ing those by land also; of pretending to wish for peace with all the world, by a modest, inoffensive conduct, and then throwing obstacles in the way of settling a mere point of honour, with Great-Britain; of punishing upon that devoted nation the disavowed act of an individual, and of confounding the two ways of repairing the wrong, and after taking the worst of the two ways, (that of self-reparation) ejecting the offer of reparation offered by Great Britain herself. Here is the secret then of prohibiting British imports and exports, and shutting their men of war out of our harbours; and here too is the secret of paying tribute money to France.

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If we are asked, whence arises this enmity to Great Britain, the reply is easy. It partly depends on old prejudices, operating with the President against England, and in favour of France; partly from his belief in the speedy downfal of England; and partly on his design to hold Louisiana, without a quarrer.

Mr. Jefferson's prejudices against Great Britain, and his attachment to France, with the causes of each, are too notorious to be dwelt upon. He certainly would never have repaired the Berçeau for England; and he never would have resisted the apologies of Mr. Canning and Mr. Rose, had they come from France. He would hear of the ruin of England with complacency, and be overwhelmed with the downfall of French power.

This deference for France is indulged, without any mixture of prudence or decency. An excess of power, in France ought to prevent measures calculated to weaken England, her only remaining opponent; and a fear of France ought to arm us at every point. But we neither respect England nor ourselves, on this occasion. The grossest calcumnies and the most hoirid imprecations, as false and foolish as they are foul, tre uttered against England every day; while the democratick papers are incessantly applauding France. A Chromicle writer represents her as benign, and says, we ought to join in plating the French at the head of a federal alliance against her. The Aurora calls England, Babylon; and says that she ought to be torn to pieces, and scattered on the wings of the four winds; and considers the late letter of Champagny, friendly and liberal.