THE TABLET.

NUMBER IV.

"It is of importance that men at the helm of affairs should know how and when to touch the different springs of the human mind."

THE love of one's country, like other attachments, is an involuntary sentiment. It results more from habit than reflection; and may be denominated a passion rather than a principle. It can be produced in the minds of all men by education. Men never love their country as a matter of duty, merely because *it is their country*; but they are attached to it from feeling, because it coincides more with their prejudices, than any other country, they have seen. From this cause, a person can no more reason himself into a love of his country, than into a love of any other object. A luxurious man cannot love that, which interferes with his pleasures. An avaricious man cannot love that, which counteracts his interest. Of course, neither of these characters can have any affection for a government, which proceeds from the maxim, that wealth or dissipation are a publick injury. They will both however be quiet citizens while the government lets them alone. The first only wishes not to be disturbed in his pleasures; and the last to be allowed to pursue his business. The most profligate man in the world may love his country as well as the bestman, provided the character of his country is accommodated to his taste and views. Any man, whose object is publick fame, and who believes he cannot acquire this, but by a strict attention to the publick good, will always be a patriot. Ardour of temper, controuled by a sound judgement, proves in such an instance, a safe substitute for a good heart.

From the preceding sketch, some important reflections may be produced. It will intimate to legislators that the plan of education should be moulded according to the spirit of the government. It proves likewise, that countries, whose political character and circumstances are different, should not adopt similar systems of education. But the most important idea it suggests, is, that a nation, composed of inhabitants, who are not generally natives of the country, should look for some other tie to secure the fidelity, and obtain the exertions of its citizens, besides patriotism. One of the best securities against insurrections, in a country of such diversified inhabitants is a national domestic debt. This binds most effectually the interest of monied men, in promoting the prosperity of the government; and is perhaps an equivalent for publick spirit. Patriotism, commonly so called, is not apt to be the virtue of just and liberal minds. That quality, which usually bears this name, very soon degenerates into a desire to support a particular party. There are however some individuals, who have such an elevation of soul, as to rise superiour to the influence of faction, and are patriots from principle. They never will depart from a rectitude of conduct, in any cause or country, they undertake to serve. This greatness of mind falls to the lot of few, and does not prevent the necessity of guarding against men of a different cast. Men, who bear the character of *men of the world*, must be managed some other way, than by appealing to their sense of publick duty, to induce them to promote the publick good. A discerning Legislator will soon determine, in what manner the human mind is to be wrought upon, to render it subservient to the views of government.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

WHILST the balance of affairs remains in suspence, the mind of the multitude are divided on the subject of war or peace. War with all the world, says an old English proverb, and peace with Spain. War, says the British seaman, who wishes to fill his pocket with spoil, for the honour of old England. War, says the arrogant London politician, that we may assert the glory of the flag. War, says the Antigallican, to smother our domestick feuds, and humble the pride and power of our natural and perfidious enemies, the French. Peace, says the merchant, who has got a surfeit of privateering, that we may ship goods in our own bottoms, save freight and insurance, and deal securely with all the world. Peace, says the humane timid, that we may avoid shedding our fellow-christian's blood, and spare our own. War, says the yellow admiral, and half-pay captain, that more vessels may be put in commission. War, says the fat provision-broker, and slaughter-butcher, that we may play the double game of victualing British fleets and garrisons, whilst we omit not sending rich cargoes of beef and butter to a certain latitude, where the enemy's privateers will be sure to find them. Thus are mankind divided; and though the welfare and honour of the kingdom be the pretext for their various wishes, personal ease, or an interest, which many prefer to it, are the ruling motives.

From the Analytical Review, or New Literary Journal, published in London, for Nov. 1788.

ART. XXII. *Remarks on the proposed plan of federal government, addressed to the citizens of the United States of America, and particularly to the people of Maryland.* By Aristides. Annapolis, printed by Frederick Green, printer to the state, small 8vo. 32 p. 1788.

"IN an important crisis, Aristides addresses his countrymen, particularly the citizens of Maryland, on the great subject of legislation and government. He recommends the Constitution proposed by the Convention, viz. an elective President, Senate, and an House of Representatives, by very sensible arguments, and a species of eloquence that flows from sincerity of intention.

"This treatise is written in a careless, and somewhat slovenly manner, with regard to stile and composition; but it contains a great deal of sound political observation.

"As the subject of the remarks is in the highest degree interesting, we shall take occasion here to add to the observations of our ingenious author one of our own, which we submit to the consideration of American politicians. After the independence of the United States of the Netherlands was recognized by the Spaniards in the twelve year's truce, 1609, the individual states began to pay very little regard to the decrees of the States General; and even particular towns and lordships seemed desirous of maintaining entire independence on the states of the province within which they were situated. The Dutch government, which had greatly relaxed, and was even threatened with dissolution, recovered its tone through the dangers with which the United Provinces were threatened by the war of thirty years in Germany, which was terminated by the peace of Westphalia. After this, dissentions prevailed uniformly among the Dutch, or were composed, according as they dreaded or were secured against their ambitious neighbours. But the American States have no neighbours by whom they can ever be in danger of being made a conquest. The points of similitude and dissimilitude between the American and Dutch provinces, furnish a curious subject of reflection and conjecture.

ABORIGINES OF AMERICA—

OF their bravery and address in war they have given us multiplied proofs. No people in the world have higher notions of military honour than the Indians. The fortitude, the calmness, and even exultation which they manifest while under the extremest torture, is in part owing to their savage insensibility, but more to their exalted ideas of military glory, and their rude notions of future happiness, which they believe they shall forfeit by the least manifestation of fear, or uneasiness, under their sufferings. They are sincere in their friendships, but bitter and determined in their resentments, and often pursue their enemies several hundred miles through the woods, surmounting every difficulty, in order to be revenged. In their publick councils they observe the greatest decorum. In the foremost rank sit the old men, who are the counsellors, then the warriors, and next the women and children. As they keep no records, it is the business of the women to notice every thing that passes, to imprint it on their memories, and tell it to their children. They are, in short, the records of the council; and with surprising exactness, preserve the stipulation of treaties entered into a hundred years back. Their kindness and hospitality is scarcely equalled by any civilized nation. Their politeness in conversation is even carried to excess, since it does not allow them to contradict any thing that is asserted in their presence. In short there appears to be much truth in Dr. *Franklin*'s observation, "We call them savages, because their manners differ from ours, which we think the perfection of civility; they think the same of theirs.

Morse's Geography.

NATIONAL MONITOR.——No. I.

Virtue exalteth a nation; but vice is a reproach to any people. SOLOMON.

'TIS from experience that we reason best"—And what is the result of this experience? Consult the pages of antiquity—the records of the times which were of old—those, that the inexorable hand of fate has not consigned to eternal oblivion—their faithful details bear uninterrupted testimony to the truth of the wise man's observation.——Where are the monuments of ancient grandeur—reared by the infidel hand of despotim? Where are the splendid displays of Assyrian pomp, in gardens and aqueducts? The spacious theatres, mausoleums, obelisks and fountains of *Rome* in her "meridian splendour?" Where, all the systems of government which were to render *immortal* the republicks of ancient *Greece*; of *Carthage* and her proud and successful rival? Time hath brushed them away—and vice hath scarcely left a vestige behind.

Let scepticism rack its invention to find out *other* causes for the decline of States and Empires, more congenial to its wishes, more soothing to its pride, and more accordant with its principles.—Happy are the people who read their *fate*, in their *character*; and by an humble acknowledgement of entire dependence on the Supreme Governour of the Universe, and a proper atention to a *publick acknowledgment* of his Providence—the practice of justice, moderation, and benevolence, establish the only solid and lasting basis of national glory and felicity.

P L A N

OF THE

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A NATIONAL PAPER.

To be published at the SEAT *of the* FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, *and 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* Oswego-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 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 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.

TWO YOUNG SPRIGHTLY LADS

ARE wanted, as APPRENTICES to the Business of Printing.

Enquire at No. 86, William-Street.

Published by JOHN FENNO, No. 86, WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.