

In addition to the list before given of the measures adopted by our government to injure England, let us now enumerate those which have furnished Bonaparte with tribute. Thirteen millions balance of the payment for Louisiana;—two millions more for secret purposes; and three quarters of a million reported to be due, for Beaumarchais's claim; besides a surrender of all claims of indemnity for spoliations.—These are the sacrifices we make to propitiate Bonaparte.

But the EMBARGO is a new subject to explain the temper and character of Mr. Jefferson. It has long been wished by some to have the trade between the United States and the rest of the world, at all times, carried on in foreign vessels, that all the quarrels attendant upon navigation might rest with foreigners. Mr. Jefferson says "perhaps to remove, as much as possible, the occasion of making war, it might be better for us to *abandon the ocean altogether*; that being the element whereon we shall be principally exposed to jostle with other nations: to leave to *others* to bring what we shall want, and to carry what we can spare. This would make us *invulnerable to Europe*, by offering none of our property to their prize, and would turn all our citizens to the cultivation of the soil; and I repeat it again, *cultivators of the earth* are the most virtuous and independent citizens."

But let us now look back to Mr. Jefferson's practice, compared with his theory, that we may judge of his consistency and sincerity. He excludes foreign vessels from American ports; puts an end to the exchange of home commodities for foreign; and would create manufacturers in America. But say the President's friends, by shutting out foreign merchant vessels, he designs to bring such distress on the nations at war, in Europe, that they will restore to us our *neutral* trade; the interruption of neutral trade being, in effect, the constant subject of his complaint. Thus Mr. Jefferson wishes the United States to carry on *all the trade of the world, in war time*; a time when trade is known to be so dangerous; while he makes light of the trade that is purely our own, and which might readily pass. To obtain a temporary possession of the most precarious of all trades,

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