

The fifth general inference from these dispatches is that the language, the tone and temper, adopted towards Great Britain and France, demonstrate the most humble submission to the latter and a fixed determination to affront and quarrel with the former. We refer our readers to No. 8 of this analysis for the proofs of his assertion.

*Sixthly.* While there is a pretended impartiality in the offers to Great Britain and France, it appears that to the latter the positive offer was that of an alliance in the war as a condition of the repeal of her decrees; but to Great Britain, the insulting and barren offer of a repeal of the Embargo was the only proffered inducement;—an offer which we proved to be destitute of reciprocity, affrontive, mean, inconsistent and hypocritical.

*Seventhly.* We have shewn that neither of the offers was in fact sincere, though that to France was made with the perfect approbation of the Emperor.

The offer of war to France was absurd, because it was on the condition of the non-repeal of the British orders, when it was perfectly certain that Great Britain would repeal those orders as soon as the decrees of France should be removed.

The offer to Great Britain was equally insincere, because it was morally certain that she could never repeal her orders until the French decrees were removed.

Because her orders were avowedly grounded on the French decrees, and it would blast her reputation for sincerity should she withdraw them without the repeal of the avowed causes.

Because it would humble her before her enemy.

Because it would degrade her before us, and would be an admission that we could at any moment starve her into any concession of her just rights.

Because, in fine, our offer was coupled with conditions affrontive to her cabinet, and while we continued our interdiction of her public ships, which was of itself a barrier to all negotiation.

Such are the proofs of insincerity evinced by the dispatches which we have examined. We have offered a solution of the causes of these extraordinary proposals.

To France, who not only understood our game, but who *had directed* it, no apology was necessary.

To Great-Britain, mean and false apologies were offered; our government even condescended to declare that our measures were purely municipal and in no degree hostile, though Giles, and Campbell, and Gallatin, and all our private democratic champions avow that they were intended to *coerce* Great-Britain. But our *Machiavels* did not deceive the British Cabinet, and if the honest and indignant language of Mr. Canning, though couched in the decorum of diplomatic forms, did not reach the consciences of our rulers and excite a blush of shame, we can only regret the degeneracy of the age and of our country in having such rulers.

The only motive in making these insidious offers, insincere towards both, in concert with one, and understood perfectly by the other, was to