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success. If this nation take our ships ; if they burn them on the ocean ; if they make the people prisoners, rob them, put them in prison, march them in chains through their empire ; these things are no cause of war, or resentment. If this nation abuse our Ambassadors, if they perpetually violate an existing treaty, till it is mere nullity, till we are ashamed to name it ; these things are no cause of war. If all the principles of justice are insulted ; if the laws of public morality are outraged ; if we have no protection, but the arm of our own strength, no hope of relief, but the point of the sword, still here is no cause of war, or of whispering indignation. Our Government, if they may be called the government, and not the destroyers of the country, bear all these things, as patiently, as a colony of convicts sailing into Botany Bay. What shall we say then, if they declare war against another nation, from whom we have received few, or none of these provocations. Do not falsehood, perfidy, and a rage of blood, glare in the front of such a war ?

To march with fire and death into peaceful provinces ; to continue the war after repeated proposals for negotiation ; to continue the war, when the English cannot be provoked to enter our borders, except to secure a flying army, which had threatened their ruin ; to raise army after army, to be sacrificed, when the English do all, which is possible, to lessen the rigors of captivity, by kindness to the prisoners, which they have taken by thousands and thousands, restoring them to their families without a ransom, and without their request ; to carry on such a war, after its only avowed cause has been removed ; is it not the lawless attack of Goths and Vandals, the daring pillage of wild Arabs, a licentious outrage on all the principles of Christianity, an impious abandonment of divine protection ?

More emphatically does a nation, wickedly, take the sword, when they declare an offensive war without a reasonable probability of success. However injured, none but a mad man, or idiot, would commence an attack from which no satisfaction would probably be gained. What wise man does not perceive ; that this war lets loose a furious conflagration, enraged by all the winds of the desert, endangering our dearest possessions ; but which cannot produce one solitary advantage ? Have not the government lost the confidence of the best part of the nation ? Have not their own folly, and wickedness, and subservience to a foreign Tyrant, greatly lessened the resources of the country ? Have not their iniquitous laws, like the scorching winds of Africa, discouraged industry, blasted hope, extinguished the last spark of public enterprise, and covered the land with increasing poverty ? Would not most of those, who yet possess abundance, rather sink it in the bottom of the ocean, than convey it to the national treasury ? Who, then, support the banners of this war ? Are they not chiefly the officers of the general government, civil or military, and a class of miserable people, crushed by the wicked times, flying to the govern-