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PROSPECTUS
OF
THE CAROLINA FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

UNDER a REPUBLICAN form of Government, such as is the just boast of these United States, which rests on the will of the People for its basis, and the structure of which derives its strength from public opinion, the management of Public Journals, becomes a subject of important consideration. Indebted to these establishments, for by far the greater portion of the political information they obtain, the character of the Paper infuses itself into the mind of its readers, the principles there professed are inculcated, and have a powerful influence in forming those decisions, upon which hang the destinies of our Country.

DEEPLY impressed with these interesting truths, and with a single view and humble hope to contribute somewhat towards the diffusion of correct principles in Government, the promotion of useful knowledge, and advancement of sound morals; to assist in unveiling the designs, and exposing the measures of political corruption; to detect the wiles and falsehoods of Jacobinism; to preserve from violation our excellent Constitution ("the rock of our safety,") and to aid in restoring its real Friends to an influence, necessary to the preservation of the union, honour, prosperity, and happiness, of our Country; this Paper is established.

A declaration of the political sentiments of the Editor, will no doubt be looked for; he gives it cheerfully and without reserve.—He is not of that amphibious class, who can say "*Amen, to every political creed, who venture on all sides without being trusted by any*."—For these, he cherishes a supreme contempt: nor does he emulate the zeal of those, whose patriotism, warmed into existence by Presidential favour, ascribeth infallibility to the present Executive, and applauds as good, and wise, a system of measures which paralyzes the industry, destroys the wealth, demoralizes the principles, prostrates the character, and jeopardizes the Union and Independence of our Country.—But, attached, as "to the world's best hope," to the republican Constitution of the United States, and confiding with almost holy reverence in those maxims and principles of Policy, which by the practice, & under the sanction of the illustrious WASHINGTON, insured prosperity to Agriculture and Commerce, (those pillars of individual and national happiness,) and gave to the United States an elevated rank amongst the nations of the world, he avows himself, not from chance, or interest, but from principle, a FEDERALIST. Notwithstanding the settled opinions of the Editor thus professed, yet, believing freedom of enquiry and liberality of discussion, favourable to the cause of truth, and that opinions which cannot be maintained ought to be renounced, his Press will be open to productions of writers of different sentiments, while they appear in a decent and moral garb.

THE Paper will contain condensed abstracts of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Moral, Literary, and Scientific sketches; its endeavours will also be, to provide for its readers, Novelty and Entertainment; by these, to enrich and enlarge the understanding, improve and strengthen the virtues of the Heart, and frequently, to afford or select "something which may interest the scholar as well as the idler—something which gravity may read without contempt, and modesty without a blush." Calumny shall not blot our page: the feelings of good men shall be sacred; for the Editor would condemn the line—

"————————*how smooth so'er it flow,*
Which tends to make one HONEST MAN *a foe*."

BUT, not subscribing to the doctrine, that the good will of a knave is desirable, he cannot descend to cultivate the friendship of bad men; nor to deprecate, or soothe, the hostility of the bigots of jacobinism—their smiles he receives as a warning, to guard against danger; their invective he esteems as panegyrick, and their animosity, as bearing honourable testimony to his Independence. Humble ignorance is not an object of reproach, or contempt; but, if folly obtrudes beyond its just obscurity; if guilt assumes the face of honesty, and truth and virtue are assailed; wholesome satire, and well-timed ridicule, may be justifiably wielded as weapons of integrity—and Justice points the shaft.—With these views to direct, and under the guidance of these principles to govern him, the Editor indulges the flattering expectation, that he may be able to conduct a paper, all the aims of which, shall be, "his Country's—his God's—and Truth's."

REGARDING the conduct we shall adopt towards our political adversaries, let it suffice to say, we shall, with alacrity, contribute our share to assuage the rage of party, to soften the acrimony of civil dissentions and party bickerings: our system will be, rather to reason, than to reproach. In our differences with others, it will be our disposition always to observe that urbanity of deportment, which is the never failing characteristic of the Gentleman and upright Patriot. Yet if any prefer a different course towards us, we shall not make any sacrifices to conciliate their good will, nor suffer our equanimity to be disturbed, from any apprehensions of their vengeance.

THE Editor is emboldened, from the countenance already afforded him, in advance, and the assurances of further support to be extended to him, by the "Master Spirits" within the circle of his Friends, to pledge himself to his readers and patrons, that they shall not fail to find his Pages stored with the maxims of wisdom, and enlivened with the effusions of fancy and wit. The names of those who prefer the "immunities of invisibility," shall in no case be made known, but by their consent.

THE TERMS
OF
THE CAROLINA FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

It will be printed once a week.—The Price is THREE DOLLARS per year, one half payable in advance, the other half at the end of six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Seventy-five Cents a square, the first week, and Thirty-five Cents for each continuation.

Senate
OF THE UNITED STATES.
EMBARGO.

[*Debate on Mr. Hillhouse's Resolution for raising the Embargo.*]

Thursday, November 26.

(MR. GILES'S SPEECH CONTINUED.)

But says the gentleman, what has become of the farmer? The gentleman knows that I am a farmer, and that I have long borne the appellation with sincere pleasure; I [illegible] of the farmer, and not only in my own name, but in the name of the whole happy, useful, and honourable fraternity of American farmers, I will tell the gentleman what that situation is at this moment. The American farmer is now enjoying the fruits of his honest industry, in peace & security, blessed at the same time, with every political, social & domestic enjoyment, perfectly exempt from all vexations, and I had almost said taxations, and with pleasure beholds a surplus of fourteen millions of dollars in the public treasury, after paying every debt which could be demanded of the honor of the government. All these blessings too, are sweetened by the noble consciousness, that they are enjoyed by him as a freeman, and by a constant recollection and perfect confidence, that he is protected in this enjoyment, by a government, which will never basely surrender his rights, nor the national sovereignty, to any foreign aggressor on earth. Blessed with all these uninterrupted enjoyments, I agree perfectly in sentiment with the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Mitchell) that with a heart overflowing with the most grateful affections, he should render thanks to the author of all good, that in the bountiful dispensations of his providence, he has been pleased to pour so many blessings into the lap of the American farmer! Grumbling and repining when thus favoured, would, in my judgment be impiety to Heaven, and ingratitude to his own government.

The gentleman does not tell you, sir, that the farmer wants any thing, but that he has plenty, over much. The puzzle is, to know what to do with the surplus plenty.—And how does the gentleman advise the farmer to dispose of it? Why he tells him, raise the embargo and it will increase the price of your surplus produce; and for this supposed difference in price, he advises the farmer to sell his own freedom and his country's independence; and in this contemptible and miserable barter, to purchase his own and his country's vassalage—to cease to be a freeman, and become a slave! To give up the noble feelings inspired by liberty and freedom, and to descend to the abject and ignominious existence of a slave without any mental feelings whatever. Sir, let me tell that gentleman in my own name, and in the name of every farmer in the United States, that we would repel with indignity and indignation, the disgraceful golden allurement even if it could be realized. But, sir, dishonourable as the allurement is, it is fictitious, it is visionary.—It could not be realized. I believe, and every sensible farmer will believe, that he has for the last ten months obtained more for his surplus plenty under the embargo, than he could have done in any other state of things, which was in the choice of the government. Let us suppose that the immense mercantile capital which is admitted to have been saved by the embargo had been seized and carried into foreign ports and there condemned; what would have been its effects upon the mercantile capital of this country? It would have so crippled our merchants, that they would not have been able for a long time to purchase the surplus produce of the nation.

But this is not all, these merchants would have claimed indemnification from the government for losses, which, in that case they would have urged, were occasioned by its culpable neglect, and they would have plunged us into war, to repair so great an injury inflicted upon the nation; the foreign plunderers would have told us, that they cared but little about war, as they had taken from us sufficient means for defraying its expenses. Thus, in that state of things, war would have been inevitable; and would [illegible] the farmer, that he would get more for his [illegible] produce in times of war, than he receives under the embargo. [illegible]

[illegible] expedient.

But, sir, I will mention another circumstance which may be some alleviation to the farmer for the difference in the price of his surplus plenty now, and in ordinary times. When the price of produce is low, the temptation to raise large crops will be lessened, & the farmer will turn a certain portion of his labor to the improvement of his farm. The high prices of produce lately have induced the farmer to impose [illegible] his land; too great demands [illegible] been made [illegible] and it has been in some degree [illegible]. The embargo has [illegible] the farmer of [illegible] in this respect. I have observed a great change in the application of labor in this respect, and I believe that a general sentiment exists in favor of the greater change; a greater portion of labor is now converted into household manufactures, which will lessen our demand and dependence upon foreign nations. In both these respects, I believe the operation of the embargo is favorable to the farmer at the present moment and will certainly be favorable hereafter by transmitting to it a more fertilized soil for cultivation. It will be favorable, at the present moment, in this respect; that before the adoption of the embargo, the farmer was tempted to apply too great a proportion of his labor to the annual increase of crops, and too small a portion of it to the permanent improvement and fertilization of his farm. I mention this as an alleviation, not as a complete exemption from the effects of the embargo, and its [illegible] producing a beneficial influence upon cultivation and internal improvement.

I hope by this time, Mr. President, that the gentleman will concur with me in opinion, that the situation of the [illegible] farmer, is rather enviable than miserable. [illegible]

[illegible] most to have escaped the gentleman's notice; or at least not to have excited so much of his plaintive sympathies; I allude to the manufacturer, the mechanic and the labourer. The manufacturer seems to be in such a state of prosperity, as rather to have excited the gentleman's jealousy than his tender commiseration; he fears that the real object of the embargo, was to erect the manufacturing system upon the ruins of commerce. I do not mean here, sir, to reply to the suggestion of this unfounded jealousy. I mean, in the course of these observations, to make that a subject of distinct and separate examination. I shall here however take the liberty of remarking without the fear of still further exciting the gentleman's jealousy, that I am extremely happy to see not only that we have abundant fabrics for manufactures, but that we have artizans sufficient to mould them into all articles necessary for home consumption, and thus lessen our dependence upon foreign nations for our supply. I rejoice indeed, to see our infant manufactures growing into importance; and that the most successful experiment has attended every attempt at its improvement. What is the situation of the mechanic and the labourer? they have full employment, good wages, and cheap living. I am told, sir, that within the last year, one thousand houses have been erected in Philadelphia; I see at this time, more h[ouses] are building in Georgetown, even for mercantile purposes, and more improvements in this city, than ever I have seen before, and I believe this generally to be the case throughout the country.—That this is a correct statement of facts I have no doubt—how then is this agreeable and unexpected scene accounted for, amidst this mercantile clamor about the stagnation of business? It is because a greater proportion of the overgrown mercantile capital is now diverted from external commerce to internal improvements; and I am strongly inclined to think that this transposition of a certain portion of the mercantile capital, will produce a beneficial operation in a national point of view, and probably even more productive to the capitalist, than risking it in the employment of foreign trade. This I believe to be a fair, just and candid statement of the operation of the embargo laws, upon the several great classes of citizens; & when correctly viewed, how different is its aspect from the miserable picture of horrors presented to us by the gentleman from Connecticut. When you tell a mechanic or a labourer of his distresses and sufferings, when he has full employment, good wages, and cheap living, he would laugh at you; he would either think you silly, or that you meant to treat him with indignity and insult. These are all the blessings he could wish, and they are enough for any man to possess, when he reflects upon the narrow span of human enjoyments, this world affords—Sir, the miserable labourer on the other side the Atlantic, would consider the enjoyments of the labourers here, Elysium itself; and I can but lament for the sake of suffering humanity, that it cannot find the way to these enjoyments. I presume, that during the last electioneering scene, that every labourer and mechanick in Pennsylvania, was told a thousand times that he was ruined by the embargo; but thirty thousand votes (majority) have told these frantick, officious disturbers of the publick quiet, in loud and awful tones, how silly and ridiculous they consider the suggestion. The recent elections in most of the other states, speak the same emphatick language.

I have been thus minute, Mr. President, in the examination of this part of the subject, as well to relieve ourselves of the miseries and apprehensions of our own deluded imagination, as to relieve foreign nations, as far as within my power, from their delusions, which I shall show in the course of my observations, are the principal, if not the very cause of the hardships and sufferings so loudly and unceasingly complained of by some gentlemen. Now, sir, take an impartial view of the effects of the embargo laws as operating upon ourselves, & what is the actual result? Why, sir, as far as they were precautionary, their success has been complete, and whilst in their general operations, they have been attended with some privations and sufferings, they have not been without their beneficial effects on society.

The gentleman next triumphantly tells us, that the embargo laws have not had their expected effects upon the aggressing belligerents. That they have not had their complete effects; that they have not produced a revocation of the British orders and French decrees, will readily be admitted; but that they have been without some beneficial effects upon those nations [illegible]. Let me however, ask, sir, is this fair? [illegible] Are his [illegible] feelings so strong, that they are to be indulged at the expense of his own and his country's interests? Does he vainly suppose that, disregarding or postponing all consideration of the people's interests, when their all is at stake, to the indulgence of these petty animosities, will give him a just claim to the people's applause? If he does, sir, he is mistaken. It is by the reverse that he can lay any just claim to their applause. It is by banishing his prejudices, and by conquering his own passions, and by devoting the whole energy of his mind to their service at this [illegible] that he can be justly entitled to their [illegible]. This would be for him a glorious triumph—a triumph over his own passions; and it would secure him the publick approbation, because the conduct would be right. Let us then, sir, hope for this conciliation, which would be so honourable to ourselves, and would promise so much advantage to the nation.

In this spirit of conciliation and patriotism, then, [illegible] the belligerents? [illegible] mercantile information. I [illegible] nothing of their [illegible] hoped for much information upon this part of the subject, from gentlemen who possessed it; but have received very little satisfaction from them in that respect.

The first effect of the embargo, upon the aggressing belligerents, was to [illegible] war, by keeping out of their way [illegible] our commerce, which [illegible] which was saved by these laws. If they had once possessed themselves of this immense booty, it would have been a sure pledge of open and direct war. It would have defrayed the expenses of the war for several years. If they had not gone to war, they would have been compelled either to restore the captured property, or to make indemnification for it. [illegible] alone, would have been a sufficient security against either of these acts of justice—And is it not better, that this enormous amount of property should be on this side the Atlantic, than the other? in the hands of its lawful owners, than in the hands of unprincipled freebooters? Is it not better that it should [illegible]

[illegible] given, and if [illegible] our produce, (which I believe indispensable to them) from their markets altogether, or increase the prices to an enormous amount; and, of course, we may hope will furnish irresistible inducements for a relaxation of their hostile orders and edicts. However I may generally respect the mercantile information of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lloyd) and the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Hillhouse) they appear to me on this occasion, not to have been very correct. I have before me two prices current from Liverpool, the one of the 8th and the other of the 20th September last. They, I presume, were written under no political bias, in favour of the United States. Let us draw our facts from them. I will begin with the article of the first necessity in Great-Britain, and one which, at all times, excites her highest sensibility. She manifests, at all times, more anxiety about her corn laws, than any other subject of her political economy. This is a necessary result from the peculiar state of her population.

Let us then examine what is the present state of bread stuffs in Great-Britain—In the Liverpool price current of the 8th September, I find this information upon the subject—"Our grain market, for the most part of last month was very dull; however, within this day or two there have been some extensive sales made of New-York wheat at 12s. 3d. per 70 lbs. and the holders now demand 13s. 6d. a 14s. 6d. for prime parcels, which may possibly be obtained, as the appearances for the harvest in most parts of this kingdom, are not quite so favourable as was at first thought, the late heavy rains have proved injurious in many places, and the grain is much lighter in the ear than former seasons; but as the dealers and country millers buy only to supply their immediate wants, we do not calculate upon a material improvement on the annexed prices, unless some export vent to Spain or our West-India colonies takes place. Good sweet American flour is not to be had in this market."

In the Prices Current of the 20th, I find these observations:—"Large speculations have lately been made in Tobacco, in consequence of our stock becoming limited; but should the embargo be raised, this and every other description of your produce must very materially decline in price, wheat flour excepted.

Our stocks of grain are but moderate, although we have been much favoured in our harvest."

What reflection does this information naturally present to the mind? That the crop is limited—that bread stuffs are high, and likely to be higher—that there is such a deficiency of bread stuffs, that our whole supply will not depress the markets even in the event of raising the embargo; and certainly continuing it, (which does not seem at all calculated upon in England) would lessen the quantity and raise proportionably the demand and price.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hillhouse) tells us we cannot starve Great-Britain, she being mistress of the trade of the world, will supply herself with bread stuffs from other quarters, and particularly from Spanish America. I never heard it suggested, except by the gentleman in the opposition, that we could starve Great-Britain; but that through our produce, particularly our bread stuffs, we could make a strong appeal to her interests.—This last is demonstrated to my mind. The Liverpool merchant tells us that our whole supply of bread stuffs will not depress this market. If a ready supply could be obtained elsewhere, upon better terms, there would be no need of a supply from us—But when has it happened, that South-America could afford supply? So