FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

No. II.

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

THE FARMER" feems disposed to alarm The hatters and tanners with fuggestions that their faw materials may be engrofied 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. It is known that they have determined upon those branches which require water some in packing out to a formula the banches. water fpinning machinery (a case peculiarly happy as there are not two hundred water spindle in the United States) and the imports of the goods they propose to make are ten times as great as their whole capital iteck, much of which they will inveft in buildings, lots, implements, machinery, working carriages and cat-tle. It is plain that bark, lime, and hides for the tanners could not be supplied to them from any distance, and they could not engross either. In respect to wool and our country furs, the same remarks apply to them, and if they were to purchase foreign furs they would no doubt do it abroad : But they do not appear to have in view any thing but the fpinning and cotton dy-ing and calico printing business, and are appro-priating their funds extensively to those branches.

"THE FARMER" declares the grants of pri-

vileges, even fuch as they are, to be unconfti-tutional. Surely, then, there is no danger from them, as they must be void and of no effect. It he will examine the civil lift of New-Jeriey, he will find no reason to apprehend, from the gen-tlemen who compose it, the enforcing of un-

nufacturing fociety has been frequently mifun-derstood and mifrepresented. In the year 1791,

feveral mouths after the government had been transferred from New-York, the Secretary of the Treasury formed the plan. It was repre-

fented, that one of the great objections to ma-

nufactures in the United States was the want

constitutional laws. The origin and defign of the New-Jersey ma-

of money; and although there was manifeftly a greater abundance of active capitalin 1791 than for years before, yet there was no prospect of an early application of a sum equal to a moiety of a capital of any one of the first fifty manufac-turers and traders in Great-Britain, France, Holland, Germany, or Flanders, by any individual. An union of many individuals was the only mode that could be adopted; and as there was supposed to be some risque, it was certainly a prudent method, as each would take care not to fubscribe so largely as to hurt himself, if a failure should take place. The subscribers, to avoid risquing more than their subscriptions, were, of course, to apply for an incorporation, and it was not at all probable the fum would have been subscribed without one. The several banks in Philadelphia, New-York, Bofton, Bal-timore, Providence, &c. had been made up in the fame way, and the inland navigation com-panies and turnpike road companies in the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York, &c. have been composed in like manner. Moreover, as it was manifest, that active capital was slowing into and arising in the United States very rapidly, there was a fincere and fe-rious apprehension that evils would arise from it, particularly a profuse consumption, unless objects to employ it were provided, and it ap-peared therefore a reasonable belief that the want of capital, after one well-devised and successful plan, would cease to be among the ob jections to manufactures. It is earnestly wished, that the body of the ship owners in the United States may not furnish an instance of an overapplication of capital, in one of the old modes which, as it is a cash business, must be accom panied with an actual excess of money. recent banks, canals, and turnpike roads, de-monstrate, 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 infitution on that great interior canal, the river Sufquehannah, under the aufpices of the State Legislature. The yeomanry would find, that the capital and industry of the manufacturing citizens would be wifely directed to the spot, can manufactures which is necessary in their competition with foreign commodities. But to return to the New-Jersey manufactory : It appeared prudent to take a position in that State for the purpose of interesting New-York and Philadelphia, and as New-Jersey has very little foreign commerce, it was prefumed that both her legislature and her citizens would promote fo valuable a branch of internal trade. The latter have accordingly subscribed handsomely, and the State, knowing that these new enterprizes are attended with great expences at the commencement, with rifque, and fometimes with lofs, authorifed the company to raife 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 foremote, that the manufacturers in other parts of the Union can-not be fensible of their effects.

"The Farmer's" fuggestion that the com-

pany will be enabled, by the temporary advan-tage of a lottery, to underfell, is not even plan fible; 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

villes to appear very anxious, would be bene

It will be perceived by every reader, that the Hamilton's fifeat administration. letters which are under examination, are not confined to the measures which have been conemployed in the examination of his four article of impeachments (on the fixth page) against the Prefident of the United States, the majorities of the two Houses of Congress, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of each of whom the plea is "not guilty," and the appeal is to the A FREEMAN.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

MR. ADAMS, S the friends of civil liberty with at all A S the friends of civil liberty with at all times to be acquainted with every question which appears to regard the public weal, a great

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

CORRESPONDENT in the last Chronicle, ourselves; and under the auspices of which the of the other, that we may say with the Ameri-United States have progressed from discord, poverty and contempt, to harmony, weath and honor, is a task worthy the pen of a malignant stranger.—To take from us all trust in that religion, for which our pious ancestors exchanged on this epistle; Mr. J—— wishes the first a civilized country for the wildernes, and on nine states to adopt it, what are his reasons? which we build our brightest hopes, for happiBecause it will secure to us the good it contains ne's in this, and a future world, may afford delight to a man like Freneau—But furely and ought to be well founded in his affertions, before he brings forward Mr. Jefferson, as the patron of fuch a Gazette. AN AMERICAN.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

TO ARISTIDES. I NDEED, Mr. Ariflides, you merit offracism much more than your name ake of old; not however for being too just or too honest, hut, first, for having become the champion of a perfirst, for having become the champion of a per-fon whom you have yourself christened "(ataline," and secondly, for having made so very clumsy a defence for your patron. For the first offence you merit the animadversion of all good citi-zens, 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 loss more by the folly of his friends. frequently lofes more by the folly of his friends, than the wickedness of his enemies. amine a little your piece, and we shall find that you have not attempted to clear Mr. Jfrom fome of the weighty charges alledged against him by the American; and that in fact you have not only admitted others, but even proved them yourself to demonstration .- It is a very eafy matter to answer charges by employing the pompous terms of "virulent abuse, basest calumny and falshood, infidious purposes, stabbing reputations, base and wicked calumniator, then? If his advice was good for Virginia, it was Mr. J.—'s Gazette for near a twelvemonth past; but it is not, as Ariftides has himself evinced on this occasion, so easy to refute plain charges, founded in truth, and now in the mouth of every honest citizen who is attached to his country, and shocked at the present attempts to disturb very ferious charge made in the publications referred to, of his patron's having fet up a newfbusing and traducing the Secretary of the Treafury; though his piece is written profesfedly to exculpate Mr. J from the charges made by the American, yet there is not even a glance at hat serious charge; and fo far he has afted with an unanswerable accusation, is to pass it over in silence. Without designing it, however, Aristides has confirmed that charge beyond the tradiction even of an oath. He tells us, in one place, that Mr. J— is "opposed to fome of the principles of the funding system, of the national bank, and of certain other measures of the Secretary of the Treasury;" and the against some of the principles of the funding system, of the national bank, and certain other measures of the Secretary of the Treasury." of amendments which they, when they accepted ton's observation that "Providence has for the

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 yeomatry," about whose interest the "FARMER" administration;" and accordingly Mr. J.—'s consent in order to obtain amounted their yeomatry," about whose interest the "FARMER" administration;" and accordingly Mr. Jos preis has groaned ever fince its birth with its abhorrence of the leading principles of Mr.

But Arylides fays further, that this abhorrence is declared by his patron with a manly freedom: How far he may declare his fentiments on this confined to the meatures 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 fustained his efforts to wound them. The New-Jersey manufactory has occupied but a part of his letters. A concluding number will therefore be regarded in the examination of his four articles are rain since further forestations, where seated on his in other focieties he is diffingulated to a very different mode of procedure; cautious and flay, wrapped up in impenetrable filence and myssery, he referves his abhorence for the arcana of a tertain sough fanctuary, where seated on his pivot-chair, and involved in all the obscurity of political mysery and deception, (Arificas will of political mysery and deception, (Arificas will of political mysery and deception, (Arificas will of political mysery and deception). excure me for employing his own expressions) he compounds and, with the aid of his active tools, circulates his poifon 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 prin-

cipal 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 faishood, and how do you succeed? Why, truly number of gentlemen in this, and the neighbouring towns, have subscribed for the National Gatette, 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 Jefferestablished patriot and republican Thomas Jefferstitution, and liked some parts of it—that he fon, will be generally taken in the New-England had prepared fome amendments to it—and that provided his amendments were made part of it, he wished it to be adopted—otherwise, not.—If his letter has any meaning-and I confe's it is difficult to find a precise one, the plain English of it is, no constitution without my amendments. A CORRESPONDENT in the last turbus, a conflict the new that the people of New-England of it is, no conflict the new that the people of New-England in one part of this curious letter of advice, he a general perulal of the National Gazette, "faid in one part of this curious letter of advice, he ageneral perulal of the National Gazette, "faid in one part of this curious letter of advice, he fays—Adopt the Conflictution, that you may fetore the printed under the eye of that effablished the following the following the following the following the following the factor of this pivot when he wrote that epifile) of the following the following the following the factor of this pivot when he wrote that epifile). of Mr. Jefferson, that he is the real; and the seated on his pixot when he wrote that epistle) imprudent treneau, only the nominal Editor of Don't adopt it by any means if nine states have this chafte Gazette, the public is at a loss to de-termine. The advice is adapted to all, who here, as it his versatile chair had whisked about a delight in the most virulent abuse on a govern-second time, he adds by way of a second post script, ment, framed and administered by the people of But you must adopt at all events, rather than America, to the honor, dignity and happiness of produce a schism. In short, his opinion appears the country. And all who affect too much the arming to have any piety, will be pleased with the recommendation. The clergy of our country, will see that the recommendation of the search the recommendation. The clergy of our country vilified, and religion constantly ridiculed, up learning, so there appears to be such a wontry vilified, and religion constantly ridiculed, up learning, so there appears to be such a wonderful afford a rich repast to Insidels and Freemust afford a rich repast to Insidels and Inside and Insid

The Charm would break off in the middle. Mr. Pendleton makes a pretty commentary 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 fehijm should take place in the union, on any confideration. According to this confiruction of the text, it feems that the question before a State convention ought to have been in what numerical or-der the State ftood; if the 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 the happened to be the tenth, it must be rejected at all events without any enquiry into its merits; the confideration 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 wife 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 conflitution the lefs recommendation should it have with the remainder. But when this fage advice was given it did not occur to its author that two conventions might be in fession at the same time and that either of them by its ratification citizens would be wifely directed to the spot, where their cattle, grain, wood, hemp, flax, wood, & iron, would be demanded by consumers, without encountering the costly charge, and, without encountering the costly charge, and, influence the productions of the of transportation to a fea-port. Several of these institutions would give a front to Ameripast; but it is not, as Arishides has himself evinced faid about the constitution itself, but simply a discussion which ought to adopt to make up the number nine;—should this contest have happened between a very large and a very small State, Virginia and Delaware for instance, the dispute might easily be settled—Virginia. its tranquillity and happiness. I shall now shew dispute might easily be settled—Virginia would that Arishdes has not attempted an answer to the naturally fay, do you adopt and we will drive them into amendments by withholding our affent, and little Delaware would yield to the will of aper in this city, for the express purpose of the great and antient dominion; but suppose the contest between Virginia and New-York, and neither would adopt—how then? Or be-tween Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and both would adopt-how then? Or between two more wisdom than in any other part of his pub-lication, as the most prudent mode of answering and both resused to adopt, the great and important fmall States, for inflance, Georgia and Rhode-Island-how then? If no compact could be made, good would not be fecured; if both fhould adopt, there would be no longer the magic number nine, but ten and less chance for amendments. But all this is to be accomplished without schifm, a very probable event ! Suppose the four largest States, viz. Virginia, Penusylvania, Massachufetts and New-York had rejected the conftitution, and infifted upon all the amendments which paper stiled the National Gazette, has, from its their conventions required: is it probable the sirth establishment, teemed with "investive other nine States would without a schifm and

likely the others would have regarded their ide threats? In short, this sagacious politician elther 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 cale; or nemeant to publish one of those visionary positical specuations with which he is well known so much to lations with which he is well known to much to abound. Mr. Pendleton tays, "Mr. 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 curiouty of the public would undoubtedly be actified with a state of them. gratified with a fight of them; it is not impre-bable they are of a fimilar complexion with tome of the wild schemes of government which he is faid to have recommended about that time to a fet of raw politicians at Paris, fince known by the title of enrages 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 Sieves, Mounier, Lally Tollendal, &c who fought for a well possed government, properly checked; and who foreiaw all the calami ties to which their country would be exposed by furrendering up all the powers of the government to a fet of ignorant enthusies and indigent fanatics. Those calamities have now burst upon that beautiful but unfortunate countries. try, 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 confisent he must have recommended the fame policy to the United States in his amendments; he has fince been fenfible of the miseries which France has experienced principally from that vice in her system, and he is now perfuaded and acknowledges that France will never have a fettled and good government without two branches. His advice however comes too late, the mifchief is done; the english ges have acquired such an ascendancy in the National Affembly that they have folemnly 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 te be expected that any change will take piace with their confent. The part which the American Minister took in laying the foundation of this fostern accounts for the wonderful anxiety difplayed by himself and his friends for its success, n opposition to his better judgment on experience and maturer reflexion.—Thus a parent loves his offspring though he fees his deformity. The letter to often quoted fays, "But we

must take care, however, that neither this nor any other objections to the form, produce a any other objections to the form, produce a fihim in our lines"—and his commentator, Mr. Pendleton, faya, "But Mr. J—would not with that a finifa thould take place in the Union, on any confideration." So thought and fo wrote Mr. J—at Paris fome years ago; he then was the warm advocate of Union—he deprecated a finitim—Union at all events—fehim on no confideration, fays the A—ar at Paris. What fays the S—y of S—e at Philadelphia? Alas—he foeaks a very different Philadelphia? Alas—he fpeaks a very different language: he proclaims his abhorrence of the funding fystem and the bank—measures which have received the fanction of the legislature of the nation, and of the Prefident; he declares open war against the Secretary of the Treasury, for having recommended them—he established a newspaper as a battery to keep up a perpetual fire upon him—and in patronizing the over-throw of those important measures, he lays the foundation of schifm and discord throughout she Union-an executive officer of the national government, instead of harmonizing for the good of his country with his colleague, he openly and a vowedly traduces, calumniates and execrates his administration, and thereby gives birth to factions and parties, which, unless foon checked, may involve his country in all the horrors of anarchy.—How is this surprizing change to be accounted for? To dire ambition, the rnin of fo many empires, we may trace its fource. At Paris, Mr. J—, the representative of the American nation, wished for Union, because it would promote its prosperity, and enhance his dignity; but at Philadelphia, Mr. J—fears in Mr. Hamilton a formidable rival, and there estimation, the better for his purpose. end were all his means to be directed-on the the excise law, as emanations from the Secre-tary of the Treasury, to endeavor to make those measures odious to the people, and then attribute them all to Mr. Hamilton's machinations. Thus in support of the first part of his friem, we see (what Anglides calls his known attachment to republicanism) plain Thomas Jwonderful humility on all occasions-the fey veils of inordinate ambition. In inport of the latter, a Gazette effablished under his auforces, to circulate encomiums on his own admi nistration, and abuse on his rivals.

The charge therefore is well maintained The charge therefore is the promoter of national distant Mr. J is the promoter of national distance, public disorder and distance, national infigurecance, public disorder and distance with the charge the second distance of the charge the char coedit for the factions he has originated will, not foon checked, end in all that .- The other charge respecting the Dutch creditors flands unrefuted by Ariflides, though he is to felled of contain falls. tain facts; why did be suppress those facts, and if he had it in his power to prove that the advice of the provention of a ftruggle have relinquished their opinions, or verse of what the American has stated, why laste of amendon. fusfer themselves to be brow-beat into a string omitted doing it? With re pect to Mr. Forth