

*Our national happiness must depend on the perfection of our union.*

**D**IVIDE and govern, was the policy of Great Britain to keep the Americans in subjection, before our emancipation from her authority; and it is now the policy of those who wish to embarrass our councils and defeat the general government. The success of this artifice is manifest from the strange conceptions of each other, entertained by the inhabitants in the extremes of the United States, before our happy revolution. An intercourse in war and policy, has done much to remove these prejudices of ignorance, and we find that an American, whether he were born in New-Hampshire or Carolina, is a reasonable being, is capable of friendship and honesty, and if he be decently treated will return the civility. Ignorance on this subject is now so far removed, that when I hear any one disseminating prejudices against a distant part of the union or endeavoring to prove an irreconcilable opposition of interests, I immediately suspect his heart of a political poison; and that a mischievous design against the government, rather than ignorance of men is his motive to asperse.

If there be any who cannot dilate their affections and policy beyond our ancient colonial jurisdictions, they ought immediately to quit the country, and seek an insular situation, where rocks and waves may be an unchangeable boundary to their brotherly love—for such, our parent isle will be a happy retreat, where a charity and national system of three hundred miles in dimension will over-reach the limits of territory.

We often speak of the union—this union now subsists in theory, and to make it permanent must be in feeling and in practice—it must rise superior to local attachments and boundary lines, to the interest and designs of a party—and must grasp the whole. In the policy of a nation the little passions ought to have no concern. In the home-bred labourer, who supposes his own district to approach near the extreme limits of human habitation, we forgive the narrow apprehension and its consequences; but in a lawgiver of his country, or in any public officer, we mark the weakness, and pity him as a man whose mind is less than his employment.

Gentlemen who possess delegated power, ought not to forget the particular interests of their constituents; but this part may be over-acted—a thousand questions of opposite interest, may be invented by a small degree of sagacity; to heal and not aggravate the opposition marks a great politician—to adopt a pervading system, in which sacrifices made by any part of the union, shall be compensated by equivalent benefits, is the work of a skilful lawgiver. A desire of popularity in their own small districts, with some, proves a temptation to be very curious in discovering local interests; this may succeed for a time but as the motive is not the most honorable, must in the end defeat the very purposes, which it was designed to promote.

In a country of free electors, where all have some property, there is a worthy pride on this subject; those are most respected, who unite an economical care of the peoples' interest, with a magnitude of mind commensurate to national purposes. A good subject had rather lose a few pence annually, than to hear it said his representative is a man of little and selfish views.

In the galleries of the State Legislatures, I have often observed the feelings of every spectator wounded, by the rising of a member to give information, that the measure is against the interest of his town or county, and therefore he must oppose it.

The influence of example is great! We have sanguine expectations, that the magnanimity and enlarged national views, manifested by all the gentleman of our general representation, in their last session, will have a salutary effect on the feelings of those, who legislate for the particular States.—When we remember that every mind was superior to territorial prepossessions, and enlarged as the empire to which they give law!—When we reflect, how they considered themselves acting for a nation, and not for a single State; and that they were not known even to name their own ancient dominions, lest it should be construed into an anti-national meaning! When we observe that the spirit of concession brightened to the very close of their meeting, and shone with most dazzling lustre, on the question of a permanent seat for government; we are surprised by such superiority of human weakness!—Such examples must be powerful on the feeling of every State!—From this moment, a patriotism not confined to little limits will inspire our State councils!—And every informed citizen, will consider himself a subject not of one; but of the United States!—

The final adjustment of a revenue system, is a subject more exposed than any other, to the intrusion of local views and ancient prepossessions. Both rulers and people must expect to sacrifice some feelings, which were pardonable in our old state of separation; but in our new state of uni-

on are wholly unfit. The man cannot be a good subject, who on a proposition of public measures, first enquires within himself, will this work an exclusive advantage to my own town, county, or state; with this spirit he will be forever grumbling at imaginary wrongs, and his brain will be distracted with political phantoms which have no existence but in his own jealousy and selfishness.

Either break the chain of union, and let every part get what it may, in the general wreck of property and honor; or make the union, as real as it is ostensible; and the only way for this, is to be one in legislation, in a judiciary system, in finance, in public funds, and in the manner of taxation and forming a national revenue. If in this great republic, there are to be thirteen treasury departments; each jealous of the other, and armed with such hostile cunning as the several States can produce and all of them most jealous of the general treasury: if every State is to have a plan of revenue from trade and business, artfully calculated to entrap its neighbors: if each State is to have a separate debt, for which they must provide, by means the most anti-national in their operation; certainly our union cannot be perfected.

Demagogues and men of dishonest principles but popular views, will take occasions from the disorder to disseminate the seeds of contention between the States—the low passions of the people will be kept alive, and in the hour of passion they will submit to such State measures, as in the end must rob them of prodigious property; for it is not possible for the several States to provide for our debt, in so economical a manner, as it may be done by the united power. The old method of requisition on the States hath been found futile in the extreme; and for Congress in taxing the States, to have a motley process adapted to the several modes of assessing and collecting now used in each, will keep alive suspicions of partiality; and prevent order, regularity, and a similarity of decrees in the higher departments of the treasury. Uniformity in the manner of taxing and collecting through the whole, I consider as a principal step towards the perfection of our union; and to be uniform, the system of the United States, must overlook all local customs, and stand on its own basis—it must adopt a simple process, which may be understood by every kind of people in the union; and such I conceive is the proposition of a land-tax which I have heretofore made.

There is nothing in the circumstances, either of the eastern, middle or southern States, which in the opinion of an impartial mind, ought to militate against a plan of similar operation through the whole. People may have their jealousies; while the States were in treaty with each other, it was necessary to bear with them; now we are one people, have a right to the same treatment, and all jealousy ought to be done away.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

## THE NEW YEAR.

**T**HE commencement of a new year, it is hoped, will be marked by a new æra in the policy of this State. The session of our Legislature, which takes place on the second Monday of January inst. is anxiously waited for. The eyes of Europe, as well as America, are upon us: and that we may, at such an interesting crisis, walk worthy of our vocation, is the ardent wish of every friend to this and the United States. By adopting the government of the Union, farmers, merchants, and citizens of every description, would soon experience a pleasing reverse of circumstances; wealth would flow in upon us from every quarter, and the bane of a community, the Truck-Trade (which extreme necessity compelled us to adopt) become totally extinct.

*Effectual Remedy for the Bite of a Mad Dog.*

**T**HERE is nothing, perhaps, so much to be dreaded as the bite of a mad dog: for the poison is so very infectious and penetrating, that it takes effect thro the clothes, without fetching blood; by the breath of the animal drawn into the lungs; by a touch of the tooth if recent; and applying it to the lips or tongue, when it has been long dried; by handling the wound, or instrument, which was the death of the animal; or by handling things which have been infected by any of the former means.

To prevent the fatal consequences that too often attend these accidents, the following (which is the famous East-India Specific) is recommended to be given in a glass of brandy:

Take native cinnabar, and factitious cinnabar, of each 24 grains, musk 16 grains, make it into a powder, and give it one dose, as it was given in the following case:

A poor man was bit by a mad dog, and after using divers medicines, was invaded with a strong hydrophobia, and being confined in Greenwich, was treated with the above medicine as follows: His teeth being forced asunder with a knife, he took one dose: three hours after the hydrophobic symptoms were abated, he swallowed a second dose, which by next morning almost recovered him; he took a third dose in a fortnight, a fourth in a month after, and never felt any more of the hydrophobic symptoms.

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**B**y late intelligence from India we learn, that the French have ceded Pondicherry, on the coast of Coromandel, to Tippoo Saib—reserving the right, for a limited time, of keeping a small number of troops in the citadel, for the protection of such ships as may touch there before this session is generally known. Transports were gone to bring Gen. Conway, (the French Generalissimo in India) and the troops to the Isle of France.

Tippoo had destroyed the strong fortresses of Manguelor, on the Malabar coast. The English possessed themselves of this commanding situation the last war; but Tippoo, determined that they should never more take advantage of it, detached a large body of troops to destroy it, and attended himself in person to see that it was effectually done. It was blown up and overturned to its very foundations, exhibiting a scene of ruins like the effects of a violent convulsion of nature.

The policy of this warlike and ferocious Prince appears to be, to gain Indostan entirely to himself, and to destroy all intercourse between its inhabitants and Europeans. For this purpose, he has ordered every pepper-shrub to be rooted up, in his dominions, and every object of commerce to be destroyed.

Tippoo's numerous troops are under the most excellent discipline: the English by fighting them, and the French by aiding them, have taught them the European art of war. A great number of Gen. Matthews's army, who were captured last war, and other Europeans, are now in his pay.

It is said, the probable consequence of the measures of Tippoo and the French will be, the entire expulsion of the English from the peninsula of Indostan; when, pursuing his plan of policy, Tippoo will turn about, and drive off the French also.

If to remove usurpers, and to obtain the entire government of Indostan, for the sake of establishing a beneficial commerce with the rest of the world, appeared to be the objects of Tippoo, we might perhaps be justified in wishing him success: but we fear he is actuated only by revenge, and an ambition to govern by military law—that he means to prevent a friendly intercourse between his subjects and the inhabitants of the other parts of the globe; and to wage a general war against the arts of peace, which have had so happy an influence upon mankind.

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