

We are then in the first place to consider this Message as an unequivocal, and bold declaration that *this war*, notwithstanding the submission of Great-Britain and her repeal of her orders in council, must and shall be continued with increased expense, probably increased disasters, and with the certainty of ultimate failure. We shall in future essays shew that these dreadful consequences must follow—that the expenses will be increased tenfold—the disasters will be multiplied without end—and that the termination must be, and will be against us.

The second proposition which the Message presents to us, is, that the ultimatum, the *sine qua non* of a peace is already *changed*—It is expressly admitted by the president that the orders in council are repealed and repealed in such a manner as “to be capable of explanations *meeting the views* of this government.” But that the point now unsettled, and for which *alone* the war is carried on, is the refusal of the British government to suspend the practice of impressment—This then is avowed to be the sole cause of prosecuting the war—There is an end to the restraints upon our commerce, but we are to wage this war for the exemption of British seamen from impressment.

It is very fortunate for the desired and very desirable unanimity among the people, which is rapidly taking place, that we should know from so high authority, that the *cause*, for which we are enduring such privations, and expending so much blood and treasure, is the *protection of renegadoes and deserters* from the British navy—we are fighting not for an American, but a British interest.

The third great feature of the Message, is, that the governors of the two old and venerable states of Massachusetts and Connecticut are declared to be somewhat in a state of insurrection—They are (as it were) recommended to be put under the ban of the empire.

If the war congress, the high mettled racers of the South should be as warmly impressed, as the Message seems to intend they shall be, we must expect to see it followed by a declaration, that Massachusetts and Connecticut are in rebellion—by a suspension of the habeas corpus, and by commissions to Gen. King and the volunteers whom he has raised, to coerce the refractory states.

The *least* we can expect from this part of the Message is a law placing the militia under the orders and lashes of the officers of the standing army—and our papers will soon give us another affecting detail of the ceremonies with which the deserters from the militia are shot.

We have much to say on this interesting subject—this alarming stride to despotism which is proposed by introducing the conscription laws of France into our country, but it must be the subject of special and separate consideration—We now only mean to indicate the topicks which the Message presents.

The fourth subject which the Message furnishes, is the increase and encouragement of the standing army and militia.

New bounties—new pay—new encouragement to these locusts who are consuming, like their predecessors in Egypt, every green