proclaimed war. They well know that in a free government like ours, war cannot be carried on without the general and almost unanimous consent of the people, and that a great body of opponents must occasion a civil war. Situated as the country now is, this they must expect; but as they have the power in their hands and count upon being on the strongest side, having the great Bonaparte for their ally, assisted by him, do they not mean to rush on to the war against England over the dead bodies of its vanquished opposers? Is there not, at least, room to fear this?

If at the present moment, no symptoms of civil war appear, they certainly will soon, unless the courage of the war party should fail them. The opposition comprises all the best men in the nation, men of the greatest talents, courage and wealth, and whose Washingtonian principles will compel them to die rather than stain their hands in the blood of an unjust war. Prudence leads them at present, to cloak their opposition under constitutional forms. Provoked at these obstacles, the patrons of war will have recourse to violence. Attempts will be first made to bridle the tongues and pens of the opponents. This has been done in Congress already, while the war-question was under debate. It was by gagging the mouth of a Randolph and other enlightened patriots that the act passed. The mouths of the opposition abroad must be next gagged, their hands tied, and their feet made to move at the will of the war-party. When in the course of their progress, the enemy shall be coming as a flood, and the distresses of war shall press heavy, all their losses and misfortunes will be attributed to