NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. V. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. NO. DCCVII.

SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM. PAID IN ADVANCE.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Thoughts on the true path to national glory. By an old whig to his friend.

(*Continued.*)

The establishment of their political creed on the blood of many of our best citizens and a debt of eighty millions. On the other hand we gained a lofty character in the eyes of Europe, we proved our independence on an impenetrable foundation, and we acquired a will to every of unbounded land.

In no respect was the wisdom of the old Congress better displayed than in the form of government adopted by them. Their object was, without delay, to effect their wished justice, and to gain an independent rank among the powers of the earth. By devising a system of the greatest simplicity, and devising as little as possible from the existing form of things, they labored the least attainable portion of unanimity and effort. This was of infinite importance. Had we been committed with divisions respecting a more perfect system of government, it is very possible that our standard and independence through would have yielded to the armaos our enemies. This course commanded another credit, as left impartial. It gave us time for reflection. Our with existence saw as early period that the confederate could not be long endure for any considerable length of time. In fill-forcefu, jealous the ways also fitted to convince the people that the system, though patched by ancient nations, would not answer for a free and a free effectively different. Hence fearedly any diversity existed at the period of promulgation the new form of government on the propriety of abandoning the calling one; and hence we degree was paid to the adoption of the new one.

Under this system we have lived for fifteen years, and have enjoyed a degree of national and individual prosperity, unrivalled in the annals of the world. The fruits of this government are,

1. A supreme devotion to our ownsovereignty, and to all, without an enmity to foreign powers. We love our country, not because it gave us birth, but because it has given birth to the most splendid fabrics of human wisdom ever established in the world. Our principles not from a long ancestry, from extensive domains, from titles, from military exploits, from the dazzling fairness of wealth, but from the conclusion alleviation we feel at being the only freemen on earth. Later, and here only, have we created a monument to the equality of rights, to which men may rally from new lengths. Here, and here only exists the living, we will add, the superlative sentiment that the rights of man are endowed by their creator with certain "unalienable rights; and that amongst these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This is the only definition of pride worthy of being the foundation of patriotism. The attachment to foil and country independent of these circumstances, and from which generally follow in their train, is a blind, and generally a dangerous passion. It is wholly founded in ignorance, and will not bear the test of examination. It leads its possessor to form exceedingly illiberal of his country as well as of other countries. By engaging the resources and the patriotism of the former, and sometimes doubly diminishing those of the latter, it expends a portion of national strength and inevitably leads to the commission of acts of injustice. Finally, it cherishes a lively hatred against our friends by nature, which exposes them to frequent hostility. Our institutions happily have a different principle. They lead us to difficulty, without being hostile to foreign powers. It is without to defend our rights, advance our interests, and reflected arrogance by our fancied of wished power. Instead of and over to invade our progress. It is right that we should retain our entire confidence in such governments. But it does not follow that we should rank them among our enemies. We difficulty perceive that their conduct towards us does not general verite from any particular enmity, but flows from the corrupt principles long predicted in Europe according to which a nation since of government, not so much by developing her resources, and fostering blessings around her, as by diminishing the strength of other nations and shifting their resources. So far from being signalized by their motives, it is our duty to deprive our enemies of the power, in the least, disturbing their of other nations. We, indeed, may perhaps, say for that our interest lies to promoting them. For the more abundant the European products of labor and industry, the lower will necessarily be the price we pay for them. Hence—*in the second place*, our institutions have established into a *law of trade*. It is to this habitual sentiment that we owe a large portion of our prosperity. A full view of the monitions effects of a person national and individual prosperity, the reflections never been taken. Indeed when we consider the infinite ways in which it operates; when we consider its power to generate and to destroy, we cannot retrieve; upon modes of thinking which tend to reduce errors in government, upon modes of thinking which a fathom fully to make a principal have; upon the welfare of mankind, which often leaves to want and misery; and upon the liberties of nations which it fetrifices to military despotism, it may be pronounced the deadliest scourge of mankind. Yet such is the infatuation of nations that they rush into its horrors with bounds of gladness and triumph. How infinite have been the value and evil the through possible barter against it. This particularly in a republican government, which has its foundation in opinion.

In the *third place* our institutions have infused in with a *confidence in the republican principle*, which is the wonder of the world may in vain be searched for the records of a people so happy as the people of the United States. We may confidently truth the illustration of this fact, by a view of the other nations.

In the *fourth place* we have acquired a conviction that limited power, combined with a sufficient force, is the true tenure of our rights and happiness;—that religious establishments are unwarranta- of tyranny;—that large armies and navies are dangerous to liberty in proportion to, instead of protection of industry; and that all privileged orders are the bitterest of despotic powers.

These are the eminent blessings we have acquired, the value of which his cannot be adequately illustrated by the mode of our affairs. On their preservation depend the continuance and the increase of our prosperity. If we then shall they be left secured. The folusion of the nations will flow as the path to true national glory.

It is manifest that if our numbers increase in the same ratio in the future as they have increased for the last century, our strength increasing with them, our progress to true greatness will be steady and rapid, provided we do not lose any of the distinguished blessings we at present enjoy.

We are told, however, that there lies, in our path, a great and formidable obstacle, our excellence; and that there are evils, which germs are planted in our soil, that will finally overwhelm us in the dreadfulness of liberty. These are alleged to be,

1. Slavery.
2. Extensive territory and population.
3. Local jealousy.
4. Luxury.

1. The present increase of the power of the general government, and particularly of the executive.

1. Slavery.

Of the first, it is acknowledged, the evil genius which have led other free nations, and which are their forefathers which require our utmost vigilance to avert, that we may be freed from this evil. The means by which this happy end can be obtained will delineate the fortitude and prudence of the nation conflict in the happiness of its citizens. The glory of that nation therefore, which, by wise and prudent and institutions promotes, to the highest degree, the happiness of all its citizens, and which, in fact, is very different thing. So far from conflicting in the happiness of mankind, it is the means of promoting it. It elevates to a lofty eminence one man, one few men, whom it denominates a king and nobles, forewarned them with wealth and with, and with them with power, which they stretch for the good of the people, to such a far their good and aggrandisements. It produces unceasing collisions between national rivals and contests are the fame. To admonition to its own relate and enjoyments, which, without a birth, enhance their liberty and their tubitance. It carries the bell man to the gallows or the gallistaves, and feeds among the most corrupt the instruments of its power, the multitude to its vengeance, and the pastors to its pleasures. It preserve my country from such glory! Thank Heaven we have as yet no such men as emperors and kings, and lords and priests. Our only misfortune is to have a sovereignty for them, which infinitesimal alone shields them from public abhorrence. Let them as our distinguished Professor has so well diffused, and with such force, and such effect, to the hearts of the with which never of opinion, or to be tolerated, where reason is free. "Free in conduct, free in conscience, grateful for the generous treatment received from this nation is wholly before they live, maintain their opinions with candor and decency. While they shall do this, neither mortals nor angels have any thing to fear. But should they, trading too much to the honorable toleration which the Celtic of Celtic, fanatics attempts them, profit of it, by little and little, to introduce the dangerous to disturb the public peace, and endanger the general happiness, they may rise the day this will be the last of liberty.

(*To be continued.*)

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF MR. COOPER.

In America, where business is every one's occupation, but few remarkable characters have appeared, and fearedly biographies has been written in honor of those few, before the world. However commonly the mighty of money making may be with a cheerful disposition to pay it is certainly inimical to genius; and where the opulent lounger would be ready to meet the author, with the efforts of imagination. Our business is notable character—to influence a future did be time to more and to be become one of the brightest luminaries of the theatrical world. His death was even less flattering than his reception from the manager had been. Tillin his form he pulled the curtain, and with, but which he came to the limit, which concluded the play.

"So thinks to all at once, and to each one. Whom we invite to see us crowd! and see close! Friendship! put his hands and allowing the attitude of finile of thankfulness, flight embarrassed the bewildered, and the bow, keeping his palfrey and look—he prompter made, bleeding head by every one, and the bewildered, and the bow, the continued mute, every infant of his dance terrified, and the bow, keeping his palfrey and look—he prompter—Macduff slightly—he fled the sudden—Macduff slightly, who fled terrified at the sudden—Macduff slightly, who fled terrified at the sudden—Macduff slightly, who fled terrified at