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FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

LEOLIN

TO A DISTINGUISHED SENATOR.

SIR—On the charge of advocating "*Resistance to Law*" you have been arraigned at the tribunal of the press. It was not expected that your defence would appear in the newspapers and it would be unfair to hold you responsible for the mistakes of every blundering advocate who volunteered in your behalf. But your speech in the Senate of Massachusetts on Saturday last, may be taken as the deliberate justification of your measures. To this I beg leave to reply, and in order to conform to that parliamentary mode by which you are so distinguished, shall suppose myself addressing your successor, in the President's chair.

Mr. PRESIDENT—The zeal & even acrimony which the honorable gentleman has discovered in this debate need not much surprise us when we consider the severe "denunciations" which his conduct in the Boston Caucus has received from the Chief Magistrate, and the stigma which the supposed advocates of sedition must ever expect from the citizens of a free republic. On the eve of an important election, when a large concourse of people are assembled to witness the expected exhibition of an orator's talents as they would to see the tricks of harlequin or the legerdemain of a mountebank, the necessity of the occasion and the vanity of the individual may plead an apology; when a party are so depressed and desponding that only nitric acid can excite sensation, we may expect it will be administered by those agitators of discord who delight in turmoil and party division: but when a legislator in his place under the awful responsibility of his character, his duty and his oath justifies the positive declaration of a resistance to law, "I do not say, that his principles are corrupt, nor that his motives are vile and his conduct detestable," but I may be permitted to lament *that he is abandoned by that deity of discretion, which every* SENATOR *should number among his household goods.*

The gentleman's first complaint is that the English language affords no term to designate the charge of the Governor, or the crime of which the Boston assemblage are accused, but resorting to a foreign vocabulary, he says the Governor's speech is a "*denunciation*" for the crime of "*incivism.*" Now tho' neither of these terms are used by his Excellency, yet is it wonderful if we have to go beyond our own language for a word to characterize the conduct of the Boston assemblage, when we are compelled to pass the boundaries of all history and experience for a parallel to their measures. That which is done without example, may well be without a name. But is it worthy the character of the honorable gentleman thus to spend time in a critical discussion of words at the moment he is telling you that the words of the resolutions are more terrible than their meaning, that the threat we suppose they contain was never meant to be executed, that all their gasconade and all their violence is the mere impulse of irritated feeling "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing"?

The classical ears of the gentleman are also wounded at the term "ASSEMBLAGE" which he says "is applied to a collection of ideal beings," but never to a multitude of men. Admitting the correctness of the definition, which but for the assertion of the honorable gentleman we should be inclined to deny, what term can better designate a meeting where threats do not imply resistance; where violent language does not indicate depravity; where the sedition which their measures have a tendency to excite is confined to the imagination, and their attack upon the law a mere *ideal* opposition. Like another celebrated chieftain they threaton but in "*metaphor,*" and deal only in the weapons of rhetoric.

But the gentleman must be undeceived. These evasions do not satisfy the public. Now indeed no resistance is intended. The result of the election has defeated the attempt. It was probably never seriously contemplated by the "majority of the assemblage." I will not so degrade my townsmen as to believe they intended resistance. No sir—I respect and esteem the great majority of the electors, and I know, that the delusion of the moment notwithstanding, they would rally round and support the constitution and the laws. I will not defame the sentiments, the feelings, the principles of my native town. I too was born upon its shores, I too was cradled in the arms of its liberty, I too was taught from lisping infancy, to prize dearer than life the sacred blessings of freedom, and to venerate with all the ardor of devotion the principles on which it was erected. I know, sir, there is a fund of good sense and sterling integrity in Boston, that when the question came fairly to issue would leave, in a most "*contemptible minority,*" the advocates of insurrection.—But there are some men who disgrace the capital by alien sentiments;—who would venture to excite rebellion at the hazard of anarchy and war; whose ardent and ambitious minds, desperate by the loss of power and eager to regain it, dare hazard the consequences of intestine commotion or foreign contest; that in the general wreck of every thing valuable, they might seize on any symbol of authority which could be found floating on the blood of their countrymen.—There are also other men in the metropolis, as in all great cities, who to gain a little transient popularity, to flutter a little while on the wings of popular applause, will venture on any scene of untried being, and provided their *vanity* can be gratified, stop not to calculate the consequence. Nor in such a great population would it be difficult to find men who are used as the mere puppets of party. Such men are made to play any part in the great drama of faction which pleases the managers who hold the wires and regulate the scene.

The union of these men give a character to the town which the town does not deserve, but cannot avoid. When therefore the metropolis labors under a stigma which its public proceedings have justly incurred, the majority of the electors may honestly enough disclaim the imputation which justly rests on the active agents of the mischief; but for these great architects of ruin, who gathered the materials, lighted the torch, and enveloped the whole building in flame, afterwards to pretend that they did not mean so much ruin, unites the baseness that plans the commission of atrocity and crime with the cowardice that trembles to avow it.

But the gentleman wonders that the proceedings of the capitol should occupy so much the attention of the Governor. What, sir! Is the conduct of his party so disgraceful in the eye of returning reason that it sinks beneath contempt? Is the gentlemen whose eloquence attracted the great croud that assembled in Faneuil Hall, wholly divested of his importance in the community when he undertakes to make an election harrangue, and to be deemed in the capacity of a public performer, "to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh."

This, if it be true, ought to have been added by way of commentary to the text—a little note of illustration, an intimation to our country friends, that it was a mock tragedy converted into farce, that their sharpest sword was a fencing foil, their dagger had a sheath in its handle, their poison innocent water, and the blood which appeared to be starting from every vein was nothing but cranburry juice, intended to frighten ignorant spectators.

The gentleman intimates that this attention on the part of the Governor was owing to "a dearth of more important matter." Indeed! It will be a long time, I hope, before any Governor can address the Legislature of this state on a subject more important than the threatened resistance to law by five thousand people, in the heart of the capital. This was the representation of the newspapers. This has been boasted by the gentleman's party and friends. Thus will it strike foreign governments. Thus humble and degraded and criminal, almost to suicide, shall we be considered in the eye of Europe. One important effect is produced by the Governor's speech. The gentleman most distinguished for his talents, his official and private character, and his exertions on the occasion, openly declares that he meant no resistance. The uniform idea conveyed to every body's mind, is wholly a mistake. Forcible resistance is out of their thoughts. The Boston resolution-makers *retrace their steps.* The giants of the party who rose up to fight, think better of the subject and lay down again.

The King of France, with forty thousand men,
March'd up a hill—*and then march'd back again.*

The member from Hampshire tells us that "Boston folks are full of notions," that country gentleman must not believe exactly what they say—And the honorable gentleman himself informs us, that when folks talk large, and look big, and threaten a great deal, he sets it down as a certain sign that no danger need be apprehended. Thus sir, is the town disgraced at one time, and ridiculed at another, and the majority of the citizens involved in a censure which in truth should attach itself to other men than those who in the ordinary avocations of business, wish merely to "keep the noiseless tenor of their way."

But sir, if the state be quiet and the governor finds "a dearth of more important matter to communicate," let it not be a matter of pride to men who deliberately, in the seclusion of the closet, declared "the law if persisted in, must and will be resisted."

Had the spirit of these resolutions been carried into effect, the speech of the governor would have told a tale of misery and ruin. It would not then have related to the mock battles of *metaphor* and rhetoric, or to the great sounds of a thoughtless declaimer, sporting with language which he did not understand; but would have pointed you to desolated towns, to ravaged villages, to the scenes of slaughter and death, where the father mingled with the son & brothers sheathed their swords in each others breast—It would have pointed you to victories, sealed with the blood of your children; to defeats, where our wives and daughters were the trophies of the conqueror—It would have echoed in your ears the misery of countless orphans, execrating the authors of their ruin. Trade, merchandize, commerce, would have been numbered with the dead, and their funeral celebrated by the conflagration of your dwellings—Agriculture, manufactures! The roaring of cannon drowns the hum of industry—The bayonet carries eternal oblivion to the mechanic and the laborer.

Sir—No language can describe the inevitable consequence of *forcible resistance to law.* Let it once take place and it would stun into his senses the most crazy man among us. If any man has advocated a measure which by any construction, might remotely tend to this consequence, however good his intention; if he has used language *so ambiguous,* that the public mind believed he was an advocate for rebellion, let him never *boast* that the state is quiet and society at peace. He has incurred an awful responsibility, and should fall on his knees and fervently thank the God of infinite mercy that his native land, like Ninevah of old, has escaped from the prophecied destruction.

The gentleman denies the right of the governor to make the "Boston assemblage" the subject of a communication from the chair.—But can he deny that a chief magistrate is bound to see that the laws are executed, to check the first attempt at opposition, to denounce as well the *vileness of the threat* of resistance, as to expose *its folly* to merited disgrace? This is the duty of an executive magistrate. This duty his excellency, at the risk of the gentleman's vindictive animosity, has honorably discharged; and for doing so he deserves the most cordial applause of every friend to his country, although the laws of the Union are so strongly fixed in honesty, that the threats of the assemblage, the attack of the gentleman and *all the wild fire of his party, fall as harmlessly about their feet as the squibs and crackers which are played off before the gentleman's windows on an election night.*

But why does the gentlemen refer "to his Excellency's native shores of Marblehead." Can he make no discrimination between the advocates of resistance to law, and those who would spill their blood in its defence? Suppose it be true, as he sneeringly insinuates, that these honest fishermen are not so well versed as he is, in the "charms and courtesies of refined and polished life"—Their patriotism may be rude, but it is as immoveable as the shores they inhabit; it is as deep and as boundless as the waters from which they draw their subsistence. Let him not lash it into rage. The ocean is terrible in a storm.

It may do for men whose best quality is to "talk Latin," or "*dance a minuet,*" to sneer at any want of "the charms and delicacies of refined and polished life," but the gentleman should remember that one day's labor of these sons of the sea is infinitely more value to the state than a whole life devoted to the frippery of the ball room or the pedantic affectation of knowledge.

The gentleman asks for a precedent to the measures of the governor—he will find the denunciation of Shays and his associates, in the communications of Hancock. We have no other instance in this commonwealth. Insurrection is not congenial to our soil. The few solitary instances *are beacons on three thousand miles of shore,* that hardly warn the mariner of his danger.

The gentlemen believes he finds a precedent in the acts of Governors Hutchinson and Gage.

Is the town of Boston at this time in the same declared state of rebellion towards the government and constitution of the United States as it was in 1774 to the tyranny of George the 3d? Is the town now as then willing to shake off the yoke of allegiance? Is Boston as ready to destroy the President and Congress as it was then to oppose the King and Parliament of Great Britain?—Is the government to which we have sworn allegiance, which we deliberately framed which is of our own creation, and in which we are fairly represented, to be destroyed with as little ceremony as that foreign power to which no submission was due, which we had no hand in creating and in which we had not a single representative? Are the acts of our own Congress now to be resisted by force, because forty years ago we resisted the acts of a foreign power? Is Governor Gerry now to be despised for advocating a respect to that Congress which British governors and British partizans always abused?—No sir, no—For the honor of my town, *I pledge myself, no.* Bostonians can easily discriminate between a foreign power and the authority constitutionally delegated to a native government, and while they despise submission to the empire of the king of England and disdain the doctrines of his advocates, they will hold their allegiance to the laws of the Union as their pride, their honor, and their best security.

The gentleman complains that the governor accuses the "Boston assemblage" of being disposed to destroy the Union and of being the advocates of England. I will not consume time on these topics. The gentleman declares that neither charge is well founded. It would give me great pain to believe that any man for whom I entertain so much respect was identified by either of these charges, and I most readily accept his declaration.

Sir—I have listened with delight to the pride of ancestry, which the honorable member has displayed. Although we do not live in a country where honors are hereditary, although the patriotism of the fathers will not apologize to the degeneracy of their children, yet I honor him for their sake.—Let him take care that others do not respect them more than he does. The greatest respect which their sainted spirits demand of us who enjoy the blessings they died to acquire, is an attachment to the principles which they vindicated with their lives.—Sincerely do I hope that the honorable gentleman though he "*has lost the patrimony,*" does inherit the spirit which immortalizes his patriotic progenitors.

I now close the discussion of the "Boston Resolutions" with a single remark.—It is said an orator can be great only when advocating a good cause. The position is illustrated by the exertions of the gentleman. Much as I admire his talents, delighted as I am in catching the music of his mind; on this occasion I confess my disappointment. The eagle of eloquence labored in its course—We neither discovered the feather that adorns the royal bird, nor the steady pinion that supports its flight. The gentleman was overwhelmed between the difficulties of denying intentional resistance and thus subjecting himself to the charge of uttering a *ridiculous and unmeaning threat,* or of justifying an opposition and thus incurring the DISGRACE AND RUIN OF PREMEDITATED REBELLION.

LEOLIN.

The following letter from General *Lee* to General *Gage*, is the warm effusion of an honest and indignant heart.—It will be read with pleasure, and may suggest hints, that will be profitable also.——[*Press.*

Cambridge, 1776.

SIR.—In my letter, lately sent into Boston, all political disquisition was designedly avoided. I did not avail myself of the advantages which the sacred cause of my country, of liberty, and of human nature, manifestly gave me over Mr. Gage. I remonstrated with you in decent terms, with respect to the hard and unworthy treatment shewn, as I have been informed, to the soldiers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance or an erroneous opinion of your honor, had thrown into your hands. In answer to this remonstrance, we are insulted with the most outrageous language, and abusive epithets. Were we, sir, the worst of traitors; had we conspired to subvert the liberties of our fellow subjects; had we conspired to re establish on the throne the expelled tyrants of the Stuart house; or, could we be charged with any notorious breach of faith; had we, for instance, seduced some part of the troops under your command, upon certain conditions, into a surrender of their arms, and afterwards violated our engagement, the style which you assume would scarcely be justifiable.

You affect, Sir, to despise all rank not derived from the same source with your own; to speak as I think, with becoming pride, it is impossible to conceive a more honourable source than that to which I owe my present station. I was called to it by the voice of the freely chosen delegates of a virtuous and uncorrupt people. Yours, for aught I know, and as I am told, is frequently the case, might have been obtained by connections with some prostitute part of a prostituted house of commons.

You threaten us, Sir, with a cord:—Begin, Sir; I dare you to it. Although my nature shudders at the tho't, necessity will force us to retaliate; and we have it in our power, Mr. Gage, to make a ten-fold retaliation.

You have the confidence to appeal to that Almighty God whose every law you have violated. Let that Almighty God, to whom the rights and happiness of his creatures cannot be indifferent, judge then between us. When the great and tremendous day shall arrive; when all mortals are to render a strict account, which, do you apprehend, Sir, will have the greatest reason to tremble! The virtuous citizen now forced to arms by the hands of tyranny; in arms not to rob, spoil and invade; not as mercinary instruments to gratify the lust, ambition, avarice, or revenge of sceptered robbers or wicked ministers, but to defend their wives, children and household goods, and to deliver down to their posterity the bright inheritance of freedom they received from their forefathers: which, I once more demand, shall have the greatest reason to tremble? The citizens engaged in this righteous cause, or those men who by artifice misrepresentation, and falsehood, have not only stained this fair continent with the blood of her children, but shaken the mighty empire of Britain to her foundation.

I shall now, Sir, close my correspondence with you, perhaps for ever, assuring you that the intelligence you have received, with respect to the harsh treatment of the prisoners in our possession, is as remote from fact, as that which you have constantly transmitted to the ministry, when speaking of the principles and designs of America. Not only the officers and soldiers have been treated with the tenderness due to fellow-citizens and brethren, but even those execrable parricides born amongst us, who have aimed their daggers at the vitals of their parent, have been protected from the fury of a most justly enraged people.

I shall now, Sir, only add, that for the future, whatever mode of conduct you shall think proper to observe towards those of our people who are in your custody, such exactly are the ministerialists to expect in return.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, C. LEE.

Gen. Gage.

ENGLAND.

Speech of Oliver Cromwell, on dissolving the long Parliament.

"It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which you have dishonored by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by the practice of every vice. Ye are a factious crew, and enemies to all government: ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage; and like Judas betray your God for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue now remaining among you? Is there one vice you do not possess?—Ye have no more religion than my horse. Gold is your God. Which of ye have not bartered your conscience for bribes? Is there a man among you, that has the least care for the good of the Commonwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes, have ye not defiled this place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves, by your immoral principles, and wicked practises?—Ye are grown intolerably vicious to the whole nation. Ye are deputed here to get grievances redressed. Ye are now yourselves become the greatest grievance? Your country, therefore, calls upon me, to cleanse this Augean stable, by putting a final end to your iniquitous proceedings in the house; and which, by God's help and the strength he has given me, I am now come to do. I command you, therefore upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place.—Go—get ye gone—make haste, ye venal slaves, begone! so take away that shining bauble there, and shut up the door."

THE BLESSINGS OF IRELAND,

Since her "Union" with England, may be estimated by the increase of her taxes and debt, &c. The imports for three years have exceeded the exports. The window tax, in 1811, produced £244 546 14 11½
Revenue rec'd in 1811, £3 658 985 0 8
Expenditures in 1811, £10,075,475 2 8
The amount of funded and unfunded debt on the 1st Jan. 1801. £31.950.656 13 4
Its amount Jan. 1811, £39,843,054 15 0