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FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER OF APRIL 23.

RECOLONIZATION OF THE AMERICAN STATES.

It was easy to believe, that the enemies of freedom would, upon this occasion, turn their baleful eyes towards the United States of America, and endeavor to stimulate government, who, let us hope, however, has too much sense to be worked on, to wage a war for the *destruction of liberty* in the western world. But I, who fully expected to see this, am really astounded at the speed and the boldness, with which the project has been brought forward in some of our public prints, especially the Times, which, in plain terms, urges a war against the United States upon the *same principles* that the close of the war has been carried on against France; and, indeed, which aims at the subjugation, re-occupation, and *re-colonization of that country*. Before I proceed any further, I shall insert the article, which has called forth these observations.

"It is understood that *part of our army in France will be immediately transferred to America*, to finish the war there with the same glory as in Europe, and to *place the peace on a foundation equally firm and lasting*. Now, that the tyrant BUONAPARTE has been consigned to infamy, there is no public feeling in this country stronger than that of indignation against the Americans. That a republic boasting of its freedom should have stooped to become the tool of that monster's ambition; that it should have attempted to plunge the parricidal weapon into the heart of that country from whence its own origin was derived; that it should have chosen the precise moment when it fancied that Russia was overwhelmed, to attempt to consummate the ruin of Britain—all this is conduct so black, so loathsome, so hateful, that it naturally stirs up the indignation that we have described. Nevertheless there is in this case the same popular error, that there was, not long since, when France was identified in the minds of most men, with the name of BUONAPARTE. The *American government is, in point of fact, as much a tyranny* (though we are far from saying it is so horrible a one) as was that of BUONAPARTE: and as we firmly urged the principle of *no peace with* BUONAPARTE; so, to be consistent with ourselves, we must in like manner maintain the doctrine of NO PEACE WITH JAMES MADISON. The reasons for this are twofold, as respecting this country, and as respecting America. A very little reflection will render them sufficiently manifest. In the first place, hatred of England is the fundamental point in the policy of Mr. MADISON. He is the ostensible organ of a party, all whose thoughts, feelings, and sentiments are guided by this master key. Some of the statesmen of this school have not blushed to assert in full Senate, 'that the world ought to rejoice, if Britain were sunk in the sea;' if, where there are now men, and wealth, and laws, and liberty, 'there no more than a sandbank for the sea-monsters to fatten on, a space for the storms of the ocean to mingle in conflict.' Such is the deep-rooted antipathy which these wicked men have to the land of their forefathers! With such men Mr. MADISON acts—and he himself before the accession of his party to power, expressly laid it down as a principle (on the discussion of Mr. JAY's negociation,) 'that no treaty should be made with the enemy of France.' His love for the latter country, however, was but an adjunct of the hatred he entertained towards us: and he hated us for the very same reason that BUONAPARTE did—because we stand in the way of any state that aspires at universal dominion; for, young as is the transatlatic Republic, it has already indulged in something more than dreams of the most unmeasured ambition. We need not here detail the long history of fraud and falsehood by which he at length succeeded in deluding his countrymen into war. Suffice it to say, he had two objects in that war:—first, to sap the foundations of our maritime greatness, by denying the allegiance of our sailors; and secondly, to seize on our colonial possessions on the main land of America, leaving it to a future occasion to lay hands on our insular settlements in the West Indies. Perhaps when he finds himself unexpectedly deprived of the bucker under which he aimed these stabs at our vital existence—the mighty NAPOLEON, the Protector *in petto* of the Columbian Confederacy—he may *be willing to draw in his horns*, and sneak away from his audacious undertaking. But shall we have the extreme *folly to let him off thus?*—When we have wrested the dagger from the brave's hand, shall we quietly return it to him to put up in its sheath? No, no—Mr. MADISON himself, in his very last public speech, has furnished us with a most apposite rule of conduct, which he cannot blame us for adopting, since he avowedly follows it himself—namely that we should '*not only chastise the Savages into present peace, but make a lasting impression on their fears.*'—Hitherto we have considered the Americans as identified with Mr. MADISON's government;—but is this the fact? So much the reverse, that it has been openly proposed in some of the States to treat for peace with Great Britain separately; and they would act widely and justifiably in adopting this measure. The Eastern States, the most moral, the most cultivated, the most intelligent, the best in every respect, are at this instant reduced to a *complete thraldom by the Southern States*, under the forms of a constitution, which the prevailing faction *violates at pleasure*. 'The small States,' says FISHER AMES, 'are now in vassalage: they obey the nod of Virginia. The constitution sleeps with WASHINGTON, having no mourners but the virtuous, and no monument but history. *Our* vote and influence (those of the Eastern States) avail no more than that of the Isle of Man in the politics of Great Britain.' If this was true before the annexation of Louisiana, how much more strikingly so now, that that addition has quite broken down all balance between the States, and poured an irresistible stream of corrupt influence into the channel of the Executive! What is very remarkable is, that the preponderance of the Southern States is chiefly owing to the slaves they contain! The number of votes which each state has in the national government determined by the whole population. Hence, though the slave has no political existence, he gives a weight to his master over a free man in a different State; and by another curious but not uncommon paradox in human nature, the slave owner there is generally a furious democrat, and the democrat has hitherto been the most servile of the tyrant's adherents. Clear, therefore, is it, that the free constitution of the United States is either incompetent in itself to afford an equal protection to the wisest and best parts of the Union; or else that constitution has been violated and overthrown by the faction of which Mr. MADISON is the ostensible head: and, in either case, the oppressed States would act justly to themselves, *to separate their interests from those of the incapable and treacherous individual who has dragged them reluctantly into a war no less inglorious than unjust.* When we speak of these and the like crimes as perpetrated by Mr MADISON individually, we only mean to use his name in the common way, in which persons in eminent stations are generally spoken of. He stands at the head of the list, not but that Mr. GALLATIN may be more artful, Mr. CLAY more furious, Mr. JEFFERSON more malignant, and so on; and besides there is a ferocious banditti belonging to his party, of whom, perhaps, he himself stands in awe, and who, as they consist of Irish traitors, and fugitive bankrupts and swindlers, from all parts of the United Kingdom, may easily be conceived to exceed even the native Americans in rancour against Great Britain: but the more shameless and abandoned are the individuals who compose this faction, the greater odium must be cast on Mr. MADISON himself, in the eyes of the moral and reflecting part of the American population. It is a great mistake to suppose that the United States are wholly deficient in characters of this latter description. They have had many wise and many eloquent men, whose words yet live in the hearts and in the meditations of their countrymen. Mr. WALSH, the accomplished editor of the American Review, has attained a high literary reputation, even in this country; and though the late FISHER AMES (the BURKE *of the western hemisphere*,) is not so much known in this country, he deservedly enjoys a much greater popularity in America. These, and many more such writers as these, have kept alive the fire of *genuine British liberty* in the United States. Whilst, on the other hand, the miserable blunders of the DEARBORNS and HOPKINSS, and WILKINSONS and HAMPTONS, and all the long list of defeated Generals, have thrown a ridicule on that invasion of Canada which was one of the great baits of the war. Lastly comes the fall of Mr. MADISON's grand patron, attended with the execration and scorn of all Europe. Can we doubt, *that a vigorous effort on our part will annihilate the power of a faction alike hostile to Britain and fatal to America? Is not the time propitious for winning at least the sounder and better part of the Americans to an union of interests with the country from whence they sprung?*"

It is impossible to read this article without being convinced that there are men, who seriously entertain the wish to see America *recolonized*; who wish to see our king *restored* in America, as the Bourbons have been in France; for Mr. MADISON is the chosen President of the Union; he does nothing of himself; it is the President, the Congress and the People, all acting in concert. Yet he is to be *put down*; no peace is to be made with him *any more than with* NAPOLEON; the government of the State *is a tyranny*; the constitution *is violate, or is inefficient*; its existence is *inimical to lasting peace*; the time is propitious for *winning the sounder part of the states*, at least *to an union of interests with the country whence they sprang*. These are sentiments and declarations to *begin* with; but, in fact, they go the whole length of recolonization; and that is the project now on foot amongst the foes of freedom, who seem to be resolved to prove to us, that those friends of liberty in America who did *not* wish for the extinguishment of Napoleon, despot as he was, were not without sound reasons for their sentiments. They saw, that, tho' he had betrayed the republican cause, if he were put down there would be men ready to urge projects of the description of that of which we are now speaking. This language towards the U. States was never made use of; sentiments like these were never hazarded, while Napoleon was in power; but, the moment he is *down*, these men turn their hostile eyes towards America, the only republic left upon the face of the earth!—Our quarrel with America *ceases with the war*. There being peace in Europe, the quarrel is at an end without any discussions. But this writer passes over all the subject of quarrel. The American *President* and *Government* are *bad*. That is now, according to him, to be the ground of the war; and, we are to have *no peace* with them.——I will pass over the impudent falsehoods which this writer utters as to the conduct of Mr. Madison and the nature and effects of the American government; and come at once to what is most interesting to us now; namely, First, whether a war for the recovery of the American States as colonies would be *popular in England*; & Second, whether it would be *likely to succeed*. As to the first, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief, that it would be, for a while at least, the *most popular* war in which England was ever engaged, the reasons for which opinion I will now state. In the first place, peace, real and lasting peace, and a vast reduction of our forces, would be total ruin to a great number of persons and families. All those who wish for war, no matter with whom, upon what grounds. They will be for the war for the same reason that undertakers are for deaths, and without being, any more than these, chargeable with any malicious motive. The farmers will be for war, upon much about the same principles; they being of opinion, no matter whether erroneously or not, that war makes corn dear. Here are *two* very numerous classes of persons. A *third* is the land-owners *in general*, who believe that peace will lower their rents without lowering their taxes. The ship owners and builders fear America, who can build and sail much *cheaper* than they can, and who if left at quiet, would cover the sea with their ships. The great manufactures ever will be for a war, likely, as they think, to tear up, root and branch, those establishments which are not only supplying America herself, but must, in a few years, especially with the emigration of artizans to America, become our rival, and supplant us, all over the world. Besides, if America were to be recovered, we should, they think, have a monopoly of supplying her. Even the stockholders, tho' they might, generally wish for peace, might probably be persuaded, that the recolonization of America would afford the means of *lessening the national debt*; that America might be made to bear a share of the debt; that the lands there might be sold for our account; and, in short, that this might be made an immense source of income, and an infallable security to the paper system. Of politicians there will be two descriptions for the war: one will see in America a dangerous maritime rival; a maritime power which grows, like her own Indian corn, almost visible to the eye. They will mix this apprehension with the feelings of mortification and revenge arising from the naval victories of America, which are not to be washed away by the fall of Napoleon nor of fifty Napoleons at his heels. These are honourable minded men, loving their country; not able to endure the idea of her *ever*, at any time, ceasing to be mistress of the ocean, and so terrified at the idea as to lose sight, in the pursuit of a *preventitive* remedy, all notions of justice, humanity and freedom. Another description of politicians, animated solely by their *hatred* of whatever gives liberty to a man, will see in America what, indeed, they have always seen, and for which they have always hated her, an asylum for the oppressed; a dwelling for real liberty; an example of a people, enjoying the height of prosperity and the greatest safety of person and property, without any hereditary titles, without any army, and almost without taxes; a country, where the *law* knows nothing about religion or its ministers; where every man pursues in his own notions in religious matters; where there are no sinecures, no pensions, no grants of public money to individuals; where the people at large chose their representatives in the Legislature, their Presidents, Governors and Sheriffs, where bribery and corruption are unknown, and where the putting of a criminal to death is nearly as rare as an eclipse of the Sun or Moon.—This description of politicians look at America as *Satan* is said to have eyed our first parents in the garden of Eden; not with feelings of envy, but with those of deadly malice. They would exterminate the people and burn up the country. The example of such a people "sears the eye-balls." They will tell us, that, while that example exists, nothing is done; nothing is secured; nothing is safe: they will endeavour to terrify the government and the nation by describing the emigrations which will take place from Europe; the number of artizans & of people of enterprise that will crowd to America, adding to her population, extending her knowledge, increasing her means of all sorts, and enabling her, in a short time, to spread far and wide what they call her *disorganizing principles*.—This last description of politicians have the press greatly in their hands; the press is the most powerful instrument, and it will in this case have prejudice, supposed private interest, passion, and all in favor of its efforts. These are the reasons on which I found my opinion as to the *popularity* of such a war; but yet I hope and trust that the Ministers and the Prince Regent will not be carried away by such notions. It is for them to consider what is best for the country, and permanently best; and not to suffer their judgment to be warped by an outcry, proceeding from the selfishness of some and the rage of others. With regard to the SECOND question; whether a war for the recolonization of America would be *likely to succeed?* I think it would not. I must, however, confess, that I agree with the author of the above article, that 'the *time is propitious*' in the highst degree. Not only have we an army ready organized; composed of the best stuff: best commanded; best appointed and approved; best disciplined in the world; but we *do not know what to do with it* in the way of employment, and it would be for a year at least as expensive in peace as in war. We have more than a sufficiency of *ships of war* to carry this army across the Atlantic, without crowding and without the aid of a single transport. In Europe we have nothing to fear. France will, for some years, have enough to do at home. It is the same in Spain and Holland; and, besides, what are any of them to do *without fleets*, & where, in the whole world is there a fleet but in England? Now then, what are the Americans to do against this army and this fleet? I have no doubt that our army would waste the sea coast; that it would at first beat the Americans wherever they met them; that it would, if it chose, demolish some towns and occupy others; that it would make the Congress change its place of sitting; but unless the States *divided*, I have no idea that such a war would finally succeed, and it appears to me that the fall of Napoleon, especially coupled with what will be deemed the ruinous language of the *Times* newspaper, will infallibly silence the voice of faction in America, and will make the whole of the people of one mind as to the necessity of providing for resistance.——The *Times* seems to suppose that the people of America, or, at least, a part of them, and especially in the Eastern States, will heartily participate in our joy at the fall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons.——Will they not on the contrary be terribly *alarmed?* And will not those who have cried out against the government for aiding Napoleon, as they called it, begin to fear the consequences of his fall, when the project of the *Times* reaches their ears, and when they find that there are writers in England who already openly propose to make war upon them for the *express purpose of subverting their Government*, and effecting in America what has been effected in France, namely, a *restoration?* Mr. Ames is complimented by this writer as the Burke of America, and I dare say that Mr. Ames would have liked very well to get a pension of £3,000 a year; but, in that respect he was not so lucky as his great prototype. Mr. Ames was a poor drivelling hankerer after aristocracy. His party wished to establish a sort of petty *noblesse*: they wanted to make some honorary distinctions. The people took the alarm; put them out of power, and they have ever since been endeavoring to tear out the vitals of their country. The fall of Napoleon, however, will leave them wholly with support from the people, when that people hears that the first consequence of that fall is a proposition in the English public prints, to treat THEIR *government as that of* NAPOLEON *has been treated*, & upon precisely the same principle, namely, that it is a *despotism*. As I said before, I trust that our government is too wise to be led to the adoption of any such project; but if they were, what could our friends in America say? They have been asserting for years past, that *ours* was the cause of freedom against a despot. What will they say if we make war upon them upon the same principle, and for the same end that we have been making war against Napoleon? By Mr. Jefferson and his party it was always concluded that there was no danger to be apprehended from France under any circumstances; and that if France, if the new order of things was subdued in France, America would be in great danger. Therefore they always wished, and they acted as they wished, that France should not be defeated in the result of the war.——It is in our power, by making peace with them at once, and waving all dispute about differences that cannot arise during peace, to show them that their fears were groundless, but will they not when they see the project of the *Times* newspaper, hold it up to the teeth of their political adversaries, and say—'look *here!* Here is the first fruits of the fall of the man whose destruction you told us we ought to assist in producing, and to do any thing in the upholding of whom you represented as impolitic and base.' This will be their language to those adversaries, who will hang their heads with shame, unless the author of the *Times* can make a shift some how or other to convey to them a small portion of his impudence. I think it is clear, then, that the people of America would in case such a war were to be made upon them, be united in a spirit of resistance; and, if they were, I have no idea that ten such armies as all that we could send, well disciplined and brave as our army is, would finally succeed in subduing and recolonizing the country. We might make inroads from Canada; we might demolish towns upon the coast; we might destroy manufactories; we might lay waste the cornfields, and burn many of the mills; we might destroy all the shipping; we might tear the country a good deal to pieces; but I do not believe that we should, even by adding *another eight hundred millions to our debt*, secure one single colony in the territory now called the United States of America. Yet, it is really true that the enemies of freedom, while America remains what she now is, having gained nothing. Napoleon has been put down; but then he was an enemy of freedom. He was not owned by any friend of freedom. France was not a republic, nor had she a *representative* government under him. The war against him was in the *name*, at least, of the *people*. The example, so hateful to the *enemies* of liberty, of a people happy & free, without distinction of ranks, without an established church, without hereditary power or privilege of any sort, with a press now perfectly free, with legislators and chief magistrates periodically elected by the people at large; this example still exists, and this country is yet open to all the world; and to put down this example would, I am of opinion, cost us more blood and more money than it has cost us to put down Napoleon. The enemies of freedom promised us *peace, durable peace*, if we got rid of Napoleon, but scarcely is he down, when they propose to us a *new war*, more, if possible, expensive in its nature, and probably longer in its duration. To be sure, America holds out an alluring bait; it presents employment for Governors of Provinces, Commanders, Postmasters, Attorneys and Solicitors General, Secretaries, Counsellors of State, Taxing People, Paymasters, Judges, and a long and nameless list of hangers on; but, again, I say, I hope and trust that the Prince Regent and his Ministers will have too much wisdom to listen to any such mad and wicked project. It is impossible, however, for the people of America not to feel some alarm, and not to make preparations accordingly. This language of our newspapers is quite enough to excite apprehensions; and for this, amongst the rest, we have to curse *a base and degenerate press.*

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Supplemental to an act entitled "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi and island of New Orleans."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the time for delivering notices and the evidences of claims to lands as required by the act to which this is a supplement, be, and the same hereby is extended until the first day of September next.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners appointed under the act aforesaid, to receive such evidences as to them may be offered in support of any claims which may not be embraced by said act, and to report the same, together with those referred to in the first section of this act, on or before the first day of November next, to the commissioner of the general land office, to be by him laid before Congress at their next session.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner for the district east of Pearl river and west of the Perdido, be, and he is hereby authorised and required to receive and make report as aforesaid on all claims to lands lying east of the river Tombigbee.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the purchase of vessels captured on Lake Erie.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be purchased the British vessels which were captured on Lake Erie, by the American squadron, on the tenth of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; and the sum of two hundred and fifty five thousand dollars, in payment for the said vessels, shall be distributed as prize money among the captors or their heirs.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for carrying into effect this act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there be allowed and paid to Captain Oliver H. Perry, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to his share of prize money, as commander of the ship Lawrence, the sum of five thousand dollars.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

April 18, 1814.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Negro Man, who has been accustomed to the charge of horses, &c. for which a liberal price will be given, if immediate application be made to the subscriber.

Philip Wallis

Easton, Md. June 28