

# Gazette of the United States.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1789.

[Published on Wednesday and Saturday.]

[No. XXXII.]

THE TABLET—No. XXXII.

*Amusement and expense, only answer a good end, when restrained within suitable limits."*

As a certain degree of pleasure and recreation are essential to the health and vigour of the human constitution, it is of importance that those purposes should not be defeated by the mode of gratification. The institution of holidays established by law is attended with singular advantages. It excites an inclination to indulge in amusement to a certain extent, without fixing habits of dissipation. Men may rest on Sunday without endangering their love of exercise on other days. Such a periodical respite from labour does not terminate in habitual indolence. Were certain holidays authorized in every country, which it should be disputable not to observe, it would stimulate people to industry, that they might procure some spare money for the occasion, and the limitation of such days within proper bounds would prove a security against excess. It should be a prevailing rule, that men who had not such ample fortunes as to live independent of their own exertions, should confine their amusements to those established days. This restriction would save many an estate from destruction, and prevent vagabonds descending from wealthy and industrious parents.

Nothing can excite more unpleasant impressions than to observe a fortune, that has been acquired by honest industry, wasted in idleness and extravagance. If a proper system of education were adopted, there is reason to suppose, that the offspring of opulent families would be more likely than others to manage their property to advantage. The example of industry and economy in a parent, certainly must have an influence on the conduct of a child, unless he is so educated as to destroy the force of it. A rich lubber may become an intolerable coxcomb by being unrestrained in his expenses; who, had he been confined in his proper sphere of business and frugality, might have made a useful, thriving citizen. Perhaps it will be said, that in a republican government it is a public benefit, that property should often change its masters.—There is however a dangerous degree of refinement in extending the argument so far, as to encourage sloth and vice in the children of prosperous men. A thousand accidents will occur to deprive rich men of their estates, without promoting so bad an expedient as idle, dissolute manners.

## SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL STATE OF AMERICA.

ALTHOUGH present appearances do not seem to support the assertion, my ears are as yet dimmed with the cry we not long since heard, "let us have a government adequate to the purposes of the Union, that we may no longer be the dupes of other powers, but that we may be able to prove ourselves of some importance in society, have our commerce subject to our own laws and regulations, and not subservient to the caprice of any particular state, or guided by foreign interest."—That certain kinds of traffic may be advantageous to some individual adventurers, and yet of general injury to the public, is fully manifested by our present impolitic commercial intercourse with Great Britain, which, upon an aggregate view, will be found to leave a heavy balance against this country, and unless put upon a more reciprocal footing, ought to be totally annihilated:—Our circulating medium is daily drained off in exchange for every frippery and foppery that the fertile invention of men has been able to produce.—Reason and common sense loudly proclaim for a remedy against so great an evil.

We proceed to examine some of the means by which America has it in her power to effect this remedy; and as I think a presumption upon the favorable disposition of Great Britain can be no longer contended for, it will be proper to examine those parts of her trade with us, the loss of which she will not readily consent to, as grounded upon her essential interest, which we have reason to conclude from her permitting it to exist.—In a former paper, I mentioned our pot and pearl ashes and flax-seed as necessary to their manufactures, and which we know from the test of experience, she cannot obtain so advantageously elsewhere—as the superior quality of these articles from this country find a market even at a greater price, than those from the northern parts of Europe, where they produce but little flax-seed, and that of an inferior quality, owing to the necessity they are under for the supply of their duck and other manufactures, of suffering the flax, in order to obtain a due degree of fibrous strength, to remain in the ground beyond the proper time for extracting good seed.—The large quantities of tobacco, rice, &c. imported from this country into Great Britain, and from thence exported to the various parts of Europe—employs so many of their ships—forms so advantageous a vend for their manufactures in its purchase, and gives so good a commission to their merchants that they would not very willingly relinquish a trade of such importance, while neither the British or the Indies can supply them

with equal advantage thro' the interference of the Portuguese in the former, and the distance of the latter, which would cause the freight to exceed the price of the article in this country—nor do they from their situation, require so great a share of their manufactures.—In respect to their whale fishery, it is to exorbitant premiums, the weakness of our former government, and the skill of our citizens employed in their service, they owe any material progress in procuring an article so essential in their consumption—notwithstanding the utmost exertion of their pride during the late war to conceal the fact and hush their complaints—and though by illicit traffic not a few of their goods were introduced among us, the distresses of their manufacturers, owing to the want of a regular communication between the two countries, were severely felt, nor will they willingly consent to a similar interruption.—So large a surplus of manufactures were on hand at the commencement of the peace, that a fair face and fine coat, formed sufficient credentials for a credit of thousands of pounds—which proves, that they had not during eight years found any other market to supply the loss of our's.—But granting that their trade with us was of no material importance to her European dominions, the most sanguine will not draw the same conclusions as it respects their West-Indies and other colonial possessions in this country: and it is a fact which will meet the assent of their own citizens inhabiting these places, that were it not for that traffic, carried on legally in their own bottoms, with us, some contraband also, and the rest through neutral ports, they could not subsist, notwithstanding Lord SHEFFIELD'S imaginary inundations of lumber, fish, grain and other supplies from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia—while the superior quality of Irish beef and butter is no longer a counterbalance for the difference of freight from that country or this.—In proportion therefore as these different channels of trade are rendered more difficult, will the interest of the West-India planters be urged in concert with our exertions to effect a more liberal commerce between the two countries.

A M E R I C A N U S .

## ORIGINAL SPECIMENS OF ELOQUENCE.

[Continued from our last.]

*THE following Speech, remarkable for the conciliatory nature of the sentiments, and the noble simplicity of the language, was delivered by the Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Southern Department, to the Lower Creeks, on the 20th day of April, 1787. The candid reader is called upon to determine, whether it does not claim a preference over many of the Speeches transmitted from antient times, admired by the critics, and received as models for imitation in our American Colleges. It is high time to learn to place a proper value upon any thing which is really meritorious in itself; although it should happen to have been produced in our own age and country.*

" FRIENDS AND BROTHERS !

" THE occasion that brings me here to see you is, I believe, partly of the same nature, as that for which you have met together. But before I enter upon the business, I cannot help expressing the pleasure I feel at seeing so many of our particular friends assembled. The Lower Towns of the Creek nation have always shewn a moderation and a prudence, which I feel and admire. If this disposition is continued it will establish such a friendship and commerce, as will be infinitely better than quarreling and bloodshed.

" There are many present, who are already informed that I am sent here by the great COUNCIL, which in Peace and War directs the affairs of all the thirteen UNITED NATIONS of White Men; of which the Virginians, your neighbours, make a very small part. I come from the center of their government; at a distance from here of a WHOLE MOON'S JOURNEY, on strong horses.

" BROTHERS !

" The Virginians of Georgia, who form one of the thirteen fires of our great Council, complained at the Meeting last Autumn that their Country was attacked and their People killed by some bad men of the Creek Nation.—They demanded assistance, if due satisfaction was not given against the offenders.—But the old and wise MEN of the great COUNCIL, the CONGRESS, before they would send out a strong army to assist in killing their brothers the Indians, wish first to enquire into the matter, and see if all things could not be amicably settled.—For this purpose they have sent me out.

" Now BROTHERS !

" From Peace may we not all reap advantages ?

There can be none from spilling each other's blood.—The MASTER of BREATH, lends us that BREATH but for a little while; why then should we SNATCH it from one another SOONER THAN HE DESIGNS? For this reason, I hope both parties will be moderate.—Perhaps it hath been a little the fault of both parties that any of the human blood hath been spilled on the occasion.—I hope that now each will yield a little to the other. When our friends of the Creek Nation, who are now at Augusta, come up, they will tell you how much I inculcated this to the White People. I was happy to find them disposed to it; except a few of their mad young men, who are too apt to be disposed to war. But their nation will not be rigorous in their demands: they have presents in waiting for the INDIANS, who I hope will go down and receive the goods. I am convinced that this Nation will not in the end lose any thing, by confirming the GRANT of such lands as many of the respectable men of the Nation have thought might be spared; and have already GRANTED:—which gift it would be UNMANLY to retract—if it could be done—but it CANNOT.

" BROTHERS !

" I have carefully avoided to mention any old cause of quarrels, and I hope there will be none for the future. You will find that the HEAD-MEN among the Virginians have lately made provision for severely punishing any of their bad folks, who shall disturb their friends the INDIANS.

" I will not trouble you further, but to mention one thing, which concerns us all, and which I feel from my heart: the red People and the White are equally interested in it. We are Countrymen, we live in the same land; we breathe the same air, we should be brothers. The Kings and the People who live over the great Water will wish to subdue us all. They will use cunning and force. Perhaps at this very time there are men employed among you to set you against us. It is not so long since, but you must remember how one of these Powers made visible efforts of this kind, even upon us, the White People their CHILDREN. But to tell you what is done by others of them to People of your colour, towards the mid day sun, would fill you with horror.

Ought we not, therefore, to grasp one another with a strong arm of friendship; the more easily to repel these Foreigners? Go down then, and receive the presents which are kept for you, as marks of friendship when you run the line; as you have agreed. You will be assured that every care has been taken by the Virginians to prevent your receiving any offence: as you, I flatter myself, will also do by them. For my part, when I return from whence I came, I shall have the pleasure to tell the great COUNCIL of CONGRESS this: then they, far from sending an army into the Creek Nation, will exert themselves to give Trade and the Comforts of life to you, and your Families. This will make the chain of our friendship brighter—and, indeed, will be better for us all.

" Before I make an end, I must inform you that our friend Chewocleymicho and his companions, the Hostages, are in good health and spirits. I have sent down to request they may be brought up; that it may not appear hard to keep our friends too long from their relations. But I hope the time passes away agreeably with them: for when I left them, they had nothing to do but to drink Rum, and be merry. If there is any just cause of complaint, I now beg it may be made known; that I may use my best endeavors to find a remedy. All we have to request is, that you go and receive your presents; and attend at running the line, according to your agreement at the Treaty."

[We have now finished the manuscript containing "Original Specimens of Eloquence"—and consider the communication as a rich addition to our miscellany.—Should the person who favored us with it, be in possession of other SPECIMENS OF ORIGINALITY, we should esteem them a very fortunate acquisition to the Gazette of the United States.]

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, of the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, Tuesday, the 28th July, 1789.

Mr. VINING from the committee of eleven, to whom it was referred to take the subject of Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, generally into their consideration, and to report thereupon, made a report, which was read, and is as followeth.

IN the introductory paragraph before the words, "We the people," add, "Government being intended for the benefit of the people, and the rightful establishment thereof being derived from their authority alone."

Art. 1, Sec. 2, Par. 3.—Strike out all between the words, "direct" and "and until such," and instead thereof insert, "After the first enumera-