Let every Federalist do his duty, and Massachusetts will yet be saved!!! Federal republicans! Boston, April 1811.

Let every Federalist do his duty, and Massachusetts will yet be saved!!!

FEDERAL REPUBLICANS! BOSTON, APRIL, 1811.

YOU have lost the election of Governor. You have elected but nineteen federal Senators. Yet you are the majority. You heed not the things which concern your peace, your property, your freedom. Plans are laid to take from you the use of the ocean. You are soon to have no commerce but on the land; no fisheries but in your rivers, and ponds. You now obey the commands of the enemy of the human race, Bonaparte; these commands are sent to you through the proud, tyrannical, slave holding PLANTERS of your Southern States. Would war, would the loss of your commerce, the loss of your liberties be evils to you? These are at hand. Will you LISTEN? Will you THINK? Will you ACT?

War is coming upon you! because your rulers love Frenchmen and hate Englishmen, though the latter stand between you and the dominion of Bonaparte; because, your Rulers please, favor, and submit to Bonaparte; who requires America to go to war with England; because, your rulers wish a war to employ the public mind, and to take off attention from themselves; because, they had rather take the chances of war, than have their opponents come into power, and expose their shameful waste of public property, national character and public morals; because war would strengthen their power, and would enable them TO RAISE AN ARMY sufficient to seal up your lips, and command obedience; because, they care not for the destruction of commerce and of navigation; because, they are willing that you should be driven from the ocean; because, the Northern States would bear the burthen of the calamity; and because whatever humbles the Northern States is pleasant to the planters of the South.

Ye who live by farming, by the mechanic arts, and by commerce, where and what would you be, at the end of a five years war with England, directed by Southern planters?

If you escape a war, you are doomed to be deprived of your commerce; and with your commerce goes your freedom.

The policy of your present rulers is that of Jefferson. The planters of the South own SLAVES but no SHIPS. Jefferson spoke the creed of the planters. His acts conformed to that creed. The planters wish, that their tobacco, rice and cotton may be carried in any ships but those of Americans; they think that those who want their produce, will come for it, as the Americans go to China. If the Northern people had no ships, and no sailors (say the planters) we should not need a navy, and we should
have no quarrels with foreign nations; we should not need the revenue, which commerce gives; and
the northern tradesmen, merchants and farmers, would not be rich and powerful. Yet Jefferson, and
his followers are ever shedding tears over the abuses of our neutral rights, the injuries to our commerce,
and the wrongs of our sailors. This is to cajole such men as the republicans (as they call themselves)
send to Congress, and to blind and cheat their Northern friends. This is to be proved by facts, and
not by saying so. Shut not your ears to the truth; shut not your eyes to the light.

A settlement of our differences with England would have benefited commerce. A treaty was made,
but rejected by Jefferson, without ever showing it to Congress. Since that, THREE MINISTERS
have been sent to America; but the breach between the United States and England grows wider
and wider. The government of England has lately ordered all the officers, who do duty in the
neighbouring British provinces and West Indies to go to their posts, and have filled vacancies with
men of experience and talents. This proves that your Government likes war better than commerce; and
that England so understands it.

The Embargo cost you millions and millions of dollars. It sunk all the property in New England twenty
per cent. It ruined and crippled thousands forever. It drove your sailors into foreign employ. It was
smiled upon by Bonaparte, and disregarded by England. But this measure was to protect neutral rights,
commerce and sailors!!! And where now is that conscientious regard of the citizen for the solemnity
of oaths to the government? You have been robbed of this treasure by Thomas Jefferson. The law, which
took off the Embargo was so worded, that Bonaparte made that very law the ground work for seizing
every American ship as prize of war, that entered his ports—he took twenty millions of dollars, and
hundreds of seamen. But you hear no complaints from Mr. Madison; on the contrary he says “things
look favorable with France”—this is Madison's protection of commerce and sailors!!!

But these events have not quickened the blood of modern New England men. What would your
Fathers have done? You do not yet believe, that your commerce is to be destroyed. Is there any thing
that can rouse you?

On the second of November, Mr. Madison proclaimed, that the French decrees were repealed.
They were not then, nor are they now repealed. With one single exception, every American ship,
that has gone to France, and every one met upon the ocean by French cruisers, have been SEIZED,
PLUNDERED, SUNK or BURNT! Mr. Madison knows all this, and what has he done? what will he do?

On the second of March 1811, the men in Congress (about half of whom were born in Virginia, and a
great majority of whom, are SLAVE OWNING PLANTERS, assisted by democrats from the North, whom
this very majority, openly despise) made a law in conformity to the President's Proclamation, which
mournfully proves two things, first that commerce is soon to be struck dead; and secondly that the
planeters think that the manly spirit of Freedom and Independence which once dwelt in New England is already dead!!! By this law, all cargoes loaded in British ports and all vessels cleared from such ports, on or after the second of February (a month before the time of making the law) are to be seized. The OWNER is to pay THRICe the value of vessel and cargo, and the CAPTAIN is also to pay THRICe the value of the vessel and cargo: half goes to Government, and half to CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS. Suppose that in October or November, 1810, a man went out captain and owner, to the West Indies; (and all the West Indies are now English) vessel and cargo worth about one seventh of his whole estate; when he comes home, TO HIS OWN COUNTRY, if he loaded his cargo after the second of February, although before the law was passed and when he could not know of it. Government seizes upon all he is worth; takes half to itself, and gives the rest to the pimps, informers, and smiling OFFICERS of the CUSTOMS!!

But this law is made to protect your neutral rights, your national honour, your ships and your sailors! That man, who does not see in this, a determination to destroy commerce, and who does not feel his blood quicken with indignation is a fit subject to divide his property with planters, and custom house officers, and to become as poor, and as humble, and as quiet in fetters, as planters would have him to be.

The Democratic file leaders tell you the law will not be executed. That WILL BE, NEW ENGLANDMEN! AS YOU PLEASE! If they mean that Government wont execute the law, they know better; why was it passed? and how was it passed? But the custom house officers give up the property on bonds. This is to soothe the rising of that spirit, which made your Fathers free. Will the bonds be given up? Have the embargo bonds been given up? When your Government have got themselves into war, when there is no commercial revenue, when they have the command of the ARMIES, which they will raise, will they or will they not WANT the proceeds of the MERCHANT’S BONDS, and will they, or will they not, ask you to pay?

You have lost your Governor—possibly the Senate—Will you lose the house also?—If you ask what good will it do to have a federal house?—We answer, that you can fill the vacancies in the Senate;—You can put a federal Council around Governor Gerry;—You may save your judiciary from pollution; You may prevent the re-establishment of the costly and useless court of sessions.—You can and will have from the majority, a faithful manly inquiry, into the state of your public affairs; —You can prevent the destruction of the Banks, which is intended by your opponents;—And you can prevent the distress, which must come upon the farmers, if they are called on, and pressed for payment, as they must be, and will be, if the charters of the banks are not renewed. Let it be remembered, that the farmers in Massachusetts, owe to the several Banks in the state THRICe the amount of the annual state tax; —The Federalists have been consulted. They resolve that the house shall be federal.
Let every man, and every town, regardless of expense, perform their duty. Tis the LAST effort — It may TURN the fate of the COUNTRY! It may prevent that AWFUL APPEAL suggested by the BOSTON RESOLUTIONS.

BOSTON RESOLUTIONS.

AT a very numerous Meeting of the Federal Citizens of Boston, convened in Fanuiel Hall, on the 31st day of March, 1811, the Hon. THOMAS H. PERKINS, Moderator, the following RESOLUTIONS were read twice, and after an animated discussion, UNANIMOUSLY adopted.

WHEREAS this ancient and respectable metropolis, one of the earliest of the settlements of our pious ancestors, was the first to encourage that laudable spirit of commercial enterprise, to which, under the blessing of heaven, we owe in a great measure our national prosperity, and whereas its inhabitants in times past, have been uniformly distinguished as well by their quick discernment of, as their vigorous and determined opposition to all invasions of their rights, under whatever plausible pretexts they may have been assailed; and whereas at the risk of their lives and fortunes they stepped forward to oppose the encroachments of arbitrary power, with the just hope and expectation of establishing a domestic government which would protect them in the lawful exercise of their natural rights; and whereas among these inalienable rights, they esteem as the most invaluable that of protection in the pursuit of their honest and honorable commercial enterprise; and whereas the government of the United States, to the establishment of which, this town afforded its most zealous and effective co-operation, has for many years past manifested a disposition alarmingly hostile to that commerce on which the prosperity of the New England States essentially depends, but most eminently by the late act of Congress, which, under the pretense of coercing the only European nation with whom we have any safe or honorable intercourse, inflicts a deadly wound upon the commerce of our country; and whereas the only remedy left to us, short of an appeal to force, is a change of our national rulers, and this important measure can only be effected by a correspondent change in the administration of this state—Therefore resolved,

1st. That this assembly, having reviewed with impartiality our foreign relations, are unable to discover any alteration in the conduct of foreign nations which can justify, or even apologize for the late measures of the government of the United States.

2ndly. That as the first flagrant violation of our neutral rights was inflicted by the Berlin Decree, issued in November, 1806, by the Emperor of France, at a moment when he was flushed with a conquest over an unoffending and neutral ally, so we can discern no change in his policy, which would justify our government in considering his enemy an aggressor, or in interdicting a trade highly
beneficial to our country, and with a nation which has always honorably received and protected our commerce in its ports.

3dly. That we fully accord with the President's declaration to his minister in France, that any compromise or departure from our restrictive system as to that nation "must be accompanied by a restoration of the vast property unjustly surprised by that perfidious nation," and as no proposal or hope of such a restitution is offered to us, we consider any measures tending to restore France to her former favourable condition in respect to our trade, as impolitic and unjust—As impolitic because they tend to encourage France in the repetition of similar outrages—As unjust because they wantonly sacrifice the rights of our honest and unoffending citizens.

4thly. That the late offers, or pretended proposals of France to relax her decrees, are not only illusory, but insulting.

*Illusory*—because they were in the origin prospective, and postponed to future time, and not as they ought to have been, immediate.

*Illusory*—because when the distant period arrived for their execution, they were again postponed without pretext or apology.

*Illusory*—because they were couched in language purposely ambiguous, and which may and probably will be construed in such a manner as may best suit the interests of France.

*Illusory*—because they were accompanied by conditions with which it was well ascertained her enemy would not, and could not comply.

*Insulting*—because they were followed by permanent laws laying such enormous and unexampled duties as amounted to an interdiction of our trade.

*Insulting*—because they were preceded by acts or decrees, permitting our vessels to enter her ports under Imperial licences, and those only to the privileged and favored ports of New York and Charleston, subject to such conditions as his majesty pleased to impose.

*Insulting*—because we are told by her minister, Mr. Turreau, that their efficacy will depend "upon other measures, firm and concerted, which the two nations shall *continue* to adopt against the common enemy."
Insulting—because we are only permitted to introduce articles of our own growth, and the important carrying trade which was for so many years the object of contest with G. Britain, is effectually cut off.

Insulting in fine—because our property is still held by France notwithstanding her promises and the prompt submission of the President till the Emperor shall ascertain whether Congress will be sufficiently loyal.

5thly. That France not having repealed her decrees, but having explicitly continued them in full force until the 2d of February, and Great Britain having again pledged herself that her Orders shall be rescinded as soon as France shall have actually withdrawn her decrees, neither reason, justice, policy or law could justify either the President or Congress to change our relative connection with the belligerents.

6thly. That the act of May, 1810, presupposed an honest, unequivocal, unconditional repeal of all the belligerent decrees not consisting in promise only, but in actual, and effective performance.—Every citizen had a right so to construe that act, and to govern his conduct accordingly. Any law which should have the effect to make such a just construction a crime—any act which should declare that an event had taken place which had not happened, and should proceed to punish not those who should hereafter offend, but those who had before innocently judged according to the Truth of Facts, must be not only ex-post facto and void, but unjust, oppressive and tyrannical.

Lastly—Resolved, that such an unjust, oppressive and tyrannical act we consider the statute passed by Congress on the 2d of March instant, tending to the ruin or impoverishment of some of the most and meritorious citizens of the United States—and that the only means short of an appeal to force to prevent such a calamity, (which heaven avert) is the election of such men to the various offices in the state government, as will oppose by peaceable, but firm measures, the execution of Laws, which if persisted in, must and will be resisted.

PETER O. THACHER, Sec'y.