

Gazette of the United States.

No. X.

From WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, to SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1789.

PRICE SIX PENCE.

SKETCH of the POLITICAL STATE of AMERICA.

NUMBER VIII.

THE arrangement of the great constitutional powers of Government, viz. the legislative, judicial, and executive, into three distinct and separate bodies, differently constituted, and independent of each other, forms the best security against encroachments upon either, or the abuse of the power appertaining to each, which human ingenuity has yet devised; as the opposing interests of the several branches tend to produce that balance and equilibrium between the whole, which affords a great palladium to the liberties of the people, and forms a government of laws in contradistinction to a government of men.

In proceeding to examine the present National System, by the criterion just established, we shall find as near a conformity to it, as the circumstances and relative situation of the governments priorly existing, seemed to admit of; though perhaps not so completely conformable, as might have been wished: One branch of the Legislature is composed of men chosen directly by the people, and at stated periods, which are as near to each other as is compatible with the real interests of the people; for a shorter period than two years, would not have afforded sufficient time to become acquainted with those points, in which these interests consisted: The proportion of the Representatives to the people are adequate to the purposes of their institution, and at the same time free from the inconveniences and indecision peculiar to multitudinous assemblies; they (very properly) hold the purse-strings of the nation, which it is natural to suppose they will never unloose, but for the benefit of the people, in which consists their greatest security; as the want of money to support it must ever bar the progress of any combination, hostile to their rights; and as a further security against oppressive systems of taxation, we have the opposing interests of those who levy them, being themselves subject to the burthen equally with the rest of the community.

We now proceed to some general reflections on the other branch of the Legislature, which we find to be chosen indirectly by the people, thro the medium of each particular government, and intended to support distinctly, that corporate power of their constituents, which is the essence of this confederated Republic, or confederation of Republics, and which affords the reason of an equal representation from all. While this body is peculiarly calculated to preserve these essential distinctions, it has a tendency to check the progress of any party-projects, and to temper that zeal and passion in the other branch, which too often bears sway in popular assemblies, while their riper years, and more mature judgment, give the people a right to expect the most beneficial consequences from their concurrent power. The advantages to be derived from their duration in office, for forming treaties, &c. need no comment.

Upon the joint wisdom of the two branches of the Legislature, will the Judicial power be established to be perfectly independent of either, after being thus constituted, which independence must arise from the tenure of the offices "during good behavior," and such salaries as will give them ease, and prevent the chance of corruption; and perhaps in no case can abstract and uncontrolled power, be lodged with more security to liberty and the rights of the people—the experience of several States in the union will strongly support this position.

We come now to the executive branch of power, the formation of which proves the difficulties that attended its establishment, and which under all circumstances, is thought to be the most eligible that could have been adopted. The objections which now attend it, consist in the want of a proper responsibility in the first Magistrate (owing to the partition of his powers with the Senate) which is peculiarly attainable in an elective Magistracy, and affords the most effective security against the abuse of power; while here we also find the same men legislators and executors of the laws, which in some cases may prevent their impartial administration; but the present position of the executive, as corresponding with the general ideas of those who planned it, may be deemed the most expedient; and while that great man fills the executive power of this government, to attempt half whose eulogium the ablest panegyrist must blush, and against whom the tongue of calumny has never dared to circulate a whisper, Justice will have her commanding power, and the various interests of the community be directed and guarded by an equal hand. If any future alterations of the government should be found necessary, we invoke the smiles of Heaven on the attempt.

The great objects to be attended to by this government, as *Revenue, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce*—future principles of *Taxation, Public Debts, Public Faith, or Credit, unlocated Lands, Naval and Military Strength, &c. &c.* will be attended to in the form heretofore pursued, or by a special publication.

AMERICANUS.

STYLE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

[If the following Speculation, taken from the "DAILY ADVERTISER" of Thursday last, did not merit a re-publication from the importance of the subject it refers to, yet its beauties as a Composition, would be a sufficient apology for its appearance in the Gazette of the United States; but its eligibility on both accounts is strikingly apparent.]

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

A committee of Congress are appointed to report on the style in which the legislature are to address THE PRESIDENT of the United States: That something in addition to the word President is proper, may be inferred from the practice of all nations, the most civilized, and the most barbarous, from the conduct of these States, towards their own officers, and from the declarations of those who by their sex or station, are placed out of the vortex of politics, and speak only from their feelings: By these the title of *Excellency* is considered as too little for so dignified a subject, and for want of a better term, the word *Highness* is substituted. This too is exceptionable, as conveying no definite meaning; and as it has hitherto been applied to the little Princes of Europe, cannot be expressive of the rank of the first magistrate of a free people. Why should not the style be commensurate to his station? If he is the first magistrate, why should any other appellation be sought in the court calendars of Europe, or the sublime bombast of the east; GEORGE WASHINGTON, SUPREME MAGISTRATE, AND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, is surely not harsher than the various titles assumed by the executive powers of other nations; nor will *Your Magistracy*, or *Your Supremacy*, sound worse than *Your Grace*, *Your Eminence*, and *Your Highness*, when once the ear is familiarized to the sound.

The ideas these terms convey, are not only better adapted to the subject, but are infinitely more elevated, since in this first application, they will borrow all the lustre of the man to whom they are solely appropriated, and to every hearer they will be synonymous with BRAVERY, DIGNITY, PATRIOTISM, VIRTUE, WISDOM, WASHINGTON; and when the tears of a grateful people shall bedew the grave of their beloved Chief, these titles, endeared and dignified by their first wearer, will reflect lustre on his successor.

A. L.

WILMINGTON, MAY 9, 1789.

An ADDRESS of the Delaware Society for promoting domestic Manufactures, to GEORGE WASHINGTON, President-General of the United States.

WE the members of the Delaware Society for promoting domestic manufactures, beg leave to present your Excellency with our warmest congratulations on your appointment to the presidency of the United States.

Deeply penetrated with the most indelible sentiments of gratitude for your former inestimable services, we participate the lively effusions of joy so universally communicated by your consenting to accept the high trust to which you have been so honorably elected.

We are sensible that the establishment of a general government, in which freedom and energy are so happily blended, is an object of the highest consequence, and will require the restoration of that confidence in the administration of public affairs, which the general opinion of your disinterested virtue, moderation and other eminent qualities alone can inspire.

As your excellency has been pleased to relinquish the enjoyment of a dignified retirement, and in compliance with the ardent solicitations of a numerous and grateful people, once more to afford us the benefit of your sage direction and illustrious example, we contemplate with peculiar satisfaction the credit and renown our new government will acquire, even in distant nations, by its commencement under the glorious auspices of your distinguished abilities and celebrated name.

We are conscious of our unspeakable obligation to Providence for the preservation of your invaluable life to a period so important, and our most fervent wishes will be unceasing that your excellency may long preside in the councils of America, with uninterrupted harmony and the superior delight of promoting the happiness and prosperity of a rising empire.

Being fully convinced of your Excellency's indulgent attention to whatever is designed to be of public utility, we flatter ourselves, the society who have the honor to present this address, having associated under an engagement to clothe themselves in complete suits of domestic manufactures, and encourage every branch of the same in America, will meet your Excellency's approbation, and be favorably considered as an additional instance of the federal and patriotic sentiments of the citizens of Delaware.

In behalf of the Society,

THOMAS MAY, VICE-PRESIDENT.

To the Delaware Society for promoting Domestic Manufactures.

GENTLEMEN,

I return you my sincere thanks for your congratulations and good wishes on my appointment to the presidency of the United States.

Convinced that the happy effects which may be derived from our government, must depend, in a considerable degree, on the determination of the people to support the person entrusted with

the administration, I shall rejoice to find that my acceptance has met with their approbation.

The promotion of domestic manufactures, will, in my conception, be among the first consequences which may naturally be expected to result from an energetic government.—For myself, having equal regard for the prosperity of the farming, trading, and manufacturing interests, I will only observe, that I cannot conceive the extension of the latter (so far as it may afford employment to a great number of hands which would be otherwise idle) can be detrimental to the former. On the contrary, the concurrence of virtuous individuals, and the combination of economical societies to rely as much as possible on the resources of our own country, may be productive of great national advantages, by establishing the habits of industry and economy. The objects, therefore, of your institution are, in my opinion, highly commendable; and you will permit me to add, gentlemen, that I propose to demonstrate the sincerity of my opinion, on this subject, by the uniformity of my practice, in giving a decided preference to the produce and fabrics of America, whenever it may be done without involving unreasonable expences, or very great inconveniences.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NATIONAL EXAMPLE.

A correspondent informs us that at the late court held for Chester-county, the grand jury, from principles of patriotism, confined themselves to FEDERAL liquors, so that their expences during the sitting of the court for two days, amounted only to six shillings each man; whereas former grand juries used to spend from 18 to 22s. 6d.—An example highly worthy of imitation!

HINTS TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE practice of beginning works on a large and expensive plan is attended with two very great evils. It prevents prudent people and people of small stocks, engaging in them. It renders such works very hazardous adventures, for all new works are liable to losses from want of experience in the owners and workmen; and an error committed in large works may prove fatal to a moderate capital, which would scarcely be perceived in similar works on a small plan. In works not well understood, the losses which arise from doing the business in a less perfect manner on a small scale, are small compared with those which attend committing errors in works on a large scale; and in all new works errors will be made. In this country where the value of money is high, it is almost impossible any profit should be a compensation for having too large sums out as must be put into the expensive projects. Most new works have been begun too large in this country. If we built a Spinning Mill, it was made sufficient to sit as much Iron in a week as would sell in half a year. If we built a Glass House, it was at the expence of thousands, and calculated to cover all that part of the country with glass, which was not covered by the house. The history of Potash works in New-England ought to be a lesson to every manufacturing projector.—The first potash work in this country is said to have been erected at, or near what is now called Belchertown in Massachusetts. The proprietor began with building an enormous great House, somewhat like a large New-England Meeting-House, this building he furnished with as many large tubs full bound with strong Iron hoops as could be conveniently placed round the inside of the house, each tub so high and large that a person might as well clean the Augean stable as clean it out, from these his ley was to be drawn. In the mean time people were employed to cut out and burn the wood of the surrounding forests to supply ashes, which indeed were procured in considerable quantities, but as is usual in such attempts not proportioned to the expence. By the time his ashes were ready he had built in the centre of his house, four furnaces, the fires of which were made to meet at a point in one chimney which was to carry up the Smoke, with an idea that he could make a more intense heat by the meeting of the fires of four furnaces than by any single furnace. The intention was, that the strong ley should be made to run in small streams from the surrounding tubs into the place where the fires of his four furnaces met, which were to form so intense a heat as to constantly evaporate all the moisture and let the dry salts fall into a bed or pan which was provided below to receive them. These furnaces being duly dried and made hot, the fires were urged, and the ley suffered to run in small streams to the place where it was to be evaporated, but the instant the ley came into this violent heat the chimney blew up, and every thing near it suffered by the explosion. This taught the proprietor that he must boil his ley, and for that purpose he procured pans and went on to make more potash which was sent to market, but what with expences altogether disproportioned to the business, and what with the errors he made in prosecuting the project, the man broke and his potash works went to ruin.

After this some gentlemen from Scotland set up the works in Suffield in Connecticut, they brought out from Scotland every utensil even to the tubs and erected a work some what in the Meeting house stile, but being men of business and prudence they continued their works perhaps without great loss, or great profit. From that time to this the projects for making potash have become less and less expensive, till now some of the most profitable potash works we have, were erected at less than twenty dollars expence exclusive of the Iron Kettles.

Begin manufacturing projects with small works and add what by experience is found necessary.

L O N D O N, March 5.

This morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar, which were brought over in a brig arrived at one of the western ports. A few letters were also brought over, which contain advices that the Emperor of Morocco is fitting out his whole naval force; and that provision vessels are sailing almost daily for Constantino-ple to the relief of the Turks, who do not find their supplies out of Asia so regular as formerly.

It is thought that Joseph will overturn the third estate, or commons of Brabant, which persists in refusing him any supplies. The two first estates have been summoned on particular business, and it is supposed that this is the object of their convocation. This assembly is sworn to the most scrupulous silence.

May 9. The King of Sweden has published an Ordinance, ordering four fast days to be held during the present year. The critical situation of affairs has induced his Majesty to judge it necessary. It concludes with the following words, deserving of being handed down to posterity,