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& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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THE *National Intelligencer* will henceforth be conducted by SAMUEL H. SMITH, and JOSEPH GALES, Jun. and printed at the Office of the *former*, to whom subscribers and correspondents are requested still to address themselves.

The annual price, payable in advance, is *Five* dollars. The punctual compliance with this term is at this time of the greatest importance, and is earnestly requested.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square in breadth, are inserted the first time at *fifty cents*, and for every subsequent insertion *twenty-five cents*. If inserted less than three times a *Dollar* is charged. If inserted but once a week, an addition of one fourth part is made. Other advertisements charged in the same ratio.

As it is intended to furnish the Debates and Proceedings of Congress at the earliest possible period, advertisers are respectfully requested to send in their advertisements early in the day antecedent to that on which the National Intelligencer appears. In case of necessity their favors, if received before sunset, will be inserted.

[*True National Independence.* On the 24th of October the Corner Stone of the South Carolina Homespun Company was laid at Charleston, amidst the liveliest demonstrations of enthusiastic approbation. A procession of 6,000 citizens, among whom were many distinguished civil and military characters of the state, was formed, and honored the ceremony with their presence. After the corner stone was laid, the following patriotic and eloquent address was pronounced by *William Loughton Smith*, formerly a leading member of Congress, and afterwards minister of the United States at the court of Lisbon.

In recording this evidence of liberality and patriotism, it is out of our power to do sufficient justice to the merit of a man, who, dismissing personal and party prejudices, has the magnanimity to applaud the justice and wisdom of the measures of those of whom he was once the strenuous opponent. It is difficult to say, whether such sentiments, resolutely announced at such a period, by one who has been an attentive and profound observer of events, are more evincive of the patriotism of the speaker, or of the correctness of the measures of the administration. Among the public men who have heretofore been favored by federal approbation, Mr. Smith stands pre-eminent. He was the leading opponent of Mr. Madison in the House of Representatives, when the latter brought forward his resolutions for retaliating upon Britain her commercial restrictions; he was the strenuous advocate of the British treaty; he was the vigorous adversary of Mr. Jefferson's accession to the Presidency, so much so, that he wrote an elaborate pamphlet against his pretensions; and on Mr. Jefferson's assuming the reins of government his mission to Lisbon was vacated.

The approbation of such a man, in the very teeth of all the sinister biases that too generally cloud the judgment, can only be extorted by the wisdom of the measures pursued by the administration, and does more to establish their justice in the minds of honest and dispassionate men, than a thousand arguments.—*Editor Nat. Intel.*]

Brethren and Fellow-Citizens!

You have just witnessed the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the first Edifice, intended for Domestic Manufactures, on a great scale, in this part of the Union; and you have witnessed the interesting ceremony with emotions, corresponding with the dignity and solemnity of the occasion. Permit me to congratulate you and my country at large, on this first step towards the completion of an Establishment, from which, in spite of the cold support of doubting friends and the warm opposition of decided foes, we may entertain flattering anticipations of the most successful results.

No reflecting citizen can any longer question the policy of affording every encouragement to Domestic Manufactures.—The hostile restrictions, which, from time to time, have enthralled our *external* trade, must have long ago pointed out the absolute necessity of enlarging the sphere of *internal* commerce; and the obstructions, which, in times of war, close nearly altogether the avenues to foreign markets, and, even in times of peace, abridge in those markets, the vent of our surplus productions, must excite in every American breast an ardent desire to create a more extensive demand for them at home.

The complete success which has already rewarded manufacturing enterprize in various parts of the United States, and the promising symptoms which attend some patriotic Essays in others, and particularly in this state, well justify a hope, that the obstacles are less formidable than some affect to think them, and that the further extension of these essays must be attended by an accession of resources, highly favorable to our welfare and independence.

An era, so pregnant with great and important events as the present, will hereafter occupy a large and distinguished space in the annals of history. Through the discordance of jarring opinions, her candid and impartial voice will be heard; and the torch of truth, dissipating the obscure mists of party, will illumine the deeds of our National Government, and display to approving posterity the wisdom of that policy which, while it has preserved us from desolating wars and degrading alliances, has given a wholesome and quickening stimulus to Domestic Manufactures.

Amidst the inconveniences springing from an unavoidable measure, forced upon us by the rash councils of one belligerent and the miscalculating jealousy of another, we derive a most cheering consolation from anticipating the benefits of an institution, which those councils and that jealousy have so essentially promoted.

Whatever may be the artificial colorings of sophistry, or the real discontents of impatient cupidity, we may boldly predict, that history, clearing away the rubbish of party declamations, and rending the veil of political deception, and in the spirit of truth recording those great events, will not fail to applaud America's neutral and pacific system, and to announce to future ages, that if the year 1808, felt the pressure of a prolonged embargo, the year 1808 also gave birth to this beneficial Establishment.

May we not also fondly predict, that the anniversary of this auspicious day, *the 24th of October*, will be hereafter celebrated with rejoicings and festivals by our grateful descendants, and take its rank, without disparagement, amongst our Carolina's proudest days!

Yes, fellow-citizens, let us hail this as a *proud day* for Carolina's sons! We here see the triumph of reason over prejudice, of love of country over egotism, of perseverance over apathy; we here see, with exultation, the noble result of individual enthusiasm, a result, which exalts our national pride, and makes us strong in the confidence of our own native means. We have long known that we possess, in the bosom of our soil, inexhaustible resources; we now know, and feel, that we have, in our own bosoms, a spirit of patriotism to call forth these resources, and to make them instrumental to the security of our rights and to the avenging of our wrongs.—The shuttle and the loom, operating on the products of your fields and your flocks, will in this century, emancipate you from commercial thraldom, as the operations of your arsenals and foundaries delivered you, in the last, from political slavery. Your patriot souls swelling with this great thought, with what multiplied and rapturous emotions, must you have beheld the laying this Corner Stone, on which will soon arise, within the limits of your beloved city, a superb edifice, which her citizens will daily contemplate with increasing delight, as the perennial fountain from which will steadily flow those essential supplies, now derived with difficulty and under disgraceful circumstances from unfriendly rivals and from alien industry.

Let the insidious fears of false or suspicious friends be realized; let sordid avarice insinuate the failure of her dividends, let sneering hypocrisy propagate her doubts and apprehensions; let it be admitted that our embrio Essays will be unattended with remunerating profits! Still will patriotism obtain its sweet reward. If we receive no paltry dividends in our pockets, we shall receive ten thousand times more precious dividends in our hearts, the heartfelt gratification of knowing, that we are at length truly independent on foreign nations, and that knowledge is at length completely brought home to their rulers.—Here, on Ashley's cheerful banks, on this judiciously selected scite, no less salubrious than fair, will patriotism rear the noble structure, where domestic industry, enhancing the value of our native products by converting them into manufactured supplies, will be the exhaustless source of our comforts and conveniences, our perpetual security against foreign dependence. Here will be found a never failing asylum for the friendless orphan and the bereft widow, the distribution of labor, and the improvements in machinery, happily combining to call into profitable employment the tender services of those who have just sprung from the cradle, as well as of those who are tottering to the grave; thus training up the little innocents to early and wholesome habits of honest industry, and smoothing the wrinkled front of decrepitude with the smiles of competency and protection. Here too will be found an everlasting refuge for those unfortunates of other climes, expatriated, with their useful talents, by the iron hand of unrelenting despotism, or the intolerable pressure of taxation and hunger, and wafted by the sighs of fellow misery, to seek liberty and bread on these happy shores! Generous citizens! Who have so magnanimously and disinterestedly proffered your services to watch over and rear to maturity this promising institution, you have this day planted a rich germ, which, under your fostering hand, will soon bud forth and grow up into a stately tree, shedding into the lap of your happy country the abundant fruits of domestic comfort and national wealth.—The tablet of gratitude, inscribed with your names, and enshrinedwithin that consecrated stone, is a sufficient pledge of your present zeal, a sufficient incentive to your future exertions. The infant's lisping tongue, and the tremulous voice of age shall hereafter unite, in choral strains of grateful homage to you, their patrons and benefactors, and in invoking the blessings of Heaven on your useful labors: may their pious incense be acceptable at the throne of grace! And may it be the will of Providence to render those labors commensurate with our most sanguine expectations!

Let the wrangling nations of Europe boast of their Nelsons and their Massenas! we shall sherish, we will exult in the well earned fame of our Custis, our Humphreys, and those valuable citizens, the Bedfords of America, who study not the arts of desolation, but of preservation and improvement; who direct their mental energies, not to the discovery of instruments of human destruction, but to the extension and amelioration of those indigenous materials, the precious and never-ceasing supply of our national looms. And when our distinguished biographer, the faithful recorder of the illustrious deeds of contemporaneous patriots, eloquently tracing the progress of domestic manufactures, shall transmit with applause to future generations the names of those Carolinians, who have deserved well of their country, he will consecrate a copious and a splendid page to the memory of the founders of the *Homespun Factory*, and wreath a civic crown for the patriotic SHECUT.

But while we thus foster with delight the mild and amiable virtues of peace, and devoutly implore a continuance of her blessings, hitherto so happily preserved to us by a discerning and temperate policy, let not the haughty sovereigns of Europe, misinterpreting the dictates of wisdom for those of pusillanimity, calculate on a tame and servile submission to their arrogant pretensions or their ambitious designs.

Though American republicans preeminently respect the useful and innocent labors of the plough and the loom, they have not forgotten to point the rifle and wield the sword. Should any insolent invader, doubting their prowess, violate our peaceful abode, and assail the threshold of our sanctuary, liberty's last refuge, he will find an iron-bound coast, bristling with defensive and indignant rage; he will find our hardy republicans, rising, like their brave ancestors, in all the majesty of their strength, and he and his vile myrmidons will be soon swept away from the soil they have polluted.

Fellow-citizens! were any thing wanting to add to the interest of this country, and to inflame your breasts with more than usual ardor for the success of this infant establishment, I would invite, I would rouse your attention to the memorable spot—to the classic ground, which you now tread—I would direct your eyes to those venerable monuments, the hallowed remains of those proud ramparts, where your illustrious progenitors, with undaunted heroism, breasted the invading foe; I would call on you to survey these sacred shores, bleached with the bones, and purified with the blood, of departed heroes; I would exclaim, "here, my countrymen, from amidst the ruins of these ramparts, once raised to defend your country's rights, on which was unfurled the noble standard of resistance to a tyrant's claims, and the intrepid assertors of fair freedom's cause raised the bold crest of independence against Albions embattled tribes, from amidst these sanctified ruins, on this consecrated soil, on foundations cemented and strengthened by the blood and enshrining the precious relics of patriot soldiers, is now about to arise another great and lasting monument of American independence."*

I would thus invoke the spirits of these immortal worthies; "sainted spirits of departed heroes! here your throbbing veins poured fourth the pure and patriotic streams—on this spot, you gladly sacrificed your lives, to erect the bright temple of liberty, and to ensure to your posterity their political independence; but your splendid fabric remained incomplete, while your sons depended, for the essentials of life, on the very nation, from which you fondly believed you had fully emancipated them. You laid the corner stone of that temple, which was to perpetuate our civil rights; your sons, emulating your virtuous deeds, have this day laid the corner stone of that, which is to perpetuate our commercial rights—your great and glorious work is now consummated—now may your children shout and rejoice, for *This Day* their independence is complete."

[* *The spot chosen on the banks of Ashley river for the Factory, was formerly the scite of one of the forts erected to defend this city, the ruins of which are still conspicuous.*]—Editors.

SPEECH

Of Governor Tompkins to the Legislature of N. York, delivered November 1.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly,

AT the commencement of the last session I had the honor of expressing to the Legislature my opinion respecting the measures adopted by the National Councils, to prevent being involved in the desolating wars of Europe. Nothing has since occurred to produce a change of that opinion or to impair my confidence in their exertions and zeal to avert, as far as is consistent with the welfare and independence of our country, the calamity of war. I am however, compelled with regret to inform you, that I am not apprised of any material alteration in the state of our foreign relations since that period. The embarrassments to commerce and agriculture, incident to the existence of the embargo, are still experienced, & should they continue, they must be ascribed to the perseverence of the belligerents in their illegal and unjust aggressions upon the commerce of the U. States. This consideration affords additional motives for enduring with patience the privations resulting from the counteracting measures of our rulers, and for yielding a warm and decided support to their prudent and incessant efforts to maintain, without an appeal to arms, the honor of our country, and the rights and tranquility of its citizens. Should our hopes of an amicable accommodation of existing differences be frustrated by an obstinate adherence of the belligerents to their unprincipled and arbitrary restraints upon neutral commerce, and a resort to the sword become inevitable, we can meet the event with a consciousness of the rectitude of our cause; with a firm dependence on the patriotism and bravery of freemen, and with a humble reliance on the protection of that Providence who has hitherto favored us.

The period for which the President and Vice-President of the U. States were elected, expires on the fourth day of March next. The appointment of electors to represent this state in the choice of successors to those distinguished personages, is the principal business for which you are now convened. I however avail myself of this occasion to submit to your consideration some topics not immediately connected with this prominent duty.

It has not probably escaped your observation, that on the 8th day of March last, a law was passed, inflicting death for a crime which antecedently subjected the offender to imprisonment in the State Prison for life, and authorising whipping for petit larceny. It has been justly observed that punishments mild, speedy, and certain, are the means best calculated to answer the end of criminal jurisprudence; that they ought always to be proportioned to the crime, and that the reformation as well as the punishment of the offender, ought to be constantly and steadily kept in view. The spirit of freedom, the dictates of humanity, and the principles of Christianity, require that the awful penalty of death should be inflicted as seldom as possible. The scene of distress and agony exhibited at an execution, naturally excite an aversion to the laws which sanction such severity. Punishments will also be more certain, when moderate and rational. Because, those who are best able to prove the guilt, or who may be most materially affected by the crime, will then feel no reluctance, nay, will cheerfully perform the duty of detecting and exposing every offender. The jury will be less anxious to seize upon specious doubts to justify an acquittal, and but a feeble hope of escaping the sentence of the law, by technical objections to matters of form, or by Executive clemency, will be entertained. Besides, by substituting imprisonment at hard labor, society is relieved from the painful responsibility of sending one of its members suddenly and unprepared to the tribunal of his God. The fruits of his labor are ensured to the benefit of the community or his family, the regimen of the prison precluding gambling, idleness and debauchery, the usual preludes to greater enormities; and that discipline united with the religious exercises of the institution, afford to the charitable and philanthropic mind, at least a glimmering hope of ultimate repentance and reformation. Impressed with a decided opinion that the deprivation of life is seldom necessary, and that it is incompatible with the genius of a free government and the state of civilization and refinement of which we boast, I am constrained by a sense of duty to suggest the absolute necessity of forbearing to extend that punishment to other crimes than those of treason and murder. With respect to whipping, for petit larceny, I would remark, that there are various reasons which might be assigned in favor of confinement at hard labor in preference to corporal pains. By the former the offender is deprived, for a period at least, of an opportunity of repeating his crime, whilst in the latter case, he is forthwith discharged to renew his depredations. A term of temperance, labor, and privation, affords a hope of amendment: while on the other hand, reason and experience abundantly testify that no such reformation can be wrought by the agonies of a lacerated body; for the publicity and ignominy of the punishment stifle every remnant of pride and ambition, & destroys the prospect of ever regaining a character. I might also add, that the frequent exhibition of cruel and sanguinary punishments wounds the sensibility of the humane, and corrupts the disposition, and depraves the morals of a great proportion of the spectators. With deference, therefore, I submit to your wisdom the propriety of totally exploding corporal chastisement from our criminal system.

There is much reason to believe that the prevalence of crimes of a deeper dye, are too often the result of impunity for offences of an inferior grade. Although the Legislature have, by a variety of statutes, enacted numerous regulations to prevent practices of an immoral and dangerous tendency, and which are generally the commencement of a career of more iniquitous and criminal conduct—and although the provisions of these statutes are daily and notoriously violated, yet the instances in which they are enforced, are astonishingly [illegible]. The security with which one [illegible] publicly infringed, not only creates an expectation of similar [illegible] for the violation of others, but also produces a contempt of the [illegible]