

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NO. II.

OBSERVATIONS on the Letters of "A FARMER," Addressed to the Yeomanry of the United States. (CONTINUED.)

"THE FARMER" seems disposed to alarm the haters and tanners with suggestions that their raw materials may be engrossed and made objects of speculation, but the third section of the New-Jersey law forbids the company to deal or trade in any raw materials but such as are fit and necessary for the articles it manufactures, and such as shall be really and truly obtained therefor.

"THE FARMER" declares the grants of privileges, even such as they are, to be unconstitutional. Surely, then, there is no danger from them, as they must be void and of no effect.

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Moreover, as it was manifest, that active capital was flowing into and arising in the United States very rapidly, there was a sincere and ferocious apprehension that evils would arise from it, particularly a profuse consumption, unless objects to employ it were provided, and it appeared therefore a reasonable belief that the want of capital, after one well-devised and successful plan, would cease to be among the objections to manufactures.

The recent banks, canals, and turnpike roads, demonstrate, that without new objects, large sums of money must have laid unemployed. With the impressions above stated the plan of the manufacturing company was adopted, and it would be happy for Pennsylvania if her "FARMER" would promote the establishment of such an institution on that great interior canal, the river Susquehanna, under the auspices of the State Legislature.

The latter have accordingly subscribed handsomely, and the State, knowing that these new enterprises are attended with great expences at the commencement, with risque, and sometimes with loss, authorized the company to raise by lottery 100,000 dollars, as an indemnification. Their real estate was exempted from State taxes for ten years, and their stock, or personal property, altogether. These taxes, however, as before observed, will be very small under the State laws, and they will be so remote, that the manufacturers in other parts of the Union cannot be sensible of their effects.

"THE FARMER's" suggestion that the company will be enabled, by the temporary advantage of a lottery, to undersell, is not even plausible; for we know that merchants and manufacturers do not use their occasional advantages for the absurd purpose of underselling their neighbours for a short time, but to encrease

their own substance and stock: And if they were to sell the cheaper for it, the purchasers and consumers, that is, "the great body of the yeomanry," about whose interest the "FARMER" wishes to appear very anxious, would be benefited by it.

It will be perceived by every reader, that the letters which are under examination, are not confined to the measures which have been contemplated in regard to American (or national) manufactures. The fisheries, the navigation laws, the banks, the public credit, and the revenues of the United States, have each sustained his efforts to wound them.

FROM THE INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

MR. ADAMS, As the friends of civil liberty wish at all times to be acquainted with every question which appears to regard the public weal, a great number of gentlemen in this, and the neighbouring towns, have subscribed for the National Gazette, published by Mr. Philip Freneau, at Philadelphia; and it is hoped that Freneau's Gazette, which is said to be printed under the eye of that established patriot and republican Thomas Jefferson, will be generally taken in the New-England States.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

A CORRESPONDENT in the last Chronicle, recommends to the people of New-England a general perusal of the National Gazette, "said to be printed under the eye of that established patriot and republican, Thomas Jefferson." Whether this is intended as an avowal, on the part of Mr. Jefferson, that he is the real, and the prudent Freneau, only the nominal Editor of this chaste Gazette, the public is at a loss to determine.

AN AMERICAN.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO ARISTIDES.

INDEED, Mr. Aristides, you merit ostracism much more than your nameake of old; not however for being too just or too honest, but, first, for having become the champion of a person whom you have yourself christened "Cataline;" and secondly, for having made so very clumsily a defence for your patron. For the first offence you merit the animadversion of all good citizens, and for the latter, the censure of your friend. It is an old saying, but a true one, and certainly verified in this instance, that a man frequently loses more by the folly of his friends, than the wickedness of his enemies.

In another place he rises in his language, and announces Mr. J's "abhorrence of some of the leading principles of Mr. Hamilton's fiscal administration;" and accordingly Mr. J's prels has groaned ever since its birth with its abhorrence of the leading principles of Mr. Hamilton's fiscal administration.

But Aristides says further, that this abhorrence is declared by his patron with a manly freedom: How far he may declare his sentiments on this subject with manly freedom among his own party, is best known to them; but certain it is, that in other societies he is distinguished for a very different mode of procedure; cautious and shy, wrapped up in impenetrable silence and mystery, he reserves his abhorrence for the arcanes of a certain snug sanctuary, where seated on his pivot-chair, and involved in all the obscurity of political mystery and deception, (Aristides will excuse me for employing his own expressions) he compounds and, with the aid of his active tools, circulates his poison thro' the medium of the National Gazette.

Let us now take a view of the answer which you have given to the two charges (not the principal ones) which the American has made against Mr. J. The first is, that he was opposed to the present Constitution of the United States: of this you propose to prove the malignity and falshood, and how do you succeed? Why, truly by producing a fragment of a speech of Mr. Pendleton in the Virginia Convention, in which is quoted a fragment of a letter from Mr. J; from the junction of which two fragments, it appears that Mr. J had seen the Constitution, and liked some parts of it—that he had prepared some amendments to it—and that provided his amendments were made part of it, he wished it to be adopted—otherwise, not.

But should his Honor raise Bum-fiddle, The Chavm would break off in the middle.

Mr. Pendleton makes a pretty commentary on this epistle; Mr. J wishes the first nine States to adopt it, what are his reasons? Because it will secure to us the good it contains which he thinks great and important, and he wishes the other four may refuse it, because he thinks it will tend to obtain necessary amendments; but he would not wish that a schism should take place in the union, on any consideration. According to this construction of the text, it seems that the question before a State convention ought to have been in what numerical order the State stood; if she was the ninth State about to consider the constitution, then it was unnecessary to discuss its merits, it must be adopted at all events, but if she happened to be the tenth, it must be rejected at all events without any enquiry into its merits; the consideration of the constitution in both cases would have been nugatory—the first consideration of the convention would be, how many States had already adopted, and accordingly it would only be necessary to ascertain that fact, which being done, the adoption or rejection followed of course; and though in other cases it should seem that the more States had adopted a measure, the more one would consider it a wise one and agreeable to the people—yet in this case our ingenious politician recommends a rule directly the reverse, and the more States have adopted the constitution the less recommendation should it have with the remainder.

the constitution, deemed frivolous, unnecessary or injurious? Or on the other hand, had the four smallest States in the union withheld their consent in order to obtain amendments—is it likely the others would have regarded their idle threats? In short, this sagacious politician either meant to write such a letter as he thought would please both parties, not knowing then which was likely to preponderate, which indeed accounts for its having been quoted by both parties like a convenient law case; or meant to publish one of those visionary political speculations with which he is well known so much to abound. Mr. Pendleton says, "Mr. J is possessed of the constitution and has in his mind the idea of amending it"; it is to be lamented he did not state the purport of those amendments, the curiosity of the public would undoubtedly be gratified with a sight of them; it is not improbable they are of a similar complexion with some of the wild schemes of government which he is said to have recommended about that time to a set of raw politicians at Paris, since known by the title of *enragés* or *madmen*, who ignorant themselves of every principle of free and rational government swallowed greedily every project of our American politician, and by their intemperance and fury drove out of France all those enlightened and patriotic citizens, the Abbe Sieyès, Mounier, Lally Tollendal, &c who sought for a well poised government, properly checked; and who forelaw all the calamities to which their country would be exposed by surrendering up all the powers of the government to a set of ignorant enthusiasts and indigent fanatics. Those calamities have now burst upon that beautiful but unfortunate country, and the miserable sufferers may thank the American Philosopher for a great portion of them. At that time he countenanced one branch of legislation and if consistent he must have recommended the same policy to the United States in his amendments; he has since been sensible of the miseries which France has experienced principally from that vice in her system, and he is now persuaded and acknowledges that France will never have a settled and good government without two branches. His advice however comes too late, the mischief is done; the *enrages* have acquired such an ascendancy in the National Assembly that they have solemnly voted *execrations* against all the advocates for two branches—they are too well pleased with their power to surrender it or divide it with another branch, and while they can pass what laws they please and extort the Royal sanction by sending an armed mob to threaten the King's life, and bully him into their measures, it is not to be expected that any change will take place with their consent. The part which the American Minister took in laying the foundation of this system accounts for the wonderful anxiety displayed by himself and his friends for its success, in opposition to his better judgment on experience and maturer reflexion.—Thus a parent loves his offspring though he sees his deformity.

The charge therefore is well maintained that Mr. J is the promoter of national disunion, national insignificance, public disorder and discredit—for the factions he has originated will, if not soon checked, end in all that.—The other charge respecting the Dutch creditors stands unrefuted by Aristides, though he is possessed of certain facts; why did he suppress those facts, and if he had it in his power to prove that the advice given by Mr. J was directly the reverse of what the American has stated, why has he omitted doing it? With respect to Mr. Pendleton's observation that "Providence has for the