

# THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

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FRON CLAY PRINCE BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

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### FRENCH COMMERCE.

Memorial of the Engravers and Printers employed at the Manufactories of Great Cottons in the city of Lyons, to the First Consul of the French Republic.

#### General First Consul,

"If there be a principle at prefer generally agreed upon, it is, that the power and the greatness of empires are the patrimony of the industrious and commercial nations. England, more than any other nation, presents a model worthy of imitation. His empire, consisting of a territory of but small extent, and containing scarcely more than a million of individuals, possesses nevertheless a marked preponderance in the commercial system of the whole world. Far from the war having proved disastrous to this power, amidst the calamities of the nations of the continent, she has established a domination of such colossal magnitude, that for a long period no nation can enter into competition with her.

"France, more than any other power, formed defined, by the genius of her inhabitants and her position, to excite this competition, to balance the value of the products of industry, and to maintain the contest in every thing which relates to the perfection of any production; and this merit is allowed to her by the unequivocal suffrages of all nations. But the cause which paralysed our industry and our commerce, originated in circumstances of, perhaps, a more novel operation than any which have been hitherto alluded to.

"The French government, almost incessantly occupied during six years with its own political dissensions, and having to carry on a war at home and abroad, could but little employ itself in examining these dissensions, and in preventing their effects. The epoch of a general peace induced a loss of life dissipation, consequently. We made hold to inform you, Citizen General, that it is of extreme urgency that you should fix your attention upon the city of Rouen and the department. Our manufacturing industry on the verge of ruin, if timely measures do not stop the decay produced by false theories, and the spirit of the commercial system.

"Some have ventured to assert, that French industry can be carried to the highest perfection only by the stimulus of a rival industry. Where, then, is this rivalship to be found? Is it in the execution of this process for completing the products of our industry, or in the want of the raw materials necessary to this perfection? Is it in the channels of consumption for a commerce as yet but of very faint extent, from the want of canals? or, in a word, is it from a moral and political cause in the little national spirit possessed by Frenchmen?

"Foreign industry, and particularly that of our powerful rival, enjoys a degree of protection, no title regarded by the French merchants, and which, thus, in his hands, has rendered it predominant. Ours, on the contrary, compelled to trust to its own efforts, exhibits only decay, and complete depression. In the one side there is an abundance of raw materials, and at moderate prices; and immense capitals, and resources always presented by the public banks, enable the manufacturer to attempt and to support every speculation. On the other, those materials are scarce, and very dear; capital is not advanced for the promotion of our manufactures, but at a ruinous interest; in a word, an exchange destructive of commerce and confidence is set on every source of national prosperity every thing, makes in favour of the rivals of our manufacturing industry, and we must be speedily involved in total ruin. Yet there are persons who can maintain that France must have the advantage in a competition where the means are unequal.

"We hold the same opinions as to the perfection of the objects of industry; but what it denies the value of things, if the title be not certain, and if the nation give the greater advantages to foreign products? Our reflections are fixed on the present state of affairs. Scarce has maritime peace been proclaimed, when the introduction of merchandise commences, the French manufactures are overwhelmed, our manufactures languish and forebode

general ruin. The French folk has not rejected the foreign commodities; avarice and extortion have favored their circulation. So what is the result. The products of industry, including the wares of our manufacturers; labour is expelled; workshops are shut up; thousands of workmen are thrown out of employment, without even a prospect of being able to gain where with to support their numerous families.

"Tis but an imperfect view of the picture. Let us consider the future. By and by, if such a system do not cease, if French commerce prefer the products of foreign nations, if our manufactures and workshops receive no encouragement, all is over! All the shops are shut, manufacturing industry abandoned, talents prostrated, and thousands of citizens, every thing which related to the most rightful poverty! While we are representing to you our fears and alarms, there is not a fourth part of us in a state of activity. Every day witnesses many unfortunate men feeling the bit of victims. Those who are yet retained, are retained only in consideration of old services; and they are threatened to share those calamities with which that class is afflicted. If the government do not speedily remove the evil.

"This is not all. Our hands once become idle, a thousand other states participate our misfortunes by a necessary consequence; our junction shops the labourers, every thing which related to a state; if you dam up a brook at the source, the fertile plains it watered are flank with barrenness.

"We are expelling, General Consul, great numbers of workmen. Oh! that you could hear the cries of want, the sighs and the despair of the families of our unfortunate companions! they are absolutely miserly, and can feel nothing before them but more profound misery.

"General Consul, we expect, from your solicitude, a period to those miseries which weigh upon us in so terrible a manner. A few moments more, and our important city will be in the hands of more workmen; many of them will be devoured by want and misery. Difficult and offers from foreigners will have caused the emigration of the rest! What powerful considerations!

"We will thank the truth; government is worthy to hear it. We hope that the First Magistrate of the Republic will turn his paternal regard towards one of the most industrious departments, to the work of our manufacturers, that their labours may receive encouragement! The workman asks only one favor, that his hands may be constantly employed, that his work may suffice for supplying his wants.—Then his wishes will be accomplished!

FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

### THE FIRST BOOK OF THE KING'S CHAPTER I.

1. Now it came to pass that there arose in the South a great man named George, a mighty man of valor, and he took the Abolition, and subdued them, and took Israel and her towns, out of the hands of the Abolitionists.

2. And all Israel gathered themselves together, and spake one voice, saying, George thou hast done mighty things in Israel, be thou, therefore, our King and ruler over us.

3. So George reigned over all Israel, and exercised wisdom and justice among all his people, and they covered him with honors, yet it puffed him not.

4. And in his days the land was quiet eight years, and after George had reigned eighty years, he died; and all the people of Israel mourned, for they loved him exceedingly.

5. And about these days there arose in the East a King named John, who was the son of a tanner, of the tribe of the Abolitionists, which was descended over Israel. And the people murmured, saying—how cometh it to pass that this man reigneth King over us.

6. Now the Israelites feared John, lest he should rule them, as with a rod of iron; for John was learned in the wisdom of princes, and had written a book teaching for doctrines the customs of the Abolitionists.

7. Husbands, the people reared one with another, saying, let us have John to rule over us for a season. Peradventure,

he hath forgotten the doctrines contained in the book he hath written.

8. So John reigned; but walked not in the ways of George, neither forgot he the words which he had written.—For he laid upon the people burdens heavy to be borne, and gathered unto him an host of officers, all taken from his own tribe.

9. Then he called together his chief counselors, and spake unto them, saying—Let us make a law, and put a gag upon the mouths of the Israelites, lest they should gaily and complain unto us of their grievances.

10. Now, let's many of the people spake boldly unto John, saying, it is not lawful for thee to put a gag into our mouth—is it not written on the tables of stone that we may open unto our hearts, and speak unto thee freely with our lips?

11. And John was sorely vexed; and calling unto him his judges, he said unto them, Harken unto me every one of you, and understand:

12. Know ye that the Israelites grow discontented under my yoke, and that out of their lips proceed doctrines grating to mine ears; therefore I say unto you bring them before the judgment seat, and let them take away their givers; and the rest call ye into prison—leave them neither scrip nor scrial.

13. Now the judges all, were every one of them, of the tribe of the Abolitionists, and straightways, they did as John commanded them.

14. And the anger of the people was kindled against John, and being pricked to the heart, he called together his whole council, and spake unto them, saying, go ye into all the country round about, and fetch unto me strong men for battle, chosen from among the scattered tribe of the Abolitionists, and I will appoint unto me captains over hundreds and captains over thousands.

15. And my ships shall be in number, (like unto the Abolitionists) even as the fish on the sea there. And I will lay unto the people for a pretence, let us make war against the Frankers.

16. And when his council had done as John commanded, it pleased him exceedingly; and he said—behold! Now am I established in my kingdom and my fame will go out among all the nations, and I will continue to reign in Israel, I, and my son, and my son's son, to the latest generation.

17. And all the Abolitionists fled; and the men of Israel said—may, not do.

18. And they gathered together and appointed unto themselves children men of Israel, men of eloquence; and they spake unto John with a loud voice (for it was the voice of truth, which was mighty power in their day).

19. Saying, behold! it is not written in the tables of stone—choose ye whomsoever ye will, to rule over you.

20. Now the children of Israel were powerful in strength and in numbers; and John feared lest his crown should fall from off his head, and he reasoned with himself, saying—it seemeth meet unto me that I should diminish, my chief counselors, and my captains over hundreds, and my captains over thousands, and my horsemen, and my footmen.

21. Peradventure it will please the Israelites, and they will choose me again to rule over them. And he did so, and laid upon the people to ye as it seemeth right in your own eyes; and ye, even whom ye will have to rule over you, as it is written on the tables of stone.

22. And they call lots, and the lot fell on Thomas, a chief man among the Israelites. And all the Israelites with one voice said, Aven, but John was confounded; and for he wot not, that it should be so.

23. Now when it came to the ears of John, that Thomas had but his birthright it grieved him to the soul; so that he lighted his lamps, and mounted his chariot, that he might escape out of the city before morning.

24. And Thomas executed judgment and justice, with wisdom and mercy. He called unto himself for counselors, wise men from among the Israelites, and his fame was in all nations round about.

25. In those days the land was quiet and peaceable to the people of Israel, so that there was safety on the waters. But the Abolitionists were filled with anger against him, because he took not his dili-

cers from out of their tribe.—So there arose a murmuring among them.

26. And they said one to another—What meaneth this before us? Do we not take away from our own occupations, whereby we earn our wealth? And he, draweth our ships of war into the dry places, and he beareth our swords into plowshares, and our spears into pruning-hooks, that we may learn war no more. Behold! Our craft is in danger?

27. Let us therefore revile Thomas; and say all manner of evil concerning him; and let us fend forth messengers among the people, and persuade them to rebel, that Thomas regardeth not justice, but walketh after strange Gods.

28. Howbeit, all the people believed them not; for they knew the Abolitionists, that the more grasping and covetous he, the more, and that while religion was in their mouths, yet as to their hearts, it was far from them.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. SYDNEY, No. VII.

### TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

To tell the sincerity and confidence of the leaders of the federal party, I have appealed to the events and language of the memorable period of 1798; a period, which has been denominated the period of terror. At the commencement of that year, Mr. Adams had been only ten months in office. It will be recollected by those who participated in the events of that day, that a great conflict of opinion had been waged between the Republicans and Federalists, in which the characters of the rival candidates, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams, underwent the severe ordeal of public investigation.

No sooner had Mr. Adams placed himself in the chair of state than a fierce horizon was exchanged for one lurking with the omens of storms. The measures, which he took with a rashness, which has been fully called war, carried the appearance of treachery till further and further from our hopes. In December 1797, Congress assembled; and then it was that every organ of Presidential power was forced into exercise. The public mind, already in a state of ferment, was attempted to be carried to a pitch of fury; and divisions of an alarming hue were fomented among the people. The federalists seized the national enthusiasm, and having obtained the nullification of a development of views by Thero Hildes.

Among the measures of this memorable session, was one, which though not of the greatest importance, fetched the federalists as the occasion of making known, as a national party, their peculiar and characteristic political sentiments.

Filled with victory, and in the full hope of brighter triumphs, it may fairly be inferred that they, on this occasion, spoke what they thought.

The occasion referred to was on the passage of the bill respecting foreign intercourse. From the debate that took place we shall make copious extracts from Federal speeches, occasionally noticing the remarks of the Republican members, where they tend to elucidate the view proposed to be taken. These extracts shall be first exhibited, with but concise comment, until they are closed, when, if it shall be thought proper, some further remarks will be made.

On the 18th Jan. 1798, a bill was taken up in the House of Representatives, extending the usual appropriations for foreign intercourse, allowing for the annual sum of \$8,650,000.

Mr. Nicholas opened the debate by declaring his hostility to the bill, and his desire to bring back the subject of foreign intercourse to the ground on which it stood previous to its extension in 1796. He said "It was particularly necessary to guard against the encroachments of executive patronage, because the number of representatives in that department of government was small, in proportion to their constituents; and their power of gaining influence was great, in proportion to the smallness of their number. It was necessary to attend to the patronage entrusted to this branch of the government, in order to say that he believed that patronage had been made use of to influence the public mind in a particular direction; as