

Gazette of the United States.

[No. LXV.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1789.

[Published on Wednesday and Saturday.]

PLAN Of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES. (A NATIONAL PAPER.)

Published at the SEAT of the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.
CONTAINING,

- I. EARLY and authentic Accounts of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS—its LAWS, ACTS, and RESOLUTIONS, communicated so as to form a HISTORY of the TRANSACTIONS of the NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.
- II. IMPARTIAL SKETCHES of the DEBATES of CONGRESS.
- III. ESSAYS on the great subjects of Government; also upon the national and local Rights of the AMERICAN CITIZENS, as founded upon the National or State Constitutions; also upon every other Subject, which may appear suitable for newspaper discussion.
- IV. A SERIES of PARAGRAPHS, calculated to catch the "LIVING MANNERS AS THEY RISE," and to point the public attention to Objects that have an important reference to domestic, social and public happiness.
- V. The Interests of the United States as connected with their literary Institutions—religious and moral Objects—Improvements in Science, Arts, EDUCATION and HUMANITY—their foreign Treaties, Alliances, Connections, &c.
- VI. Every species of INTELLIGENCE, which may affect the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, or political INTERESTS of the AMERICAN NATION.
- VII. A CHAIN of DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.
- VIII. A SERIES of FOREIGN ARTICLES of INTELLIGENCE.
- X. The STATE of the FUNDS—Courses of Exchange—Prices Current, &c.

CONDITIONS.

- I. Published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
- II. The price to Subscribers (exclusive of postage) THREE DOLLARS per annum.
- III. The first semi-annual payment to be made in three months from the time of subscribing, and future payments to be made every six months.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; also at No. 9, Maiden-Lane, near the Old-Goose-Market, New-York.

To the PUBLIC.

AT this important Crisis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with Events of the greatest magnitude—to strengthen and complete the UNION of the States—to extend and protect their COMMERCE, under equal Treaties yet to be formed—to explore and arrange the NATIONAL FUNDS—to restore and establish the PUBLIC CREDIT—and ALL under the auspices of an untried System of Government, will require the ENERGIES of the Patriots and Sages of our Country—Hence the propriety of increasing the Mediums of Knowledge and Information.

AMERICA, from this period, begins a new Era in her national existence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—The wisdom and folly—the misery and prosperity of the EMPIRES, STATES, and KINGDOMS, which have had their day upon the great Theatre of Time, and are now no more, suggest the most important Mementos—These, with the rapid series of Events, in which our own Country has been so deeply interested, have taught the enlightened Citizens of the United States, that FREEDOM and GOVERNMENT—LIBERTY and LAWS, are inseparable.

This Conviction has led to the adoption of the New Constitution; for however, VARIOUS the Sentiments, respecting the MERITS of this System, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the necessity that exists, of an EFFICIENT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A paper, therefore, established upon NATIONAL, INDEPENDENT, and IMPARTIAL PRINCIPLES—which shall take up the promised Articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is presumed, will be highly interesting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

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

POSTSCRIPT.

SEVEN Months have now elapsed since this paper was ushered into existence—how far the spirit of the plan has been exhibited, and adhered to, is not for the Editor to say.—A generous and candid public has awarded its approbation, by a subscription which is said to be more extensive than usual on similar occasions.—An acknowledgement of the favor is therefore due from the publisher.—The expence attending an undertaking of this kind is always great; in the present instance, it has not been counterbalanced by any of the customary receipts on account of advertisements—the object being an extensive circulation, the Editor conceiving that their insertion would have counteracted that part of his plan, has never admitted any. This consideration if it was necessary to be suggested, would point out the importance of punctuality on the part of the subscribers—it appears to have been very generally attended to, as the payments have been unusually prompt.

It is necessary to observe that the number of names which have honored the subscription, is not sufficient to defray the expence of the publication, and to afford the Editor a competent support, on a supposition that the whole should be collected.—Additional subscriptions are therefore solicited; and when it is considered, that the paper is new in its construction; contains intelligence of the most interesting nature; abounds with more originality than any other periodical publication; and, viewed as a miscellany, is cheaper than any magazine, register, &c. it can not be doubted but that it will receive an adequate patronage.

The Editor is determined to prosecute the publication, upon its original principles: He hopes to make it more interesting, by the communications of his ingenious correspondents: He solicits the aid of every friend to science, freedom and government: And such speculations, as bear a friendly aspect to the peace, honor and prosperity of our rising nation, will be received with gratitude by the public's humble servant
JOHN FENNO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1789.

EXTRACT

THE tempest of the soul, like that of the elements, can endure but for a season. Time smooths the furrows of misfortune: for hope disjuncted of a darling object, like a bird deprived of one friendly spray, flies to another; and looks forward to new sources of enjoyment—Happy temperament of Human nature, that like the yielding stalk, bends to the rough blasts of misfortune, and again resumes its wonted station, prepared for new incidents, to complete the varied, chequered scene.—So true are the words of inspiration, Sorrow may continue for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.

THE TABLET.—No. LXV.

"Among the learned, there are some persons of art and address, that can mind their studies without neglecting the world."

MEN who devote their lives to the pursuit of literature are apt to contract habits of spleen and petulance. The effect of steady contemplation is to exhaust the spirits, and create an indifference for those pleasures and amusements, with which the bulk of mankind are captivated. It is to be regretted that learned men should fall into such an error; because it is not only detrimental to their own happiness, but abates the satisfaction and advantage, that their attainments would otherwise afford to other people.

The fascinating influence of literature, unless counteracted by a diversified intercourse with society, almost unavoidably produces pedantry of manners. There is perhaps no effectual remedy against this inconvenience. It will be said, that men must either lay aside their literary pursuits, or they must submit to the habits that grow out of a life of study and contemplation. This idea however should not be too implicitly adopted.—The importance of a cheerful deportment, and engaging manners is so great and conspicuous, that it is worth while to examine, whether they are not more compatible, than usually happens, with characters who are distinguished for science and reflection. The fault lies principally with those who have the management of youth, at the period when they commence their studies. It is supposed essential, by way of exciting emulation, that the students should speak in a different dialect from other people, and assume a style of behavior peculiar to themselves. This practice, in a little time, begets a pride of character, which it is difficult afterwards to wear off. Those lads, who on retiring from their studies, enter into commercial or other pursuits that carry them into a variety of company, may get the better of the faults of their education, and learn to feel and act like other people. But those, who take a profession that requires a continuance in their researches after science, may retain the pride and formality acquired at an academy, through every subsequent period of life. After a few years sedentary employment, they lose their relish for exercise and for scenes of mirth and pleantry, and before they are aware of it, fall a prey to fullen, melancholy spirits.

It is practicable, I should imagine, to excite an emulation for learning, without running into the errors I have described. There are many instances of men who combine great knowledge in the arts and sciences with a polite address and accommodating manners. This shews that those properties are not, in the nature of things, doomed to a separation. It furnishes likewise a strong presumption, that it is owing to injudicious management that they are so often separated. The Students at an academy or university should be cautioned against affectation in their language or behavior. Pride never assumes a more silly or a more useless shape, than it discovers in the peculiarities of learned men. It sometimes elevates them above an attention to those rules of propriety in common affairs, that are so well calculated to render men happy and agreeable. How common a thing is it, to see men stored with rich treasures of knowledge, who are totally destitute of prudence and common sense! This is often and in a great measure occasioned by false notions imbibed in education. The self-sufficient student believes it sullies his dignity to think upon such subjects, or follow such practices as are in vogue with the great run of mankind. He therefore may be more learned, but he is, in reality, less wise, less happy, and less useful, than those he affects to despise.

IN HOLLAND,

The most flagrant violences are still committed by the favourers of the Stadtholder, on the patriotic party.—The consequences have been murder, and depredations on property: And the common order of people are so infatuated in favour of the House of Orange, that the establishment of a Despotism is an event as much expected, as it will be easy to effect.

IN ENGLAND,

Every thing remains tranquil. The prosperity of this nation appears progressing—its commerce extending—and we hope its liberality and enlarged policy increasing.

THE TURKS,

It is said, in the German papers, have been defeated in two pitched battles, with the loss of several thousands in each: But it is suspected, that these battles have existence only in the Vienna Gazette.

NEW-YORK, November 25,

In the SYNOD of the Reformed DUTCH CHURCH in North America.

New-York, October 9, 1789.

"An ADDRESS to the President of the United States of America, was prepared agreeably to the resolution of Synod, and read; which being approved of, it was ordered that the Rev. Professor LIVINGSTON, the Rev. Dr. LINN; the Rev. Mr. KUYPERS, the Rev. Mr. LOUW, DIRCK LEFFERTS, Esq; the Hon. ISAAC ROSEVELT, Esq; the Hon. RICHARD VARICK, Esq; Mr. HENRY ROOME, and the Hon. JOHN VANDERBILT, Esq; do sign the same, and present it to the President in the name and behalf of the Synod."

The Address, which was delayed, an account of the President's absence, was presented on Thursday last, and is as follows.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,
S I R,

THE Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church in North America, embrace the occasion of their annual session, being the first since your appointment, to present you their sincere congratulations, and to join in that great and general joy testified by all descriptions of citizens on your acceptance of the highest office in the nation.

We cannot forbear expressing our gratitude to God for preserving your valuable life amidst so many dangers till this time;—for inspiring you with a large portion of the martial spirit, and forming you also for the milder and more agreeable arts of government and peace;—for endowing you with great virtues, and calling them into exercise by great events;—for distinguishing you with honors, and giving you remarkable prudence and moderation;—and for making your extraordinary talents the more conspicuous, useful, and durable, by superinducing the noble ornament of humility. Your country has, with one voice, attested your excellence by inviting you again to public life, and you have confirmed its judgment by returning to fresh scenes and toils after you had retired to the shade from the burden and heat of a long day.

Among the many signal interpositions of Divine Providence, we remark the late important change in the general government; a change neither effected by accident, nor imposed by force; but adopted in the bosom of peace, after a free and mature deliberation; and in which a people widely extended, and various in their habits, are united beyond the most raised expectations. In these respects the United States of America stand single among all the nations of the earth. Other revolutions may have been more diversified and splendid, but none more honorable to human nature, and none so likely to produce such happy effects. This government being now completely organized, and all its departments filled, we trust that God will give wisdom to its councils, and justice to its administration; and that we shall at length realize those blessings which animated our hopes through a difficult and ruinous war.

To our constant prayers for the welfare of our country, and of the whole human race, we shall esteem it our duty and happiness, to unite our earnest endeavors to promote the pure and undefiled Religion of Christ; for as this secures eternal felicity to men in a future state, so we are persuaded that good Christians will always be good citizens, and that where righteousness prevails among individuals, the nation will be great and happy. Thus while just government protects all in their religious rights, true religion affords to government its surest support.

We implore the Lord God to be your sun and shield. May your administration be prosperous. May the blessings of millions come upon you, and your name be grateful to all posterity. Above all, may you finish your course with joy, be numbered among the redeemed of the Lord, and enter into everlasting rest.

New-York, October 9, 1779.

In the Name and by the Order of the Synod,

JOHN H. LIVINGSTON,
WILLIAM LINN,
GERADUS A. KUYPERS,
PETER LOUW,
DIRCK LEFFERTS,
ISAAC ROSEVELT,
RICHARD VARICK,
HENRY ROOME.

To which Address the President was pleased to return the following Answer,

To the SYNOD of the REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH in NORTH-AMERICA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with a grateful heart your pious and affectionate address; and with truth declare to you that no circumstance of my life has affected me more sensibly, or produced more pleasing emotions than the friendly congratulations and strong assur-