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From the Boston Centinel.  
THE JEFFERSONIAD.  
No. V.

"Merchants are useless, and mechanics are the vile souls of their customers."  
"JEFFERSON'S Note."

MR. JEFFERSON, I have witnessed Mr. JEFFERSON'S distinguished unassuming patriotism, his reverence for the Deity exemplified in his "pocket pickings" elegance, his regard for christianity manifested by his boisterous disregard of its sacred institutions, and it is time that we should proceed to examine the consistency, and consistency of his theories in politics and philosophy.—As my observations upon that head will be chiefly drawn from that high source of elaborate conviction, which "his enemy" has furnished me, to wit "his book" and "his life" is totally destitute of any regular order, which I can follow, I shall present the public with such curious and interesting matter as occurs to my mind, without studied arrangements—ONE REMARK however, I must call the attention of the public, the full consideration of the late Commerce by political operations; that this famous book was written in the year 1781, when the author had much leisure, as the extreme danger of the country had driven him from his bed—It is the result of calm and serious deliberation.—He had then no view to the Presidency.—It therefore exhibits the man truly, in his native colours—his prejudices which in Philosophers are always obstinate and fully ineradicable—his bigotted theories which no literary man ever abandons but with his life.—He had at that time no motive to concealment, it is therefore free from the hyperbole of his later productions.—By this fair and unimpaired standard, then let Mr. Jefferson be tried, and be judged, my fellow-citizens, that whatever may be his present professions, here is the mirror in which you may see the man as he is, and where to forge the objects of ambition, he has modernly claimed or contradicted his own doctrines, let it be considered as unequivocal proof of the infidelity, frailty and impurity of his character.

No Jacobinism, I mean to often repeat, they—the wickedness of encouraging British Manufactures.—This is a never failing spring of democratic eloquence.—The mechanics of this country, have been not ungenerally sought to peruse that of page, by this interesting topic, and in the sombre pages of our history, were kindled mobs and riots, the fruitful offspring of "the political demarcation" of foreign manufactures.—The mechanics, too, have been taught to believe, that they were the sinews of Government, and have been told, in my opinion with reason, that they were a principal support of the government by their industry, industry and virtue.—But what says Mr. Jefferson, who is now sitting in the chair of it? Hear this then a manufacturer of ropes, and exciter of sedition! Hearken thou ungodly man of hat, and vote making industry.—Listen and blush for your support of the man who despises you.—"The political economy of Europe," says Mr. Jefferson, "have established it as a principle, that every state should endeavour to manufacture for itself, and this principle like many others, we transfer to America, without calculating the difference of circumstances."—"Those who labor in the earth" (said in the *Reading Farmers*) "are the chosen people of God, IF EVER he had a chosen people, whose heads he has made his PECULIAR repository for substantial and genuine virtues." [Mr. Jefferson is a cultivator of the earth, modest and virtuous man?—He goes on, "This is the focus, in which he keeps alive that sacred fire which, otherwise [that is, in the *Virginia and Reading Farmers* were gone] "might have fled from the face of the earth."—"Corruption of manners," says Mr. Jefferson, "is the MARK SET on those who are looking up to Heaven, to their own soil and industry as the best means of subsistence, dependant on the calamities and caprice of customers."—"Is this, says Heber? If it is, you and your matter are at variance." The Philosopher proceeds—"Dependence begets venality." In other words, you mechanics of the United States may be bought and sold. "Let us then," says he, "never wish to see our citizens occupied at a work bench, nor twirling a distaff."—"Let our work shops remain in Europe."—"It is better to carry provisions and materials to workmen there."

"The loss by the transportation of commodities across the Atlantic will be made in happiness and permanence of the government."—"The MOBS of great cities afford just cause to the support of pure government, as SORRELS to the strength of the human body."—See Mr. Jefferson's Notes, pages 273, 4, and 5.

From the above extracts, the following propositions are manifest:

1st. That Mr. Jefferson is an enemy to American manufactures, absolutely and forever, because we shall always have land to cultivate.

2d. That he considers the trade with Great Britain our most valuable trade, because she is the cheapest manufacturing and now the only country which could supply us.

3d. That he of course approves of the British treaty, or ought to approve it, as it keeps us in peace with the British.

4th. That he considers all the merchants of the U. States, so many curses instead of blessings, corrupted, venal, dependent sycophants, who will sell their votes, their rights, and their consciences to gratify the caprice or obtain the good will of their customers.

5th. It is a matter of curious remark, that while Mr. Burke has been abused as the tool of despotism, for calling the great mass of the people, "a swinish multitude," Mr. Jefferson, the friend of the people, the hater of tyranny, the advocate of revolution, compares his masters, the sovereign people, to "fores in the human body."

By this shall he shield himself by saying, that he alluded to mobs—for mobs cannot exist without men—those men must be the dear people whom Mr. Jefferson professes, and only professes to respect;—And further it was of that very mob, and a worse creature, a London mob, of whom Mr. Burke was speaking when he uttered the phrase so obnoxious to Jacobin ears.

Whatever may be our opinion of the correctness of any of the above sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, it is certain that they are in direct opposition to his present language, and conduct—to the professions and principles of his models, the French patriots—and to the maxims and doctrines of the foundation of which he is the heir.

Mr. Jefferson is as inimical to Commerce as he is to manufactures. This might be fairly inferred as a corollary from the above propositions.—For if we can have no mechanics, we can have no commerce.—His denunciation extends to all classes of citizens except the farmer.—"The mechanic," says he, "is the most degenerate of the human race."—"The mechanic, the lawyer, the physician and clergy, are all, the unsound, corrupt parts of the community."

But Mr. Jefferson has left nothing to doubt, upon this subject. In page 290 of the same famous work, he declares "that it might be better for us to abandon the ocean altogether;—to leave to others to bring what we shall want and to carry what we can spare."

"This would make us invaluable to Europe, by offering more of our property as prizes, and turn all our citizens to the cultivation of the earth."—"It might be time enough to seek employment at sea, when the land no longer offers it. In other words, when we have cultivated every acre of this extended continent, it will be early enough to turn our attention to commerce."

Here then in language not to be misunderstood, this able, learned, patriotic, and wise candidate for the first office, in a great, powerful, enterprising, commercial nation, advises and recommends the abolition of our commerce. In direct terms, he disapproves the carrying trade, that darling trade of Jacobinism—the ground work of many far famed resolutions of the wily Madison.—The great, glowing basis of hostility to Jay's treaty—and one of the most fertile and useful topics of street-corner harangues, and town meeting eloquence.

"I am, however, is one of those darling sentiments of the Philosopher's soul, which with the ardour of parental affection, he has to this day cherished and supported; Believe me, honest and industrious merchants! too-much sunk in torpor and inactivity, it is the favorite maxim of this leader of faction, that our commerce must be destroyed—"Delenda est Carthago" is the perpetual motto of his life and he will not rest contented until he sees your anchors beaten into ploughshares, and your rudders into pruning hooks.—Do you want further evidence than his own explicit declarations? Perhaps you will say, that he has changed his system of policy, that experience has taught him the lessons of wisdom.—Know then, that time has not waded him in his prejudices. The errors of his youth like the imperfections of the aged oak, have stiffened and become incurable by age.

When the proposition for aiming in defence of our commerce against French aggression was made, this great patriot revived his old doctrine of the impolicy of encouraging commerce, and with the rapidity of electricity, the shock was instantly felt in the extremities of the Jacobin body, in Maine and Georgia. In one short month we heard the same language in Tennessee and in Boston, in the province of Maine; the patriots of Cambridge, Roxbury, Haverwood and Abington, feeling

a lively and personal interest in the commercial welfare of the country, in which they were so large partakers, recommended the laying up of our ships, and employing our seamen on the land, where "they would soon make the wilderness blossom as the rose." See the address from Abington.

Nor is the project yet abandoned; it is a fact well established, that this is the system which Mr. Jefferson and his party mean to pursue, when they get into power. They are determined, that the policy of the United States to cease to be a commercial nation, and confine themselves to agriculture alone. That in this way we shall avoid European contests, and all the expences of a naval establishment; that so necessary are we to Europe, that they will come and beg us to part with our superfluities, and take theirs in exchange, and that this will promote our pecuniary as well as political interests. Thus sacrificing to the vulgar prejudices of the landed interest, your cities, your merchants, your seamen, your fisheries, your artificers, connected with commerce, and all this to the eventual ruin and destruction of your agriculture. For miserably short sighted must be that farmer, who does not perceive that his interest is directly and beneficially affected by the flourishing state of our commerce; or who can believe that his productions will bear a higher price at market when saddled with the heavy expences of foreign carriers, and exposed to the impositions which would necessarily arise from the diminution of the number of competitors for his various products.

Such, however, ever have been, and such with increased violence, still are the prejudices of this southern philosopher, who secure in his cool grotto at Monticello, and lulled by his slaves, who are the cultivators of HIS EARTH, looks down with tranquil indifference, upon the distresses which would arise to the industrious merchant and laborious mechanic, upon the annihilation of that commerce to which they look up for support.

I shall consider some further theoretic opinions of Mr. Jefferson, in my next.

LONDON, June 24.

This morning the 22d instant, the Exchange Paris Journal, is most important and momentous.

The operations of the French army of reserve, exhibit an uninterrupted series of victories; and from the following Bulletin it appears, that the campaign in Italy is already terminated, by the TOTAL DEFEAT of the Austrian Army:—

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

Paris 2 Messidor—June 21.

The First Consul has obtained a complete victory on the 29th Prairial (June 18). Eight thousand Austrians and forty pieces of cannon, are taken by the French Army. Six thousand dead, belonging to the vanquished, remain on the field of battle.

The enemy capitulates for the restoration of Genoa, and the fortresses of Italy and Lombardy.

SECOND BULLETIN.

Same date.

The Army has been victorious at Marignano. This battle has decided the fate of Italy, and announces Peace.

"We wait for an answer from Vienna. The armies will resume hostilities within ten days, if the answer be not favourable.

"Gen. Desaix is wounded in the head."

There are several other articles of important intelligence in the French Journals; but, at present we have only time to refer our readers to the details in the preceding columns.—Marignano, where the battle mentioned in the above bulletin was fought, is a village on the right of the Bornidda, and the Tanaro, and about five miles distant from Alessandria.

PARIS, June 14.

Gen. Oudinot, writes from H. Q. at Breglio, June 4, that Gen. Rochambeau entered Nice the 29th, that the Austrians had retreated by the Col di Tende, into Piedmont, and that he was following them. He has taken from 2 to 3000 prisoners. [This was anterior to the surrender of Genoa.]

JUNE 19.

Savona has been recaptured, and Suchet is marching towards Genoa. [In all these accounts, it should be recollected, that the capture of places is frequently mentioned, when only the mere town is taken.—All the fortified towns in Italy have citadels, which generally hold long and desperate sieges.—We do not think the citadel of Savona will fall by a coup de parti.]