

Cæsar I, New York Daily Advertiser, 1 October 1787

The Citizens of the State of New-York have received yesterday, from Cato (an ally of *Pompey*, no doubt) an introductory discourse on the appearance of the New System for the Government of the United States: this, we are told, will be followed by such observations, on the constitution proposed to the Union, “as will promote our welfare and be justified by reason and truth.” There is, in this preparatory lecture, little that is necessary to be dwelt on just now; and if Cato had not possessed his future investigations, in such terms as wore a *questionable shape*, they should have passed unheeded.

Cato tells us that he will not *directly engage as an advocate*, for this new form of Government—or as an *opponent*. Here Cato, without any dispute, acts prudently. It will be wise in him to rest a while; since he has given a *preface*, which, with small address, can easily be made to work on either side. When the sentiments of the Confederated States come to be generally known, it will be time enough to proceed—Cato will then *start fair*. A little caution, however, he thinks necessary to be given in the mean time. “Do not” says this prudent Censor, in addressing the Citizens, “because you admit that *something* must be done, adopt *any thing*.” What, in the name of common sense, does this injunction import? I appeal to men of understanding, whether it is not obviously the language of distrust, calculated, as far as such a thing can influence, to prejudice the public opinion against the New Constitution; and, in effect, by a periphrastic mode of speech, recommending the rejection of it?—“*Teach* the Members of the Convention (Cato *very modestly* goes on) that you are capable of a supervision of their conduct; the same medium that gave you this system, if it is erroneous, while the door is now open, can make amendments, *or give you another*.” O excellent thought, and happily advised! Be clamorous, my friends—be discontented—assert your prerogative—for ever assert the power and *Majesty of the People*!!—I am not willing to suspect any man’s intentions, when they aim at giving information; but when they come abroad, couched in such *magisterial* terms, I own I feel some indignation. If this demagogue had talents to throw light on the subject of Legislation, why did he not offer them when the Convention was in session? If they had been judged useful, no doubt they would have been attended to. But *is this now a time* for such insinuations? Has not the wisdom of America been drawn, as it were, into a focus, and the proffered Constitution sent forth with an unanimity, that is unequalled in ancient or modern story? And shall we now wrangle and find fault with that *excellent Whole*, because, perhaps, some of its parts *might have been* more perfect?—There is neither virtue nor patriotism in such conduct. Besides, how can Cato say, “That the door is *now open* to receive any amendments, or to give us *another Constitution*, if required.[”] I believe he has advanced *this* without proper authority. I am inclined to believe that the *door of recommendation is shut, and cannot be opened by the same men*; that the Convention, in one word, is *dissolved*: if so, we must reject, in toto, or, *vice versa*; just take it as it is; and be thankful. I deny the similarity betwixt the present Constitution and that of the United Netherlands.—Cato would here draw a very melancholy picture, but it wont apply. In my humble opinion, it

has a much greater affinity with a Government, which, in all human probability, will remain when the History of the Seven Provinces shall be forgotten.—Cato tells us (what all America knows by this time) that the New Constitution comes sanctioned with the approbation of General Washington; and, though he appears to have some reverence for that great patriot chief, yet he very sagaciously observes, that the *best and wisest man may err*, and thence asserts, that every man in *politics*, as well as in religion, ought to judge for himself. This paragraph needs no comment, and, for that reason, I shall not touch it; but, with all deference to Cato's penetration, I would recommend to him, instead of entering into fruitless discussion of what has come from so many *clear heads, and good hearts*, to join his Fellow Citizens, and endeavour to reconcile this *excellent Constitution* to the *weak, the suspicious, and the interested*, who will be chiefly opposed to it; that we may enjoy the blessings of it as soon as possible. I would also advise him to give his vote (as he will probably be one of the *Electors*) to the American Fabius: it will be more healthy for this country, and *this state*, that he should be induced to accept of the Presidency of the New Government, than that he should be solicited again to accept of the command of *an army*.

Cato, it appears, intends to adventure on perilous ground; it will therefore become him to be cautious on what terms he takes the field. "He advises us to attach ourselves to measures, and not to men." In this instance he advises well; and I heartily recommend to *himself*, not to forget the force of that important admonition: for Cato, in his future *marches*, will very probably be *followed* by CÆSAR.

Friday.

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