go to my native country, to hurry thro scenes of irksome busines or tasteless amusements; that I may, if possible, procure a sort of half oblivion of that happiness which I left behind; a little's endurance of that life which I once dreamed might be made delightful with Louisa."

29. Tears were the only answer she could give. Sir Edward's servants appeared, with a carriage ready for his departure. He took from his pocket two pictures; one he had drawn of Louisa, he had fastened round his neck, and, killing it with rapture, hid it in his bosom. The other he held out in a hesitating manner.

30. "This," said he, if Louisa will accept of it, may sometimes put her in mind of him who once offended, who can never cease to adore her. She may look on it, perhaps, after the original is no more; when this heart shall have forgot to love, and cease to be wretched."

31. Louisa was at last overcome. Her face was first pale as death; then suddenly it was crossed with a crimson blush. "Oh! Sir Edward!" said she, "what—what would you have me do!" He eagerly seized her hand, and led her, reluctant, to the carriage. They entered
ed it, and, driving off with furious speed, were soon out of sight of those hills which pastured the flocks of the unfortunate Venoni.

32. The virtue of Louisa was vanquished; but her sense of virtue was not overcome. Neither the vows of eternal fidelity of her seducer, nor the constant and respectful attention, which he paid her, during a hurried journey to England, could allay that anguish which she suffered at the recollection of her past, and the thoughts of her present situation.

33. Sir Edward felt strongly the power of her beauty and of her grief. His heart was not made for that part, which it is probable he thought he could have performed; it was still subject to remorse, to compassion, and to love.

34. These emotions, perhaps, he might soon have overcome, had they been met by vulgar violence or reproaches; but the quiet and upbraiding sorrows of Louisa nourished those feelings of tenderness and attachment. She never mentioned her wrongs in words; sometimes a few flaming tears would speak them; and when time had given her a little more composure, her lute discoursed melancholy music.

35. On their arrival in England, Sir Edward carried Louisa to his seat in the country. There she was treated with all the observance of a wife; and, had she chosen it, might have commanded more than the ordinary splendor of one.

36. But she would not allow the indulgence of Sir Edward to blazon with equipage and show, that state which she wished always to hide, and, if possible, to forget. Her books and her music were her only pleasures, if pleasures they could be called, that served but to alleviate misery, and to blunt for a while the pangs of contrition.

37. These were deeply aggravated by the recollection of her father—a father left in his age to feel his own misfortunes and his daughter’s disgrace. Sir Edward was too generous not to think of providing for Venoni. He meant to make some atonement for the injury he had done him, by that cruel bounty which is reparation only to the base, but to the honest is insult. He had not, however, an opportunity of accomplishing his purpose.

38. He learned that Venoni, soon after his daughter’s elopement, removed from his former place of residence, and,
and, as his neighbors had reported, had died in one of the villages of Savoy. His daughter felt this with anguish the most poignant, and her afflictions, for a while, refused consolation.

39. Sir Edward's whole tenderness and attention were called forth to mitigate her grief; and after its first transports had subsided, he carried her to London, in hopes that objects new to her, and commonly attractive to all, might contribute to remove it.

40. With a man possessed of feelings like Sir Edward's the affliction of Louisa gave a certain respect to his attentions. He hired her a house separate from his own, and treated her with all the delicacy of the purest attachment.

41. But his solicitude to comfort and amuse her, was not attended with success. She felt all the horrors of that guilt, which she now considered as not only the ruin of herself, but the murderer of her father!

42. In London Sir Edward found his sister, who had married a man of great fortune and high fashion. He had married her, because she was a fine woman, and admired by fine men: She had married him, because he was the wealthiest of her suitors. They lived, as is common to people in such a situation, necessitous with a princely revenue, and very wretched amidst perpetual gaiety.

43. This scene was so foreign from the idea Sir Edward had formed of the reception which his country and his friends were to afford him, that he found a constant source of disgust in the society of his equals.

44. In their conversation, fantastick, not refined, their ideas were frivolous, and their knowledge shallow; and with all the pride of birth, and insolence of station, their principles were mean, and their minds ignoble. In their pretended attachments, he discovered only signs of selfishness; and their pleasures, he experienced, were as falacious as their friendships.

45. In the society of Louisa, he found sensibility and truth; her's was the only heart that seemed interested in his welfare: She saw the return of virtue in Sir Edward, and felt the friendship which he shewed her. Sometimes, when the perceived him sorrowful, her lute would leave its melancholy for more lively airs, and her countenance assumed a gaiety it was not formed to wear.

46. But
46. But her heart was breaking with that anguish which her generosity endeavored to conceal from him. Her frame, too delicate for the struggle of her feelings, seemed to yield to their force; the color faded in her cheek, the luster of her eyes grew dim.

47. Sir Edward saw these symptoms of decay with the deepest remorse. Often did he curse those false ideas of pleasure, which had led him to consider the ruin of an artless girl, who loved and trusted him, as an object which it was luxury to attain.

48. Often did he wish to blot out from his life a few guilty months, to be again restored to an opportunity of giving happiness to that family, whose unsuspecting kindness he had repaid with the treachery of a robber, and the cruelty of an assassin.

49. One evening, while he sat in a little parlor with Louisa, his mind alternately agitated and softened with this impression, a hand organ, of a remarkable sweet tone, was heard in the street: Louisa laid aside her lute, and listened.

50. The airs it played, were those of her native country; a few tears, which she endeavored to hide, flowed from her on hearing them. Sir Edward ordered a servant to fetch the organist into the room: He was brought accordingly, and seated at the door of the apartment.

51. He played one or two sprightly tunes, to which Louisa had often danced in her infancy. She gave herself up to the recollection, and her tears flowed without control. Suddenly the musician changing the stop, introduced a little melancholy air of a wild and plaintive kind.

52. Louisa started from her seat, and rushed up to the stranger. He threw off a tattered and black patch. It was her father! She would have sprung to embrace him, he turned aside for a few moments, and would not receive her into his arms. But nature at last overcame his resentment; he burst into tears, and pressed to his bosom his long lost daughter.

53. Sir Edward stood fixed in astonishment and confusion. "I came not to upbraid you," said Venoni; "I am a poor, weak, old man, unable for upbraidings. I am come but to find my child, to forgive her, and to die!—When you saw us first, Sir Edward, we were not thus. You found us virtuous and happy; we danced and we sung, and there was not a sad heart in the valley where
where we dwelt. Yet we left our dancing, our songs, and our cheerfulness; you were distressed, and we pitied you.

54. "Since that day the pipe has never been heard in Venoni's fields; grief and sickness have brought him almost to his grave; and his neighbours, who loved and pitied him, have been cheerful no more. Yet methinks tho you robbed us of happiness, you are not happy; else why that dejected look, which, amidst all the grandeur around you, I saw you wear, and those tears, which, under all the gaudiness of her apparel, I saw that poor seduced girl shed?"

55. "But she shall shed no more," cried Sir Edward; "you shall be happy, and I will be just. Forgive, my venerable friend, the injuries I have done you; forgive me, my Louisa, for rating your excellence at a price so mean. I have seen those high-born females to which my rank might have allied me; I am ashamed of their vices, and sick of their follies.

56. Profligate in their hearts, amidst affected purity, they are slaves to pleasure, without the sincerity of passion; and, with the name of honor, are insensible to the feelings of virtue.

57. "You, my Louisa!—but I will not call up recollections that might render me less worthy of your future esteem—continue to love your Edward but a few hours, and you shall add the title to the affections of a wife. Let the care and tenderness of a husband bring back its peace to your mind, and its bloom to your cheek.

58. We will leave, for a while, the wonder and envy of the fashionable circle here. We will restore your father to his native home; under that roof I shall once more be happy; happy without alloy, because I shall deserve my happiness. Again shall the pipe and the dance gladden the valley, and innocence and peace beam on the cottage of Venoni."

CHAP. XV.

EMILUS, or DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

The government of a family depends on such various and opposite principles, that it is a matter of extreme delicacy. Perhaps there is no situation in life in which it is so difficult to behave with propriety, as in the contest.
content between parental authority and parental love. This is undoubtedly the reason why we see so few happy families. Few parents are both loved and respected, because most of them are either dupes or the tyrants of their children.

2. Some parents, either from a natural weakness of mind, or an excess of fondness, permit, and even encourage their children, in a thousand familiarities, which render them ridiculous, and by diminishing the respect which is due to their age and station, destroy all their authority.

3. Others, ruled by a partial and blind affection, which can deny nothing to its object, indulge their children in all their romantic wishes, however trifling and foolish, however degrading to their dignity or injurious to their welfare.

4. Others, foured by misfortunes, or grown peevish and jealous by the loss of youthful pleasures, and an acquaintance with the deceit and folly of the world, attempt to restrain the ideas and enjoyments of youth by the rigid maxims of age.

5. The children of the first class often offend by silly manners and a kind of good-natured disrespect. Those of the second are generally proud, whimsical and vicious. Those of the third, if they are subdued, when young, by the rigor of parental discipline, forever remain morose, illiberal and unfociable; or if, as it commonly happens, they find means to escape from restraint, they abandon themselves to every species of licentiousness.

6. To parents of these descriptions may be added another class, whose fondness blinds their eyes to the most glaring vices of their children, or invents such palliations as to prevent the most salutary corrections.

7. The taste for amusements in young people, is the most difficult to regulate by the maxims of prudence. In this article, parents are apt to err, either by extreme indulgence on one hand, or immoderate rigor on the other.

8. Recollecting the feelings of their youth, they give unbounded license to the inclinations of their children; or, having lost all relish for amusements, they refuse to gratify their most moderate desires.

9. It is a maxim which universally holds true, that the best method of guarding youth from criminal pleasures, is to indulge them freely in those that are innocent.
I. None who has free access to reputable society, will have little inclination to frequent that which is vicious.

9. But those, who are kept under constant restraint, who are seldom in amusements, who are perpetually awed by the frowns of a parent, or foured by a disappointment of their most harmless wishes, will at times break over all bounds, to gratify their taste for pleasure; and, will not be anxious to discriminate between the innocent and the criminal.

10. Nothing contributes more to keep youth within the limits of decorum, than to have their superiors mingle in their company, at proper times, and participate of their amusements.

11. This condescension flatters their pride; at the same time, that respect for age, which no familiarities can wholly efface, naturally checks the extravagant follies of mirth, and the indelicate rudeness which young people are apt to indulge in their jocular hours.

12. That awful distance, at which some parents keep their children, and their abhorrence of all juvenile diversions, which compel youth to sacrifice their most innocent desires, or veil the gratification of them with the most anxious secrecy, have as direct a tendency to drive young persons into a profligate life, as the force of vicious example.

13. It is impossible to give to the age of twenty the feelings or the knowledge of sixty; as it would be folly to wish to clothe a child with grey hairs, or to flamp the fading aspect of Autumn on the bloom of May. Nature has given to every age some peculiar passions and appetites; to moderate and refine these, not to stifle and destroy, is the business of common prudence and parental care.

14. I was led into this train of reflections by an acquaintance with the family of Emilius, which is a rare instance of domestic felicity. Parents indulgent to their children, hospitable to their friends, and universally respected; their sons equally generous, modest, and manly.

15. Emilia, an only daughter, the pride of her parents, possessed of every accomplishment that can honor herself, or endear her to her friends; an easy fortune, and a disposition to enjoy and improve it for the purposes of humanity, perfect harmony in domestic life, and unfeigned satisfaction in the pleasures of society; such is the family of Emilius.
56. Such a family is a little paradise on earth; to envy their happiness is almost a virtue. Conjugal respect, parental tenderness, filial obedience, and brotherly kindness, are so seldom united in a family, that when I am honored with the friendship of such, I am equally ambitious to participate their happiness, and profit by the example.

17. Emilia's situation must be peculiarly agreeable, Her parents delight to gratify her in every amusement; and, contented with this, she knows no wish beyond the sacred bounds of honor. While by their indulgence she enjoys every rational pleasure, she rewards their generous care by a dutiful behavior and unblemished manners.

18. By thus discharging the reciprocal duties of their respective stations, the happiness of each is secured. The solicitude of the parent and the obedience of the child, equally contribute to the bliss of the little society; the one calling forth every act of tenderness, and the other displayed in all the filial virtues.

19. Few families are destined to be so happy as that of Emilius. Were I to choose the situation where I could pass my life with most satisfaction, it would be in this domestic circle. My house would then be the residence of delight, unmingled with the anxieties of ambition or the regret of disappointment.

20. Every act would be dictated by love and respect; every countenance would wear the smile of complaisance; and the little unavoidable troubles, incident to the happy situation, would only serve to increase our friendship and improve our felicity, by making room for the exercise of virtue.

CHAP. XVI.

EMILIA, or the Happiness of Retirement.

1. AS I was conversing with Emilia, a few days past, I asked whether she was contented to live remote from the resort of company. She answered in the affirmative, and remarked further, that her situation enabled her to distinguish between real friends and complimenters: For if she lived in a more public place, she might be visited by crowds of people, who were civil indeed, but had no motive for calling on her, but to spend an idle hour, and gaze on the busy multitude.

2. I was pleased with the remark, and was naturally led
led to consider such a retired situation as a fortunate circumstance for a young lady of delicacy. Not only the happiness of a family, but the character of young women, both in a moral and social view, depends on a choice of proper company.

3. A perpetual throng of company, especially if it furnishes a variety of new objects, has a pernicious effect on the dispositions of female minds. Women are destined by nature to preside over domestic affairs. Whatever parade they make abroad, their real merit and real characters are known only at home.

4. The behavior of servants, the neatness of furniture, the order of a table, and the regularity of domestic business, are decisive evidences of female worth. Perhaps sweetness of temper does not contribute more to the happiness of their partners and their families, than a proper attention to these articles.

5. For this reason, whatever has a tendency to divert the mind from these concerns, and give them a turn for empty show, endless noise, and tasteless amusements, ought to be carefully avoided by young ladies who wish for respect beyond the present moment.

6. Misses, who are perpetually surrounded with idle company, or even live in sight of it, though they may be fortunate enough to preserve their innocence, are still in hazard of contracting such a fondness for dissipation and folly, as to unfit them for the superintendance of a family.

7. Another danger to which young women, possessed of personal charms, are exposed in public places, is, the flattery and admiration of men. The good opinion of a fop will hardly flatter a woman of discernment; much less his ordinary compliments, which are commonly without meaning.

8. But the heart is often so disguised, that it is difficult at first to distinguish between a coxcomb and a man of worth; or if it is easy for an accurate observer, yet there is great danger that vanity and inexperience will make young ladies overlook the distinction.

9. Few minds are effectually secured against the attacks of flattery. It is a poison the more fatal, as it seizes human nature in its weakest part. In youth, when the passions are in full vigor and the judgment feeble, female minds are peculiarly liable to be corrupted by the contagious influence of pretty civilities and affected admiration.

10. With
10. With whatever scruples they may at first listen to the praises that are bestowed on their real or pretended charms, a constant strain of flattering addresses, accompanied with obsequious complaisance, seldom fails of giving them too high an opinion of themselves. They are insensibly led to believe, that they are possessed of virtues to which they are really strangers.

11. This belief satisfies them, without attempting any further improvement; and makes them to depend, for reputation in life, on good qualities, the fancied existence of which begins and ends with the falsehood of customary compliments.

12. Such ladies, before marriage, are usually vain, pert, affected, and silly; and after marriage, haughty, disappointed and peevish. The most perfect beauty must fade, and cease to command admiration; but in most instances, the nuptial hour puts a period to that excess of flattering attention, which is the happiness of giddy females. The longest term of admiration must be short: That which depends solely on personal attraction is often momentary.

13. The more flattery is bestowed upon young ladies, the least in general, are they solicitous to acquire virtues which shall ensure respect when admiration shall cease. The more they are praised in youth, the more they expect it in advanced life, when they have less charms to command it. Thus the excessive complaisance of admirers, which is extremely pleasing at fifteen, proves at forty, a source of mortification and discontent.

14. I would by no means insinuate that young ladies, ought to be kept total strangers to company, and to rational professions of esteem. It is in company only that they can acquaint themselves with mankind, acquire an easy address, and learn innumerable little decorums, which are essential and cannot be taught by precept. Without these, a woman will sometimes deviate from that dignity and propriety of conduct, which, in any situation, will secure the good will of her friends, and prevent the blushes of her husband.

15. A fondness for company and amusement is blamable only when it is indulged to excess, and permitted to absorb more important concerns. Nor is some degree of flattery always dangerous or useless. The good opinion of mankind we are all desirous to obtain; and to know that we possess it, often makes us ambitious to deserve it.

16. No
16. No passion is given to us in vain; the best ends are sometimes effected by the worst means; and even female vanity, properly managed, may prompt to the most meritorious actions. I should pay Emilia but a very ill compliment to ascribe her virtues to her local situation; for no person can claim as a virtue, what she has been in no danger of losing.

17. But there is no retirement beyond the reach of temptation, and the whole tenor of her conduct proves, that her unblemished morals and uniform delicacy proceed from better principles than necessity or accident.

18. She is loved and flattered, but she is not vain; her company is universally coveted, and yet she has no airs of haughtiness and disdain.

19. Her cheerfulness in company, shows that she has a relish for society; her contentment at home, and attention to domestic concerns, are early specimens of her happy disposition; and her decent, unaffected abhorrence of every species of licentious behavior evinces, beyond suspicion, that the innocence of her heart is equal to the charms of her person.

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JULIANA. A real Character.

1. JULIANA is one of those rare women whose personal attractions have no rivals, but the sweetness of her temper and the delicacy of her sentiments. An elegant person, regular features, a fine complexion, a lively expressive countenance, an easy address, and those blushing of modesty that soften the soul of the beholder; these are her native beauties, which render her the object of universal admiration.

2. But when we converse with her, and hear the melting expressions of unaffected sensibility and virtue that flow from her tongue, her personal charms receive new lustre, and irresistibly engage the affections of her acquaintances.

3. Sensible that the great source of all happiness, is purity of morals and an easy conscience, Juliana pays constant and sincere attention to the duties of religion. She abhors the infamous, but fashionable vice, of deriding the sacred institutions of religion.

4. She considers a lady without virtue as a monster on earth; and every accomplishment, without morals, as polite...
lite deception. She is neither a hypocrite nor an enthu-
faft; on the contrary, she mingles such cheerfulnefs with
the religious duties of life, that even her piety carries
with it a charm, which infenfibly allures the profligate
from the arms of vice.

5. Not only the general tenor of her life, but in partic­
ular her behavior in church, evinces the reality of her
religion. She eftems it not only criminal in a high de­
gree, but extremely unpolite, to behave with levy in a
place confecrated to the folemn purpofes of devotion.

6. She cannot believe that any perfon, who is folicitous
to treat all mankind with civility, can laugh in the
temple of Jehovah, and treat their great Benefactor with
heedlefs neglect.

7. In polite life, the manners of Juliana are peculiarly
engaging. To her superiors, she shows the utmoft def­
erence and refpect: To her equals, the moft modeft com­
plifance and civility; while every rank experience her
kindnefs and affability.

8. By this conduct she secures the love and friendfhip
of all degrees. No perfon can defpif her, for she does
nothing that is ridiculous; she cannot be hated, for
she does injury to none; and even the malevolent whis­
pers of envy are filenced, by her modeft deportment and
generous condeffention.

9. Her converfation is lively and sentimental; free
from fakc wit, frivolous minutenefs, and affectation of
learning. Altho her difcourfe is always under the
direction of prudence, yet it appears unfudied; for her
good fenfe always furnifhes her with thoughts fuiited to
the subject, and the purity of her mind renders any cau­
tion in exprefling them, almost unneceffary.

10. She will not lead the converfation; much lefs can
the ftim the ears of company with perpetual chat, to in­
terrupt the difcourfe of others. But when occasion of­
fers, she acquires herfelf with cafe and grace, without
the airs of pertnefs, or the confusion of bailfulness.

11. But if the converfation happens to turn upon the
foibles of either fex, Juliana difcovers her goodness by
fifence, or by inventing palations. She defeits every
species of flander.

12. She is fenfible that to publift and aggravate human er­
ers, is not the way to correct them; and reformation, rather
than infamy, is the wish and the study of her life. Her
own amiable example is the severest of all satires upon
the faults and the follies of her sex, and goes farther in
discountenancing both, than all the cenfures of malicious
detractors.

13. Altho Juliana possesses every accomplishiment that
can command esteem and admiration, yet she has nei-
ther vanity or ostentation. Her merit is easily discovered
without show and parade.

14. She considers, that haughtiness, and contempt of
others, always proceed from meanness; that true great-
ness is ever accessible; and that self-recommendation and
blustering pretensions, are but the glittering decorations
of empty heads and trifling hearts.

15. However strong may be her desire of useful infor-
mation, or however lively her curiosity, yet she restrains
these passions within the bounds of prudence and good
breeding. She deems it impertinent to the highest de-
gree, to be prying into the concerns of other people; much
more impertinent and criminal does she deem it, to indulge
than officious inquisitiveness, for the sake of gratifying pri-
ivate spleen in the propagation of unfavourable truths.

16. So exceedingly delicate is she in her treatment of
her fellow-creatures, that she will not read a paper, nor
hear a whisper, which a person does not wish to have
known, even when she is in no danger of detection.

17. The same delicate attention to the feelings of oth-
ers, regulates her conduct in company. She would not,
for the price of her reputation, be found laughing, or
whispering with one in the company. All nods, grimaces,
shy looks, and half speeches, the cause of which is not
known, are carefully avoided by her, and reproved as
the height of ill breeding, and the grossest insult to the
company.

18. Whenever this happens between two persons, the
rest of the company have a just right to consider them-
selves the objects of their ridicule. But it is a maxim of
Juliana that such conduct is a breach of politeness, which,
no oddities or follies that happen in public company,
can excuse or palliate.

19. It is very common for persons, who are destitute
of certain accomplishments which they admire in other
people, to endeavour to imitate them. This is the source
of affectation, a fault that infallibly exposes a person to
ridicule.
ridicule. But the ornaments of the heart, the dress and the manners of Juliana, are equally easy and natural.

20. She need not to assume the appearance of good qualities which the policy of reality; nature has given too many beauties to her person, to require the studied embellishments of fashion; and such are the ease and gracefulness of her behavior, that any attempt to improve them would lessen the dignity of her manners.

21. She is equally a stranger to that supercilious importance which affects to despise the small, but necessary concerns of life; and that squeamish, false delicacy which is wounded with every trifle.

22. She will not neglect a servant in sickness because of the meaness of his employment; she will not abuse an animal for her own pleasure and amusement; nor will she go into fits at the distress of a favorite cat.

23. Her gentle soul is never disturbed with discontent, envy, or resentment; those turbulent passions which often destroy the peace of society as well as of individuals. The native firmness and serenity of mind forbid the infusion of violent emotions; at the same time her heart, susceptible and kind, is the soft residence of every virtuous affection.

24. She sustains the unavoidable shocks of adversity with a calmness that indicates the superiority of her soul, and with the smile of joy or the tear of tenderness, she participates the pleasures or the sorrows of a friend.

25. But the discretion and generosity of Juliana are particularly distinguished by the number and sincerity of her attachments. Her friendships are few, but they are all founded on the principles of benevolence and fidelity. Such confidence do her sincerity, her constancy and her faithfulness inspire, that her friends commit to her breast, their most private concerns, without reserve and without suspicion.

26. It is her favorite maxim, that a necessity of exacting promises of secrecy, is a burlesque upon every pretention to friendship. Such is the character of the amiable Juliana.

27. If it is possible for her to find a man who knows her worth, and has a disposition and virtues to reward it, the union of their hearts must secure that unmingled felicity in life, which is reserved for genuine love, a passion inspired by sensibility, and improved by a perpetual intercourse of kind offices.
CHAP. XVIII.

RULES for BEHAVIOR.

1. NEVER let your mind be absent in company. Command and direct your attention to the present object, and let distant objects be banished from the mind. There is time enough for every thing in the course of the day, if you do but one thing at once; but there is not time enough in the year, if you will do two things at a time.

2. Never attempt to tell a story with which you are not well acquainted; nor fatigue your hearers with relating little trifling circumstances. Do not interrupt the thread of discourse with a thousand beens, and by repeating often says he, and said I. Relate the principal points with clearness and precision, and you will be heard with pleasure.

3. There is a difference between modesty and bashful-never. Modesty is the characteristic of an amiable mind; bashfulness discovers a degree of meanness. Nothing sinks a young man into low company so surely as bashfulness.

4. If he thinks he shall not please, he most surely will not. Vice and ignorance are the only things we ought to be ashamed of; while we keep clear of them, we may venture any where, without fear or concern.

5. Frequent good company—copy their manners—imitate their virtues and accomplishments.

6. Be not very free in your remarks upon characters. There may be, in all companies, more wrong heads than right ones—more people who deserve, than who will bear censure.

7. Never hold any body by the button or the hand, in order to be heard through your story; for if people are not willing to hear you, you had much better hold your tongue, than hold them.

8. Never whisper in company. Conversation is common stock, in which all persons present have a right to claim their share. Always listen when you are spoken to; and never interrupt a speaker.

9. Be not forward in leading the conversation—this belongs to the oldest persons in company. Display your learning only on particular occasions. Never oppose the opinion of another, but with great modesty.

10. On
10. On all occasions avoid speaking of yourself, if it's possible. Nothing that we can say of ourselves will varnish our defects, or add lustre to our virtues; but on the contrary, it will often make the former more visible, and the latter obscure.
11. Be frank, open, and ingenuous in your behavior; and always look people in the face when you speak to them. Never receive nor retail scandal. In scandal, as in robbery, the receiver is as bad as the thief.
12. Never reflect upon bodies of men, either clergymen, lawyers, physicians, or soldiers; nor upon nations and societies. There are good, as well as bad, in all orders of men, in all countries.
13. Mimickry is a common and favorite amusement of low minds, but should be despised by all great ones. We should neither practice it ourselves, nor praise it in others. Let your expenses be less than your income.
14. A fool squanders away, without credit or advantage to himself, more than a man of sense spends with both. A wise man employs his money, as he does his time—he never spends a shilling of the one, nor a minute of the other, but in something that is either useful or rationally pleasing. The fool buys what he does not want, but does not pay for what he stands in need.
15. Form no friendships hastily. Study a character well, before you put confidence in the person. Every person is entitled to civility, but very few to confidence. The Spanish proverb says, "Tell me whom you live with, and I will tell you who you are." The English say, "A man is known by the company he keeps."
16. Good breeding does not consist in low bows, and formal ceremony: But in an easy, civil, and respectful behavior.
17. A well bred man is polite to every person, but particularly to strangers. In mixed companies every person who is admitted, is supposed to be on a footing of equality with the rest, and consequently claims very justly every mark of civility.
18. Be very attentive to neatness. The hands, nails, and teeth should be kept clean. A dirty mouth is not only disagreeable, as it occasions an offensive breath, but almost infallibly causes a decay and loss of teeth.
19. Never
19. Never put your fingers in your nose or ears—it is a nasty vulgar rudeness, and an affront to company.

20. Be not a sloven in dress; nor a fop. Let your dress be neat, and as fashionable as your circumstances and convenience will admit. It is said, that a man who is negligent at twenty years of age, will be a sloven at forty, and intolerable at fifty.

21. It is necessary sometimes to be in haste; but always wrong to be in a hurry. A man in a hurry perplexes himself; he wants to do every thing at once, and does nothing at all.

22. Frequent and loud laughter, is the characteristic of folly and ill manners—it is the manner in which silly people express their joy at silly things.

23. Humming a tune within yourself, drumming with your fingers, making a noise with the feet, whistling, and such awkward habits, are all breaches of good manners, and indications of contempt for the persons present.

24. When you meet people in the street, or in a public place, never flare them full in the face.

25. When you are in company with a stranger, never begin to question him about his name, his place of residence, and his business. This impertinent curiosity is the height of ill manners.

26. Some persons apologize, in a good-natured manner for their inquisitiveness, by an “If I may be so bold;” “If I may take the liberty;” or, “Pray, Sir, excuse my freedom.” These attempts to excuse one’s self, imply, that a man thinks himself an impudent fellow—and if he does not, other people think he is, and treat him as such.

27. Above all, adhere to morals and religion, with immovable firmness. Whatever effect outward show and accomplishments may have, in recommending a man to others, none but the good is really happy in himself.

CHAP. XIX.

FAMILY DISAGREEMENTS the frequent Cause of IMMORAL CONDUCT.

1. After all our complaints of the uncertainty of human affairs, it is undoubtedly true, that more misery is produced among us by the irregularities of our tempers, than by real misfortune.

2. And
2. And it is a circumstance particularly unhappy, that these irregularities of the temper are most apt to display themselves at our firesides, where every thing ought to be tranquil and serene.

3. But the truth is, we are awed by the presence of strangers, and are afraid of appearing weak and ill-natured, when we act in the sight of the world; and so, very heroically, reserve all our ill humor for our wives, children and servants. We are meek, where we might meet with opposition; but feel ourselves undauntedly bold, where we are sure of no effectual resistance.

4. The perversion of the best things converts them to the worst. Home is certainly well adapted to repose and solid enjoyment. Among parents and brothers, and all the tender charities of private life, the gentler affections, which are always attended with feelings purely and permanently pleasurable, find an ample scope for proper exertion.

5. The experienced have often declared, after wearying themselves in pursuing phantoms, that they have found a substantial happiness in the domestic circle. Hither they have returned from their wild excursions in the regions of dissipation, as the bird, after fluttering in the air, descends into her nest, to partake and to increase its genial warmth with her young ones.

6. Such and so sweet are the comforts of home, when not perverted by the folly and weaknesses of man. Indifference, and a carelessness on the subject of pleasing those whom it is our best interest to please, often render it a scene of dulness and insipidity.

7. Happy if the evil extended no farther. But the transition from the negative state of not being pleased, to positive ill humour, is but too easy. Fretfulness and peevishness arise, as nettles vegetate, spontaneously, where no salutary plants are cultivated. One unkind expression infallibly generates many others. Trifles light as air, are able to kindle the blaze of contention.

8. By frequent conflicts and unrestrained familiarity, all that mutual respect which is necessary to preserve love, even in the most intimate connexions, is entirely lost; and the faint affection which remains, is too feeble to be felt amid the furious operation of the hateful passions.

9. Farewell, peace and tranquility, and cheerful converse, and all the boasted comforts of the family circle.
circle. The nest, which should preserve a perpetual warmth by the constancy of paternal and conjugal affection, is rendered cold and joyless. In the place of the soft down which should cover it, are substituted thorns and briars.

10. The waters of strife, to make use of the beautiful allusion of scripture, rush in with impetuous violence, and ruffle and disfigure that stream, which, in its natural and undisturbed current, devolves its waters all smooth and limpid.

11. But it is not necessary to expatiate on the misery of family disunion. I mean more particularly to suggest, that family disunion, besides all its own immediate evils, is the fruitful parent of moral misconduct.

12. When the several parts, which compose a family, find themselves uneasy in that home which is naturally the seat of mutual enjoyment, they are tempted from the straight road of common prudence, to pursue their happiness through a devious wild of passion and imagination.

13. The son arrived at years of maturity, who is treated harshly at home, will seldom spend his evenings at the domestic fire side. If he lives in the city, he will fly for refuge to company, and in the end, it is very probable, he will form some unhappy connexion, which cannot be continued without a plentiful supply of money.

14. Money, it is probable, cannot be procured. What then remains, but to pursue those methods which unprincipled ingenuity has invented, and which, sooner or later, lead to their proper punishments, pain, shame and death!

15. But the consequences are not always such as the operation of human laws produce, yet they are always terrible, and destructive of happiness and virtue.

16. Misery is indeed the necessary result of all deviation from rectitude; but early debauchery, early disease, early profligacy of all kinds, are peculiarly fruitful of wretchedness, as they sow the seeds of misery in the spring of life when all that is sown takes deep root, and buds and blossoms, and brings forth fruit in profuse abundance.

17. In the disagreements between children and parents, it is certain that the children are usually most culpable. Their violent passions and defective experience, render them disobedient and undutiful. Their love of pleasure operates so violently as often to destroy the force of filial affection.
18. A parent is stung to the heart by the ingratitude of a child. He checks his precipitancy, and perhaps with too little command of temper; for who can always hold the reins? Aperity produces aperity. But the child was the aggressor, and therefore deserves a great part of the misery which ensues.

19. It is, however, certain, that the parent is often imprudent, as well as the child undutiful. He should endeavor to render home agreeable, by gentleness and reasonable indulgence: For man, at every age, seeks to be pleased, but more particularly at the juvenile age.

20. He should indeed maintain his authority; but it should be like the mild dominion of a limited monarch and not the iron rule of an austeret tyrant. If home is rendered pleasing, it will not be long deserted. The prodigal will soon return, when his father's house is always ready to receive him with joy.

21. What is said of the consequences of domestic discord to sons, is equally to be applied to daughters. Indeed, as the misconduct of daughters is more fatal to family peace, though perhaps not more heinous in a moral view, particular care should be taken to render them attached to the comforts of the family circle.

22. When their home is disagreeable, they will be ready to make any exchange; and will often lose their characters, virtue and happiness, in the pursuit of it. Indeed the female character and happiness are so easily injured, that no solicitude can be too great in their preservation. But prudence is necessary in every good cause as well as zeal; and it is found by experience that the gentlest method of government, if it is limited and directed by good sense, is the best.

23. It ought indeed to be steady, but not rigid; and every pleasure which is innocent in itself, and in its consequences, ought to be admitted, with a view to render less disagreeable that unwinking vigilance, which a delicate and tender parent will judge necessary to be used in the care of a daughter.

24. To what wickedness as well as wretchedness, matrimonial disagreements lead, everyday's history will clearly inform us. When the husband is driven from his home by a termagant, he will seek enjoyment, which is denied him at home, in the haunts of vice, and in the riots of intemperance; Nor can female corruption be wondered
nered at, though it must be greatly pitied and regretted, when, in the heart of a husband, which love and friendship should warm, hatred is found to rankle.

25. Conjugal infelicity not only renders life most uncomfortable, but leads to that desperate dissoluteness and carelessness in manners, which terminates in the ruin of health, peace and fortune.

26. But it avails little to point out evils without recommending a remedy. One of the first rules which suggests itself is, that families should endeavor, by often and seriously reflecting on the subject, to convince themselves, that not only the enjoyment, but the virtue of every individual, greatly depends on a cordial union.

27. When they are convinced of this, they will endeavor to promote it; and it fortunately happens, that the very wish and attempt of every individual must insallibly secure success. It may, indeed, be difficult to restrain the occasional fallacies of temper; but where there is, in the more dispassionate moments, a settled desire to preserve domestic union, the transient violence of passion will not often produce a permanent rupture.

28. It is another most excellent rule to avoid a gross familiarity, even where the connexion is most intimate. The human heart is so constituted as to love respect. It would indeed be unnatural in very intimate friends to behave to each other with stiffness; but there is a delicacy of manner, and a flattering deference, that tend to preserve that degree of esteem, which is necessary to support affection, and which is lost in contempt, when it deviates into excessive familiarity.

29. An habitual politeness of manners will prevent even indifference from degenerating to hatred. It will refine, exalt and perpetuate affection.

30. But the best and most efficacious rule is, that we should not think our moral and religious duties are only to be practiced in public, and in the sight of those from whose applause we expect the gratification of our vanity, ambition, or avarice: But that we should be equally attentive to our behavior among those who can only pay us by reciprocal love.

31. We must shew the sincerity of our principles and professions, by acting consistent with them, not only in the legislature, in the field, in the pulpit, at the bar, or in any public assembly, but at the fireside.

CHAP.
CHAP. XX.

SELF-TORMENTING.

1. "Don't meddle with that gun, Billy," said a careful mother; "if it should go off, it would kill you." "It is not charged, mother," says Will. "Well, but may be," says the good old woman, "it will go off, even if it isn't charged." "But there is no lock on it, ma'am." "O dear Billy, I am afraid the hollow thing, there, the barrel, I think you call it, will shoot, if there is no lock."

2. Don't laugh at the old lady. Two-thirds of our fears and apprehensions of the evils and mischiefs of this life, are just as well grounded, as her's were in this case.

3. There are many unavoidable evils in life, which it becomes us, as men and as Christians, to bear with fortitude; and there is a certain period alligned to us all, and yet dreaded by most of us, wherein we must conflict with death, and finally lose connexion with all things beneath the sun. These things are beyond our utmost power to resist, or sagacity to evade.

4. It is our wisest part, therefore, to prepare to encounter them, in such a manner as shall do honor to our profession, and manifest a perfect conformity to that Directory on which our profession stands. But why need we anticipate unavoidable evils, and "feel a thousand deaths in fearing one?"

5. Why need a woman be everlastingly burying her children, in her imagination, and spend her whole time in a fancied course of bereavement, because they are mortal and must die some time or other? A divine teacher says, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof;" but we put new and unnecessary gall in all the bitter cups we have to drink in life, by artfully mixing, fipping, and smelling beforehand; like the squeamish patient, who, by viewing and thinking on his physic, brings a greater distress and burden on his stomach, before he takes it, than the physic itself could ever have done.

6. I would have people be more careful of fire-arms than they are: But I don't take a gun barrel, unconnected with powder and lock, to be more dangerous than a broom sticke.

7. Sergeant
7. Sergeant Tremble and his wife, during a time of general health, feel as easy and secure as if their children were immortal. Now and then a neighbor drops off with a consumption, or an apoplexy: But that makes no impression, as all their children are plump and hearty.

8. If there are no cancers, dysenteries, small pox, bladders in the throat, and such like things to be heard of, they almost bid defiance to death; but the moment information was given that a child six miles off, had the throat distemper, all comfort bade adieu to the house; and the misery then endured from dreadful apprehensions lest the disease enter the family, is unspeakable.

9. The old sergeant thought that when the wind blew from that quarter, he could smell the infection, and therefore ordered the children to keep house, and drink wormwood and rum, as a preservative against contagion. As for Mrs. Tremble, her mind was in a state of never ceasing agitation at that time: A specimen of the common situation of the family, is as follows:

10. Susy, your eyes look heavy, you don't feel a fore throat, do you? Husband, I heard Tommy cough in the bed-room just now. I'm afraid the distemper is beginning in his vitals; let us get up, and light a candle. You don't begin to feel any sore on your tongue or your mouth, do you, my dear little chicken? It seems to me Molly did not eat her breakfast with so good a stomach this morning as she used to. I'm in distress for fear the has got the distemper a coming on.

11. The house was one day a perfect Bedlam; for having heard that rum and rum was an excellent guard in their present danger, the good lady dispensed the cathartic so liberally among her children one morning, that not a soul of them could eat all day; Tom vomited heartily; Sue looked as red as fire, and Molly as pale as death.

12. O! what terrors, and heart achings, till the force of the medicine was over! To be short, the child that had the distemper died; and no other child was heard of, in those parts, to have it; so that tranquility and security were restored to Mr. Tremble's family, and their children regarded as formerly, proof against mortality.

13. Mrs. Forsight keeps her mind in a continual state of distress and uneasiness, from a prospect of awful disasters that she is forewarned of by dreams, signs and omens.

[This,]
This, by the way, is affronting behavior to common sense, and implies a greater reflection upon some of the divine perfections, than some well meaning people are aware of.

14. The good woman look'd exceedingly melancholy at breakfast, one day last week, and appeared to have lost her appetite. After some inquiry into the cause of so mournful a visage, we were given to understand that she foresaw the death of some one in the family, having had warning in the night by a certain noise that she never knew fail; and then she went on to tell how just such a thing happened, before the death of her father, and mother, and sister, &c.

15. I endeavored to argue her out of this whimsical, gloomy state of mind, but in vain: She insisted upon it, that tho the noise lasted scarcely a minute, it began like the dying shriek of an infant, and went on to be like the tumbling of cloths upon a coffin, and ended in the ringing of a bell.

16. The poor woman wept bitterly for the loss of the child that was to die; however, she found, afterwards, occasion for uneasiness on another account. The cat, unluckily shut up in the buttery, and dissatisfied with so long confinement, gave forth that dying shriek, which first produced the good woman's consternation; and then by some sudden effort to get out at a grate at the upper part of the room, overlet a large pewter platter; the platter in its way overlet a large wooden bowl full of milk; and both together in their way knock'd down a white stone dish of salmon, which came with them into a great brass kettle that stood upon the floor.

17. The noise of the cat, might easily be taken for that of a child, and the sound of salmon upon a board, for that of a clod: and any mortal may be excused for thinking that a pewter platter, and a great earthen dish, broken in fifty pieces, both tumbling into a brass kettle, sounds like a bell.

CHAP. XXI.

HISTORY OF COLUMBUS.

1. EVERY circumstance relating to the discovery and settlement of America, is an interesting object of inquiry. Yet it is presumed, from the present state of literature in this country, that many persons are but slightly acquainted with the character of that man, whose extraordinary genius led him to the discovery of the continent,
tinent, and whose singular sufferings ought to excite the indignation of the world.

2. The Spanish historians, who treat of the discovery and settlement of South America, are very little known in the United States; and Dr. Robertson's history of that country, which, as is usual in the works of that judicious writer, contains all that is valuable on the subject, is not yet re-printed in America, and therefore cannot be supposed to be in the hands of American readers, in general; and perhaps no other writer in the English language has given a sufficient account of the life of Columbus, to enable them to gain a competent knowledge of the history of the discovery of America.

3. Christopher Columbus was born in the republic of Genoa, about the year 1447; at a time when the navigation of Europe was scarcely extended beyond the limits of the Mediterranean.

4. The mariner's compass had been invented, and in common use for more than a century; yet with the help of this sure guide, prompted by the most ardent spirit of discovery, encouraged by the patronage of princes, the mariners of those days rarely ventured from the sight of land.

5. They acquired great applause by failing along the coast of Africa and discovering some of the neighboring islands; and after pushing their researches with the greatest industry and perseverance for more than half a century, the Portuguese, who were the most fortunate and enterprising, extended their discoveries southward no farther than the equator.

6. The rich commodities of the east had for several ages been brought into Europe by the way of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean; and it had now become the object of the Portuguese to find a passage to India, by failing round the southern extremity of Africa, and then taking an easterly course.

7. This great object engaged the general attention of mankind, and drew into the Portuguese service, adventurers from every maritime nation of Europe. Every year added to their experience in navigation, and seemed to promise a reward to their industry.

8. The prospect, however, of arriving in the Indies, was extremely distant; fifty years perseverance in the same track, had brought them only to the equator; and it was probable that as many more would elapse before they
they could accomplish their purpose. But Columbus, by an uncommon exertion of genius, formed a design no less astonishing to the age in which he lived, than beneficial to posterity.

9. This design was to sail to India by taking a western direction. By the accounts of travellers who had visited India, that country seemed almost without limits on the east; and by attending to the spheric figure of the earth, Columbus drew this conclusion, that the Atlantic Ocean must be bounded on the west, either by India itself, or by some great continent not far distant from it.

10. This extraordinary man, who was now about twenty-seven years of age, appears to have united in his character, every trait, and to have possessed every talent requisite to form and execute the greatest enterprises.

11. He was early educated in all the useful sciences that were taught in that day. He had made great proficiency in geography, astronomy and drawing, as they were necessary to his favorite pursuit of navigation. He had now been a number of years in the service of the Portuguese, and had acquired all the experience that their voyages and discoveries could afford.

12. His courage and perseverance had been put to the severest test, and the exercise of every amiable and heroic virtue rendered him universally known and respected. He had married a Portuguese lady, by whom he had two sons, Diego and Ferdinand; the younger of whom is the historian of his life.

13. Such was the situation of Columbus, when he formed and thoroughly digested a plan, which, in its operation and consequences, unfolded to the view of mankind one half of the globe, diffused wealth and dignity over the other, and extended commerce and civilization through the whole.

14. To corroborate the theory which he had formed of the existence of a western continent, his discerning mind, which always knew the application of every circumstance that fell in his way, had observed several facts, which by others would have passed unnoticed. In his voyage to the African islands he had found, floating ashore after a long western storm, pieces of wood carved in a curious manner, canes of a size unknown in that quarter of the world, and human bodies with very singular features.

15. Fully confirmed in the opinion that a considerable portion of the earth was still undiscovered, his genius was
was too vigorous and persevering to suffer an idea of this importance to rest merely in speculation, as it had done in the minds of Plato and Seneca, who appear to have had conjectures of a similar nature.

16. He determined, therefore, to bring his favorite theory to the test of actual experiment. But an object of that magnitude required the patronage of a Prince; and a design so extraordinary met with all the obstructions, delay and disappointments, which an age of superstition could invent, and which personal jealousy and malice could magnify and encourage.

17. Happily for mankind, in this instance, a genius capable of devising the greatest undertakings, associated in itself a degree of patience and enterprise, modesty and confidence, which rendered him superior, not only to these misfortunes, but to all the future calamities of his life.

18. Prompted by the most ardent enthusiasm to be the discoverer of new continents; and fully sensible of the advantages that would result to mankind from such discoveries, he had the mortification to waste away eighteen years of his life, after his system was well established in his own mind, before he could obtain the means of executing his designs.

19. The greatest part of this period was spent in fruitless solicitations, at Genoa, Portugal and Spain. As a duty to his native country, he made his first proposal to the Senate of Genoa; where it was soon rejected.

20. Conscious of the truth of his theory, and of his own ability to execute his design, he retired without dejection from a body of men who were incapable of forming any just ideas upon the subject; and applied with fresh confidence to John II. King of Portugal, who had distinguished himself as a great patron of navigation, and in whose service Columbus had acquired a reputation which entitled him and his project to general confidence and approbation.

21. But here he suffered an insult much greater than a direct refusal. After referring the examination of his scheme to the council who had the direction of naval affairs; and drawing from him his general ideas of the length of the voyage, and the course he meant to take; that great monarch had the meanness to conspire with his council, to rob Columbus of the glory and advantage he expected to derive from his undertaking.

22. While Columbus was amused with this negotiation,
in hopes of having his scheme adopted and patronized, a vessel was secretly dispatched, by order of the king, to make the intended discovery. Want of skill and perseverance in the pilot rendered the plot unsuccessful; and Columbus on discovering the treachery, retired with ingenious indignation from a court capable of such duplicity.

23. Having now performed what was due to the country that gave him birth, and to the one that adopted him as a subject, he was at liberty to court the patronage of any prince who should have the wisdom and justice to accept his proposals.

24. He had communicated his ideas to his brother Bartholomew, whom he sent into England to negotiate with Henry VII.; at the same time that he went himself into Spain, to apply in person to Ferdinand and Isabella, who governed the united kingdoms of Aragon and Castile.

25. The circumstances of his brother's application in England, which appears to have been unsuccessful, is not to my purpose to relate; and the limits prescribed to this sketch, will prevent the detail of all the particulars relating to his own negociation in Spain.

26. In this negociation Columbus spent eight years in the various agitations of suspense, expectation and disappointment; till at length his scheme was adopted by Isabella, who undertook, as Queen of Castile, to defray the expenses of the expedition; and declared herself ever after, the friend and patron of the hero who projected it.

27. Columbus, who during all his ill success in the negociation, never abated any thing of the honors and emoluments which he expected to acquire in the expedition, obtained from Ferdinand and Isabella a full stipulation of every article contained in his first proposals.

28. He was constituted High Admiral and Viceroy of all the seas, islands and continents which he should discover, with power to receive one-tenth of the profits arising from their productions and commerce. These offices and emoluments were to be hereditary in his family.

29. These articles being adjusted, the preparations for the voyage were brought forward with rapidity; but they were by no means adequate to the importance of the expedition. Three small vessels, scarcely sufficient in size to be employed in the coasting business, were appointed to traverse the vast Atlantic; and to encounter the storms and
and currents that might be expected in so lengthy a voyage, through distant and unknown seas.

30. These vessels, as might be expected in the infancy of navigation, were ill constructed, in a poor condition, and manned by seamen unaccustomed to distant voyages. But the tedious length of time which Columbus had spent in solicitation and suspense, and the prospect of being able soon to obtain the object of his wishes, induced him to overlook what he could not easily remedy, and led him to disregard those circumstances which would have intimidated any other mind.

31. He accordingly equipped his small squadron with as much expedition as possible, manned with ninety men, and victualled for one year. With these, on the third of August, 1492, amidst a vast crowd of anxious spectators, he set sail on an enterprise, which, if we consider the ill condition of his ships, the inexperience of his sailors, the length and uncertainty of his voyage, and the consequences that flowed from it, was the most daring and important that ever was undertaken.

32. He touched at some of the Portuguese settlements in the Canary Isles, where, although he had but a few days run, he found his vessels needed refitting. He soon made the necessary repairs, and took his departure from the westernmost islands that had hitherto been discovered. Here he left the former track of navigation, and steered his course due west.

33. Not many days after he had been at sea, he began to experience a new scene of difficulty. The sailors now began to contemplate the dangers and uncertain issue of a voyage, the nature and length of which was left entirely to conjecture.

34. Besides slowness and timidity, natural to men unaccustomed to the discipline of a seafaring life, several circumstances contributed to inspire an obstinate and mutinous disposition, which required the most consummate art as well as fortitude in the admiral to control.

35. Having been three weeks at sea, and experienced the uniform course of the trade winds, which always blow in a western direction, they contended, that, should they continue the same course for a longer period, the same wind would never permit them to return to Spain.

36. The magnetic needle began to vary its direction. This being the first time that phenomenon was ever discovered,
covered, it was viewed by the sailors with astonishment, and considered as an indication that nature itself had changed her course, and that Providence was determined to punish their audacity, in venturing so far beyond the ordinary bounds of man.

37. They declared that the commands of their sovereign had been fully obeyed, in their proceeding so many days in the same direction, and so far surpassing the attempts of all former navigators, in quest of new discoveries. Every talent, requisite for governing, soothing and tempering the passions of men, is conspicuous in the conduct of Columbus on this occasion.

38. The dignity and affability of his manners, his surprising knowledge and experience in naval affairs, his unwearied and minute attention to the duties of his command, gave him a complete ascendency over the minds of his men, and inspired that degree of confidence which would have maintained his authority in almost any possible circumstances.

39. But here, from the nature of the undertaking, every man had leisure to feed his imagination with all the gloominess and uncertainty of the prospect. They found, every day, that the same steady gales carried them with great rapidity from their native country, and indeed from all countries of which they had any knowledge.

40. Notwithstanding all the variety of management with which Columbus addressed himself to their passions, sometimes by soothing them with the prognostics of discovering land, sometimes by flattering their ambition and feeding their avarice with the glory and wealth they would acquire from discovering other rich countries beyond the Atlantic, and sometimes by threatening them with the displeasure of their sovereign, should timidity and disobedience defeat so great an object, their uneasiness still increased.

41. From secret whispering, it arose to open mutiny and dangerous conspiracy. At length they determined to rid themselves of the remonstrances of Columbus, by throwing him into the sea. The infection spread from ship to ship, and involved officers as well as common sailors.

42. They finally loth all sense of subordination, and addressed their commander in an insolent manner, demanding to be conducted immediately back to Spain; or, they assured him they would seek their own safety by taking away his life. Columbus, whose sagacity and penetration had discovered every
every symptom of the disorder, was prepared for this last stage of it, and was sufficiently apprized of the danger that awaited him. He found it vain to contend with passions he could no longer control.

43. He therefore proposed that they should obey his orders for three days longer; and, should they not discover land in that time, he would then direct his course for Spain.

44. They complied with his proposal; and, happily for mankind, in three days they discovered land. This was a small island, to which Columbus gave the name of San Salvador. Their first interview with the natives was a scene of amusement and compassion on the one part, and of astonishment and adoration on the other.

45. The natives were entirely naked, simple, and timorous; and they viewed the Spaniards as a superior order of beings, descended from the Sun, which, in that island, and in most parts of America, was worshipped as a Deity. By this it was easy for Columbus to perceive the line of conduct proper to be observed toward that simple and inoffensive people.

46. Had his companions and successors, of the Spanish nation possessed the wisdom and humanity of that discoverer, the benevolent mind would feel no sensations of regret, in contemplating the extensive advantages arising to mankind from the discovery of America.

47. In this voyage, Columbus discovered the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola; on the latter of which, he erected a small fort, and having left a garrison of thirty-eight men, under the command of an officer by the name of Arada, he set sail for Spain. Returning across the Atlantic, he was overtaken by a violent storm, which lasted several days, and increased to such a degree, as baffled all his naval skill, and threatened immediate destruction.

48. In this situation, when all were in a state of despair, and it was expected that every sea would swallow up the crazy vessel, he manifested a serenity and presence of mind perhaps never equalled in cases of like extremity. He wrote a short account of his voyage, and of the discoveries he had made, wrapped it in an oiled cloth, enclosed it in a cake of wax, put it into an empty cask, and threw it overboard; in hopes that some accident might preserve a deposit of so much importance to the world.

49. The storm however abated, and he at length arrived...
and in Spain; after having been driven by stress of weather, into the port of Lisbon, where he had opportunity, in an interview with the King of Portugal, to prove the truth of his system, by arguments more convincing than those he had before advanced, in the character of a humble and unsuccessful suitor.

50. He was received everywhere in Spain with royal honors; his family was ennobled, and his former stipulation, respecting his offices and emoluments, was ratified in the most solemn manner, by Ferdinand and Isabella; while all Europe rejoiced his praises and reciprocated their joy and congratulations on the discovery of a new world.

51. The immediate consequence of this was a second voyage; in which Columbus took charge of a squadron of seventeen ships of considerable burthen. Volunteers of all ranks and conditions solicited to be employed in this expedition. He carried over fifteen hundred persons, together with all the necessaries for establishing a colony, and extending his discoveries.

52. In this voyage he explored most of the West India islands; but, on his arrival at Hispaniola, he found the garrison he had left there had been totally destroyed by the natives, and the fort demolished. He however proceeded in the planting of his colony; and, by his prudent and humane conduct towards the natives, he effectually established the Spanish authority in that island.

53. But while he was thus laying the foundation of their future grandeur in South America, some discontented persons, who had returned from the colony to Spain, together with his former enemies in that kingdom, conspired to accomplish his ruin.

54. They represented his conduct in such a light spirit, as to create uneasiness and distrust in the jealous mind of Ferdinand, and made it necessary for Columbus again to return to Spain, in order to counteract their machinations, and to obtain such further supplies as were necessary to his great political and benevolent purposes.

55. On his arrival at court, and stating with his usual dignity and confidence the whole history of his transactions abroad, every thing wore a favorable appearance. He was received with usual honors, and again solicited to take charge of another squadron, to carry out farther supplies, to pursue his discoveries, and in every respect to use his exertions in extending the Spanish Empire in the new
new world. In this third voyage he discovered the continent of America at the mouth of the river Oronoke.

56. He rectified many disorders in his government of Hispaniola, which had happened in his absence; and every thing was going on in a prosperous train, when an event was announced to him, which completed his own ruin, and gave a fatal turn to the Spanish policy and conduct in America. This was the arrival of Francis de Bovadilla, with a commission to supercede Columbus in his government; and with power to arraign him as a criminal, and to judge of his former administration.

57. It seems that by this time the enemies of Columbus, despairing to complete his overthrow by groundless insinuations of misconduct, had taken the more effectual method of exciting the jealousy of their sovereigns.

58. From the promising samples of gold and other valuable commodities brought from America, they took occasion to represent to the King and Queen, that the prodigious wealth and extent of the countries he had discovered, would soon throw such power into the hands of the Viceroy, that he would trample on the royal authority, and bid defiance to the Spanish power.

59. These arguments were well calculated for the cold and suspicious temper of Ferdinand, and they must have had some effect upon the mind of Isabella. The consequence was, the appointment of Bovadilla, who had been the inveterate enemy of Columbus, to take the government from his hands. This first tyrant of the Spanish nation in America, began his administration by ordering Columbus to be put in chains on board a ship, and sending him prisoner to Spain.

60. By relaxing all discipline, he introduced disorder and licentiousness throughout the colony. He subjected the natives to a most miserable servitude, and apportioned them out in large numbers among his adherents. Under this severe treatment perished, in a short time, many thousands of those innocent people.

61. Columbus was carried in his fetters to the Spanish court, where the King and Queen either feigned or felt a sufficient regret at the conduct of Bovadilla towards this illustrious prisoner. He was not only released from confinement, but was treated with all imaginable respect.

62. But altho the King endeavored to expiate the offence,
Since, by cenfuring and recalling Bovadilla, yet we may judge of his sincerity from his appointing Nicholas de Ovando, another bitter enemy of Columbus, to succeed in the government, and from his ever after refusing to reinstate Columbus, or to fulfil any of the conditions on which the discoveries were undertaken.

63. After two years solicitation for this or some other employment, he at length obtained a squadron of four small vessels, to attempt new discoveries. He now set out, with the ardor and enthusiasm of a young adventurer, in quest of what was always his favorite object, a passage into the South Sea, by which he might sail to India.

He touched at Hispaniola, where Ovando, the governor, refused him admittance on shore, even to take shelter during a hurricane, the prognostics of which his experience had taught him to discern.

64. By putting into a small creek, he rode out the storm, and then bore away for the continent. Several months, in the most boisterous season of the year, he spent in exploring the coast round the gulf of Mexico, in hopes of finding the intended navigation to India. At length he was shipwrecked, and driven ashore on the island of Jamaica.

65. His cup of calamities seemed now completely full. He was cast upon an island of savages, without provisions, without any vessel, and thirty leagues from any Spanish settlement. But the greatest providential misfortunes are capable of being embittered by the insulfs of our fellow creatures.

66. A few of his hardy companions generously offered, in two Indian canoes, to attempt a voyage to Hispaniola, in hopes of obtaining a vessel for the relief of the unhappy crew. After suffering every extremity of danger and hardship, they arrived at the Spanish colony in ten days. Ovando, through personal malice and jealousy of Columbus, after having detained these messengers eight months, dispatched a vessel to Jamaica, in order to spy out the condition of Columbus and his crew, with positive instructions to the captain not to afford them any relief.

67. This order was punctually executed. The captain approached the shore, delivered a letter of empty compliment from Ovando to the Admiral, received his answer, and returned. About four months afterwards a vessel came to their relief; and Columbus, worn out with fatigues.
rigues and broken with misfortunes, returned for the last time to Spain.

68. Here a new distress awaited him, which he considered as one of the greatest he had suffered in his whole life. This was the death of Queen Isabella, his last and greatest friend.

69. He did not suddenly abandon himself to despair. He called upon the gratitude and justice of the King, and, in terms of dignity, demanded the fulfilment of his former contract.

70. Notwithstanding his age and infirmities, he even solicited to be farther employed in extending the career of discovery, without a prospect of any other reward but the consciousness of doing good to mankind. But Ferdinand, cold, ungrateful, and timid, dared not to comply with a single proposal of this kind, lest he should increase his own obligations to a man whose services he thought it dangerous to reward.

71. He therefore delayed and avoided any decision on these subjects, in hopes that the declining health of Columbus would soon rid the court of the remonstrances of a man whose extraordinary merit was, in their opinion, a sufficient occasion of destroying him.

72. In this they were not disappointed. Columbus languished a short time, and gladly resigned a life, which had been worn out in the most essential services that perhaps were ever rendered, by any human character, to an ungrateful world.

CHAP. XXII.

Discovery and Settlement of North America.

1. Although Columbus was the first discoverer of America, and ought to have had the honor of giving it his name, yet one Americus Vespuccius, a native of Florence, who made a voyage hither some years after Columbus, gave name to this vast continent. Columbus, however, confined his discoveries to the islands in the gulf of Mexico, and to the southern continent.

2. North America was discovered some years after Columbus' first voyage, by Sebastian Cabot, an Englishman, who obtained a commission from Henry Seventh, for discovering, settling, and populating heathen countries. The first land he made was Nova Scotia.
3. Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of Newfoundland and St. Lawrence, and began the fishing trade.

4. The first settlement of Canada, was made by Monsieur du Mont, a Frenchman. Quebec was once taken by some English adventurers; but was resigned to the French by treaty, and continued in their possession, till it was taken by the English, under the command of General Wolf.

VIRGINIA.

5. The first grant of territory, within the present limits of the United States, was made to Sir Walter Raleigh. It included all the lands, from thirty-three to forty degrees of north latitude; to which he gave the name, Virginia, in honor of Queen Elizabeth, who was never married. This grant was vacated by Sir Walter's attainders.

6. King James the first, by his letters patent, divided Virginia into North and South Virginia. The latter, comprehended between the thirty-fourth and forty-first degrees of latitude, he granted to the London Company. This patent was vacated by desire of the Company, and a new grant was made to them, bounded by the fortieth degree of latitude.

7. While the property of Virginia was in Sir Walter, he made several fruitless attempts to settle it. Nearly half the first colony was destroyed by the savages; and the rest, consumed and worn down by fatigue and famine, returned to England in despair. The second colony was totally destroyed, probably by the savages.

8. The third suffered a similar fate; and the fourth, quarrelling among themselves, neglecting their lands to hunt for gold, and provoking the Indians, by their inhuman behavior, lost several men; and the famished remains of them would have returned home, had they not met Lord Delaware at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, with a squadron loaded with provisions for their relief.

9. The attention which this nobleman paid to this infant settlement, will enrol his name among the founders of the western empire, and the benefactors of mankind.

10. The
10. The first permanent settlement was made on James River, and called James Town. It is now an inconsiderable village.

NEW YORK.
11. Captain Henry Hudson, in his second voyage in search of a north-west passage to the East Indies, discovered a river which takes his name. The Dutch soon after established a small factory at New York, and another at Albany.
12. They kept possession about fifty years, when upon the breaking out of the war between the English and the Dutch, King Charles the second, granted to his brother James, Duke of York, the tract of land which now includes New York, New Jersey, and part of Pennsylvania. The Duke sent a body of troops under the command of Sir Robert Car, and took possession of New York, without much resistance.
13. The Dutch, by way of reprisal, took the English settlement in Surinam. They afterwards conquered New York; but at the treaty of peace, signed at Breda, it was ceded to the English in exchange for Surinam, and continued an English government, till the late revolution.

NEW ENGLAND.
14. Before the settlement of Virginia, or of New York, Capt. Gosnold had explored the eastern shore of New England; He discovered and gave name to Elizabeth's Island, and Martha's Vineyard, in Boston bay. When King James divided Virginia, by his letters patent, the territory between the thirty-eighth and forty-fifth degrees of latitude, was called North Virginia.
15. Several years afterwards he incorporated a number of persons, among whom were the Duke of Lenox, the Marquises of Buckingham and Hamilton, and the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, by the name of the "Council established at Plymouth."
16. To this company he made an absolute grant of all the lands in America, between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, throughout the main land, from sea to sea; excepting only such lands as were at that time actually possessed by some other Christian prince or state.

MASSACHUSETTS.
17. The same year in which this grant was made, a number of Puritans, who had experienced some severities from the intolerant spirit of James and archbishop Laud, sought a retreat in the wilds of America.

18. They, to the number of one hundred and one, arrived in the month of November, and seated themselves at Plymouth, in Massachusetts Bay. Here they suffered all the inconveniences of cold, poverty and sickness.

19. Many of them died, during the winter; but the free enjoyment of their religion, reconciled the survivors to their new situation. They bore their hardships with unexampled patience; and, by their industry, soon procured a comfortable subsistence.

20. Within eight years from the first planting of Plymouth, the colony had become respectable, by new emigrations from England.

21. They proceeded to enlarge their settlements, and built Salem* and Boston.† These settlements were made in consequence of a grant from the Plymouth Company to Henry Rolwell, and Sir John Young and others, of all that part of New England, which lies between a line drawn three miles north of Merrimac river, and another drawn three miles south of Charles river, from the Atlantic to the South Sea.

22. These were the ancient limits of Massachusetts Bay. In the year following, this grant was confirmed by Charles the first.

CONNECTICUT.

23. Three years after, Robert, Earl of Warwick, President of the Council of Plymouth, granted to Lord Say and Seal, to Lord Brook, and others, a tract of land, extending from Narraganset river, forty leagues on the sea coast; and thence, through the main land, from the Western Ocean to the South Sea.

24. This is the first grant of Connecticut. Smaller grants, from the first patentees, were afterwards made to particular people; in consequence of which, Mr. Fenwick made a settlement at the mouth of Connecticut river, and gave it the name of Saybrook, in honor of the Lords Say and Seal, and Brook.

25. Soon after, Mr. Haynes and Mr. Hooker, left Massachusetts Bay, and settled Hartford, near which had been a small Dutch settlement, the remains
mains of which are still to be seen, on the bank of Connecticut river. The following year Mr. Eaton and Mr. Davenport seated themselves at New Haven.

26. Connecticut and New Haven were separate governments, till the reign of Charles the second; when, by agreement, they were both incorporated, by the name of "the Governor and Company of Connecticut." The charter by which these colonies were united, still continues to be the basis of their government.

RHODE ISLAND.

27. Notwithstanding the Puritans, who settled New England, fled from their native country to avoid persecution, yet they possessed the same persecuting spirit themselves. This spirit discovered itself by the banishing of the Quakers and Anabaptists from Boston; who retired southward, and built the town of Providence.

28. These peaceable people, driven by the cruel and fanatical rigor of the Puritans, to seek a refuge abroad, extended their settlements to Rhode Island, and in the reign of Charles the second, obtained a charter which continues to be the constitution of the state.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

29. Soon after the settlement of Plymouth, in Massachusetts, Captain John Mason obtained from the council a grant of land, from the river Naugatuck, now Salem, round Cape Ann, to Merrimac river, and from the sea to the head of those rivers; with the islands lying within three miles of the coast.

30. This district was called Marianna. The next year another grant was made to Mason and Sir Ferdinand Gorges, jointly, of the whole territory, from Merrimac to Sagadahock river, and from the ocean to the lakes and rivers of Canada. This district, which includes the other, was called Laconia.

31. Under the authority of this grant, a settlement was made near the mouth of Piscataqua river, at a place called Little Harbour, about a mile from Portsmouth, the present capital of New Hampshire.

32. Six years afterwards, a purchase was made of the natives, who gave a deed of the tract of land, lying between the Merrimac and Piscataqua rivers.
32. The same year, Mason procured a new patent, under the common seal of the council of Plymouth, of the land between the same rivers; which patent covered the whole Indian purchase. This district is called New Hampshire.

33. Some years after the settlement of Piscataqua, New Hampshire was, by agreement, united to the government of Massachusetts. It continued under this jurisdiction, till the heir of John Mason set up his claim to it, and procured a confirmation of his title. It was then separated from Massachusetts, and erected into a distinct government.

34. The heirs of Mason sold their title to the lands in New Hampshire to Samuel Allen of London, for two thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds. This produced new controversies, concerning the property of the lands, which embroiled the province for many years.

35. The inhabitants, about this time, suffered extremely by the cruelty of the savages. The towns of Exeter and Dover were frequently surprized in the night—the houses plundered and burnt—the men killed and scalped—and the women and children, either killed, or led captives into the wilderness.

36. The first settlers in other parts of New England were also harassed by the Indians, at different times; and it would require volumes to enumerate their particular sufferings.

37. The Plymouth Company resigned their grant to the king; but this resignation did not materially affect the patentees under them; as the several grants to companies and individuals were mostly confirmed, at some subsequent period, by charters from the crown.

NEW JERSEY.

38. It is not certain at what time the Swedes and Dutch settled upon the lands about Hudson and Delaware, but it must be after the settlement of Virginia, and before the settlement of New England. The claims of these nations extended from the thirty-eighth to the forty-first degree of latitude. To this tract of country they gave the name of New Netherlands.

39. It continued in their hands, till the reign of Charles the second, when it was given to the Duke of York. A part of this territory was called New York, in honor
honor of the duke; and the whole, as has been already
mentioned, passed first by conquest, and afterwards by
treaty, into the hands of the English.
40. That part which lies between the Hudson and
Delaware, was granted to Lord Berkeley and Sir George
Carteret, and called New Jersey.*
41. The first grant, however, was merely a lease
for one year. The proprietors appointed Philip
Carteret the first governor, and directed the land
to be purchased of the Indians.
42. After the New Netherlands had been conquered
by the Dutch, and again restored to the English by treaty,
the grants both of king Charles to his brother the
duke of York, and of the duke to the proprietors,
were renewed. Lord Berkeley had sold his share of
the territory to John Fenwick, Esq. who soon after conveyed
it to William Penn, Gawen Lawry; and Nicholas
Lucas.
43. Two years after the proprietors divided
their property, which they had before held as
joint tenants. Sir George Carteret had the east division,
called East New Jersey: Penn, Lawry and Lucas took
the west division, called West New Jersey.
44. The line of division was drawn from Little Egg
Harbor to Hudson's River, at the forty-first degree of
latitude. Each party gave to the other quit-claim deeds
of its own division.
45. Two years after this partition, Carteret, by
his last will, vested all his property in East Jersey,
in certain trustees, to be sold for the payment of his debts.
46. The trustees conveyed it to twelve proprie-
tors, who disposed of their rights at pleasure.
The government continued in the proprietors, till the
reign of Queen Anne, when it was resigned to the crown.
47. The government was then annexed to New York;
the people chose their assemblies; but the governor of New
York used to attend them. The government was, howev-
er, detached from that of New York, before the late revo-
lation, when the two Jerneys became an independent state.
48. A considerable part of the state still remains in
the heirs or assignees of the proprietors. New Jersey takes
its name from the island of that name in the English chan-
cel, where Sir George Carteret had considerable possession.

PENNSYLVANIA.

* Or Nova Caesarea,
The first grant of Pennsylvania was designed by Charles the second for the famous Admiral Penn, as a reward for his services.

But the admiral dying before the grant was completed, it was made to William Penn, and included a tract of land extending from twelve miles north of New Castle along the Delaware, to the beginning of the forty-third degree of latitude, and from the Delaware westward five degrees of longitude.

William Penn, who was distinguished as a good as well as a great man, took care to acquire the belt of title to his lands, by legal purchases of the natives, the sole proprietors of the soil.

He introduced into his settlement, a most liberal plan of civil and religious policy—he tolerated all religious sects, and thus invited not only his own sect, the Friends, to remove from England, but also vast numbers of all denominations from Ireland and Germany.

The government continued in the descendants of William Penn, till the late revolution; when the people assembled, formed a republican constitution of government, and gave the proprietors a sum of money* in lieu of all quit-rents.

In one century from the date of the charter of Pennsylvania, its inhabitants amounted to almost four hundred thousand souls. Its situation is favorable for commerce, and it has a singular felicity of being peopled principally by Quakers and Germans, whose habits of industry and frugality are adapted to the accumulation of wealth.

DELAWARE.

The Swedes and Dutch were among the first settlers in North America. They had planted themselves on the banks of the Delaware many years before William Penn obtained his grant, and their descendants remain there to this day.

Their settlements were comprehended in the grant to the duke of York; and when William Penn came to take possession of his lands in America, he purchased the three counties, now State of Delaware, of the duke, and united them to his government.

They were afterwards separated in some measure, from Pennsylvania. They had their own assemblies, but...
the Governor of Pennsylvania used to attend, as he did in his own proper government. At the late revolution, the three counties were erected into a sovereign State.

**MARYLAND.**

1632. During the reign of Charles the first, Lord Baltimore applied for a patent of lands in Virginia, and obtained a grant of a tract upon Chesapeake Bay, containing nearly one hundred and forty miles square. This tract was named *Maryland*, in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria.

58. Lord Baltimore was a Roman Catholic, and, with a number of that denomination, began a settlement in Maryland. The rigor of the laws in England, against this religion, drove many of the best families from that country, and greatly promoted the settlement of Maryland.

60. Lord Baltimore procured an act of assembly, giving free liberty for all denominations of Christians to enjoy their religious opinions. But, upon the revolution in England, the penal laws against the Catholics were extended to the settlements in Maryland; and the Episcopal Church was established, both here and in Virginia. This establishment continued till the late revolution.

61. Maryland was a proprietary government, and at the commencement of the late war, was in the hands of Lord Harford, a natural son of the late Lord Baltimore. But upon the revolution in America, the people assembled and formed a constitution of civil government, similar to those of the other States.

62. Lord Harford was an absentee during the war, and his property was confiscated. Since the war, he has applied to the legislature for his estate, but could not obtain even a compensation for the quit-rents which were due before the commencement of the war.

**THE CAROLINAS.**

63. The French, under the direction of Admiral Chasteuil, made an early discovery on the southern coast of North America. They first landed near the river now called Albemarle, in North Carolina; but not being in a situation to establish a settlement, they returned to France.

64. The admiralry, pleased with the account they gave of the country, fitted out a small fleet, with about five hundred men, to begin a colony where their countrymen
Vymen had landed on their first expedition. Here they built a fort, called Fort Charles; and in honor of Charles the ninth, then king of France, they called the whole country Carolina. But the Spaniards obtained information of their proceedings, and sent a body of troops, which reduced the colony and put the people to the sword.

No further attempts to effect a settlement here, were made by the French; nor were any attempts made by the English, until Sir Walter Raleigh projected an establishment on this coast.

In the reign of Charles the second, the earl of Clarendon, the duke of Albemarle, and others, obtained a grant of the lands between the thirty-first and thirty-sixth degrees of latitude; they were constituted lords proprietors, and invested with powers to settle and govern the country.

They began a settlement between Ashley and Cooper rivers, and called it Charleston. The model of a constitution, and the body of laws, which they introduced, were framed by the celebrated Mr. Locke.

This constitution was aristocratical; establishing orders of nobility. The Landgraves, or first rank, had forty-eight thousand acres of land—the Cassiques, or second order, had twenty-four thousand acres—the Barons, or lower rank, had twelve thousand acres.

The lower house was to be composed of representatives, chosen by the towns or counties, and the whole legislature was denominated a parliament. The lords proprietors stood in the place of king.

They gave unlimited toleration of religion, but the Episcopalians, who were the most numerous, attempted to exclude the dissenters from a place in the legislature. This produced tumults and disorder among the settlers, and finally between the people and the lords proprietors.

These dissensions checked the progress of the settlement, and induced the parliament of England to take the province under her immediate care. The proprietors accepted about twenty-four thousand pounds sterling for their property and jurisdiction; except the earl of Granville, who kept his eighth of the property.

* Sir Walter's attempts, it is said, were made within the present limits of North Carolina.
1728. The constitution was new modelled, and the district divided into North and South Carolina. These remained separate royal governments, till they became independent by the late revolution.

G E O R G I A.*

1732. The whole territory between the rivers Savannah and Altamaha, was vested, by the parliament of Great Britain, in trustees, who were to promote a settlement of the country.

73. Mr. Oglethorpe was appointed the first governor, and he began a settlement on Savannah river, with about a hundred and sixteen poor people. But the original plan of settlement was extremely injudicious, and could not fail to disappoint the expectations of the projector.

74. The grant to the trustees was therefore revoked, and the province erected into a royal government. It had just begun to recover from the low state, to which it had been reduced by the narrow policy of the English government, when the late war commenced. Georgia contains vast tracts of valuable land—its present government is liberal—and the settlement of it, by emigrations from other States, is uncommonly rapid.

G E O G R A P H Y.

C H A P. XXIII.

EXPLANATION of the Terms in Geography.

1. The *teraqueous globe* is the world or earth, consisting of land and water.

2. About three-fifths of the surface of the earth is covered with water.

3. The land is divided into two great continents, the eastern and western.

4. The eastern continent is divided into Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the western into North and South America.

5. A *continent* is a vast tract of land, not separated into parts by seas.

6. An

* Georgia was so named in honor of George the second.
6. An *Island* is a body of land, less than a continent, and surrounded with water.

7. A *Cape* is a point of land, running some distance into the sea.

8. A *Peninsula* is a narrow neck of land, running far into the sea.

9. A *Promontory*, or head land, is a high point of land jutting into the sea.

10. A small rise of land is called a *Hill*—a large rise is called a *Mountain*.

11. An *Isthmus* is a neck of land, which joins large divisions of the earth.

12. An *Ocean* is the largest division of water, and not enclosed by land.

13. That which washes the western shore of America, is called the *Pacific Ocean*. It is ten thousand miles wide, and separates America from Asia.

14. That which washes the eastern shore of America, is called the *Atlantic Ocean*. It separates America from Europe and Africa, and is generally three thousand miles wide.

15. That which washes the southern coast of Asia is called the *Indian Ocean*.

16. A *Sea* is the next largest division of water. It is commonly a branch of the ocean, extending into a continent.*

17. The passage of water by which a sea communicates with an ocean, is called a *Strait*.

18. *Lakes* are large bodies of water, surrounded by land. When these bodies of water are small they are called *Ponds*.

19. A *Bay* is a part of the sea, extending into the land, not wholly surrounded by it.

20. When a bay is very large, penetrates far into the land, and is almost enclosed by it, it is denominated a *Gulf*.

21. A passage of water, between an island and the continent, and communicating with the ocean, is called a *Sound*.

22. Waters arising in small quantities out of the earth, are called *Springs*. The small streams flowing from springs, lakes and ponds, are called *Rivulets*, *Rills*, *Runs*, or *Brooks*. When numbers of these are united and form large streams, the streams are called *Rivers*.

23. *Latitude* *In common discourse we use sea instead of ocean. The distinction between these terms is principally confined to geographical treatises.*
23. Latitude is the distance from the equator, either north or south.
24. Longitude is the distance from any meridian, either east or west.

**Western Continent.**

25. America is about nine thousand miles in length, and generally three thousand miles in breadth; although in one place, at the isthmus of Darien, it is only sixty.
26. North America, the country which we inhabit, is about five thousand miles in length, from north to south, and from one to three thousand miles in breadth, from east to west.

**Mountains.**

27. In all countries, the land rises as we depart from the waters of the sea or rivers: so that the highest land is nearly at an equal distance from two rivers, or from the sea on one side, and from a river on the other.
28. Between the Atlantic and the Mississippi run several vast ridges of mountains, in a direction with the sea coast; that is, from northeast to southwest. They extend from about the latitude 42, in the back parts of New York or Pennsylvania, to the middle of Georgia, nearly in latitude 31, where they all converge to a single ridge, and subside gradually into a level country, giving rise to some of the rivers which fall into the Gulf of Mexico.
29. The southern part of this ridge is called the Apalachian mountains, from a tribe of Indians living on a river, which has its source in the mountains, and is called Apalachicola. The first ridge in Pennsylvania and Virginia, is called the Blue Ridge, about one hundred and thirty miles from the Atlantic.
30. This is about four thousand feet high, measuring from its base. Between this and the North mountain is a large fertile vale. The latter is the ridge of the greatest extent: but the principal ridge is the Alleghany, which divides the territory between the Atlantic and Mississippi, and is the height of land between them, although not so high from its base as the Blue Ridge.
31. All the ridges are broken through by rivers, except the Alleghany. The passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge, is one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. It is thus described by a gentleman perfectly acquainted with this country.

* Mr. Jefferson.
32. "You stand on a very high point of land. On your right comes up the Shenandoah, having raged along the right foot of the mountain 100 miles to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Patomak, in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction, they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder, and pass off to the sea.

33. "The first glance of this scene hurries our senses into the opinion, that at the creation, the mountains were formed first, that the rivers began to flow afterwards, that in this place particularly they have been dammed up by the Blue Ridge of mountains, and have formed an ocean, which filled the whole valley; that continuing to rise, they have at length broken over at this spot and have torn the mountain down from its summit to its base.

34. "The piles of rock on each hand, but particularly on the Shenandoah, the evident marks of their disruption and avulsion from their beds, by the powerful agents of nature, corroborate the impression. But the distant finishing which nature has given to the picture is of a very different character. It is a true contrast to the foreground.

35. "It is as placid and delightful, as that is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven asunder, the presents to your eye, thro the cliff, a small catch of smooth blue horizon, at an infinite distance in the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from the riot and tumult roaring around, to pass through the beach and participate of the calm below.

36. "Here the eye ultimately composes itself; and that way too the road happens actually to lead. You cross the Potomac above the junction, pass along its side thro the base of the mountain for three miles; its terrible precipices hanging over you, and within about twenty miles reach Frederick's Town, and the fine country round that.

37. "This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Yet here, as in the neighbourhood of the natural bridge, are people who have passed their lives within half a dozen miles and have never been to survey these monuments of a war between rivers and mountains, which must have shaken the earth itself to its center."

38. Between the Delaware and the Hudson, the mountains are not so high. But near the Hudson, below Albany, the Kaatzkill mountains rise to such a height, as to make a majestic appearance.

39. "In Maryland, fifty-five miles west of Baltimore.
39. Between the Hudson and Connecticut rivers, the land rises into hills, near the sea, which hills run northward and form the Green Mountain in the State of Vermont. This ridge has the Hudson and Lake Champlain on the west, and Connecticut river on the east. It extends from the ocean to Canada.

40. Between Connecticut river and the sea on the east, there is a ridge of high land, but no considerable mountains, till we arrive in the western parts of New Hampshire, and the Province of Maine, nearly three hundred miles from the mouth of the river. There are the White Hills, which are higher than any others in New England.

Rivers.

41. The river St. Lawrence flows out of the vast lakes which are on the northwest of the United States, and running northeast, falls into the Atlantic ocean. It is very large, and navigable for vessels of burden to Quebec, three hundred miles from its mouth; but the navigation is obstructed by the ice, at least five months in the year.

42. Penobscot is a considerable river, which rises in the Province of Maine, and, running south, falls into the bay of Fundy.

43. Kennebec has its source in the same country, and, taking a southern direction, falls into the same bay.

44. The river Piscataqua rises in the mountains, in the State of New Hampshire, and, running southeast, empties into the sea at Portsmouth.

45. Merrimak river rises in the highlands of New Hampshire, and bending its course southeast, becomes navigable for small vessels at Haverhill, twelve miles from its mouth, where it forms the harbor of Newbury Port.

46. Connecticut river has its source in the Province of Maine: Its course is southerly, and, after running about three hundred miles, it falls into Long Island Sound. This river, like the Nile, overflows its banks in the month of April or May, and forms a rich meadow on one side or other, for a length of three hundred miles, almost without any interruption.

47. It is navigable for vessels of eighty or one hundred tons, to Hartford, fifty miles from its mouth. It is navigable for boats, three hundred miles, except several falls, which
which are impassable. This river, like most others in America, abounds with fish; and it is remarkable, that no salmon were ever seen southward of this river.

48. The river Hudson, which takes its name from the discoverer, forms a large bay, navigable for ships of burden, one hundred and thirty miles, to the city of the same name. The tide flows to Albany, one hundred and sixty miles from the mouth.

49. This river rises in the country west of lake Champlain, and nine miles above Albany receives the Mohawk, a large stream, which, above the falls, is navigable for boats. The falls of the Mohawk, or, as they are usually called, in the language of the natives, Kohoez, are a great curiosity; being a perpendicular descent, of at least seventy feet, from one side of the river to the other.

50. The large rivers to the southward of the Hudson, have their sources in the vast mountains, that extend from the lakes to Florida, which have been described.

51. The Mississippi rises in the unexplored regions to the northwest of the United States. It runs south, dividing the continent, at nearly equal distances from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and falls into the gulf of Florida: Its course is almost four thousand miles. A bar at the mouth, and a very rapid current, render the navigation of this river difficult.

52. It is remarkable, that almost all the rivers in America, as well as many places, now settled by English Americans, preserve the names given them by the natives of the country. This is paying a tribute of respect to the Indians, who formerly possessed these fertile regions; and the names are a kind of history of the savage settlements.

**Islands.**

53. The principal islands on the American coast are, Newfoundland, which lies in the gulf of St. Lawrence, and whose banks furnish the best fithery in the world.

54. Cape Breton and St. John's, which lie to the southward of Newfoundland.

55. Rhode Island, which is small, but fertile, and lies at the mouth of Providence river.

56. Long Island, which stretches along the coast of Connecticut and New York.

57. Besides these, there are great numbers of small islands,
islands, some of which are inhabited and are very fertile. Such are Staten Island, Block Island, Fisher's Island, and Martha's Vineyard.

Capes.

58. Cape Race is the southeast point of the island of Newfoundland. Another point of the same island on the east is called Cape Bonavista. On the north is Cape Hamilton.

59. Cape Sable is the southernmost point of land between the Bay of Fundy and the ocean. This is a dangerous place for ships.

60. Cape Anne is a point of land extending into the sea, on the north of Boston harbor.

61. Cape Cod extends a great distance into the sea, on the south of Boston harbor. It is a place of dangerous navigation, by reason of the banks of land which run into the ocean, and render the water shallow, for two hundred miles.

62. Montauk Point is the east end of Long Island.

63. Cape May and Cape Henlopen are the two points of land formed by the mouth of Delaware river; Cape May upon the north, and Henlopen upon the south.

64. Cape Charles and Cape Henry are formed at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay; the first upon the north and the last upon the south.

65. But the most remarkable and dangerous cape on the coast of North America, is Hatteras, which is a point of land extending far into the ocean, from the coast of North Carolina. The water is very shallow at a great distance from the land. The gulf stream almost washes this point of land.

66. The cape is remarkable for sudden squalls of wind, and for the most severe storms of thunder, lightning and rain, which happen almost every day, during one half of the year.

67. To the southward of Hatteras, are Cape Lookout, Cape Fear, and Cape Remain. The shoals, which extend off the latter cape, render the navigation near the coast, very dangerous.

68. Cape Florida is the southernmost point of land, on the east of the gulf of Mexico.

Bays.

69. The Bay of Fundy, between New England and Nova.
Nova Scotia, is remarkable for its tides, which rise to the height of fifty or sixty feet, and flow with such rapidity as to overtake animals which feed upon the shore.

70. The Chesapeake is one of the largest bays in the known world. Its entrance is in Virginia, and it extends two hundred and seventy miles to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. Its width is generally eighteen miles, and its navigation is easy and safe. This bay receives the waters of some of the largest rivers in America; the Susquehanna—the Patomak—the Rappahannok—York and James rivers.

71. Besides these, there are great numbers of smaller bays, that form harbors; such as Casco Bay, at the mouth of the Kennebec. Chebukto Bay, in Nova Scotia, is distinguished by the loss of a French fleet, destined for that port, in a former war between France and England.

72. The straits of Belleisle divide the island of Newfoundland from the Labrador coast.

73. The straits of Canso separate the island of Cape Breton from Nova Scotia.

74. The strait, called Hell Gate, between Long Island and the main, near New York, is remarkable for whirlpools, occasioned by the narrowness and crookedness of the channel, and the rocks, which render its passage unsafe, except at high or low water.

The Gulf Stream.

75. The Gulf Stream is a remarkable phenomenon. It is a current in the ocean, which runs along the coast from the Gulf of Mexico to the banks of Newfoundland. It is generally about sixty leagues from shore, and its rapidity three miles an hour.

76. It is supposed to be occasioned by the trade winds that are constantly driving the water to the westward; which being compressed in the Gulf of Mexico, finds a passage between Florida and the Bahama Islands, and runs to the northeast along the American coast. This hypothesis is confirmed by another fact: It is said that the water in the gulf of Mexico is many yards higher than on the western side of the continent in the Pacific Ocean.
Lakes.

77. No country furnishes such lakes as America. Lake Champlain, which is almost the smallest, is one hundred and thirty miles long, and generally twenty miles broad.

78. Lake Ontario, Erie, Huron and Michigan are from three to five hundred miles in circumference. But Lake Superior exceeds all the others; being fifteen hundred miles in circumference, and containing many large islands. These lakes abound with fish.

79. Between the Lakes Erie and Ontario, is the great cataract, called the Falls of Niagara. Here a vast body of water descends almost perpendicularly one hundred and fifty feet; producing the most terrible noise, and a fog or mist that covers the country for many miles.

80. These vast lakes are connected by streams navigable for boats; and thro the middle of them runs the northern limits of the United States.

Cascade in Virginia.

81. There is a remarkable cascade or water-fall in Augusta, called the Falling Spring. It is a branch of the James, where it is called Jackson's River, rising in the mountain twenty miles south-west of the warm spring. The water falls over the rock two hundred feet, which is about fifty feet farther than the fall of Niagara. Between the sheet of water and the rock below, a man may walk across dry.

Caves.

82. Maddison's cave is a curiosity. It is on the north side of the Blue Ridge, and extends into the earth three hundred feet. The vault or opening is from twenty to forty feet high, of solid lime-stone, thro which water is continually percolating. This trickling down of the water has formed an incrustation on the sides of the cave; and the dropping from the top has formed solid spars, hanging like icicles; and on the bottom it has formed figures like a sugar-loaf.

83. In another ridge, at the Panther Gap, is the Blowing Cave; from which issues a constant stream of air, sufficient to prostrate weeds at the distance of twenty yards. The air is strongest in dry frosty weather.

84. There are in Virginia some medicinal springs, particularly the Warm Spring, which issues in a stream suffi-
cient to turn a grist mill. Its water, which is of
blood heat, is efficacious in the rheumatism. The Hot
Spring is smaller. Its heat has boiled an egg, and
the water has relieved persons when the warm spring
has failed.

C H A P. XXIV.

G E O G R A P H Y of the U N I T E D S T A T E S.

The United States of America are sixteen; New
Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Con-
necticut (which four are usually called New England)
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Mary-
land, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia,
Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

1. The territory granted to these States, extends from
Canada and the lakes to Florida; and from the Atlantic
Ocean, to the river Mississippi: It is about fourteen hun-
dred miles in length, from northeast to southwest; and
from east to west, its breadth, at the northern extremity,
is about twelve hundred miles; but at the southern, not
more than six hundred.

2. The northern part of this land upon the sea, is call-
ed the District of Maine; but it belongs to the State of
Massachusetts. It extends from the river Piscataqua, to
Nova Scotia, and from the ocean to Connecticut river.
It contains five counties, and the large rivers, Penobscot
and Kennebec.

3. Its principal settlements are Old York, Scarbo-
rough, and Plymouth. The last, which was the largest
settlement, was burnt by the British troops, during the
late wars; but is rebuilt, and now called Portland.

4. The sea shore is barren land; but at a distance from
the sea, and on the rivers, the land is tolerably fertile.
The principal article of exportation is lumber.

N E W H A M P S H I R E

5. Is a tract of land, originally carved out of Massa-
chusetts. It lies on the south side of the Piscataqua, be-
tween the sea and Connecticut river. Its form is nearly
that of a lopsided pyramid, the base of which stretch-
es nearly two hundred miles on Connecticut river; but
its breadth is contracted to sixteen miles only on the sea.
7. Its principal town, Portsmouth, lies near the mouth of the Piscataqua, where the river forms a good harbor, navigable for large ships. The town contains nearly five hundred houses, and about four thousand five hundred inhabitants. The principal articles of exportation, are lumber, and vessels, which are built at Exeter, a very pleasant settlement, fifteen miles from the mouth of the river.

8. At Hanover, in the western part of the State, there is a college, founded by the late Dr. Wheelock, which consists of about one hundred and fifty students. It is called Dartmouth college, in honor of lord Dartmouth, one of the principal benefactors. The institution is in a very flourishing state.

MASSACHUSETTS

9. Extends from the ocean on the east, to the bounds of New York, on the west; being about one hundred and fifty miles in length. It has Rhode Island and Connecticut on the south, and New Hampshire and Vermont on the north; being about sixty miles in breadth.

10. Its capital, Boston, contains two thousand two hundred houses, and upwards of eighteen thousand inhabitants. It stands on a peninsula which is joined to the mainland by a neck about a mile in length, leading to Roxbury.

11. On the opposite or north part of the town, a bridge covering Charles river, leads from Boston to Charlestown. This bridge, which was built by a company of gentlemen, in the years 1785 and 1786, is more than one thousand five hundred feet in length. There is also an elegant bridge connecting Boston with Cambridge.

12. The harbor of Boston is capacious and safe. The principal wharf, which extends about six hundred yards into the sea, and is covered on one side with large and convenient stores, far surpasses any thing of the kind in the United States.

13. About two miles from the town, is the castle, which commands the entrance of the harbor. Here are mounted about forty heavy pieces of artillery, besides a large number of a smaller size. The fort is garrisoned by a company of soldiers, who also guard the convicts, that are sentenced to labor. These are mostly employed in making nails—a manufactory that is useful to the State.

14. On the west side of the town is the Mall, a very beautiful
beautiful public walk, adorned with rows of trees, and in view of the common, which is always open to refreshing breezes from the sea.

15. Fifteen miles eastward of Boston, lies Salem, which contains seven hundred and thirty houses, and almost eight thousand inhabitants. Forty-five miles from Boston lies Newbury Port, near the mouth of Merrimack river; the harbor of which is safe but of difficult entrance.

16. This town contains nearly five hundred houses, and about five thousand inhabitants. These towns, with Cape Ann, and Marblehead, and Beverly, carry on the fishery, which furnishes the principal article of export in Massachusetts. The distance from Boston to Portsmouth, is sixty-five miles.

17. The university of Cambridge, is the first literary institution on this continent. Its buildings are large and elegant—its library and philosophical apparatus are the most complete of any in America. It is liberally endowed, and furnished with able professors in the principal branches of science. Its students are about one hundred and fifty.

RHODE ISLAND State

18. Includes the island of that name, and Providence plantations. It has Massachusetts on the north; Connecticut on the west; and the ocean upon the east and south.

19. The town of Newport, upon the island, contains nearly eight hundred houses, and but five thousand inhabitants; altho before the war it contained nine thousand. Its harbor is one of the largest and safest in the world, and of easy entrance.

20. Providence, situated at the head of navigation, on a large river, or arm of the sea, thirty miles from Newport, is at present in a flourishing condition. It contains almost six hundred houses. The business of this State consists principally in the whale fishing, and in the West India trade.

21. The college at Providence is a magnificent building, and stands upon the heights east of the town, where it commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. It is an infant institution, and wants funds to support suitable professors.

CONNECTICUT

22. Is bounded by Rhode Island on the east, by Long Island Sound on the south, by Massachusetts on the north, and
and New York on the west. Its extent is about one hundred miles from east to west, and sixty from north to south.

23. Its two capital towns, Hartford and New Haven, are the seats of government. Part of these towns have been lately incorporated. The city of Hartford contains about four hundred houses; it is situated at the head of navigation, on Connecticut river, about forty miles from the sound.

24. The city of New Haven contains four hundred houses; it lies on the sea shore, about forty miles west of Connecticut river. It is one of the most regular and beautiful settlements in America. In the center of the city, there is a spacious green, three hundred yards square, adorned with a row of trees on every side.

25. On the west side of this square, and in an elevated situation, stands Yale College, an institution founded in the year 1701, and which has produced a great number of distinguished literary characters. Its usual number of students is about one hundred and thirty.

26. The principal articles of export, are horses, cattle, provisions, and lumber, which are sold in the West India islands.

27. The inhabitants of New England are mostly the descendants of the first English settlers. There are no French, Dutch or Germans, and very few Scotch and Irish in New England. The increase almost solely by natural population, including Vermont, is almost a million of whites.

NEW YORK State

28. Extends from the ocean to Lake Champlain and Canada, and comprehends about twenty miles on the east, and forty on the west of the river Hudson. It has Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont on the east, and New Jersey and Pennsylvania on the west.

29. The city of New York is situated upon a peninsula, or rather upon an island; for the water flows around it, and it is connected with the continent by a small bridge only, called King's Bridge, fifteen miles from the city. The city contains nearly three thousand five hundred houses. It is an excellent situation for trade, having a safe spacious harbor, which is seldom or never obstructed with ice.

30. Hudson's river is navigable for ships of almost any size, to the city of Hudson, which is about one hundred and thirty miles from New York; and small vessels go to Albany.
Albany, thirty miles higher. Most of the trade on this
river centers in New York.

31. The principal articles of exportation are wheat or
flour, and lumber. New York imports most of the Euro-
pean goods consumed in Connecticut; and this and the
other New England States, supply the New York market
with East India produce.

32. This State was first settled by the Dutch, and a
very considerable part of the inhabitants are their de-
sendants. The principal Dutch settlements are at New
York, Albany, Elipus, Claverack, and SkeneCtady.

33. Albany is the only city which exhibits the Goth-
ic taste in building. It is almost the oldest town in Ame-
rica; and there are houses still standing, the bricks of
which were brought from Holland. It contains almost
six hundred houses.

34. Long Island also belongs to this State; altho' part of
it formerly belonged to Connecticut, and was settled by the
English. It extends from New York eastward one hun-
dred and fifty miles, and is generally twenty miles wide.

35. The college in New York, called Columbia Col-
gage, is well endowed, and furnished with professors; but
its students are not numerous.

NEW JERSEY

36. Has the river Hudson and the ocean on the east,
and the Delaware on the west. It extends from Cape
May at the entrance of the Delaware on the south, to the
limits of New York State, west of the Hudson, about
twenty miles from the mouth of that river.

37. There are no large towns in this State. Trenton,
the present seat of government, contains nearly two hun-
dred houses, and is pleasantly situated, near the Delaware,
and thirty miles from Philadelphia.

38. Princeton, a delightful situation, forty-two miles
from Philadelphia, is the seat of a college, called Nauau
Hall; an institution, which has produced a great number
of eminent scholars. Its students amount to about one
hundred.

39. The inhabitants are mostly descendants of the
English and Dutch.

P R N N S Y L V A N I A

40. Extends from the Delaware on the east, five de-
grees of longitude, or about three hundred and fifty miles
west,
weft; and from Maryland on the south, to New York on
the north, about one hundred and fifty miles.

41. The inhabitants consist of English, Germans, Irish,
and Scotch. The Friends, who were the first settlers,
form a numerous and respectable body of its inhabitants.

42. The city of Philadelphia is situated on the west
bank of the Delaware, and extends, according to the plan,
from Delaware to Skuykill. The improved part of the
city reaches only about half a mile from the Delaware;
but along that river the buildings extend two miles, includ-
ing Kenfington and Southwark, which are the suburbs
of the city.

43. It is the largest and most regular city in Ameri-
ca. Its streets all cross each other at right angles, and
form the whole city into squares.

44. Near the center is Market-street, which is wider
than the others, and contains the largest and best supplied
market in America, or perhaps in the world.

45. The State house is a magnificent structure, and the
garden, belonging to it, has been lately improved and laid
out in agreeable walks, for the recreation of the citizens.

46. The hospital, the poor house, and prison; the two
former of brick, and the latter of stone, are noble build-
ings, and exceed any of the kind in this country. The
new German reformed church is the most magnificent
structure of the kind in America, and was built at the
expense of ten thousand pounds.

47. This city contains more than five thousand houses,
and sixty thousand inhabitants. It is at the head of navi-
gation, about one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth
of the Delaware.

48. Lancaster, situated twelve miles from Susquehan-
a, and sixty-six miles west of Philadelphia, is the largest
inland town in America.

49. Besides the Delaware, this State boasts of the
Skuykill, and the Susquehanna, a large and noble river
which rises in the northwestern parts of New York, runs
through Pennsylvania, forms a large tract of fertile meadow,
and empties itself into Chesapeake Bay, within the bor-
ders of Maryland.

50. The University of Pennsylvania is liberally en-
dowed, and furnished with able professors in the different
branches of science. During the winter, students of physic repair hither from different parts of the country, to attend the medical lectures.

51. A college has lately been founded at Carlisle, west of Susquehanna, and one hundred and twenty miles from Philadelphia. It is called Dickinson college, in honor of the late President Dickinson, and bids fair to be a very useful institution. Its students are nearly one hundred.

52. A German college has been lately founded at Lancaster; which is called Franklin, in honor of the great statesman and philosopher Dr. Franklin, one of its principal benefactors.

53. Flour is the staple article of produce in Pennsylvania. This, with many other valuable articles, and the trade of its neighboring States, enables Pennsylvania to carry on a very extensive commerce with foreign nations.

DELAWARE State

54. Comprehends three counties only, which extend from Pennsylvania to the entrance of the river Delaware, on the west bank of that river. The seat of government at present is Dover, a small inland town, on the peninsula, between the Delaware and Chesapeake.

55. The largest town in the State is Wilmington, a beautiful settlement, thirty miles below Philadelphia. It contains four hundred houses, well built, and in a very pleasant situation. Its principal exports are flour and corn.

MARYLAND

56. Is bounded by Pennsylvania on the north, by the ocean on the east, and by Virginia on the south and west. It is divided into two parts, called the eastern and western shores, by the great bay of Chesapeake.

57. The largest town in the State is Baltimore; which contains almost two thousand houses. It lies upon an arm of the Chesapeake, at a small distance from the mouth of Patapsco river. It has one of the best harbors in America. From the head of Elk, which is at the head of the bay, to Baltimore, is about sixty miles.

58. The seat of government is Annapolis, thirty miles below Baltimore; a small city of about two hundred and sixty houses, but pleasantly situated on the bay. The houses are generally large and elegant—an indication of great
great wealth. The state-house is the noblest structure of the kind in America.

59. The principal rivers are, the Susquehanna, which passes through the north part of the State; and the Potomac, which separates it from Virginia; which is one of the finest rivers on this continent.

60. There is a college founded upon the eastern shore, called Washington college, in honor of that illustrious character. A college is also erected on the western shore.

61. The staple commodity of this State is tobacco, of which great quantities are exported to Europe. The northern parts of the State also furnish great quantities of flour of an excellent quality. Corn is another considerable article of produce.

**VIRGINIA.**

62. This State is bounded by the Atlantic on the east; by Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio on the north; by the Mississippi and Ohio on the west; and by North Carolina on the south.

63. Its extent east and west, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, is 758 miles—its breadth is about 200 miles. It contains 121,525 square miles, which are one-third more than are contained in Great Britain and Ireland.

64. The eastern part of this State is penetrated by the Chesapeake, which leaves three counties on the eastern shore, between the Atlantic and the bay.

65. Virginia boasts of some of the largest and noblest rivers in America. On the north, the Potomac, which divides the State from Maryland, rises in the Allegheny mountains, bends its course southeaft, and falls into the Chesapeake. It is more than seven miles wide at its mouth.

66. It has eighteen feet of water to Alexandria, about one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth; and ten feet to Georgetown, eight miles higher. About five miles above, are the falls, which obstruct the navigation, for fifteen miles.

67. The Rappahannock is a smaller river, but affords twelve feet of water to Fredericksburg, just below the falls.

68. *York river* furnishes, at York town, a few miles from its mouth, the best harbor in the State for vessels of a large size. It holds four fathom water, twenty-five miles above York town. It is formed by the confluence of two rivers,
Pamunkey and Mattapony; both of which are navigable for boats at some distance from their junction.

69. James river admits vessels of two hundred and fifty tons burthen to Warwick, and of one hundred and twenty-five tons to Richmond, about ninety miles from its mouth.

70. It receives the Appamattocks, which affords navigation for small vessels to Petersburg. Just above Richmond are the falls, where the water descends eighty feet, within six miles; above which, the river is navigable for canoes, almost to the Blue Ridge.

71. Nansemond and Chikahominy, afford water for small vessels, several miles into the country.

72. Elizabeth river affords an excellent harbor, and large enough for three hundred ships. At Norfolk it has eighteen feet water at common flood tide.

73. The Roanoke runs thro a part of Virginia, and is navigable for boats.

74. On the west of the Alleghany mountains, are the great and little Kanaway, which rise in the mountains, and run northwest into the Ohio.

75. Monongahela is one principal branch of the Ohio. The source of this river is separated from the Potomak by the Alleghany Ridge. The distance is about forty miles.

76. The river Alleghany is the other principal branch of the Ohio. The head of this river is but fifteen miles distant from Presque Isle, on lake Erie.

77. The rivers Cumberland, Cherokee, and Kentucky, water the western part of Virginia, and furnish navigation for bateaux into the heart of the country. They fall into the Ohio.

78. The towns in Virginia are not large; the people mostly residing on their plantations.

79. Alexandria, situated near the head of navigation, on the Potomak, contains about three hundred houses, and is a place of great trade.

80. Frederickburg, on the Rappahannok, contains about two hundred houses, and is a place of business.

81. Richmond, at the head of navigation on James river, and the seat of government, contains about three hundred houses.

82. Petersburg, twenty-seven miles below Richmond, contains about the same number of houses, and is a place of
of great trade. Twenty-four thousand hogheads of tobacco have been shipped in a year from this single port.

83. Norfolk was a well-built town, but was laid in ashes by the British troops, during the late war. It is partly rebuilt, and is the center of business in the State.

84. Williamsburg was formerly a flourishing and beautiful town. It contained about two hundred and fifty houses, and was the seat of government.

85. The principal street is one mile in length on a plain, with the college at one end, and the capitol, or state-house, at the other, exhibiting a pleasant prospect. But since the seat of government has been fixed at Richmond, the city has decayed. Williamsburg is the seat of a university, but the institution is not in a flourishing state.

86. The large and numerous rivers which water Virginia are very favorable for commerce. The principal article of exportation is tobacco, of which about 60,000 hogheads are exported annually. Wheat is also raised in abundance, especially in the mountainous parts of the State. Corn is the principal article of food for the negroes, yet a surplus is raised for exportation.

87. Nine miles below Alexandria, upon the bank of the Potomak, is Mount Vernon, the seat of the illustrious Washington. His house is ancient, but magnificent. It stands upon a bend of the river, about fifty yards from the water, and commands an extensive and most agreeable prospect.

88. On the other side, in front of the house, is a spacious bowling-green, with serpentine roads on each side, adorned with rows of trees. On the right and left of these are his gardens, abounding with every thing convenient and ornamental.

NORTH CAROLINA

89. Is bounded by Virginia on the north, by the ocean on the east, by South Carolina on the south, and by the Mississipi on the west.

90. The land for one hundred and thirty miles from the sea, is flat, sandy and barren, except near the river; but the high lands are fertile.

91. The navigation of this State is difficult and dangerous, by reason of the bars at the entrance of their rivers, and the flatness of the country.

92. The
92. The principal towns are Newbern, Halifax, Edenton, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and Hillsborough. The principal rivers are, the Roanoke, which rises in the mountains of Virginia, and, running southeast, through a part of North Carolina, discharges itself into Albemarle sound. The Neuse, which is navigable to Newbern; and Cape Fear river, navigable for vessels of burden to Wilmington.

93. The principal exports of this State are pitch, turpentine and lumber. The western parts of this State produce tobacco, corn and wheat, which find a market in Virginia and South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA

94. Has North Carolina on the north, the ocean on the east, Georgia on the south, and the Mississippi on the west.

95. The city of Charleston, the capital, contains about one thousand six hundred houses. It is situated between the two rivers Ashley and Cooper, the confluence of which forms the harbor. It is regular and well built.

96. The land, more than one hundred miles from the sea, is level; but it is generally good, and makes excellent rice and indigo. The high lands in the back country produce corn and wheat.

97. The principal article of exportation is rice; of which sixty-six thousand barrels were shipped in 1786. Indigo, deer-skins, and lumber, are also very considerable articles of trade.

98. A college has been lately established at Winnifborough, one hundred and thirty miles from Charleston; and a company of gentlemen have been incorporated, by the name of the "Mount Zion Society," for the purpose of promoting literature. Many gentlemen, however, both in Carolina and the other Southern States, send their sons to Princeton college, or other northern universities; and some to Europe.

GEORGIA

1. Is the most southern of the United States. It is bounded by the river Savannah, which divides it from South Carolina on the north; by the ocean on the east; by the river St. Mary's, which divides it from the Floridas, on the south; and by the Mississippi on the west. Its extent on the sea shore is about one hundred and thirty miles.
miles, and from the ocean to the Mississippi about seven hundred miles. Its rivers are, the Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha, the two Satillas, Turtle river, and St. Mary's.

2. Savannah, its principal town, is situated on the river of that name, seventeen miles from the sea, and contains about two hundred houses.

3. Augusta, situated at the head of the navigation on the same river, one hundred and thirty-four miles from the sea, is nearly the size of Savannah. It is the seat of government.

4. The principal exports of the State are lumber, rice, indigo, and tobacco. Georgia is also an excellent grazing country, and furnishes great quantities of beef. The land is fertile, and the climate, in the high lands, very healthy.

5. Georgia is yet an infant settlement; but bids fair to be a populous and flourishing State under the influence of its wise and liberal policy. The plan of a university, lately adopted there, is novel; but seems calculated to produce the most salutary effects.

6. The literary gentlemen throughout the State are combined, and incorporated for the purpose of superintending the literature of the State. They are to be governed by certain laws of their own making, and have the power of making such regulations as they think necessary respecting colleges, academies, and schools.

7. An annual meeting of the whole society is to be held, in which, laws shall be made, and degrees conferred upon such students in any of the academies, as shall be deemed qualified. A diploma entitles any citizen of the State to be a member of the university.

8. The design of this institution is to render the system of education uniform throughout the State; and to effect this purpose, the university determine that only one kind of books, in any science, shall be used in all the academies and schools in the State.

9. The funds of this institution are forty thousand acres of land; a thousand pounds in each county; with all the monies and lands granted for the support of schools before the revolution.

10. Such a plan of education, which excludes the principles of diffusion, and combines the leading men of the State in the same society, constitutes the firmest basis of political and religious harmony.
The tract of country called Vermont, has Connecticut river on the east, Massachusetts on the south, New York and Lake Champlain on the west, and Canada on the north. It is about one hundred and fifty miles in length from north to south; and fifty in breadth from east to west.

The right to it was, before the war, claimed both by New Hampshire and New York. When hostilities commenced between Great Britain and America, the inhabitants, considering themselves as in a state of nature, without government, and not within any legal jurisdiction, associated, and formed a constitution of civil government.

Under this constitution they exercised all the powers of an independent sovereign State. Some attempts were made by New York to prevent the establishment of their independence; and the claims of the contending parties were once submitted to Congress.

But either through neglect, jealousy or design, in one or both parties, the question was not brought to a federal decision. But at the session of the Legislature of New York, in July, 1789, an act passed, appointing commissioners to acknowledge the independence of the State, and the terms of separation were agreed upon.

Vermont is rapidly settling by emigrations from the New England States, as well as by natural population. Its present inhabitants may be one hundred thousand. Its soil is generally fertile; producing wheat, corn, and grass in abundance. It is covered with excellent timber.

Its inhabitants are, as is common in new settlements, hardy and industrious; and during the late war, when the State was a frontier, they distinguished themselves by their bravery; particularly in the battle at Bennington. Its northwestern boundary is Lake Champlain, which communicates with the St. Lawrence.

17. By this conveyance on the north, by Hudson’s river, which is but twenty miles from the line, on the south-west, and by Connecticut river on the east, this State is supplied with foreign commodities, and finds a market for its own produce.

18. This State is divided by a large mountain, running from north to south, through the whole State, called the Green Mountain, which gives the State its name.*

* Vermont, a Green Mountain.

19. Bennington, a well built town on the western border of the State, stands in an elevated situation, and is the present seat of government.

20. Vermont conducted its military operations, during the war, independent of the United States—raised and paid its own troops—emitted and redeemed bills of credit, and paid its own debts.

**English Provinces.**

21. **Canada,** on the north of the United States, is a large country, originally settled by the French, but conquered by the English, who have held possession of it ever since. The English governor resides at Quebec, a large well fortified town on the St. Lawrence. The principal articles of trade are furs and skins.

22. **Nova Scotia** belongs also to the English. It is generally a barren country, but commands the entrance into Canada, and affords many advantages in carrying on the fisheries. The metropolis is Halifax.

**Spanish Provinces.**

23. The two Floridas are Spanish provinces, on the south of the United States. They extend from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. St. Augustine, the capital of East Florida, lies upon the Atlantic; and Pensacola, the capital of West Florida, is situated upon a small bay in the gulf of Mexico.

24. One of the Floridas was conquered and taken from the English by Spain, during the late war; and the other was given up by the treaty, at the peace in 1783.

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**C H A P. XXV.**

A Sketch of the History of the late War in America.

1. The attempts of the British parliament to raise a revenue in America, without her consent, occasioned the late war, which separated this country from Great Britain.

2. The first attempt of consequence was the famous **Stamp Act,** March, 1765. By this, the Americans were obliged to make use of stamped paper, for all notes, bonds, and other legal instruments; on which paper a duty was to be paid.

3. This act occasioned such general uneasiness in America, that the parliament thought proper to repeal it the year after it was made.

4. But
4. But the next year (1767) the Tea Act was framed, by which a heavy duty was laid upon tea, glass, paper, and many other articles, which were much used in America. This threw the colonies into confusion, and excited such resentment among the people, that the parliament, three years after, took off three-fourths of the duty.

5. The duty was still disagreeable to the Americans, who entered into resolutions not to import and consume British manufactures.

6. A few years after (in 1773) the people of Boston, who were determined not to pay duties on tea, went on board some ships belonging to the East India Company, which lay in the harbor, and threw all the tea overboard. In other parts of America, violent opposition was made to British taxation.

7. This opposition enkindled the resentment of the British parliament, which they expressed the next year (1774) by shutting the port of Boston, which ruined the trade of that flourishing town. This act was followed by others, by which the constitution of Massachusetts was new modelled, and the liberties of the people infringed.

8. These rash and cruel measures, gave great and universal alarm to the Americans. General Gage was sent to Boston to enforce the new laws; but he was received with coldness, and opposed with spirit in the execution of his commission.

9. The assemblies throughout America, remonstrated and petitioned. At the same time many contributions of money and provisions from every quarter, were sent to the inhabitants of Boston, who were suffering in consequence of the port bill.

10. The same year, troops arrived in Boston, to enforce the wicked and unjust acts of the British parliament. Fortifications were erected on Boston neck, by order of General Gage; and the ammunition and stores in Cambridge and Charlestown were seized and secured.

11. In September, deputies from most of the colonies, met in Congress at Philadelphia. These delegates approved of the conduct of the people of Massachusetts; wrote a letter to General Gage; published a declaration of rights; formed an association not to import or use British goods; sent a petition to the king of Great Britain; an address to the inhabitants of that kingdom; another to the inhabitants...
Inhabitants of Canada; and another to the inhabitants of the colonies.

12. In the beginning of the next year (1775) was passed the Fisbey Bill, by which the Northern Colonies were forbid to fish on the banks of Newfoundland, for a certain time. This bore hard upon the commerce of these colonies, which was in a great measure supported by the fishery.

13. Soon after, another bill was passed, which restrained the trade of the middle and southern colonies to Great Britain, Ireland, and the West Indies, except under certain conditions. These repeated acts of oppression on the part of Great Britain, alienated the affections of America from her parent and sovereign, and produced a combined opposition to the whole system of taxation.

14. Preparations began to be made, to oppose by force, the execution of these acts of parliament. The militia of the country were trained to the use of arms—great encouragement was given for the manufacture of gunpowder, and measures were taken to obtain all kinds of military stores.

15. In February, Colonel Leslie was sent with a detachment of troops from Bolton, to take possession of some cannon at Salem. But the people had intelligence of the design—took up the draw-bridge in that town, and prevented the troops from passing, until the cannon were secured; so that the expedition failed.

16. In April, Colonel Smith, and Major Pitcairn, were sent with a body of troops, to destroy the military stores which had been collected at Concord, about twenty miles from Boston. At Lexington, the militia were collected on a green, to oppose the incursion of the British forces. These were fired upon by the British troops, and eight men killed on the spot.

17. The militia were dispersed, and the troops proceeded to Concord; where they destroyed a few stores. But on their return, they were incessantly harried by the Americans, who, inflamed with just resentment, fired upon them from houses and fences, and pursued them to Boston.

18. Here was spilt the first blood in the late war; a war which severed America from the British empire. Lexington opened the first scene of the great drama, which, in its progress, exhibited the most illustrious characters and events, and closed with a revolution, equally glorious.
glorious for the actors, and important in its consequences to the human race.

19. This battle routed all America. The militia collected from all quarters, and Boston was in a few days besieged by twenty thousand men. A stop was put to all intercourse between the town and country, and the inhabitants were reduced to great want of provifions.

20. General Gage promised to let the people depart, if they would deliver up their arms. The people complied, but when the General had obtained their arms, the perfidious wretch refused to let the people go.

21. In the mean time, a small number of men, under the command of Colonel Allen, and Colonel Easton, without any public orders, surprized and took the British garrison at Ticonderoga, without the los of a man.

22. In June following, our troops attempted to fortify Bunker's hill, which lies in Charleftown, and but a mile and a half from Boston. They had, during the night, thrown up a small breast-work, which sheltered them from the fire of the British cannon.

23. But the next morning, the British army was sent to drive them from the hill, and landing under cover of their cannon, they set fire to Charleftown, which was consumed, and marched to attack our troops in the entrenchments. A severe engagement ensued, in which the British suffered a very great los, both of officers and privates.

24. They were repulsed at first, and thrown into disorder; but they finally carried the fortification with the point of the bayonet. The Americans suffered a small los, compared with the British; but the death of the brave General Warren, who fell in the action, a martyr to the cause of his country, was severely felt and universally lamented.

25. About this time, the Continental Congress appointed George Washington, Esq. a native of Virginia, to the chief command of the American army. This gentleman had been a distinguished and successful officer in the preceding war, and he seemed destined by Heaven to be the savior of his country.

26. He accepted the appointment with a diffidence which was a proof of his prudence and his greatness. He refused any pay for eight years laborious and arduous service; and by his matchless skill, fortitude and perseverance, conducted America thro' indefcribable difficulties to independence and peace. 27. While
27. While true merit is esteemed, or virtue honored, mankind will never cease to revere the memory of this hero; and while gratitude remains in the human breast, the praises of Washington shall dwell on every American tongue.

28. Gen. Washington, with other officers appointed by Congress, arrived at Cambridge, and took command of the American army in July. From this time, the affairs of America began to assume the appearance of a regular and general opposition to the forces of Great Britain.

29. In Autumn a body of troops, under the command of Gen. Montgomery, besieged and took the garrison at St. John's, which commands the entrance into Canada. The prisoners amounted to about seven hundred. Gen. Montgomery pursued his successes and took Montreal, and designed to push his victories to Quebec.

30. A body of troops, commanded by Arnold, was ordered to march to Canada, by the river Kennebec, and through the wilderness. After suffering every hardship, and the most distressing hunger, they arrived in Canada, and were joined by Gen. Montgomery, before Quebec. This city, which was commanded by Gov. Carleton, was immediately besieged. But there being little hope of taking the town by a siege, it was determined to storm it.

31. The attack was made on the last day of December, but proved unsuccessful, and fatal to the brave General, who, with his aid, was killed, in attempting to scale the walls.

32. Of the three divisions which attacked the town, one only entered, and that was obliged to surrender to superior force. After this defeat, Arnold, who now commanded the troops, continued some months before Quebec, a tho his troops suffered incredibly by cold and sickness. But the next spring, the Americans were obliged to retreat from Canada.

33. About this time the large and flourishing town of Norfolk in Virginia was wantonly burnt, by order of Lord Dunmore the royal governor.

34. Gen. Gage went to England in September, and was succeeded in command by Gen. Howe.

35. Falmouth, a considerable town in the province of Maine, in Massachusetts, shared the fate of Norfolk; being laid in ashes, by order of the British admiral.

36. The
36. The British king entered into treaties with some of the German princes for about seventeen thousand men, who were to be sent to America the next year, to assist in subduing the colonies. The British parliament also passed an act, forbidding all intercourse with America; and while they repealed the Bolton port and fishery bills, they declared all American property on the high seas forfeited to the captors.

37. This act induced Congress to change the mode of carrying on the war; and measures were taken to annoy the enemy in Bolton. For this purpose, batteries were opened on several hills, from whence shot and bombs were thrown into the town. But the batteries which were opened on Dorchester point had the best effect, and soon obliged General Howe to abandon the town. In March, 1776, the British troops embarked for Halifax, and General Washington entered the town in triumph.

38. In the ensuing summer, a small squadron of ships, commanded by Sir Peter Parker, and a body of troops under the Generals Clinton and Cornwallis, attempted to take Charleston the capital of South Carolina. The ships made a violent attack upon the fort on Sullivan's Island, but were repulsed with great loss, and the expedition was abandoned.

39. In July, Congress published their declaration of Independence, which forever separated America from Great Britain. This great event took place two hundred and eighty-four years after the first discovery of America by Columbus—one hundred and seventy from the first effectual settlement in Virginia—and one hundred and fifty-six from the first settlement of Plymouth in Massachusetts, which were the earliest English settlements in America.

40. Just after this declaration, General Howe, with a powerful force, arrived near New York; and landed the troops upon Staten Island. General Washington was in New York with about thirteen thousand men, encamped either in the city or the neighboring fortifications.

41. The operations of the British began by the action on Long Island, in the month of August. The Americans were defeated, and General Sullivan and Lord Sterling, with a large body of men, were made prisoners. The night after the engagement, a retreat was ordered and executed with such silence that the Americans left the island without alarming their enemies, and without loss.

42. In
42. In September the city of New York was abandoned by the American army, and taken by the British.

43. In November, Fort Washington, on York Island, was taken, and more than two thousand men made prisoners. Fort Lee, opposite to Fort Washington on the Jersey shore, was soon after taken, but the garrison escaped.

44. About the same time, General Clinton was sent with a body of troops to take possession of Rhode Island; and succeeded. In addition to all these losses and defeats, the American army suffered by desertion, and more by sickness, which was epidemic, and very mortal.

45. The northern army at Ticonderoga, was in a disagreeable situation, particularly after the battle on Lake Champlain, in which the American force, consisting of a few light vessels, under the command of Arnold and General Waterbury, was totally dispersed.

46. But General Carleton, instead of pursuing his victory, landed at Crown Point, reconnoitered our posts at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, and returned to winter-quarters in Canada.

47. At the close of this year, the American army was dwindled to a handful of men; and Gen. Lee was taken prisoner in New Jersey. Far from being discouraged at these losses, Congress took measures to raise and establish an army.

48. In this critical situation, General Washington surprised and took a large body of Hessians, who were cantoned at Trenton; and soon after, another body of the British troops at Princeton.

49. The address in planning and executing these enterprises, reflected the highest honor on the commander, and the success revived the desponding hopes of America. The loss of General Mercer, a gallant officer, at Princeton, was the principal circumstance that allayed the joys of victory.

50. The following year (1777) was distinguished by very memorable events in favor of America. On the opening of the campaign, Gov. Tryon was sent with a body of troops to destroy the stores at Danbury in Connecticut. This plan was executed, and the town mostly burnt. The enemy suffered in their retreat, and the Americans lost General Wooster, a brave and experienced officer.

51. Gen. Preble was taken from his quarters on Rhode Island, by the address and enterprise of Col. Barton, and conveyed prisoner to the continent.

52. General
52. General Burgoyne, who commanded the northern British army, took possession of Ticonderoga, which had been abandoned by the Americans. He pulled his successes, crossed Lake George, and encamped upon the banks of the Hudson, near Saratoga.

53. His progress however was checked by the defeat of Colonel Baum, near Bennington, in which the undisciplined militia of Vermont, under General Stark, displayed unexampled bravery, and captured almost the whole detachment.

54. The militia assembled from all parts of New England to stop the progress of General Burgoyne. These, with the regular troops, formed a respectable army, commanded by General Gates.

55. After two severe actions, in which the Generals Lincoln and Arnold, behaved with uncommon gallantry, and were wounded, Gen. Burgoyne found himself inclosed with brave troops, and was forced to surrender his whole army, amounting to ten thousand men, into the hands of the Americans. This happened in October.

56. This event diffused a universal joy over America, and laid a foundation for the treaty with France.

57. But before these transactions, the main body of the British forces had embarked at New York, sailed up the Chesapeake, and landed at the Head of Elk river. The army soon began their march for Philadelphia. General Washington had determined to oppose them, and for this purpose made a stand upon the heights, near Brandywine Creek.

58. Here the armies engaged, and the Americans were overpowered, and suffered great losses. The enemy soon pursued their march, and took possession of Philadelphia towards the close of September.

59. Not long after, the two armies were again engaged at Germantown, and in the beginning of the action the Americans had the advantage; but by some unlucky accident, the fortune of the day was turned in favor of the British. Both sides suffered considerable losses; on the side of the Americans, was General Nash.

60. In an attack upon the forts at Mud Island and Red Bank, the Hessians were unsuccessful, and their commander, Col. Donop, killed. The British also lost the Augusta, a ship of the line. But the forts were afterwards taken, and the navigation of the Delaware opened. General Washington
Washington was reinforced with part of the troops which had composed the northern army, under General Gates; and both armies retired to winter-quarters.

61. In October, the same month in which General Burgoyne was taken at Saratoga, Gen. Vaughan, with a small fleet, sailed up Hudson’s river, and wantonly burnt Kingston, a beautiful Dutch settlement on the west side of the river.

62. The beginning of the next year (1778) was distinguished by a treaty of alliance between France and America; by which we obtained a powerful and generous ally.

63. When the English ministry were informed that this treaty was on foot, they dispatched commissioners to America, to attempt a reconciliation. But America would not now accept their offers. Early in the spring, Count deEstaing, with a fleet of fifteen sail of the line, was sent by the court of France to assist America.

64. General Howe left the army, and returned to England; the command then devolved upon Sir Henry Clinton. In June the British army left Philadelphia, and marched for New York.

65. On their march they were annoyed by the Americans; and at Monmouth a very regular action took place between part of the armies; the enemy were repulsed, with great loss; and had General Lee obeyed his orders, a signal victory must have been obtained. General Lee, for his ill conduct that day, was suspended, and was never afterwards permitted to join the army.

66. In August, General Sullivan, with a large body of troops, attempted to take possession of Rhode Island, but did not succeed. Soon after, the stores and shipping at Bedford, in Massachusetts, were burnt by a party of British troops. The same year, Savannah, the capital of Georgia, was taken by the British under the command of Colonel Campbell.

67. In the following year (1779) General Lincoln was appointed to the command of the southern army.

68. Governor Tryon and Sir George Collier made an incursion into Connecticut, and burnt, with wanton barbarity, the towns of Fairfield and Norwalk.

69. But the American arms were crowned with success in a bold attack upon Stony Point, which was surprised and taken by General W. von, in the night of the 15th of July. Five hundred men were made prisoners, with a small loss on either side.

70. A
70. A party of British forces attempted, this summer, to build a fort on Penobscot river, for the purpose of cutting timber in the neighbouring forests. A plan was laid, by Massachusets, to dislodge them, and a considerable fleet collected for the purpose. But the plan failed of success, and the whole marine force fell into the hands of the British, except some vessels, which were burnt by the Americans themselves.

71. In October, General Lincoln and Count deEstaing made an assault upon Savannah; but they were repulsed with considerable losses. In this action, the celebrated Polish Count Polaiki, who had acquired the reputation of a brave soldier, was mortally wounded.

72. In this summer, General Sullivan marched with a body of troops, into the Indian country, and burnt and destroyed all their provisions and settlements that fell in their way.

73. On the opening of the campaign, the next year, (1780) the British troops left Rhode Island. An expedition under General Clinton and Lord Cornwallis, was undertaken against Charleston, South Carolina, where General Lincoln commanded. This town, after a close siege of about six weeks, was surrendered to the British commander; and General Lincoln, and the whole American garrison, were made prisoners.

74. General Gates was appointed to the command in the southern department, and another army collected. In August, Lord Cornwallis attacked the American troops at Camden, in South Carolina, and routed them with considerable losses. He afterwards marched thro the southern States, and supposed them entirely subdued.

75. The same summer, the British troops made frequent incursions from New York into the Jerseys; ravaging and plundering the country. In some of these descents, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, a respectable clergyman and warm patriot, and his lady, were inhumanly murdered by the savage soldiery.

76. In July, a French fleet, under Monseur de Ternay, with a body of land forces, commanded by Count de Rochambeau, arrived at Rhode Island, to the great joy of the Americans.

77. This
This year was also distinguished by the infamous treason of Arnold. General Washington having some business to transact at Weathersfield, in Connecticut, left Arnold to command the important post of West Point, which guards a pass in Hudson's river, about sixty miles from New York. Arnold's conduct in the city of Philadelphia, the preceding winter, had been censured; and the treatment he received in consequence had given him offence.

He determined to take revenge; and for this purpose he entered into a negotiation with Sir Henry Clinton to deliver West Point, and the army, into the hands of the British. While General Washington was absent, he dismounted the cannon in some of the forts, and took other steps to render the taking of the post easy for the enemy.

But by a providential discovery, the whole plan was defeated. Major Andre, aide to General Clinton, a brave officer, who had been sent up the river as a spy, to concert the plan of operations with Arnold, was taken, condemned by a court-martial, and executed.

Arnold made his escape by getting on board the Vulture, a British vessel, which lay in the river. His conduct has stamped him with infamy; and, like all traitors, he is despised by all mankind. General Washington arrived in camp just after Arnold had made his escape, and restored order in the garrison.

After the defeat of General Gates in Carolina, General Greene was appointed to the command in the southern department. From this period, things in this quarter wore a more favourable aspect. Colonel Tarleton, the active commander of the British legion, was defeated by General Morgan, the intrepid commander of the riflemen.

After a variety of movements, the two armies met at Guilford in North Carolina. Here was one of the best fought actions during the war. General Greene and Lord Cornwallis exerted themselves at the head of their respective armies, and although the Americans were obliged to retire from the field of battle, yet the British army suffered an immense loss, and could not pursue the victory. This action happened on the 15th of March, 1781.

In the spring, Arnold, who was made a Brigadier General in the British service, with a small number of troops,
troops, failed for Virginia, and plundered the country. This called the attention of the French fleet to that quarter; and a naval engagement took place between the English and French, in which some of the English ships were much damaged and one entirely disabled.

84. After the battle at Guilford, General Greene moved towards South Carolina, to drive the British from their posts in that State. Here Lord Rawdon obtained an inconsiderable advantage over the Americans near Camden.

85. But General Greene more than recovered this disadvantage, by the brilliant and successful action at the Etawah Springs; where General Marion distinguished himself, and the brave Col. Washington was wounded and taken prisoner.

86. Lord Cornwallis, finding General Greene successful in Carolina, marched to Virginia, collected his forces, and fortified himself in Yorktown. In the mean time, Arnold made an incursion into Connecticut, burnt a part of New London, took Fort Griswold by storm, and put the garrison to the sword.

87. The garrison consisted chiefly of men suddenly collected from the little town of Groton, which, by the savage cruelty of the British officer who commanded the attack, lost, in one hour, almost all its heads of families. The brave Colonel Ledyard, who commanded the fort, was slain with his own sword, after he had surrendered.

88. The Marquis de la Fayette, the brave and generous nobleman whose services command the gratitude of every American, had been dispatched from the main army, to watch the motions of Lord Cornwallis in Virginia.

89. About the last of August, Count de Grasse arrived with a large fleet in the Chesapeake, and blocked up the British troops at Yorktown. Admiral Greaves, with a British fleet, appeared off the Capes, and an action succeeded, but it was not decisive.

90. General Washington had, before this time, moved the main body of his army, together with the French troops, to the southward; and as soon as he heard of the arrival of the French fleet in the Chesapeake, he made rapid marches to the Head of Elk, where embarking, the troops soon arrived at Yorktown.

91. A close siege immediately commenced, and was carried on with such vigor, by the combined forces of America and
and France, that Lord Cornwallis was obliged to surrender. This glorious event, which took place on the 19th of October, 1781, decided the contest in favor of America, and laid the foundation of a general peace.

92. A few months after the surrender of Cornwallis, the British evacuated all their posts in South Carolina and Georgia, and retired to the main army in New York.

93. The next spring (1782) Sir Guy Carleton arrived in New York, and took command of the British army in America. Immediately after his arrival, he acquainted General Washington and Congress, that negotiations for a peace had been commenced at Paris.

94. On the 30th of November, 1782, the provisional articles of peace were signed at Paris, by which, Great Britain acknowledged the independence and sovereignty of the United States of America.

95. Thus ended a long and arduous conflict, in which Great Britain expended near an hundred millions of money, with an hundred thousand lives, and won nothing. America endured every cruelty and distress from her enemies; lost many lives and much treasure—but delivered herself from a foreign dominion, and gained a rank among the nations of the earth.