

Thomas Jefferson's opposition to the Federalists, 1810

Introduction

The Federalist Party evolved from the core of Federalists, like George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, who wrote and defended the US Constitution in 1787–1788. The political party advocated a strong central government and supported a liberal construction of the Constitution. John Adams, elected in 1796, served as the only Federalist Party president, and the party held little power after 1801.

In this letter, Thomas Jefferson responds to a letter from his old acquaintance from Congress and fellow Republican, David Howell of Rhode Island. Howell had requested Jefferson's support for Rhode Island's Governor James Fenner. Rather than simply give Fenner an endorsement, Jefferson uses this opportunity to discuss his opposition to the Federalist Party:

I learn with pleasure that republican principles are predominant in your state, because I conscientiously believe that governments founded in them are most friendly to the happiness of the people at large; and especially of a people so capable of self government as ours. I have been ever opposed to the party, so falsely called federalists, because I believe them desirous of introducing, into our government, authorities hereditary or otherwise independant [*sic*] of the national will. these always consume the public contributions and oppress the people with labour & poverty.

Questions for Discussion

Read the introduction, view the image, and read the transcript of Thomas Jefferson's letter. Then apply your knowledge of American history to answer the following questions:

1. Explain the criticisms Jefferson leveled against the Federalists regarding “the national will,” consuming “public contributions,” and oppression of “the people with labour & poverty.”
2. To what extent were the concerns of Jefferson mirrored in the contemporary debate over federal and state powers?
3. How did Jefferson, in 1810 out of office only a year, explain his reluctance to engage in political debate or even to keep up with current events in the newspapers?
4. Why did Jefferson use terms such as “pleasure” and “happiness” to describe a republican style of government?

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Image

Dear Sir

Monticello Dec. 15. 10.

Our last post brought me your friendly letter of Nov. 27. I learn with pleasure that republican principles are predominant in your state, because I conscientiously believe that governments founded in them are most friendly to the happiness of the people at large, and especially of a people so capable of self government as ours. I have been ever opposed to the party, so falsely called federalists, because I believe them desirous of introducing, into our government, authorities hereditary or otherwise independant of the national will. these always consume the public contributions and oppress the people with labour & poverty. no one was more sensible than myself, while Gov. Fenner was in the Senate, of the soundness of his political principles, & rectitude of his conduct. among those of my fellow laborers, of whom I had a distinguished opinion, he was one: and I have no doubt those among whom he lives and who have already given him so many proofs of their unequivocal confidence in him, will continue so to do. it would be impertinent in me a stranger to them, to tell them what they all see daily. my object too at present is peace and tranquility, neither doing nor saying any thing to be quoted, or to make me the subject of newspaper disquisitions. I read one or two newspapers a week, but with reluctance give even that time from Tacitus & Horace, & to much other more agreeable reading. indeed I give more time to exercise of the body than of the mind, believing it wholesome to both. I enjoy, in recollection, my ancient friendships, & suffer no new circumstances to mix alloy with them. I do not take the trouble of forming opinions on what is passing among them; because I have such entire confidence in their integrity & wisdom, as to be satisfied all is going right, & that every one is doing his best in the station confided to him. under these impressions accept sincere assurances of my continued esteem & respect for yourself personally, & my best wishes for your health & happiness.

David Howell esq.

Th. Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson to David Howell, December 15, 1810. (Gilder Lehrman Institute, GLC01027)

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Transcript

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Th: Jefferson

David Howell esq.

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Th: Jefferson

Free

David Howell esquire

Providence R.I