

# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

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PAID IN ADVANCE.

### By HULDESFORD.

"Thou Fortune may boast at her shrine  
That the world's adoration is paid,  
No idol shall be of mine;  
No devotion I owe the blind jades:  
Yet rich in affection I live,  
For tell me what boon to divine  
Has a world of luxuriance to give,  
As one fails, my dear Mary, of thine?"

"The glittering distinctions of fate  
May the envy of lycophants move;  
But who would forego, to be great,  
Independence, contentment, and love?  
Gems and ore do not fall to my share?  
But what gem can such transport impart  
As one glance of thy kindness, my Fair!  
What mine's half so rich as thy heart?"

"With Fate let them quarrel that choose,  
Chiron shall never fathom my brow,  
To the prey of thy fawn let the Muse,  
Dear Maid, be propitious as Thou!  
Then a truce with thy conflicts, old Care,  
Not a sigh at thy bidding I'll breathe:  
For, though Iombe the garb that I wear,  
Yet light is my heart underneath."

"We daily observe, that in proportion as the sciences make their progress in countries, they transform the inhabitants into new creatures; and by inspiring them with gentler inclinations and manners, and supplying them with better forms of government and more humane laws; they raise them from the obscurity wherein they had languished before, and engage them to throw off their former roughness. Thus, they prove evidently, that the minds of men are very near the same in all parts of the world; that all honorable distinction in regard to them is owing to the sciences; and that according as these are cultivated or neglected, nations rise or fall, emerge out of darkness, or sink again into it; and that their fate in a manner depends upon them.

"The advantages of education and learning are more lasting and extensive than those of arms. The courage of a soldier does little service to his country after his death, the benefit of it being usually confined to one age; whereas, public provisions for society are framed, and the constitution adjusted to the temper and convenience of the people; it is the happy effects of which, remote posterity is often sensible. And as the consequences of valor seldom reach beyond the death of him who flew it, so there are few who are better for it, except those for whom a man engages; and they are commonly none but his countrymen. But learning, by inventing and improving the arts and sciences, scatters its favors in a much larger compass; becomes a universal benefactor, and obliges mankind in its most comprehensive latitude of place and time. The success of learning are naturally of a very innocent tendency, and under good management, prejudicial to none. The conquests of arts are not like those of arms, gained by slaughter, and attended with ruin and desolation. No; here is nothing routed but ignorance and error; nothing destroyed but obsolete humor and savage disposition. *Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.*"

### HENRY INGLE,

Has imported in the Ships Franklin and Brutus, from Liverpool, and now offers for Sale at his Store, on New-Jersey Avenue, Capitol Hill, City of Washington—

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Brass Wares, & Liverpool Earthen ware in crates, A few Planchets, Ramford & Forreth coal grades of neat patterns—Also, coal hods, bras and wire tappers, hand saws, fluted and tongue chisel files, knives and forks, iron and brass chaffing dishes, cruet stands, japanned ware, brushes, spades and hovels, frying pans, mill pit and cross cut saws, carpenter tools, smiths tools, bone cutters chisels, materials for bill bangers, locks, hinges, screws, nails and ticks of various qualities, and a variety of other articles.

Oct. 23d.

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### TO LET,

And be entered upon immediately, three well finished Brick Houses, NEARLY opposite Mann's Tavern, on Twelfth Street very near Pennsylvania Avenue, built for the WASHINGTON BUILDING COMPANY. The Houses will be rented on very reasonable terms. Apply to THOMAS CARPENTER near the President's Square, Dec. 1st. epif.

### Thomas Bruff, DENTIST.

INVENTOR & PATENTEE of the perpendicular extracting instrument. HAS removed his family to Washington City, 3rd Street near the Bank—where he may be found every day till 10 in the morning. N. B. A constant supply of genuine tooth powder and serviceable brushes. Dec. 1st. 3t.

### FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

#### FEATURES OF FEDERALISM.

"The Leopard cannot change his spots,  
nor the Ethiopian his skin."

It is impossible to review the conduct of the Federalists of the United States without at once perceiving the applicability of this motto to their character. Neither the voice of the country, which loudly calls upon them for a reformation of their conduct, nor the impressive lessons which they have received from their own experience, can reclaim them from perseverance in error. They still persist in the defence of those measures, and pursue that conduct, which at first impaired their party, and will ultimately produce its desolation, like a man addicted to intoxication, who, feeling the paralytic effects of the last night's draught, drinks a dram in the morning to strengthen his constitution. They have continued to misrepresent till now persons so duped but themselves; and have uttered falsehoods till they alone are deceived. While engaged in scenes of oppression and prodigality, to effect their purposes by hoodwinking our understandings, they were enthusiasts in the cause of religion.

Seasons of election were seasons of religious ardor. The extent of their zeal for Christianity was measured by the magnitude and importance of the office to which a candidate was to be elected. When a constable or collector was to be chosen the cause of Heaven was at the freezing point; a member of congress excited their piety to summer heat, and a President of the United States boined the spirit of federal christianity. They seemed to say to their fellow citizens, "It is enough for you to attend to your spiritual instruction, we will graciously rid you of our sin, by taking our protection all your earthly charters and hereditaments." Their object was to fix the popular attention on heavenly things, that they might not be careful only about sublunary things. For while with one hand they were holding out the histories of Robin Hood and Barnuel, with the other, they were grasping after more powers, and plundering the pockets of the people. They pretended to inspiration, and in the true style of religious enthusiasm predicted, that if Jefferson were elected President, christianity would be destroyed, and morality set at defiance. But like other pretenders to the art of divination, they have lost the credit of true prophets by the fallacy of their predictions. Chivalry still flourishes; our churches still exist as monuments of their impiety and arrogance. The ties of morality are not loosened; the bands of social intercourse are not broken; nor is the basis of civil society removed.

With all these evidences of the falsehood of their assertions, the federalists still repeat, that religion and the constitution are in danger. For proof of its truth they no longer rely on Robin Hood and Barnuel, nor on the reverend doctor Morse's tales of illuminatism, or the reverend doctor Linn's "serious considerations;" these are thread-bare delusions that can no longer impole upon our credulity. Something novel must be invented to awaken our attention to the safety of christianity; for the public mind had slept over these stories as a fable which had been often repeated. Happily for federalism Mr. Jefferson wrote to Thomas Paine a letter, which they say invited him to this country, and contained expressions of esteem for the services which he had rendered mankind. Here they saw undoubted evidence of a conspiracy to destroy our religion and our government; they eagerly seized the clue, but like Harper's, it has proved unsubstantial as the visionary phantom of a madman's brain. All the comments which they have made on this letter, serve rather to show their malignity than to aid their cause. They wished to impole upon the community a belief that it amounted to an invitation, when not a word or expression can be tortured to mean any such thing. Nothing less could have been written by a person in Mr. Jefferson's situation, who had the least claim to civility, or retained the least gratitude for the services of a man that aided our resistance to the tyranny of Britain, and supported our spirits in the most trying scenes of our revolutionary war. But gratitude for such services has long ceased to be a virtue with federalists. This we might well expect from that spirit which treated the history of British oppression as a subject which ought not to be remembered, which would forget the declaration of our independence! and patronize a wretch who wrote bloody buoys to disgrace the prin-

ciples of liberty, by representing the excesses of the French revolution as the true effects of the sentiments of freedom. Why this letter should have any thing to do with religion or the constitution, it is difficult to conceive. Is Mr. Jefferson an infidel because he wrote to Tom Paine, who wrote the age of reason; is he an enemy to the constitution because the same man has censured the character of General Washington who was a friend to the constitution? Must we be supposed to approve of another's faults because we approve of his virtues? Must we behave to a man as though we were destitute of humanity, because he has fallen into error? Where is there a federalist who, on this principle, would not appropriate the violation of his neighbor's bed? Where is the federalist who would not be the supporter of falsehood and forgery, who would not falsify the constitution no better than a piece of blank paper?

If the federalists be serious when they declare that christianity is in danger, they are not christians; they do not believe the declaration of its founder, that it shall withstand every opposition. Did they place any confidence in his promises, they would not apprehend that Mr. Paine could weaken the evidences of divine revelation, they would rather believe that its truth would shine the brighter, and the purity of its precepts be more conspicuous. But their religious conduct, like their political, is at war with their professions; and in any country less enlightened than this, they would have erected the standard of rebellion, and lighted the faggots of ecclesiastical persecution. The garb of christianity has been made the cloak of their maliciousness; under its covering they have outraged every christian principle. While they were commanded to utter no falsehood, and to speak evil of no man, they have calumniated the first characters in the Union, and misrepresented the most salutary measures till it has become doubtful whether they are now capable of seeing the truth, or of behaving with decency.

With an affected veneration for the constitution they have, by exciting the jealousy of one state against another, endeavored to propagate a spirit of division and antifeederalism. To complete their character, and reconcile their practice with their professions, they have ultimately avowed the unconditional principle, that the people are the greatest enemies of themselves. With this principle, federalism, like metaphysics, is capable of reconciling the greatest absurdities; it seems to be the general medicine of federal politics, it cures all blunders, and heals all contradictions. With this doctrine the federalists can prove that republicanism means any thing or nothing, they can prove it to be a despotism or anarchy; they can prove that a majority of the people are always wrong in their opinions, and that whatever they advocate is destructive to their interests and happiness. We are much obliged to them for the avowal of this great leading principle of federalism; it will serve to explain many parts of their conduct which to a vulgar apprehension would seem a paradox. We can now account for their adoption of measures in opposition to the wishes of the people; we can now account for their total disregard of public opinion; we can now reconcile useless taxes, unnecessary armies and unconstitutional laws, with the security of the constitution, and the purest spirit of patriotism.

### CLERICUS.

### Thomas Carpenter, TAYLOR.

HAS received a very handsome assortment of goods, consisting of superfine cloths, cassimers and coatings of all colors.

Patent water proof Cloths, Silk and woolen Mousings, Tallinettes, velvets, &c. of superior quality.

From which, and an acquisition of the newest fashions and the best workmen, he can assure whatever commanded.

Pennsylvania Avenue, near the President's Square, and New Jersey Avenue, about eight squares from Capitol Square. Dec. 1, 1862. 1t.

### FOR SALE,

Or would be exchanged for a woman house servant that does not breed, A likely NEGRO WOMAN & CHILD—

THE Child a boy two years old, the mother has been chiefly used to house service, and is an excellent waterwoman. The present owner has no reason for parting with her except her breeding, which is inconvenient in a family—Enquire of the Printer. Nov. 29. 1t.

Reply of the Federal Members of the Legislature of New Jersey, to the Remarks of the Republican Members inserted in our last.

### Gentlemen,

We have thus long waited to make a reply to a paper written by, signed by, and handed to our Committee by one of your number, who partly assumes to himself to be the organ of your sentiments, and partly arrogates to himself the office of instructing us in the sacred duty of legislation. We allude to a paper handed to us, signed by W. S. Pennington. We say we have thus long delayed a reply, because we really hoped, that after more mature consideration of our plain, friendly, and, as we think, generous propositions, you would have deemed them worthy of a very different answer. Disappointed in this respect, and supposing the answer to our propositions made by William S. Pennington, to be in all its parts your answer, we beg leave to address to you the following observations:

You seem greatly surprised that twenty-six gentlemen, on questions intrusted to all of them, should hold a conference, and attempt for the good of their common country, to compromise the difference by reasonable concessions. You say it is a phenomenon of which the pages of modern history contain not an example. Permit us, gentlemen, to ask you whether we could, as members of the Assembly, to compromise the difference by reasonable concessions, have proposed a conference on the subject matter now in consideration? Was it a question between the houses of the Legislature? You must answer both those questions in the negative. What then more reasonable, more friendly, in our embarrassed situation, than to propose a conference—a conference of patriots on the state of their country? We are equal in number, and we hope it will not offend, when we say, equal in respectability. Did we ask you to legislate out of doors, or to act contrary to your oaths of office? Did we ask you to sacrifice your judgment to our judgments, and to give us a preference in the legislative or elective scale? No, gentlemen, we only asked you as individuals to confer with us, and to evince the rectitude of our intentions, we gave you a preference, which, considering our equality in every respect, we had reason to hope would have removed every difficulty. We completely put it in your power to place the state of New Jersey in the same situation in which it was left by the last Legislature; a majority of whom were of your political principles. We did not ask you for a single new appointment to any office; for, by taking your choice of the Senate, every thing, as far as we could act, would have remained in the same state. The government would have been arranged—the more important and the subordinate offices would have been filled, and peace and harmony and good order would every where have prevailed. We have now told you what we have done. Let us next look at your conduct.

We shall not gentlemen detain you with remarks on the phraseology of your answer; this may in an hour of leisure furnish amusement.—We aim at substance—not at words.

You seem to treat the unhappy division of sentiments in the present Legislature as a matter of trivial concern, and rely on the good sense of our constituents that they will not be alarmed by a division in our councils, and you conclude with observing, that no great inconvenience can arise to the state if a Governor should not be appointed. Did you, gentlemen, seriously consider when you addressed to us, these observations? If you really believe what you say, permit us to undeceive you. That good sense on which you rely for our future tranquility must convince them that their dearest interests are in danger when their council is so divided, and when the most honorable efforts to compromise differences prove to be abortive. To tell them and to tell us that a Governor is unnecessary for New Jersey, and that all his functions can be discharged by a Vice-President, and that he is Governor of the state, is, we will not use harsh language, it is, gentlemen, trifling with their and our understandings. You must have forgotten the words of the Constitution, that sacred instrument under which you are assembled. You must have forgotten the solemn duty which it enjoins upon you, and you must have exchanged your minds from the important, executive, military and judicial duties of a Governor, or such language would never, by your order, have been placed on paper. Without going back to former times—without attempting to utter the smallest

reflection on the present Vice-President, let us ask you, gentlemen, Have the people of New Jersey a Governor? To make a Governor of New Jersey requires a joint vote of both houses of the Legislature. The votes of both houses would probably be given for one more or less capable to fulfil the great duties of his office. Has Mr. Lambert the votes of both houses of the Legislature? Is he adequate to the important office? To the first question you need not answer—to the last let your consciences reply!—We are in truth a people without a leader; or, if your construction be right, our all is placed in the hands of him whom the people have never chosen; and who with the most honest intentions, is incapable to lead or direct, to guide or decide. In this deranged state of affairs, gentlemen, our propositions meet your eyes. You saw in them, if you would see, the anxiety of Jerseymen willing the welfare of their country; and when you read them again you will perceive in them a disposition to remove every difficulty which presented itself in the arrangement of the affairs of our state. You, gentlemen, have rejected them—Upon you be the consequences. Our constituents must judge between us—to them we cheerfully appeal. Let not these constituents by you be told that we offered to bargain with you for the public offices of the state; but let them be told that we found ourselves on one side and you on the other side, precisely equal in number; that neither party could call, with propriety upon the other to recede from their opinion.—Let them be told you voted according to your consciences—Let them be told that we voted according to our consciences, and that the votes of both, by the exact equality of numbers, were altogether nugatory; and then, finally, let them be told, that both parties having discharged the duty they owed to their consciences in the giving of their votes, that we came forward to do the next best good we could to preserve the state from derangement; that we gave you a most important preference of office, and that you unbecomingly rejected our proffers—and then they will be told the truth, and nothing but the truth.

We now come, gentlemen, to the closing part of your answer, which appears in a much more questionable shape. We will not, on this occasion, follow your example, and express great surprise; but we will tell you that we frequently indulge the charitable hope that all of you never gave your assent to a production so full of misrepresentations—to replete with unmerited reproaches. Had we viewed this thing as the act of an individual, we would have treated it with its merited contempt; but considering it, more or less, your act, we deem it our duty to give it a short reply.

And permit us, gentlemen, solemnly to ask you when, where and how have we entered into an association, within the vitals of the state, constituting a government within the government, and claiming to itself powers deliberative, executive and legislative? Do us the justice, gentlemen, again to read our propositions, and then with your hands on your hearts, answer us this plain question—Do they contain any thing but offers of friendly compromise, proposals of amicably conferring on our peculiar and unprecedented situation? Be advised, gentlemen—take back at least that part of your answer to us untrue and so very unfriendly; strike out these unfounded charges, and by so doing you will do justice to ourselves. Have you considered gentlemen, that our situation was and is a peculiar and unprecedented situation!—A situation from which nothing but compromise could relieve us, unless indeed you conceived that every thing on our part was to be yielded. And when you have thus considered, let us not part before we have, by mutual concessions performed the duties required of us by the laws and constitution of our country. We do not adhere to any particular man as Senator or as Governor, and if you are equally disposed for conciliation, we have no doubt it can be effected.

Your changing our conduct with having a tendency to convey the idea to the world, that the people of New Jersey are in hostile array, under two separate leaders, is to us matter of althimment.—We know it flowed from the pen—it never came from the head of the writers. To pacify, to heal, to prevent confusion and disorder, and to harmonize a body of legislators so seriously formed, as to be precisely equal in numbers, on what is called the two political opinions of the country, has been the object of our warmest wishes, and we cheerfully appeal to our wards and our actions, to prove the truth of this our declaration.—And surely, gentlemen, when you saw