

can have read that long paper of his minister; its writer does not understand French. Does Mr. Jefferson write shorter manifestos, or better understand French; or has he a better cause, as between man and man? He was not earlier to acknowledge the sovereignty of Bonaparte than the king of Prussia, nor more faithful as an ally; yet Prussia was first entangled with her allies, by the policy of Bonaparte; then surrounded by troops and driven into war; and some of her generals and ministers being corrupted, the war was soon terminated by immense concessions. But the peace was as treacherous as the war; the king is not allowed to govern the remnant of his dominions, nor even to return to his capital; but still remains in one corner of his kingdom, dreading the still further losses of liberty and life. This is the usual consequence of hunting with lions. Holland, Switzerland, the Italian governments, Rome, Portugal and Spain, have all followed or are following the same course, by rapid steps. And Mr. Jefferson hopes to escape! Bonaparte would conceive it an affront upon his understanding, to have it supposed possible that we can escape. Mr. Jefferson presides over too dangerous a country, not to be sacrificed, and his country with him.

A pretext is now to be noticed in contradiction to those who say, difficulties in our trade are in consequence of the British Orders of Council. The *Embargo* was laid before the orders of council were known; and the *nonimportation act* was passed before they were contemplated. Thus the stoppage of American trade, *inwards and outwards*, had nothing to do with the orders against which there is so much complaint; and much as these orders are complained of, they are less objectionable than the decrees of the French, which are restrictive, retrospective, and insulting, in a degree, never before exemplified. The famous orders of the British at the beginning of the French revolution were issued under circumstances which strongly indicated a disposition in the people of the United States, to take a part in the war, on the side of France; but after the pacifick determination of our government was fairly known, they were soon departed from; and the injuries under them, in some measure

atoned.
British
first, th
and ins
just as
Saint D
fully wi

The
point of
troying
limited
collect t
and from
nected v
given ca
and that
vailing c
interests
tral pow
possible,
shall not
powers
flict equ
must su
manner,
intention
neutral.
enjoy as
tent with
much m
branches
which w
other par
reasonab
my unde