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FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

## REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE DISTILLERIES OF THE UNITED STATES, HERETOFORE EMPLOYED ON FOREIGN MATERIALS.

IT has been a subject of frequent apprehension, to attentive observers on the internal industry of our country, that the Distilleries would one day be deprived of their necessary supply of foreign materials; the obvious possibility of various events suggested these fears. A contingency, as unhappy as it was unexpected, has at length happened, which menaces a long interruption, perhaps a total privation, of that large part of those supplies which has been drawn from Hispaniola; and the late disorders in Martinico have conspired to heighten the evil.

In consequence of these events, the ordinary operation of above one hundred Distilleries will be suspended, and the subsistence of those numerous families that are dependent on them may for a time be cut off. The ravages already committed in the West-Indies must occasion a defalcation of produce, which will require several years of industry to restore, after tranquillity shall be established. To supply our demand for the raw material from any other source, is impracticable; and if it were possible to procure from the islands of other nations distilled spirits equal to our consumption, yet the importation would be excessively expensive, as well as impolitic. Little more than eight millions of gallons are annually made in those islands; and the demand for the expected Spanish war advanced the price of rum in Jamaica 50 per cent.—What then would be the effect of a new and certain demand for several millions of gallons?

But if it were practicable to procure the distilled spirits from abroad upon moderate terms, what would be the fate of the American Distillers, their workmen and dependents?—Would not their capitals become unproductive, and their distilleries sink into ruin?—It is to be feared, too, that the navigation interest connected with this branch of industry, will feel a share of these unfortunate events.

To avoid evils so great and extensive, must be the wish and endeavor of every good citizen: if, however, they cannot be altogether avoided, prudence perhaps may mitigate them:—it is thought that a mitigation of them may be found in the application of our Distillers to the manufacture of Grain Spirits.

The harvests of Europe are said to have been abundant; those of the United States are known to be so; and a reduction of the prices of grain seems to be a necessary consequence: the present time, therefore, is the proper one to commence this business.—The transportation of grain coastwise to the Distilleries, and of the distilled spirits to the consumers, on all the navigable waters of the United States, will give employment to those vessels which may necessarily relinquish the French West-India trade.

It will not escape the observation of those who meditate the establishment of Breweries, that the present is a favorable moment for proceeding in that most beneficial branch. It is well known that brewing, and the distillation of spirits from grain, are two very profitable manufactures in Great-Britain; altho the Brewers and Distillers there pay 50 per cent higher for grain, than the ordinary price of the same article in this country. Holland also brews extensively, and in distillation from grain exceeds Great-Britain; yet she imports more grain than the manufactures, and more fuel than her Breweries and Distilleries consume.

The difference of eleven cents per gallon (about 40 per cent. on the value of the article) in favor of spirits distilled from native materials, when compared with imported spirits, gives an advantage to the home manufacture, which will be duly estimated by every judicious calculator:—there can be no doubt that this advantage will be always preserved, and probably increased, by the laws of the United States.\*

The strongest inducement to reasonable men, for the employment of their capital and talents in any undertaking, is the hope of permanent profit founded on fair calculation: this calculation the distillers are best able to make—to them, therefore, the ideas herein suggested are submitted, with due respect, by

Salem, Nov. 19, 1791.

A CITIZEN.

NOTE.

\* Among other inducements the National Government would have to adopt this policy, it is demonstrable, that the encouragement to the culture of grain that would be derived from the use of it in distillation would prove the most effectual security against a scarcity of bread.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

## ON POLITICAL CANDOR.

CANDOR is an amiable virtue—it exists in every well ordered minds only. It means condescension to the opinions of others; it implies that we make proper allowances for the motives, and give due weight to the reasons of those on whom we pass our judgment. This virtue has been strangely confounded with sincerity—so that when we say a man wants candor, he gets angry, and understands by it that he is called a liar. Whereas the saying of him that he is uncandid, implies that he does not allow their just weight to the reasons and motives which govern another. This fault he may commit in the sincerity of his heart, and indeed in every controversy each is in a degree obliged to fix this charge upon the other.

Of all discussions, those which concern politics are the most difficult to manage without offending against candor, and yet they are the very cases in which it is most amiable and useful to practise it. Men love their own opinions—they sincerely believe them to be true, and that the error of their opponents will be very pernicious. Every spark of their love for the truth, for the good of other men, and of self love, concentrates in the controversy, till their zeal flames out, sometimes in anger, sometimes in enthusiasm—Accordingly we

find men more zealous about the affairs of the public than their own. You will find a man cool and condescending in affairs that concern himself, He is ready to make sacrifices, and is forward to make them, to convince you that he is capable of acting a manly part. Put that man into public life, you will see him stubborn. He not only contends for interests that exist, but he will not give up the possible chance of advantage. He works the finest thread of his fancy into the strongest stuffs. His theories, which no other man would father, become truths and duties.

Why then should men in public life judge of one another by their opinions?—'Tis a standard which would keep them ever at variance. Private worth and good sense are the proper objects of mutual esteem. After every debate, the zealous partizans on both sides, as soon as they have had time to cool, will find that they have rated their own opinions too high, and those of their adversaries too low. As soon as they begin to grow warm, they should therefore begin to make such allowances as they would wish to have made for themselves.

PARIS, October 7.

THIS day the king came to the assembly, and, with as much cheerfulness as ever, delivered a SPEECH, so well calculated to restore harmony, that it made a most lively impression on their hearts. The acclamations were as loud and frequent as before, and the king was equally gratified by his reception. It was in every point the same as on the 30th of September. The following are close translations of the speeches of the king and the president.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"GENTLEMEN,  
"ASSEMBLED by virtue of the constitution to exercise the powers which it delegates to you, you will undoubtedly consider as among your first duties, to facilitate the operations of government; to confirm public credit; to add, if possible, to the security of the engagements of the nation; to shew that liberty and peace are compatible; and finally, to attach the people to their laws, by convincing them those laws are for their good.

"Your experience of the effects of the new order of things, in the several departments from which you come, will enable you to judge of what may be yet wanting to bring it to perfection, and make it easy for you to devise the most proper means of giving the necessary force and activity to the administration.

"For my own part, called by the constitution to examine, as first representative of the people, and for their interest, the laws presented for my sanction, and charged with causing them to be executed, it is my duty to propose to you such objects as I think ought to be taken into consideration in the course of your session.

"You will see the propriety of fixing your immediate attention on the finances, and you will see the importance of establishing an equilibrium between the receipt and expenditure, of accelerating the assessment and collection of taxes, of introducing an invariable order into all parts of this vast administration, and thus providing at once for the support of the state, and the relief of the people.

"The civil laws will also demand your care, which you will have to render conformable to the principles of the constitution. You will also have to simplify the mode of proceeding in courts of law, and render the attainment of justice more easy and more prompt.

"You will perceive the necessity of establishing a system of national education, and of giving a solid basis to public credit. You will encourage commerce and industry, the progress of which has so great an influence on agriculture and the wealth of the kingdom; and you will endeavor to make permanent dispositions for affording work and relief to the indigent.

"I shall make known my firm desire for the re-establishment of order and discipline in the army; and I shall neglect no means that may contribute to restore confidence among all who compose it, and to put it into a condition to secure the defence of the realm. If the laws in this respect are insufficient, I shall make known to you the measures that seem to me to be proper, and you will decide upon them.

"I shall in the same manner communicate my sentiments respecting the navy, that important

part of the public force, destined to protect trade and the colonies.

"We shall not, I hope, be troubled with any attack from abroad. I have taken, from the moment I accepted the constitution, and I shall continue to take, the steps that appear to me the most proper to fix the opinion of foreign powers in our favor, and to maintain with them the good intelligence and harmony that ought to secure to us the continuance of peace, I expect the best effects from them; but this expectation does not prevent me from pursuing, with activity, those measures of precaution which prudence ought to dictate.

[Loud plaudits of Vive le Roi!]

"Gentlemen, in order that your important labours and your zeal may produce the effects expected from them, it is necessary that constant harmony and unalterable confidence should reign between the legislative body and the king. [renewed applause and acclamations.] The enemies of our repose are but too studious to divide us; the love of our country must therefore rally us, and the public interest render us inseparable. [warm applauses] Thus the public force will be exerted without obstruction, the administration will not be harassed by vain alarms, the property and the religion of every man will be equally protected, and no pretext will be left for any person to live at a distance from a country where the laws are in vigor, and men's rights respected.

"It is on this great basis of order that the stability of the Constitution, the success of your labors, the safety of the empire, the source of all kinds of prosperity must depend. It is to this, gentlemen, that we all ought to turn our thoughts in this moment, with the utmost possible vigor; and this is the object that I recommend the most particularly to your zeal, and to your patriotism."

[The most lively testimonies of applause were given to the king on this conclusion.]

M. President spoke as follows:

"SIRE,

"Your presence in the midst of us is a new engagement, which you take towards the country. It is right that you should forget the confounded powers—A Constitution is established, and with it the liberty of Frenchmen—You ought to cherish it as a citizen—as a King you ought to maintain and defend it. Instead of violating, it ascertains your power—it has given as your friends, all those who formerly called themselves only your subjects [here a burst of applause]—You have reason to be beloved by Frenchmen—You said so, sire, some days ago in this temple of the country, and we also have reason to love you [the plaudits were repeated.] The Constitution has made you the first Monarch in the world. Your love for it places your Majesty in the rank of the most favored Kings, and the welfare of the people will make you the most happy. May our mutual union make us speedily feel its happy influence—purify legislation, re-confirm public credit, overthrow anarchy. Such is our duty—such are our wishes—such are yours, Sire. Such are our hopes, and the benedictions of Frenchmen will be our reward."

The king went out in the same manner that he entered, amidst the most vehement acclamations of Vive le Roi, and he was accompanied by the same deputation.

On the motion of M. le Croix, the speeches of the king and the president were ordered to be printed.

OCTOBER 19.

The Municipality of Paris have come to a resolution to testify their gratitude to M. Ja Fayette for the services rendered by him to the Capital and the Empire at large:

1st. By striking a Medal in honor of this brave Citizen Soldier, the emblems, &c. of which are to be furnished by the Academy of Inscriptions.

2dly. By presenting him with the statue of his friend General Washington, executed by M. Houdon; and

3dly. By ordering this decree to be engraved on the pedestal of the Bust of M. Ja Fayette, presented two years since by the States of America to the City of Paris.

GENOVA, September 5.

On the third instant the noble Michael Angelo Cambiario, was elected doge of this republic, with the usual formalities.