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National Intelligencer.

NEW SERIES OF FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATIONS.

No. VI.

We have often had occasion to notice, and to hold up to reprobation, the misrepresentations of the opponents of the existing administration; but we have seldom been doomed to peruse a production more malignant and vulgar, or more replete with falsehood than the following extracted from the Boston Repertory.

We give it entire.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAN, No. I.

"Blow ye the Trumpet in Zion."

"The citizens of the states North of the Chesapeake have been so much occupied, with dissentions of the Federalists and the Democrats, that they have overlooked the aggrandizement of the Southern states and their accumulating power. Even the purchase of Louisiana at an immence price, for the sole purpose of adding to the Southern interest, seems to have excited little emotion among us. The curious, have been amused by the tales of "Salt Mountains" and "Salt Rivers," of "Mines of Platina" & "Rocks of Native Silver." While the indolent regard but little the future, and less the burthens they may throw upon their posterity. Distracted by our internal dissentions, which we owe to the artifices of our enemies, we have pursued a shadow that mocks our resentment. It is not that the administration of Mr. Jefferson is really inclined to democracy. No, sir, his supreme power in Louisiana; the withholding the treaty with Spain from the Senate for two years—His disposal of the public money without any appropriation by Congress—His appointment of officers without the consent of the Senate—His admitting foreigners into the national Councils—His flatteries to Bonaparte, all prove that Mr. Jefferson can scarcely be considered either in principle or conduct a *sincere* democrat. The import of this title forbids us to connect it with *his* character. But by his *pretensions* he has gained every object which Virginia and her Southern allies wished for. He has brought to co-operate with him, in the Northern States, all the enthusiasts of a good cause, and all the levelling, blood thirsty ruffians of a bad one. The herd of foreign renegadoes echo his success, and his triumphal car drawn by a million of inslaved Negroes, drives over the necks of those who have not bent the knee to Baal. And are WE to submit to the guidance & the tyranny of the South? are the States from the Chesapeake to the River St Croix, to be only the satellites of Virginia? The fact is, that our Representatives yield with feeble resistance to the current that carries them away; and as they recede from their desired port, they see in silent despair our native rights sink under the horizon. Where is the impressive eloquence of Dana and Tracy; even Mr. Griswold appears exhausted by his continued efforts. Dr. E. has his private resentments to gratify.—*Quis talia fando temperet a lacrymis?*—No. There was not found one man in Congress, when that fatal alteration of the Constitution was conjured up, who had the spirit to bring forward an amendment by which the aristocratical influence of the Southern states should be checked—by which their millions of Negro slaves should cease to be represented in Congress. Is there any thing more scandalous in the abuse of the British Constitution, than this mockery of representation? Are the rotten boroughs of England more infamous than our Negro boroughs? Why should *their* slaves be represented if denied the rights of suffrage, in preference to *our* horses and oxen? There is this principle adopted in all republics. The representatives are always taken from the people represented. Let us then have at least, their Members in black—real Negroes. Will Mr. Jefferson who has certainly no scruples, when he wishes to debauch the wife of a friend, or defraud his creditors, or recompense a flattery, or get rid of an enemy, will he make any delicate objections? or are we to believe the account of the French traveller in the southern states, who mentions that though a Planter would have no objection to sleep with a slave, he would disdain to see her sitting at the same table.

"The time will come when a foreign enemy will menace this country. Perhaps the day is not far off; for the people are rich enough, and the government pusillanimous enough to invite an Invader. How shall we then be protected?—By the Southern States? Take away those whites who must remain to watch over the slaves, and how many will there be, to act against the enemy?—Officers enough.—Yes, the South is the seat of our privileged orders. But Soldiers? As before, in the yeomanry of the Northern States. Who fought the battles of Independence? Who freed Virginia and the Carolinas from the British troops when aided by their slaves? It was the men of the North—the now destined vassals of the South. But I will not despair. The purchase of Louisiana at the expense of 15 millions of dollars for the augmentation of the Southern interest, must finally convince the states North of the Chesapeak, that they must unite in the common Northern interest. The mock administration of Mr. Jefferson and his friends of the South, will then crumble away faster than the mouldering monuments of the capitol. Let therefore the disinterested among our Federal and Democratic Republicans, lay aside their fatal dissentions, which have served no purpose but the purpose of their enemies. We shall then be able to fix a just BALANCE of POWER in the United States, and no longer realize the fable of the Serpent, whose head is directed by his Tail."

With respect to the greater part of this performance it carries with it its own antidote; and he must be cursed with the credulity of an idiot that credits its assertions.—But it has a *squinting* to an event which, in the least to countenance, is treason, and which every friend of his country, whatever may be his speculative opinions, ought to frown on. It dares not to *avow* that its object is a separation of these states, a dissolution of the union, but the whole of its contents are calculated to lead the mind of the reader to this result. If federalism desires to lose the little support it has left, the propagation of such opinions is the readiest road to it. For, we boldly assert, that there is not an honest and intelligent man in the union, who would not shudder at the prospect of a dissolution of the union. By *honest*, we wish to be understood to exclude those whose ambition prompts them to measures subversive of the public welfare for the purpose of gratifying their own views.

Facts are daringly asserted, which are in every respect false. It is asserted,

"*That Mr. Jefferson possesses supreme power in Louisiana,*" whereas an act of Congress has recently passed extending to the people of that country most of our civil rights, thereby paving the way to their full enjoyment of liberty, and Congress have the power of annulling any act passed by the Governor and Council.

"*He is charged with withholding the Spanish treaty from the Senate for two years.*"

This is absolutely false. The treaty was submitted to the Senate without delay; and the delay its ratification did receive arose entirely from the federal members of that body—*The federal members voted against it*, and but for the republicans it would have been lost, and the interests of our merchants have thus been sacrificed on the altars of party hostility.

"*His disposal of the public money without any appropriation by Congress.*"

During an administration of more than three years there has not been expended a dollar without an appropriation by law being previously made.

"*His appointment of officers without the consent of the Senate.*"

When, when, and whom has he so appointed? He has invariably consulted the Senate when in session; and in their recess he has the undisputed right of appointment until they meet.

But Virginia, it seems is the prime orb; New England is eclipsed—and this is the rub—"shall WE submit to the guidance of the South?" Who are WE? The question is answered by the writer a few lines beneath—It is Dana, and Tracy, and Griswold. Yes, WE shall submit. And why? Because the people of America have so willed it by depriving US of power, which, however mighty our eloquence, we knew not how to use it for the public good. And why does the south rule the north? Because the south is united, and the north is divided. In the north two states are federal, and two are likewise republican. The federal majority in these two states does not rise above *six or seven thousand*; while the republican majority in the other states amounts to at least *two or three hundred thousand.*—Is it then so extraordinary that in a republican government seven men should yield to three hundred. For let it be remembered that the republicans of the north are as warmly attached to the measures of the present administration as those of the south.

We disdain to descend to any notice of the vulgar and pitiful calumnies so impotently levelled against the private character of Mr. Jefferson. Amidst the collisions of party malice that character has hitherto stood like an adamant; and we venture to predict that the lot of his traducers will be that infamy which they unblushingly attempt to fix upon him.

From the Boston Chronicle.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Hearken to a true Federalist.

An alarm is now unnecessary; the enemy is within your own walls. While they were making their approaches, you were often called upon to repel the invasion, but you now must submit, or subdue your foe by one decisive stroke.—When the national constitution was under your deliberation, the enemies of an elective democracy concealed their scheme of introducing a monarchical form of government: and even when the wisdom and sagacity of public opinion, had secured such amendments as obviated the danger resulting from the parts amended, the design was nevertheless cherished and maintained. This could never be effected but by a standing army and a foreign alliance. You will consider for yourselves; the documents are before you, whether a dominant party lately in power, did not attempt with every possible art and device, to involve you in a war with France, Spain and their allies. Whether an increase of the public debt, land taxes, excise acts, stamp acts, and extravagant loans; an increase of expensive officers, and unnecessary and unreasonable sinecures, were not the items of their political system. You have the documents under your own eyes, by which you may obtain incontrovertible evidence, that these men left no measure unessayed to induce you to assume an expensive war to gain a landing place at New Orleans, and yet used every art to prevent the acquisition of that same privilege, with a rich and extensive territory, without a war or the waste of human life.

Under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, the idea of a war is done away; the provisionary army is disbanded, the land taxes, stamp act, and excise laws are repealed, taxes lessened, and yet the national debt is diminished. Commerce and agriculture encouraged, the arts and sciences patronised, wealth flowing in from every quarter of the globe, and public as well as private happiness, without an enemy, excepting those who are found among an uneasy set of men stiling themselves federalists.

A government is indispensibly necessary to mankind; but the great object is, to establish and maintain one, which, while it affords protection to our persons and property, does not oppress the just right to personal and civil freedom, or burthen the citizen with unnecessary expences, to aggrandise or enrich seekers and favorites. Perhaps our present national government is as near perfection in that way as any government ever was. To destroy this, those men have left no measure, however vile and ridiculous, untried. You remember the contemptible abuse in regard to the *mammoth*, the mammoth cheese, the mountain of salt, &c. &c. And finally, you have seen a violent unprincipled opposition to the amendment of the constitution, in the very article, which the same men who now oppose it, a few years ago voted for as an amendment, to the same purpose this was intended. It is time that you should now be in less danger; because your eyes are opened, as well on the designs of that ambitious party, as on your own powers to prevent the injury they have been contriving against you. They now openly avow their intentions to change the form of the government to a *monarchy*, throughout the Union; or to destroy the national compact, and divide the *northern* from the *southern states*. The limits of a gazette will not admit a detail of facts and publications, which afford full evidence of the existence of this dangerous project. You can examine these for yourselves. In the Palladium it is boldly asserted, by the pen of a man who has been one of the leaders of that party, that "we are now set out with our experimental project exactly where Rome failed with her's. We now begin where she ended." All the political productions in the federal gazettes, are written under a general conspiracy, to persuade the people that they cannot maintain a free elective government, but must do as Rome, and other republics have done, exchange it for a *monarchy*! This party have no ideas of the body of the people but what are contemptuous and reproachful. The bulk of mankind they consider as fit for slaves only, & the *well born*, or *well self chosen*, as having a right to them as to goods and chattels. This claim, unreasonable as it is, must be contained in the plan of hereditary monarchy and aristocracy. It follows of course, that when an elective form of government is abandoned, slavery and despotism must succeed it.

Their arguments in all their productions, raised on a comparison of our states with those of Greece and Rome, are fallacious and wicked. The states of Greece knew nothing of an elective government, nor of a fixed judiciary, or of an executive separate from the other powers of state. Those states assembled individually on all public occasions in tumult and riot. Ungovernable in their assemblies, and incapable of governing their citizens. The states of Greece had no band of federation. The amphictyon league resembled our old confederation; and while they had no common interest, they were engaged by Philip, Alexander, Cyrus, the Romans, and Carthagenians, to destroy each other. A dissolution of our general government, which these federalists are aiming at, would place us exactly in that situation.

The Romans never had a form of government, nor an idea of a constitution. The principle of an elective legislature, was as much unknown to them, as it is to an American savage. Established tribunals of justice they had no thought of, and their executive officers had no defined limits of power.

You will say, what is all this to you, and why are you thus entertained with the pictures of ancient republics? The answer is, that it is done in order that those artful men may not deceive you. But you will enquire what you have to do? I tell you, awake from your inattention, and be careful for your own interest. Let not the devices of this broken, falling party, betray you. Their intentions being openly avowed diminishes the danger, but they must be extirpated. There can be no secure health in a body, where any portion of poison is suffered to float in the circulation: it ought to be purged entirely off, or the patient is always in danger.

This year forms an important æra for American liberty. The votes for governor and senators are given in, but the election of your representatives, is this year of infinite consequence to the whole nation. Unless this state shall have a republican house of representatives this year, there will be much done towards sowing those seeds of discord among the states, which will tend strongly to a dissolution of the federal government and to a subversion of our nation. The towns ought to elect republican members: nay, the towns where there is a republican majority ought to do as the aristocratical party did last year; they ought to send as many as the constitution will admit of. Every town ought to choose, that has a right to do it; and in this way we may hope to see a house, who will make the people's interest, and the national interest their own.

NUMA.

Boston, April 24.

At a meeting of the Claimants, in the state of Massachusetts, under the 7th article of the British Treaty, held in Boston, the 20th instant, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

THE claimants of reparation for losses stipulated by the 7th article of the British treaty, having met to receive the FINAL REPORT of their standing committee, and having taken into consideration the arduous services of the commissioners acting under that article, the privations to which they have been subject by an absence protracted beyond all expectation, the sacrifices they have made by an exclusive devotion of their whole time and eminent talents for so many years, and the heavy expences incurred by living so long in the most expensive country of Europe:

Considering, also, the unforeseen impediments which, from various sources, have arisen, and which, by a patient and steady adherence to the principles of moderation and justice, have been fairly and honorably removed, so that the just purposes of the article have been honestly and faithfully attained:

Therefore resolved, unanimously, That this meeting entertain the highest sense of the meritorious conduct of the said commissioners, and request that the committee will, in their name, present to *Christopher Gore*, Esq. one of that Board a copy of this resolution as a testimony of that sense.

RICHARD D. TUCKER, Sec.

The committee having waited on the hon. Mr. GORE, agreeably to the above resolution, he returned the following

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

The resolution of the Claimants, which you have done me the honor to communicate, cannot fail to afford the highest satisfaction to those, to whom it relates.

It is well known, that the article referred to, originated in the wise design of conciliating national dignity, with the peace of the country, and the interest of individuals.

Duly impressed with the importence of these objects, the American commissioners were sensible that, in competition therewith, personal considerations were to be disregarded. And although unexpected impediments were to be surmounted, and their absence from America was protracted beyond the contemplation of its government, or of themselves, owing to a suspension (doubtless wise and necessary) of the functions of another Board, over which they had not, and could not have the smallest influence, they were aware, that to attain the purposes of the United States, was an event too interesting to the character of their country, and the fortunes of many worthy and respectable fellow-citizens, not to claim their exclusive and undivided attention, or even to be hazarded by an unwillingness to meet any personal sacrifice, which a proper estimate of their duty might exact.

To learn that the patience and patriotism of the claimants have been answered by a compensation, adequate, in their own opinion, to the injuries of which they had a right to complain, affords to myself, and I am sure, will to every member of the late board, the highest gratification.

I trust it will not be deemed improper in me, on this occasion, to observe, that the greatest advantages were derived in the course of the business, from the conciliatory temper, and excellent understanding of the Fifth Commissioner. You will all also permit me to remark, that, an earnest desire to render justice to the claimants, always manifested by the British commissioners, with whom we had the honor to be associated, and by the government of his Britannic Majesty, fully justified the expectations of that of the United States.

That the commissioners were able to discharge the duties of their office, so soon after their resumption in February, 1802, they were greatly indebted to the commercial knowledge, and indefatigable exertions of their fellow citizen, Samuel Cabot, Esq. one of their assessors, and to the well earned confidence reposed in his integrity and accuracy by his associate and by the whole Board.

The American commissioners could never be insensible, that the conscientious discharge of the sacred duties, committed to their care, involved the honor of their country, not less than the interest of an highly meritorious part of the community. To know that their conduct, has been satisfactory to the claimants, and that the great objects of the commission have been completely fulfilled, will be a full recompense for any anxieties that may have been suffered, or any sacrifices I may have been called to make; and I pray you, gentlemen, and those whom you represent, to be assured, that I shall ever entertain an high value for the expression of their opinion, as contained in the resolution, which you have done me the honor to present, as well as of the polite and obliging manner in which you have been pleased to communicate it.