NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Further evidence of the federal valuations of Louisiana, and of the unfavorable influence on the negociation and price, by the federal newspapers.

No. VII.

We have adduced proofs, in former numbers, of valuations of the Miſſiſſippi country, by gentlemen of high federal character in the government, *far beyond the price we are to pay.* The debate led to the vaſt importance of that intereſting object. The moſt ſerious publication, made by an unknown hand, foreign or federal, has alſo been ſhewn to place the value of the acquired territory *incalculably* beyond fifteen millions. Not content by fair means to ſupport the value, it is believed that they reſorted to a groſs forgery, under the name of a French ſtate paper.

We might now proceed to attach the ſame very high ideas of value to the province of Louiſiana, upon moſt of the federal newſpapers, but as the detail would be tedious, the *positive and strong proof,* will be confined to the Gazette of the United States and the federal paper of Frederick town in Maryland.

It will be found that the impreſſion of the Gazette of the United States, which was publiſhed on the 25th May, 1803, after the ſubject was fully diſcuſſed and conſidered, continues to go every poſſible length upon the ſubject of the immenſe value of Louiſiana. The Frederick town Federal Gazette, which is of the moſt decided party character, had introduced the Act of Congreſs concerning the appropriation of the 2,000,000 by a long preface. That preface and the act itſelf were republiſhed in the Gazette of the United States. The idea of buying Louiſiana and New Orleans is particularly mentioned as being in contemplation. The Gazette of the United States and the Frederick town Herald, however affirm, that *"the democrats cannot think the first Consul Bonaparte, such a simpleton, as to part with that country* (Louiſiana and New Orleans) *for any compensation we can make him."* Thus it is repreſented that nothing in our command is enough for thoſe objects.

We here are irreſiſtibly led from the point of the *intrinsic* value of Louiſiana and New Orleans to the unfortunate conduct of the writers and publiſhers of ſuch ſuggeſtions as theſe. The two Gazettes promulgated the law of their country, which allowed two millions of caſh to be applied to this intereſting object, merely as a firſt payment, to put a ſeal upon the bargain; and they add to it a moſt impolitic ſuggeſtion, under the eyes of the agents of a foreign government (which they are inceſſantly repreſenting as avaricious) that the government of France may venture to hold up Louiſiana and New Orleans *to the very highest price, which we may be thought able to pay!* Did they wiſh the people of America to be ſubject to an extravagant price, they could not have uſed means or language better adapted to produce an extravagant valuation of the object by the French ſellers. The paragraph would have been wiſe and faithful in the Moniteur of Paris; but not in gazettes of Marylanders and Connecticut men. Had they wiſhed to prevent the ſale by France and the purchaſe by us, in order to lead to a quarrel, and a war between us and France. They took the ſure way: for they proclaimed before Bonaparte that the *sine qua non* of cordial good humor between our government and his was (beyond any thing we could pay) *precious to him.* Had they wiſhed the French government to aſk ſo high a price for Louiſiana and New Orleans as to procraſtinate the concluſion of a treaty of ſale of thoſe invaluable objects, till a Britiſh expedition could be ſent thither to take them, they could not have adopted a ſurer mean, than to perſuade the French agents here, that we ought to give an immenſe price, the aſking of which would have obliged Meſſrs. Livingſton and Monroe to write for the further ſentiments of our government. If the Gazette of the United States, and the Frederick Federal Gazette had produced ſuch a delay, the very worſt conſequences muſt have followed. We may obſerve further, that, if the editors of thoſe two federal papers wiſhed extravagant ideas of the value, on the part of France, to delay the negociation, that our weſtern citizens might be forced by diſtreſs and led by feelings to ſeize New Orleans, and bring on a war, which would have caſt us into the ſerious condition of allies with a power, which admits that ſhe can obtain no allies in Europe, the method thoſe editors purſued, was well calculated for that pernicious end. This truly painful view of what has occurred on the ſubject will be here dropt with a ſingle reflection, that *nothing can raise the price for New Orleans and Louisiana upon us, as the full and even extravagant value openly and constantly put upon them by many of the federal editors of our American newspapers.* There is not a conſiderable maritime power on the Atlantic coaſt of Europe, which is not regularly ſupplied with our principal newſpapers and political publications. The Frederick Gazette, though very decided in its politics, may have eſcaped notice in Europe; but it cannot be doubted that the Gazette of the United States muſt have reached *the bureaus of the French department of state.*

There is a ſtrong diſtinction to be taken between the early arguments of the federal members of our government, and thoſe continued and latter arguments of our newſpaper printers. The former were ſpeaking on the policy of an immediate ſeizure of the country, the importance of which they therefore naturally placed in the ſtrongeſt light before the Senate. But after the ſeizure was decidedly diſcountenanced by a great majority of both houſes of Congreſs, and by the Preſident and all the executive, when an act leading to a purchaſe was formally paſſed, and when a miniſter appointed to negociate with France and Spain, it was an ill conduct in perſons, *of the American family,* to labor inceſſantly to raiſe the ideas of the French, as to the value of the object, to the *utmost possible* point. If the firſt conſul's miniſters were aſſured by the printers of Maryland and Connecticut (ſtates not having a primary intereſt in the purchaſe) that they conſidered Louiſiana ſo *immensely* valuable, as to exceed the ſum total of all our means, (all our caſh and all our credit) what muſt they ſuppoſe would be voted for Louiſiana by New-Connecticut, by Weſt New-York, Weſt-Pennſylvania, Ohio, Weſt-Virginia, Kentucky, Tenneſſee, the Weſt-Carolinas, Weſt-Georgia and our organized territories on the Miſſiſſippi. Nothing can have been more perplexing and injurious than ſuch publications, after the open rejection of forcible meaſures, and the appointment of a miniſter to acquire Louiſiana excluſively by negociation. This unfortunate conduct of too many of the federal newſpapers will put virtuous, prudent and economical federaliſts on their guard againſt the embarraſſing and coſtly effects of ſuch conduct on future occaſions. It will not be thought extreme or hard to make theſe obſervations for it is reduced to an abſolute certainty that *the minister* of the United States, in Paris, and *the Gazette* of the United States, in America, were in direct colliſion. Mr. Livingſton's memorial evidences the utmoſt zeal and exertion to convince the firſt conſul's miniſter in Paris, that it was not the intereſt of France to hold New-Orleans and Louiſiana, while the Gazette of the United States, and too many others, were labouring to make the firſt conſul's miniſter at Waſhington believe, that it would be the moſt extreme impolicy, in the French government, to accept any American offer for them. There is ſcarcely an argument or fact, which will tend to leſſen the force of the reaſonings and truths in Mr. Livingſton's memorial but what may be found in the columns of ſome of the American *federal* gazettes, between the autumn of 1802, and the preſent time. It behoves government and the citizens of the United States *of all parties,* ſeriouſly to conſider this undeniable and evil courſe of things, and unitedly to ſearch for the domeſtic and foreign cauſes of an *unfortunate spirit,* which promotes the operations or views of rival, or conflicting governments, at the expence of vaſt ſavings and advantages which, but for ſuch publications, might be acquired by our own.—Obſervations of this nature are made with the *utmost* pain, but they are dictated by imperious neceſſity.

COLUMBUS.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Mr. Smith,

I hoped ſome of your readers would have anſwered, ere this, the enquiries inſerted in your paper relative to the City of Waſhington. But being diſappointed in this hope, I venture on the taſk, inadequate as my powers are, to do the ſubject juſtice.

The firſt query—"What is the ſecurity that Waſhington will remain the ſeat of government?" betrays an ignorance of our public tranſactions, pardonable only in a foreigner. It will be ſeen by reference to our national compact, and in the words of that inſtrument, that power is given to Congreſs, "to exerciſe excluſive legiſlation in all caſes whatſoever, over ſuch diſtrict of country, not exceeding ten miles ſquare, as by ceſſion of particular ſtates, and the acceptance of Congreſs, ſhall become the ſeat of the government of the United States." It is not my purpoſe to diſcant on the wiſdom of a proviſion which has been acknowledged by all able ſtateſmen.—It is enough, that it is a conſtitutional proviſion—that it has already been carried into complete execution—that the power cannot be again exerciſed; and that in purſuance of this proviſion, and under ſolemn acts of government, growing out of it, the City of Waſhington has been fixed upon, as the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States. The people of the United States, like the people of all other countries, tho' with leſs to gain, and more to loſe by revolution, may deſtroy their government;—but while they are held together by the exiſting compact, Congreſs have no more power to change their permanent ſeat of government, than to aboliſh the office of preſident. This doctrine was at an early period, advanced on the floor of Congreſs by a diſtinguiſhed member;—it was not then combated, nor has a refutation of it been ſince attempted. To ſay that Waſhington might be ſeized by an enemy, and the government driven from it; or that a reſidence in it might be rendered highly dangerous by peſtilential diſeaſe, would be but to cavil, not to reaſon. Neceſſity muſt forever create its own laws. In ſuch calamity no doubt the powers of government might be lawfully exerciſed elſewhere; but ſo ſoon as the calamity ceaſed, the government would be bound by the conſtitutional proviſion, to return to its conſtitutional reſidence.

Secured however, as Waſhington is by the conſtitution, there is equal ſecurity for its remaining the ſeat of government, in its local poſition. No man better knew, than its ſage and virtuous founder, that ſound policy, no leſs than ſubſtantial juſtice to all the members of the Union, imperiouſly dictated, that the general convenience and general intereſt ſhould be primary conſiderations in the location of a city deſtined to be the ſeat of empire. Hence we find, the City of Waſhington, the ſeat of government, placed, if not in the very centre of the population and territory of the whole United States, as near to the centre as it was poſſible it could be placed, without making it inacceſſible by water, to the Atlantic ſtates. Although it is ſituated within the antient limits of Maryland, it is as near to conſiderable portions of the great ſtates of New-York, Pennſylvania and Virginia, as the ſeats of their reſpective ſtate governments are; and it is beyond all queſtion, the neareſt ſeaport to a great majority of the people and ſtates compoſing the Union. The aſſertion was made in a publication ſome years ago, by a gentleman at that time reſident in the family of General Waſhington, and poſſeſſing the beſt means of information, that one-eighth part of the whole population of the United States was to be found on the river Potomack and its waters—the proportion might now be greater. Were it poſſible for a majority of the people of Maſſachuſetts, or Connecticut, to diſregard juſtice and the general welfare, and to be governed only by narrow and ſelfiſh views, they might prefer Boſton, or Hartford, for the ſeat of the general government; and influenced by like conſiderations, Philadelphia might be preferred, by the Pennſylvanians, or Auguſta, by the people of Georgia—but if the ſeat of government were now to be eſtabliſhed, common intereſt, common juſtice, and common ſenſe would again unite in fixing it, where we already find it.

There are other and weighty meaſures againſt the poſſibility of a voluntary change of the ſeat of government, ariſing out of the compacts made with the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland, in regard to the ceſſion of the territory; and the contracts made with individuals by the authority and under the faith of government; but enough, I truſt, has been ſaid, to convince any rational mind, ſeeking for information, that no eſtabliſhment in the United States, can be more ſecure than that of Waſhington, as the ſeat of their government.

Having dwelt ſo long on the firſt query, I ſhall defer until another opportunity, any obſervations on the reſt.

A CITIZEN OF COLUMBIA.

From the Boston Chronicle.

THE EXAMINER—No. X.

"And so they wrapt it up."

In my laſt I obſerved, the republicans were obliged to contend againſt the federaliſts in a ſpecies of *skirmishing* analogous to an Indian warfare. When you rally one party, another appears in a different quarter; they place themſelves in various poſitions, and as one wigwam is routed, they repair to another. They have different leaders, and each take ſuch ground as his ingenuity dictates. At a certain period one *Goodloe Harper* was the champion of the day: he had a vaſt bundle of clues, (ſomewhat ſimilar to a bundle of Indian arrows) which led to immenſe diſcoveries. During the adminiſtration of *Goodloe,* the federaliſts "wrapt themſelves up," as ſnug as a bug in a blanket. While *Goodloe* was thus armed cap-a-pee, they looked wondrous wiſe. A ſhrug of the ſhoulder—a nod of the head—or, a ſquint of the eye—were ſignals portending the fate of the United States. Certain men in State-ſtreet appeared prodigiouſly knowing—they were buried in contemplation and cogitation; each byeſtander watched the languor, or fervor of their countenance; if their hands moved upwards, it was the ſignal of war; if they hung in a perpendicular poſition, the chance was doubtful, but if they placed their arms a-kimbo in a hoſtile attitude, then the clarion of death and deſolation ſounded through every avenue of the metropolis—ſtocks roſe or fell by this thermometer—inſurance was ſuſpended on their frowns or ſmiles, and every article of commerce reſted on the harlequin fiat of theſe profound politicians.

After *Goodloe* had ſpun out all his clues, the federaliſts "wrapt themſelves up," within the mantle of the *illuminati,* adorned with a *crimson border* dyed in the blood of the *ship Ocean.* This covering ſpread over an extenſive ſurface. It was a favorite aſylum, and the federaliſts run under it like *young pigs* ſeeking ſhelter in a gale of wind. They found however they expoſed themſelves to ridicule by taking ſanctuary under ſo flimſy a covering, and they ſoon left their ſage doctor to feel the mortification ariſing from his credulity and folly.—They did not wrap themſelves up long within this pig leaf.

Tub-plots, taylor-plots, lady-plots, & other ſurprizing phenomena followed in quick ſucceſſion. They ſerved as occaſional *wrappers,* and under theſe ſable habiliments the Eſſex Junto matured their projects with as much ſecurity as Guy Faux with his dark lantern.

The federaliſts generally have a *pointer* who ſcents for the whole pack. They truſt to his ſagacity in all their purſuits, and when he ſtarts the game they all commence the chaſe, till the *old hound* gives the ſignal to retreat, and then with all the obſequiouſneſs of puppies "wrap themſelves up," within their reſpective kennels. During this *pause,* not one of them dare *wag his tail.*

On the ſubject of New-Orleans this plan has been adroitly proſecuted. Roſs blew the horn—Morris, Maſon and others reverberated the echo. Fabricius and his aſſociates ſwelled the note of

"Hark! hark! don't you hear
The sound in the dale,"

upon the ſound of which the whole body of ſportſmen reſponſed the joyful acclamation,

"The chase is begun we declare;"

while the Spaniards at New-Orleans were deſcribed as

"Poor puss in a fright,"

with fifteen thouſand Kentuckians purſuing them, till the

"Poor rouges sink, struggle, and die."

Fabricius, it ſeems, was to come in at the *death*; but alas, the hounds are all in fault. His late lucubrations are a ſeries of lamentations, becauſe he had not the ſatisfaction of ſeeing garments rolled in blood, and the pleaſure of traverſing a territory wet with human gore. He appears angry at his diſappointment.—Like a true ſportſman he had rather obtain by a chaſe, a *lean hare* not worth a ſhilling, with all its ſanguinary and expenſive progreſs, than a *fatted calf* by a peaceable negociation. He had rather venture his neck over a five barred gate in purſuit of his game, than acquire four times its value by an amicable accommodation. He is a buck of the firſt water, that is a noiſy braggadocia, but the laſt man who would hazard himſelf in the field of danger. It is true he would leap over a five rail gate in purſuit of a *timid hare,* but would ſkulk under a hay-mound if ſhe ſhould halt to attack him. Fabricius has predicated his whole ſyſtem of warfare againſt France on the baſe ground of *timidity*; he vauntingly propoſes to take New-Orleans, "becauſe, (ſays he) the French cannot oppoſe us." Like his brother *Jonathan* he looks to the Britiſh nation for help; like a coward he places all his dependence on the *inability* of his opponents. He does not come forward in the attitude of perſonal valor or national proweſs, but ſubſtantiates all his heroiſm on what he ſuppoſes the French *cannot do.* He is valiant, not like Don Quixotte, who thought himſelf omnipotent, but like Sancho Pancha, who truſted wholly to the bravery of his knight. He declares, "that France could not ſend a ſoldier to occupy the country, and even if *peace had continued,* was deſtitute of all means of eſtabliſhing and promoting a colony." If this is the caſe, why has the federal party been ſo clamorous upon the inroads of France? Why have they alarmed the country, that the French would be dangerous neighbours? Why have they ſuggeſted the falſe idea, that the weſtern territory would ſoon be in their hands? How could this take place, "if the French *could not* eſtabliſh and provide a colony in Louiſiana?"—Mr. Roſs, Morris, and *friend Jonathan* declare the reverſe, they ſay, if we did not take immediate poſſeſſion, that Bonaparte *would establish a colony* to the utter ruin of the United States. How abſurd then is the reaſoning of Fabricius, if his brother war-hawks are right in their predictions? one ſays one thing, and another ſays another—Fabricius, and his co-adjutors are at variance—"Pauſe, pauſe," ye federaliſts, "for Heaven's ſake pauſe," for your mighty men are not agreed in their firſt preliminary. Fabricius, and Morris, are as much in oppoſition, as the republicans and federaliſts. When ſuch *great* characters diſagree who can become the umpire? How can the Eſſex Junto "wrap themſelves up," in a coverlid ſo torn and tattered? Fabricius pulls one way, while Morris, Roſs and Jonathan pull another. Alas, the party is in a terrible plight, they ſeem "burning to the waters edge"—"pauſe, pauſe, for heaven's ſake pauſe"—"the rainbow will loſe its radiancy"—"the ſcalping knife" will be crimſoned with blood, if the federal party cannot make ſome compromiſe upon ſo diſaſtrous a diſagreement. "For heaven's ſake" aſſemble your phalanx, and call upon the *Canada itinerants* to meet in conclave to adjuſt your differences—cry aloud; ſpare not—for your deſtruction draweth nigh.

During this diſſention among the party, the republicans are to ſtand ſtill, and wait the iſſue. I ſhall wait patiently a few days to hear how they ſettle their diſpute, for it is ſomewhat curious, that Fabricius, (the champion of the federaliſts,) ſhould become the moſt concluſive evidence to prove the folly of our going to war, to prevent the French from colonizing a country, which he declares, *"it is out of their power to do, even if peace had continued."* We thank you Fabricius for this acknowledgment, and recommend you to the patronage of your brother war-hawks, and ſhall be happy to hear how you "wrap it up." I will juſt remind you Fabricius, that however your differences may be ſettled among yourſelves, yet "by eager purſuing we ſhall have *you* at laſt," for your *pop-gun* war, and *sophamore* publications ſerve to expoſe you to the ridicule of your own party, and the contempt of the republicans. More of this *at leisure.*

Patent Horizontal Wind-Mill.

The ſubſcriber offers to the gentlemen farmers and others of Maryland, and the other ſtates, an invention, which for utility has not been exceeded by any piece of mechaniſm which this or perhaps the laſt century can boaſt of. It is a peculiarly, though ſimply, conſtructed horizontal Wind-Mill, adapted to the grinding of all ſorts of grain, and at the ſame time threſhing out wheat and rice, fanning them and pounding the latter, powdering plaiſter of Paris, cutting tobacco, &c. &c. Its aptitude to all thoſe various and uſeful purpoſes, will be more eaſily and juſtly eſtimated by a view of the machine itſelf, than from any diſcription that can be given here.

A model of this wind-mill can be viewed on Federal Hill, were it is kept for the conveniency of ſhewing it in operation, by applying to Mr. March, No. 4, ſouth Gay-ſtreet, by whom alſo the terms will be made known or the model, only to erect a mill by, or the patent right for a whole ſtate; or by

JOHN BAPTISTE AVELHE,
The Inventor, Havre-de-Grace.