

squadron which has issued from her ports since 1805, has continued the practice, and no apology has ever been made, nor any redress given for this barbarous and unexampled wrong.

France too has adopted another expedient equally new among civilized states. She has seized property in her own ports which entered them under the safeguard of the law of nations; a measure which no nation ever adopted, except on the breaking out of a war. For this wrong Mr. Madison confesses that we have not even the satisfaction of an apology, or a promise of future recompence; and Mr. Barlow says, that it will be dull and heavy work to press France to the smallest degree of reparation—he begged them only to *promise something*, but they sturdily refused—the war, the compliance with the emperor's orders, may bring us a harvest of promises, but they will still be *French ones*.

France also has treated us diplomatically with the greatest possible indignity. Turreau declared *war for us*—but our national pride never rises at French insults. Champagny told us that “we were without honor, without energy, and less free than the colony of Jamaica.” Mr. Madison instructed Mr. Armstrong to notice this insult two years since, and that is the *very last* that we hear of it.

How then can it be believed that our honor or our national interest are the motives to this war, when we find that neither of them are regarded when France is a party to the question?

If it be said that we must chuse our enemy, that we cannot fight both England and France, then I reply, that our honor and interest required that we should fight France, if fight we must.

Our *honor*, because she has heaped upon us insult upon insult—because she was the *first* aggressor—because for no one wrong or insult has she tendered reparation; whereas Britain has made us proposals respecting all her injuries, and has actually made a magnanimous apology and satisfaction for the greatest.