

Note 2.

Bonaparte has such a thorough contempt for his new ally, Mr. Madison, that he takes no pains to spare his feelings or support his character. Now a short, simple, nominal repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees would have helped Mr. Madison *much*, and not have injured the emperor's system in the least; for he might still have condemned under special decrees, as he has lately done—he might still have burnt every American ship on the ocean, and never have had his imperial repose disturbed by the unquiet complaints of his new ally. But as if purposely to proclaim to the world his utter contempt of our government, and his absolute control over it, he has declared on *not less than ten* public occasions that his decrees *were not repealed*. And why should he not, since he found us marching on as straitly as he could wish to fulfil his orders of fighting Great-Britain? The last arrival from Europe contains another repetition of this insult and contradiction of Mr. Madison.

The *Moniteur* (Bonaparte's official paper) declares "that the French decrees *were not repealed* with respect to Americans till April 28, 1811," that is to say, *six months* after our president's proclamation declaring them repealed in November, 1810, and after the arrival in France of news of our non-intercourse act of March, 1811, which was construed to be a causing our rights to be respected; so it now appears that the condition annexed to the Duc de Cadore's letter of August 5, 1810, was a condition precedent. But the French decrees, according to the *Moniteur*, *were not repealed* in May last, for it concludes with this sentence—"Let England revoke her new legislation of blockade and her orders in council, and the Berlin and Milan decrees *will be annulled*, and all neutrals treated in France as they were previous to the present war." This was at the very moment when Madison was writing a manifesto declaring the decrees repealed.

Now *what neutrals*, we would ask, are there in the present war? Upon whom are these repeals and promises of Bonaparte to operate? At the time when the article in the *Moniteur* was written, America was a sort of neutral—a neutral in every thing but impartiality in its dealings; now, alas! Europe and America do not contain a single neutral state. Britain stands alone against the world, defending her right to retaliate her enemy's injustice on himself, and *we* have just joined France for the avowed object, as the *Moniteur* tells us, of compelling England to withdraw her *retaliatory orders*, after which, it informs us, France will revoke her *prior* decrees, (that is to say, if she pleases, and can do *no better*.) But when England is reduced to that state of humiliation, I think his majesty's promises would, *like many former ones, be forgotten*.

Note 3.

The people are to be deluded into the belief that this war is to be prosecuted without the imposition of new taxes; Congress have therefore postponed the tax-bills—but they are only *postponed*. After the election, when Mr. Madison's place will be secure, they will be passed, or if not, an immense debt (if they can procure loans) will accumulate, and then the only boon we shall have will be that our children will be taxed instead of ourselves. Now the liability to taxation at a future day, and the certainty that that day must arrive, actually reduces the present value of our houses, our farms, and the price of labor nearly in as great a degree as immediate impositions or taxes. The future taxes indeed will be enhanced in proportion to the accumulation of debt, and will be more severely felt than if gradually imposed. Public credit will in the mean time suffer, and the price of every thing which the government may require for the support of the war will be greatly and needlessly enhanced.

The people, particularly of the Northern States, are now in fact taxed for the war, and will soon feel its pressure by the diminished value of their real estates, by the reduced price of labor, and the difficulty of finding employment, and by the dreadful increase of the price of all foreign commodities, which have become almost necessaries of life.