

"It is likewise "a rule prescribed" because a bare resolution confined "in the breast of the Legislature, without manifesting itself by some external sign, can never be properly a law, it is requisite that this resolution be notified to the people who are to obey it. But the manner in which this notification is to be made is matter of very great indifference: it may be notified by universal tradition and long practice, which supposes a previous publication, as is the case in the common Law of England; it may be done *viva voce*, by officers appointed for that purpose as is done with regard to proclamations, and such acts of parliament as are appointed to be read in churches and other assemblies; it may lastly be notified by writing, printing or the like, which is the general course taken with all our acts of parliament; yet whatever way is made use of, it is incumbent on the promulgators to do it in the most public and perspicuous manner; not like Caelgula who (according to Dioecissius) wrote his Laws in a very small character, and hung them upon high Pillars the more effectually to ensnare the people."—*Blackstone's Commentaries*, page 45.

5th. That economy in public expenditure is as necessary in a government as in private or individual life. Economy will be easy whether in private life, or with the government, if good sense and judgment be exercised and will always leave room to extend our views in proportion to our means; whereas retrenchment, when necessity renders it imperious, must always become hard; and national debts, as in individual cases, are dangerous.

6th. That national wealth and prosperity depend on the greater or less proportion of the people that are engaged in productive labor and employments, as husbandmen, merchants, mechanics, factors, and all other laborers by sea and by land. The support of all others deducts from national wealth, and though necessary under all civil governments, the unproductive classes should be as few as will answer the national purposes.

"The annual Labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessities and conveniences of Life which it annually consumes, and which consist always in the immediate produce of that Labour, or in what is purchased with that produce from other nations.

"According therefore, as this produce, or what is purchased with it, bears a greater or smaller proportion to the number of those who are to consume it, the nation will be better or worse supplied with all the necessities and conveniences for which it has occasion.

"But this proportion must be regulated by two different circumstances; first, by the skill, dexterity and judgment with which its Labour is generally applied; and secondly, by the number of those who are employed in useful Labor, and that of those who are not so employed, whatever be the soil, climate or extent of territory of any particular territory of any particular nation, the abundance or scantiness of its annual supply must, in that particular situation, depend on those two circumstances."

Smith's Wealth of Nations, page 1st.

7th. That the peculiar local advantages of a nation, with respect to agriculture, trade and navigation, ought to be well understood by its government; and if any, or all of them stand in need, or be susceptible, of improvement, that improvement ought to be promoted with a liberal hand.—For whatever increases the employment of the population, increases the productions, and consequently, the wealth of the nation.

8th. That in well regulated governments every exertion ought, and will

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