

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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THE following pieces, containing an Analysis of the late correspondence between our Government and those of Great-Britain and France, were first published in the Columbian Centinel, but as the subject is deeply interesting, and from its nature requires a connected course, both of argument and attention, it has been thought expedient to republish them in this form.

It is a matter of deep regret, that some of those superior and enlightened statesmen, of whom we have yet a few, who have been educated in diplomatic life, have not thought it their duty to enter into this discussion, and to point out the errors of our Administration, and the ruinous consequences which will inevitably follow from them.

The writer of this Analysis has waited anxiously for such a display, but in vain.

The Publick mind, excited to the highest degree, by real distress, and more dreadful prospects, has sought in secondary causes, the sources of the public calamities. The arrestation of our commerce, the total annihilation of external as well as internal trade, are effects not causes. They are the instruments employed to scourge and afflict us. But the secret and hidden causes of the infliction of this punishment are to be sought elsewhere. Remove our commercial restraints, and our evils are not cured—Our malady will only become the more inveterate. Measures will succeed, so much more disastrous, as to make us look back to our present sufferings, and to hail them as blessings. This is not prophecy—Our rulers have raised the curtain, and have invited us to look behind the scenes. They already threaten us, that if our clamours should compel them to abandon their present system, they have evils in store for us which will make us repent our ungracious interference with their policy.

What then are these hidden causes which impel our rulers to our mutual ruin?

They will be found in the secret journals of the revolutionary Congress—in motions to impeach or censure our ministers for daring to restore peace to their bleeding country without the concurrence of France.

They will be found in the private minutes of Genet, Fauchet,udet, and Turreau—in the clamours against neutrality in 1793—in Madison's resolutions for a commercial war—in the opposition to Washington's proposed pacifick mission to Great-Britain—in the violent and revolutionary attempts to prevent the adoption of the treaty which resulted from that mission.