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OF THE

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A NATIONAL PAPER.

To be published at the SEAT *of the* FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, *and to comprise, as fully as possible, the following Objects, viz.*

I. EARLY and authentick Accounts of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS—its LAWS, ACTS, and RESOLUTIONS, communicated so as to form an *HISTORY of the TRANSACTIONS of the FEDERAL LEGISLATURE, under the NEW CONSTITUTION.*

II. IMPARTIAL SKETCHES of the DEBATES of CONGRESS.

III. ESSAYS upon the great subjects of Government in general, and the *Federal Legislature in particular*; also upon the *national* and *local* Rights of the AMERICAN CITIZENS, as founded upon the Federal 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 publick attention to Objects that have an important reference to *domestick, social,* and *publick 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 INTELLICENCE, which may affect the *commercial, agricultural, manufacturing,* or *political* INTERESTS of the AMERICAN REPUBLICK.

VII. A CHAIN of DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES, collected through the Medium of an extensive Correspondence with the respective States.

VIII. A SERIES of FOREIGN ARTICLES of INTELLIGENCE, so connected, *as to form a general Idea of publick Affairs in the eastern Hemisphere.*

IX. The STATE of the NATIONAL FUNDS; also of the INDIVIDUAL GOVERNMENTS—Courses of Exchange—Prices Current, &c.

CONDITIONS.

I.

THE GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES *shall be printed with the same* Letter, *and on the same* Paper *as this publication.*

II.

It shall be published every WEDNESDAY *and* SATURDAY, *and delivered, as may be directed, to every Subscriber in the city, on those days.*

III.

The price to Subscribers (exclusive of postage) *will be* THREE DOLLARS *pr. annum.*

IV.

The first semi-annual payment to be made in three months *from the appearance of the first number.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; also at the City-Coffee-House, *and at* No. 86, William-Street, *until the 1st of* May, *from which time at* No. 9, Maiden-Lane, *near the* Ofwego-Market, New-York.

N. B. By a new Arrangement made in the Stages, Subscribers at a distance will be duly furnished with papers.

POSTSCRIPT.—*A large impression of every number will be struck off—so that Subscribers may always be accommodated with complete Sets.*

To the PUBLICK.

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 PUBLICK 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 encreasing the Medium 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 premised Articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is presumed, will be highly interesting, and meet with publick 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 publick's humble servant, *JOHN FENNO.*

New-York, April 15, 1789.

EPITOME OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE UNION.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

WHICH is 180 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, contained, according to an enumeration in 1787, 102,000 inhabitants—is attached to the federal Government—engaged in organizing her militia, already the best disciplined of any in the Union—encouraging the domestick arts—and looking forward to the benefits which will result from the operations of the New Constitution. New-Hampshire, from her local adantages, and the hardihood of her sons, may anticipate essential benefits from the operation of equal commercial regulations.

MASSACHUSETTS,

450 miles in length, and 160 in breadth, contained, according to an enumeration in 1787, 360,000 inhabitants—Since the tranquility of the State was restored by the suppression of the late insurrection, the whole body of the people appears solicitous for the blessings of peace and good government. If any conclusion can be drawn from elections for the Federal Legislature, this State has a decided majority in favour of the New Constitution. The great objects of Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Fisheries, appear greatly to engage the attention of Massachusetts. Fabricationt of Cotton, coarse Woolens, Linens, DUCK, IRON, Wood, &c. are prosecuting with success—and by diminishing her imports, and increasing her exports, she is advancing to that rank and importance in the Union which her extent of territory—her resources—and the genius and enterprise of her citizens entitle her to—and although the collision of parties, at the moment of Election, strikes out a few sparks of animosity, yet the decision once made, the "*Calumet of Peace*" is smoked in love and friendship—"*and like true Republicans they acquiesce in the choice of the Majority.*"

CONNECTICUT,

81 miles in length, and 57 in breadth, contained, agreeably to a Census in 1782, 209,150 inhabitants, enjoying a fertile soil, this truly republican State is pursuing her interest in the promotion of Manufactures, Commerce, Agriculture, and the Sciences—She appears to bid fair, from the peaceable, loyal, and federal Character of the great body of her citizens—from the Enterprise of her men of wealth, and other favourable circumstances, to attain to a great degree of opulence, power, and respectability in the Union.

NEW-YORK,

350 mlles in length, and 300 in breadth, contained, agreeably to a Census in 1786, 238,897 inhabitants, This State appears to be convulsed by parties—but the CRISIS is at hand, when it is hoped, that the "*Hatchet*" will be buried. Exertions on one side are making for the re-election of Gov. CLINTON, and on the other for the introduction of the Hon. Judge YATES to the chair—both parties appear sanguine as to their success. It is ardently to be wished, that *temper* and *moderation* may preside at the Elections; and there can be no doubt of it, as that Freedom, for which we fought and triumphed, depends so essentially upon a FREE CHOICE.—It is greatly regretted, that this respectable and important member of the federal Republick, should not be represented in the Most Honourable Senate of the United States. New-York, however, is rising in her federal character, and in manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial consequence: Evidenced in her federal elections—her plans for promoting Manufactures, and the increase of her Exports.

NEW-JERSEY,

160 miles in length, and 52 in breadth, contained, by a Census in 1784, 149,435 inhabitants. This State is at present tranquil, although lately agitated by a very extraordinary contested election—which by a *timely* interference of the Executive, appears to be settled. The inhabitants of this State are warmly attached to the New Constitution—the blessings of peace, an equal trade, and good government, being properly prized by them. The Arts and Sciences are objects of importance in this State, and many of her sons rank high in the Republick of Letters.

PENNSYLVANIA,

288 miles in length, and 156 in breadth—by a Census in 1787, contained 360,000 inhabitants.—This extensive and truly respectable State, is making great proficiency in her Manufactures, Agriculture, Arts and Commere. Her attachment to the New Constitution is unequivocal, and with a consistency highly honourary to her *national* character, she has lately made an effort, (which, though defeated for a time, will undoubtedly be successful) to conform their State Constitution to that of the Union. The publick buildings in the city of Philadelphia, have been respectfully offered for the accommodation of Congress. Theatrical exhibitions are now permitted by law—and the city has been incorporated: Experience will determine the eligibility of the two latter transactions.

DELAWARE,

92 miles In length, and 16 in breadth, by a Census in 1787, contained 37,000 inhabitants. This State, though circumscribed in its limits, derives great importance from its rank in the Union—attached to the New Constitution, and having the honour to take the lead in its adoption, there is no doubt of its giving efficacy to its righteous administration.

MARYLAND,

134 miles in length, and 110 in breadth, by a Census taken in 1782, contained 253,630 inhabitants. From its favourable situation in the Union, this State bids fair for prosperity, wealth, and eminence. Warmly attached to the New Constitution, and enjoying a central situation, the publications there have teemed with tempting inducements to Congress, to make Baltimore the Seat of the Federal Legislature.

VIRGINIA,

758 miles in length, and 224 in breath—by a census taken in 1782, contains 567,614 inhabitants.

From the natural ardour of her sons in the cause of freedom, is frequently convulsed in her elections, and has been torn by factions.—Possessing an extensive territory and a vast income, her funds are placed on a respectable footing; but as her representation in the federal legislature is decidedly attached to the union and the new constitution—there is now no doubt but that she will see her interest and glory finally connected with a few *temporary* sacrifices upon the principles of mutual concession.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

200 miles in length, and 125 in breath—and contains, by a census in 1787, 180,000 inhabitants, an important member of the union, has appeared lately to vibrate between opposing sentiments—Her attachment to *national* measures we doubt not will evidentally discover itself when all *tender laws* and *pine barrens* shall be done away. The prohibition of the importation of slaves, and the provision lately made for the reduction of her foreign debt are federal traits—add to these that their electors have given an unanimous vote for his Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, as President of the United States—by which the memorable circumstance is authenticated, that the voice of the WHOLE CONTINENT has *once more* called our FABIUS MAXIMUS to rescue our country from impending ruin.

GEORGIA,

600 miles in length, and 250 in breath,—by a Census in 1787, contained 98,000 inhabitants. This state is compleating her federal character by conforming her state constitution to that of the union—and being the youngest branch of the family—and a frontier—she will doubtless experience the supporting and protecting arm of the federal government.

FOREIGN STATES.

RHODE-ISLAND,

Is 68 miles in length, and 40 in breath, and by a Census taken in 1783, contained 51,896 inhabitants. This state has again refused to accede to a union with her sister states, and is now wholly estranged from them; and from appearances, will long continue so, unless the measure of the iniquity of her "KNOW YE" gentry should be speedily filled up—or the delusion which has so long infatuated a majority of her citizens, should be removed.—Anxious of enjoying the protection of the union, the inhabitants of Newport, Providence and other places, are determined to sue for its protection, and to be annexed to Massachusetts or Connecticut. This dismemberment of the state it is to be desired, may be prevented by her being wholly graffed into that stock from whence through blindness she has been broken off.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Is 758 miles in length, and 110 in breadth, and by a census taken in 1787, contained 270,000 inhabitants. A depreciated paper medium, and a deficiency of political knowledge, are considered as the causes of the anti-national spirit of this State. Her extensive frontier, and being obliged to export the greater part of her productions through Virginia, it is expected will ere long evince the necessity of her acceding to the confederation. This indeed appears already to be the predominant idea of her citizens, by some recent transactions.

NOTE.

Some of the foregoing Observations are transcribed from the Massachusetts Mag. an ingenious periodical publication of I. Thomas and Co. of Boston, now in the fourth month of its progress as a Candidate for literary eminence, and publick patronage. The Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the several States, is taken from Morse's AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY—a new work just published, which from its very useful and important contents, should be introduced into every family of the United States.