

thing—every fertile plant in our late happy and peaceful country—For what purpose are they to be raised ? to repel invasion ? We are threatened with none ; to conquer Canada ? For what purpose ? to protect British seamen from impressment ; and will the conquest of Canada effect this ? We know it will not ; our path is on the ocean ; we complain that it is obstructed ; in order to clear it we turn our backs upon the very path which we would open, and march in an opposite direction. This is a curious mode of effecting an object ; but it will be said that the capture of Canada will coerce Great-Britain ; I admit, that if a man steals my horse, I may compel him to do me right by taking his horse or his farm or any thing *necessary* to him ; but is Canada *necessary* to Great-Britain ? No ; is it as important to her as her own *seamen* ? No ; Then she will never give up to our demand of protecting her own *native subjects*, even if we take Canada.

But fifthly and lastly ; The Message suggests another dreadful thought ; a thought which brings to our minds all the horrors of Baltimore ; It appears to us, in a covert and yet very perceptible, and very obvious manner, to recommend an extension of constructive treasons.

The whole history of the Tudors and Stewarts cannot exhibit a latitude of expression more suited to make every thing a crime, than the President's phrase of "corrupt and perfidious intercourse with the enemy."

Suppose a bill framed in these words, declaring any man guilty of treason, who should be found holding a "corrupt and perfidious intercourse with the enemy."

Suppose the habeas corpus suspended, and Gen. King ordered to escort any man on whom the President's, or Dr. Eustis's, or Gen. Dearborn's, or Mr. Hill's suspicions might light to Washington, there to be tried by a packed jury, *returned at pleasure* (that is chosen by the Marshal who is the President's servant.) What do you think his chance would be ? For my part I had rather take my chance with the mercy of a Presidential mob, than a Presidential jury—All the *facts* of which a man could be convicted are detailed in the late law forbidding supplies to the enemy, what then can be intended except to punish upon surmises and suspicion ? The liberty of the people is in danger.

NO. II.

It has been the constant boast of our administration, in the midst of the most *hostile acts*, that it is sincerely *desirous of peace*—such professions cost but little, and afford the people who suffer, small consolation amidst the distresses and ruin occasioned by the *war*.

A very moderate portion of ability is requisite in framing letters, and despatches, and messages breathing a pacifick spirit.

Yet if the whole conduct of these professing gentlemen be ex-