

The latest intelligence ad infimo imports that the news of the pretended death of Jefferson had reached those borders.

The reported death of Mazzei, whilst it filled with astonishment the disciples of the Devil, excited a more extensive sensation among good Federalists, than the occurrence could justify.

STEVEN AND M'KEAN. The attempts that have been made to palliate the guilt of Steven, or rather of M'Kean, reminds me of the following anecdote related in Boswell's Life of Johnson.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The following Anecdote is worthy of notice, as it shews the domestic nature of the Lapwing, or bastard Plover, (Fringilla Vanellus) as well as the art with which it conciliates the regard of animals, differing from itself in nature, and generally considered as hostile to every species of the feathered tribes.

MR. WAYNE. HOWEVER infidels may scoff at the following pious effusion—the truly religious of every Christian denomination, must be pleased in its general circulation—it was received from London last week.

THE BIBLE.

THOU blessed Book, be near my heart! What joy divine dost thou impart, When, with delight, thy sacred page My fix'd attention doth engage!

It is no bad specimen of the taste of a lolly young widow, that she selected for her camarade the captain of cock-neck'd troop.

EPIGRAM.

On the vending counterfeit gilt buttons, instead of the real article. That guilt has punishment to fear, It stands on reason's ground;

POLITICAL.

From the Boston Columbian Centinel.

THE JEFFERSONIAD

No. V.

"Merchants are useless, and mechanics are the wife tools of their customers."

MR. RUSSELL.

WE have witnessed Mr. JEFFERSON'S disinterested unassuming patriotism, his reverence for the Deity exemplified in his "pocket-picking" eloquence, his regard for christianity manifested by his boast of disregard of its sacred institutions, and it is time that we should proceed to examine the correctness, and consistency of his theories in politics and philosophy.

ONE REMARK

however, I must call the attention of the public, the full consideration of, before I commence my critical operations; that this famous book was written in the year 1781, when the author had much leisure, as the extreme dangers of the country had driven him from his post.

No Jacobinic ditty has been so often repeated, and no one in such melancholly strains, as the impolicy, the wickedness of encouraging British Manufactures.

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From the above extracts the following propositions are manifest: 1st. That Mr. Jefferson is an enemy to American manufactures, absolutely and forever, because we shall always have land to cultivate.

2d. That he considers the trade with Great Britain our most valuable trade, because she is the cheapest manufacturing, and now the only country which could supply us.

3d. That he of course approves of the British treaty, or ought to approve it, as it keeps us in peace with the only nation which can furnish us.

4th. That he considers all the merchants of the United States, to many curses instead of blessings, corrupted, venal, dependent sycophants, who will sell their votes, their rights, and their consciences to gratify the caprice or obtain the good will of their customers.

5th. It is a matter of curious remark, that while Mr. Burke has been abused as the tool of despotism, for calling the great mass of the people, "a swinish multitude," Mr. Jefferson, the friend of the people, the hater of tyranny, the advocate of revolution, compares his masters, the sovereign people, to "fores in the human body."

In vain shall he shield himself by saying, that he alluded to mobs—for mobs cannot exist without men—those men must be the dear people whom Mr. Jefferson professes, and only professes to respect;—And further it was of that very mob, and a worse creature, a London mob, of whom Mr. Burke was speaking when he uttered the phrase so obnoxious to Jacobinic ears.

Whatever may be our opinion of the correctness of any of the above sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, it is certain that they are in direct opposition to his present language, and conduct—to the professions and principles of his models, the French patriots—and to the maxims and doctrines of the foul faction of which he is the head.

But Mr. Jefferson is as inimical to Commerce as he is to manufactures.—This might be fairly inferred as a corollary from the above propositions.—For if we can have no mechanics we can have no commerce.—His denunciation extends to all classes of citizens except husbandmen.—In page 275, he says "as the aggregate of all other classes of citizens bears to husbandmen, so is the found to the unhealthy parts.—It is a barometer to measure the degree of corruption."

So that our merchants, mechanics, lawyers, physicians and clergy, are all the unsound, corrupt parts of the community: But Mr. Jefferson has left nothing to doubt, upon this subject. In page 299 of the same famous work, he declares "that it might be better for us to abandon the ocean altogether;—to leave to others to bring what we shall want and to carry what we can spare."

This, however, is one of those darling sentiments of the Philosopher's soul, which with the ardour of parental affection, he has to this day cherished and supported; Believe me, honest and industrious merchants! too much sunk in torpor and inactivity, it is the favourite maxim of this leader of faction, that our commerce must be destroyed—"Delenda est Carthago" is the perpetual motto of his life, and he will not rest contented until he sees your anchors beaten into plough-shares, and your rudder irons into pruning hooks.—Do you want further evidence than his own explicit declarations? Perhaps you will say, that he has changed his system of policy, that experience has taught him the lessons of wisdom.—Know then, that time has riv'd him in his prejudices. The errors of his youth like the imperfections of the aged oak, have thickened and become incurable by age.

When the proposition for arming in defence of our commerce against French aggression was made, this great patriot revived his old doctrine of the impolicy of encouraging commerce, and with the rapidity of electricity, the shock was instantly felt in the extremities of the jacobin body, in Maine and Georgia. In one short month we heard the same language in Tennessee and in Boston, in the province of Maine; the patriots of Cambridge, Roxbury, Harvard, and Abington, feeling a lively and personal interest in the commercial welfare of the country, in which they were so large partakers, recommended the laying up of our ships, and employing our seamen on the land, where "they would soon make the wilderness to blossom as the rose." See the address from Abington.

Nor is the project yet abandoned; it is a fact well established, that this is the system which Mr. Jefferson and his party mean to pursue, when they get into power. They openly contend, that it is the interest, and the policy of the United States to cease to be a commercial nation, and confine themselves to agriculture alone. That in this way we shall avoid European contests, and all the expenses of a naval establishment; that so necessary are we to Europe, that

they will come and beg us to part with our superfluities, and take theirs in exchange, and that this will promote our pecuniary as well as political interests. Thus sacrificing to the vulgar prejudices of the landed interest, your cities, your merchants, your seamen, your fisheries, your artificers connected with commerce, and all this to the eventual ruin and destruction of your agriculture. For miserably short sighted must be that farmer, who does not perceive that his interest is directly and beneficially affected by the flourishing state of our commerce; or who can believe that his productions will bear a higher price at market when saddled with the heavy expenses of foreign carriers, and expulded to the impositions which would necessarily arise from the diminution of the number of competitors for his various products.

Such, however, ever have been, and such with increased violence, still are the prejudices of this Southern philosopher, who secure in his cool groto at Monticello, and fanned by his slaves, who are the cultivators of HIS EARTH, looks down with tranquil indifference, upon the distresses which would arise to the industrious merchant and laborious mechanic, upon the annihilation of that commerce to which they look up for support.

I shall consider some further theoretic opinions of Mr. Jefferson in my next.

D. C. IUS.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

No. IV.

To the People of the United States.

I am now to establish the last part of the first proposition, viz. That Mr. Jefferson, and his party, have long endeavoured to destroy our Federal Constitution. And here I shall remark once, for all, that I consider every effort which has been made, every plan which has been pursued, by the democratic party, as being directly or indirectly, chargeable to Mr. Jefferson. He is so perfectly their chief, that we might as well impute measures to feet without heads, as to ascribe conduct to any of his subordinates, without presupposing his consent and approbation.

Having, as I think, shewn Mr. Jefferson's hostile spirit towards the constitution, it will not be surprizing, that he should be found on the side of its enemies. Accordingly the moment the government begins to operate, we find him at the head of a party organized to frustrate its measures, and to check its progress. From the establishment of the funding system, to the end of the last session of congress, the party has pursued one course, viz. to oppose the government. The funding system, the bank, the proclamation of neutrality, the treaty with Great Britain, the raising of troops, the establishment of a navy, the direct tax, the Alien and Sedition Laws, the annulling the French Treaty, stopping the intercourse with the French, &c. &c. have each in their turn, been opposed by the democratic party, with the utmost vehemence. Now, if it could be reasonably supposed that this party were friends to the Constitution, and only disliked certain measures of the government, there would be some apology for them. But, let me ask, if this was their disposition, would they not have proposed other measures, as substitutes for those which have been adopted, and in this way have offered a choice. Instead of that, I think I may say, without danger of contradiction, that the democratic party, has never proposed, or brought forward in congress, one important original measure for the consideration of the legislature, since the establishment of the government, Mr. Madison's, (or rather Mr. Jefferson's) celebrated Commercial Resolutions excepted. But, is a government to be administered without measures, or is a constitution a blessing which stands a useless monument, only to be gazed at? This has not proceeded from incapacity in the party. Such men as Burr, Madison, Gallatin, &c. are capable of proposing measures, of forming plans of some sort or other. Yet nothing of this kind takes place.

The only scheme has been to oppose what whatever measure has been proposed by the federalists, and to use every possible exertion to frustrate; in short to adopt the language of one of the leaders of the party, "to stop the wheels of government." I am sensible it is said by them, that it is all done from pure affection to the constitution, that their motives are patriotic, that the members of the party are the friends of the people, the exclusive guardians of their rights. These gentlemen seem to forget, that honesty and sincerity, rarely make many professions. They shew their goodness by their works. Is it a mark of strong affection to the constitution, in the democratic party, that they can oppose the government? If our funding system is bad, what is to be substituted in its place? The federalists did what they thought best; the democrats say it is vile; but none of them is good enough to propose something better. Such conduct argues neither genius, integrity, nor virtue. Indeed, it proves strongly the want of them all.

Another very forcible body of evidence, that the democratic party are endeavouring to destroy our government, arises from the unceasing strain of calumny, which has been poured out upon every friend to its administration. As soon as the federal government began its operations, and its course was in some degree marked out, the most prominent, and influential character were designated for destruction. Mr. Hamilton was the author of the financial system. Accordingly, he was subjected to the vilest abuse, the foulest opprobrium, which could be cast upon him, by the vilest, and foulest wretches, which the dens of mischief could

furnish. This practice was pursued without any cessation, until he retired from office. Mr. Jay was appointed Chief Justice. A life of unfulfilled integrity, a long devotion of his great talents to his country's cause, and the most eminent and distinguished services, were overlooked, and a torrent of calumny for years, was poured upon him from every Jacobin society, until he sought for peace in a situation, which was less obnoxious to the foes of our government. Mr. Ellsworth, one of the ablest, and most virtuous men, which this or any other country can boast of, has had the hardhood to render great services to his country, to do his duty. His reward has been detraction. Mr. Pickens, honest, plain, virtuous, dignified, and able, in an eminent degree, in office, is vilified, and defamed; out of office, is pursued to the solitude of the wilderness, to the log-but in the desert, with a hue-and-cry of slander, falsehood and villainy. It is not necessary to add further names, except the present, and former President of the United States, Mr. Adams, in pursuing those measures which have been esteemed Federal, has suffered more foul reproaches, than the depraved inhabitants of Billingsgate bestow upon each other. Common decency—that plain vulgar civility which is paid to the world in general, by the most unpollished members of society, has been denied to the Chief Magistrate of the United States; and conduct more vile, than is practised by thieves and robbers, has been often ascribed to him by the Democratic party. As long as General Washington was at the head of government, he was the object of their highest vengeance. Aware that his influence operated throughout the country, as an irresistible charm, which gave to government a sovereign energy, to lessen, to undermine, to destroy his great weight, his uncontrollable influence, every art was practised, every falsehood circulated. When he retired to humble life, on the very day on which that afflictive event took place, the audacious wretch who superintended the vilest newspaper that ever disgraced a free country—the Aurora, proclaimed the day as a Jubilee, a day of thanksgiving, that the man who had done more mischief to the United States, than all others was stripped of the robes of office, and degraded to a simple citizen!

Are not these measures directly calculated to destroy our government? Can we expect, that men of fair and virtuous characters, of upright and patriotic intentions, of estimable manners, and eminent talents, will quit their homes, their families, and their business, to waste their days in supporting a government which is falling a prey to falsehood, to a system of lying; that they will leave situations in which they are independent, respected, and beloved, to encounter evils like those I have been enumerating? It is not to be expected. The democrats know that they shall finally wear out the friends of government; that one after another they will retire from the storm which beats upon every head, and leave the constitutional liberty adrift in that "tempestuous sea of heresy," which Mr. Jefferson and his party so much admire.

BURLEIGH.

* The following character of general Washington appeared in the Aurora of March 6, 1797.

"Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing in upon mankind.—If ever there was a time that would license the reiteration of the exclamation, that time is now arrived; for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country, is this day reduced to a level with his fellow citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment—every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people, ought to beat high with exultation that the name of WASHINGTON from this day ceases to give a currency to political iniquity, and to legalize corruption—a new era is now opening upon us, a new era which promises much to the people; for public measures must now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name.—When a retrospect is taken of the Washingtonian administration for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment, that a single individual should have canceled the principles of republicanism in an enlightened people, just emerged from the gulph of despotism, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far, as to have put in jeopardy its very existence;—such, however, are the facts, and with these staring us in the face, this day ought to be a JUBILEE in the United States.

Smith & Rodman,

No. 14, south Front-street,

Have received per Kensington from London, a handsome supply of the undermentioned Articles—viz.

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July 31.

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