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FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FEATURES OF FEDERALISM

(Continued.)

Mr. Smith,

Our undertakings have long been satisfied by the concept of the Federalists to make us believe, that they are the *exclusive advocates* for the reward of revolutionary services. They have afforded to that heart of gratitude for the honours of freedom and independence, conferred upon them the tools and fetters, logs of folly and parrots upon whole wounds they have situ-affected to "pour wine and oil," and whose difficulties they have provided *humanely* to relieve by the charitable consolations of official emoluments. To brighten the hopefulness of their character, the conduct of the republicans has been exhibited in a contrast to their own. Every position of honesty, every promoter of utilitarian and intellectual establishments, though they never relieved or laws derived the principles of our political freedom, are chargeable against the perfect identification. For a finished perfection of the friends and follows of the revolution. Here, they say, is a veteran worn out with age and infirmity, deprived of an office as a reward of his merit and services;—there another, who has lost his arm, and forfeited his left leathing for the salvation of his country, crutch-ridded of the bread, which we *benevolently* provide for him to prevent his starving, because he would not believe in the new philosophy. Such they affirm, are the fruits of republicanism, the principles of democratical patriotism and gratitude. But it is unpalliable for the partisans of government to draw to their a veil over their pall conduct as to prevent the eyes of the people from discovering its duplicity. The bilbop of the fanfling faction may wear forever to cloke their monstrous iniquities.

If democracy * have fallen in their hands, † "Blood is thicker than water a thousand." Admitting even, what is not true, that the republicans have been guilty of the charges alleged against them by the partisans of government and the latter, in reply, will confess well the conduct of the former, yet, is the patriotism of the former entitled to accolades upon the property of the fallen enjoyed by his blood in the defence of our country? Did they manifest the gratitude for revolutionary services, when, for a long time, they defeated every any definitive measures for the freedom of public creeds, because they wished to give their pleasure and affection to opportunity of defrauding the finder out-lay his emoluments? Did they then, when they expected the principles of justice and humanity, w. ; they refused to make a distinction between the fortunate and the original holder of state certificates, by refusing to the former, a total, albeit addition, the price which he had actually given, and fecuring the rebidue to the latter in complete payment of services? Then the claims of the veteran upon the equity and compellion of his country were made the subject of ridicule and raviery; now, for the purpose of defeating the people, and defrauding the administration, they are represented as worthy of all the honors and attentions of government. Then, that they might gain profiteers to the doctrine of government energy and authority, and ridicule of justice and humanity in favour of those who had aligned their lives for our independence, were ostensibly cast, as, that they may regain their power, they weep like the crocodile, over the *inhumane, cruelties of the soldier upon the bleeding altar of designational benevolence*—that the freedom which would not have secured the purpose of its projectors had it, at first, been *speedy* and unquivocally paid, and that the fellow should crap the full reward of his services; or had a distinction been made between the speculator and the original holder of the certificates. In either case the with to establish a monied aristocracy would have been defeated. There would have been too many proprietors of the public funds; too many *nobles* to have made *absolute* republicans. Though the capitals and the compound, the general and the private, would, in proportion to their pay, have felt the benefiscence of government, the interest of each would have been to fundi that he might thli judge impartially of the delicate measures of its administration. The plan therefore of infunding a decline upon the question of fencing the public faith, and ultimately rejecting a discrimination between the holder and the original proprietor of the certificates, was adopted as the only means of establishing and perpetuating a body of men, who would be led, by their interest and activity, to support measures and men, or engage in manufactures and commerce, and that part of the surplus population and capital could be more advantageously and productively employed than in establishing colonies and manufactures. The practicability of establishing refined manufactures will appear still more clearly, if we consider with some attention the causes that will successfully combine to favour their establishment and prosperity—First, the excessive demand throughout the civilized world for refined manufactures, without a political and necessary for every agricultural nation, and for forts especially, to be well supply-ed with refined manufacturing and mercantile fleets, to employ part of their industry and capital in establishing refined manufactures. Under nations into circumstances established refined manufactures, they are not in a position nearly dependant upon the continuing of their supply they procure manufactures, for the essential means of comfort, happiness and improvement, shall be fixed in the consumption of the concerns and precursors supply, and at the same time, remain equipped to invention and unlimited enhancements of peace, and then become the immediate forms of the nation, and facilitating the people of philosophical experiment and analysis. The problem which established by the refined manufactures in this country will be admitted, if we recollect, that in Europe, the manufacture of every of our climates and productions, almost every part of raw material may be procured here with greater facility and at less expense than in any other country upon earth, and that the climate, country, the forests, the quarries and the mines have been more than established by the prodigious multitude and uninterrupted succession of civilized and populous nations, and by the fatigue and the numbers-endless agents of defraudation, was the cause of the ruin of the manufacturing nations of Europe draw great part of their raw materials, as well as of their consumption, from this country; that all the tools, machines, implements and mechanical powers, offers invention in other countries or in former ages, may be introduced immediately here; that foreign artificers and artists may be induced to emigrate to this country by the prodigious of an immediate and secure participation in its physical and political advantages; this circumstance, of the racing nations, dissents to emigration, many of which might be prevented by the adoption of a most large, equitable and generous policy, multitudes are continually emigrating, and bringing with them, not their knowledge, dexterity and skill, but their capital; that fewest form of regular minerals and metals, are actively established and have arrived at a considerable perfection in Europe and Asia; and that in consequence of the enormous and continually increasing price of foreign manufactures, it is a duty to extend and flourish with unexampled rapidity. These are the objects, that are all the more refined manufactures are the products of human labour and art, their exclusive and perfect, and the ability rule and fall with the wages of labour, and that in this country the wages of labour are, and will for a fucceeding ages continue to be higher than in the manufacturing nations of Europe; and consequently the American manufacture are most always be underfold, not only in foreign markets, but even in home market, by foreign manufactures; that we are which from the nature and climate of this country they are forcibly induced by the superior profits and attractions of agriculture to abandon the manufacturing employments, and consequently that it would be impolitic to attempt at profit, the extensive establishment of refined manufactures in this country. In answer to these objections it may be observed, that the price of the most refined manufactures does not depend exclusively on the wages of labour, that is far as human skill is concerned, it depends on the skill, when, wages enter not at all into their price, and as far as human labour is and and rendered more productive, they enter proportionably less into their price; that the fortunate fabricants, artisans of raw materials, combined with the highlands and judicious direction of taxes, and the exemption of the expense of transportation, and from duties, both exports and importation, would enable more than counterbalance any advantages which the foreign manufacturer can derive from the lowerate of wages; that in the earliest times, in consequence of the fullness of population, the wages of labour are considerably reduced; that the encreasing surplus of population multiplies, or engage in manufactures and commerce, and that part of the surplus population and capital could be more advantageously employed than in establishing colonies and manufactures. 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farmers disfelling important subjects, and encouraging every innovation, objects and efforts calculated to mislead the vulgar, to employ their opinions, interest and feelings in official and liberal pay-ments, profits established by large and patriotic contracts for the purpose of dispensing artificially imparted fluement of support to the interesting measures of public institutions, perpetuation of foundations of principles, and allowing by the introduction of employments and patronage connected with land reference and science, which by fostering influence on the principles of the individuals, may propagate more rapidly and extensively a conviction of the value of both that improvement. Nothing is I conceive would have this tendency more certainly and powerfully than the executive establishment of refined manufactures. It may be objected, that the establishment of refined manufactures would have a tendency to destroy the simplicity of republican manners, and to magnify consequence, the parody of republican principles, would cause the superior or equals to cast their eyes to fashion and expence, would revive and nourish pufficum of authority the pall, fatal to liberty, morality and happiness, as has been abundantly shown by the uniform tyranny of history, and delivery of nations; that the extensive establishment of refined manufactures would propose a well foundation of labour; that the fabrication of labour, by fabricating multitudes of men to federalize opinions, and to a monstrous number of large and national appropriations, fabricates them at the same time, to profound ignorance, to worse than logical acuity, to excessively delicate, to extreme credulity and insinuity dearly than gaudery, to servitude and pugnacity degrading, both physical and moral, to ferocity, dilloteis, and by necessary consequence, military power must be equipped to keep the enthusiasm of the tremendous crisis. The first objection be well founded, nothing more would be wanting to render the introduction of refined manufactures objects of public reprobation and horror. If the consequences I have delineated would indeed be expected to result from the establishment of refined manufactures, the man who should propose to encourage their establishment, at the same time render the proposition plausible, must unite the qualifications of Aristotle to the fatchery of Belial. But I conceive and will endeavour to shew, that the first objection is groundless, and unified by that prudice factor of political definition, historical analogy, that they are not fabricated consequences of other countries and former ages by extraordinary cards, with refined manufactures, with permanent and necessary effects; and that the consistent and illustrious of the ancient Greeks, have provided an means for the exclusion and fabrication of this extraordinary cards.

CENSOR.

No. III.

Having endeavoured to shew that the manufactures which have established particulars in the United States may be expected to take place as no very difficult or tedious operation, I shall proceed to shew that will effectually contribute to fabricate the establishment of refined manufactures, and to point out some of the advantages that from lately to result from their introduction. The obvious and invaluable advantage would be, a more judicious employment of labour, and the more ready and fulfilment of numerous. The opinions and believe which are now diffused in the political philosophy of the people of the various nations, would be directed to the encouragement and profile of manufactures, and to the development and application of useful science, and the prosecution of useful experiments. The refined manufactures are obviously and effentially connected with the fine arts, and the fine arts are connected with the various branches of experimental and natural philosophy. In proportion to the value, a facilitate to the beauty of literary and scientific refinement, would be encouraged and cultivated. The study of chemistry, mathematics, mechanics and the various branches of physical science would be cultivated, would constitute part of the system of general education, the fabrication of general conversation, the objects of general conversation, the subjects of general conversation, the subjects of general conversation, the subj