

**GOVERNMENT OR REBELLION.**

We believe that this question is now submitted to the people of New England, for their decision: Whether they will support the government of the Union; or whether they will rebel against it? It is a serious question, but if such is the rage of the malecontents, that they will force it upon the public, it may as well be settled now as ever. If the standard of revolt is to be raised; if the Eastern States are to be convulsed by rebellion, there are many considerations which should induce the friends of the Union to wish that the crisis may come quickly. The heart of New England is still sound, and we believe incorruptible. Although the poison of Toryism has infected her blood, we have no doubt that she has only to suffer a convulsive spasm, which though painful, will not be fatal; and that she will then throw off her distemper, and come forth in all the vigor, the youth and health of her former constitution.

The very thought of a rebellion, by a portion of the people, against a government, formed and established by the people themselves, is so abominable, that it could originate only in the mind of a Tory. In a republican government, where the people have a sure remedy for all evils, in the exercise of the right of suffrage, an attempt to redress their wrongs by force, besides being in the highest degree criminal, would be absurd. It would be hopeless. A party that had been beaten by voting, a minority, would probably if it returned to the sword be beaten by that also. The promoters of rebellion in a Republic like our own, besides being profligate themselves, must count upon great depravity of morals, and extensive delusion among the people. Force is but a miserable weapon to be wielded by a portion of the people against a government of their own choice. For even should a faction be successful in prostrating the government, the authority thus established by the sword, must be maintained by it. In whatever situation we look at rebellion, whether rising upon the spoils of the republic, or subdued by the arm of law, it is still the same horrid monster.

The plan of the leading federalists, for dividing the States, is now so fully unfolded by themselves, that very little trouble need be taken by the friends of the Union to prove the existence of the conspiracy. The letter of Mr. Canning, wherein he expresses his desire to aid in removing the embargo, as a measure of "inconvenient restriction upon the American people," clearly shews his intention to excite dissensions in this country, which are to aid the projects of Britain. This letter taken in connection with the uniform language of the leading federalists, in relation to the embargo, with their justification of British outrages, and their clamor against the government for not submitting to the insulting demands of England: all these circumstances taken together, irresistibly impress the candid mind with the conviction, that there is a secret understanding between these men and the ancient enemy of these States. If this is the fact, and it is too apparent, the people must consider, that the leading federalists are the authors of all the calamities which have lately befallen us, and still threaten this country, from the hostility of Great Britain. It is not possible for the politician to point out an adequate cause for the continuance of the hostile orders of G. Britain against American commerce, unless she has a settled design against the liberties and independence of this country; and unless she is aided in it by a band of domestic traitors. The commerce of the United States is greatly in favour of Britain; and the suspension of it must be highly detrimental to her interests. When the trade was free America paid her annually a balance of twelve millions of dollars, and purchased fifty millions of her merchandize. This trade is too great to be rejected by a nation like the British whose very existence depends upon commerce. It would not have been prostrated by a single blow, by that government unless the British cabinet indulged the idea that it could destroy our independence. Unless we admit that there is a secret understanding between Britain & the leading federalists it is also impossible to account for the conduct of federal merchants, in relation to the aggressions of Great Britain against

our neutral rights, and for their execrable opposition, to the present administration under which they had flourished, until the fatal orders were issued. They clamoured against the administration when their sails whitened every sea; and their jutting Britain, although her fleets have driven the American flag from the face of the waters.

When the standard of rebellion shall be unfurled in the North, and a British commissioner, like lord Hutchinson, shall be landed on our shores to see the rebel troop in the field, and to distribute the subsidies of each, then the whole mystery of federal mercantile opposition and British intrigue will be unravelled.

**NORTHAMPTON REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS**

At a respectable and general meeting of the Republicans of Northampton, holden at Copeland's Tavern, on the 23d January 1809 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In this alarming crisis of our affairs, when the rights of the United States as an independent nation are violated by England and France, and when resistance to the laws is threatened and practised by domestic conspirators, we consider it a sacred duty that we owe to ourselves, to society, to God and our Country, to support the government of our choice.

Therefore, Resolved as the sense of this meeting.

1. That the Union of all the American States ought to be permanent, and that on the preservation of it depends the only security, the people have for life, liberty or property.

2. Resolved, That all attempts to sever the Union of the States, can originate only from foreign powers or domestic enemies of the country, and ought to be opposed by the whole American people.

3. Resolved, That the resistance of the laws ought to be discountenanced by all good citizens, as subversive of the first principle of the constitution, which has pointed out the remedy for supposed or real evils, by the peaceable act of voting.

4. Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of the general government, and that we are convinced that all the measures they have adopted, are calculated to promote the best interests of the nation.

5. Resolved, That the leaders of the federal party, though perfectly persuaded of the necessity, constitutionality and wisdom of the embargo laws, are the authors and promoters of the opposition to them, with a view to regain their lost power.

6. Resolved that the late choice of electors of President and Vice President in this state, a choice, in our opinion, in direct violation of the Constitution—that the treasonable and rebellious threats of federal County and Town meetings and particularly the violent resolutions of the towns of Bath & Gloucester, originated from the same source—a few wicked men who to gratify their distempered ambition, wish to effect a separation of the States.

7. Resolved, That these men having failed in their attempt to control the national councils, having leagued with the Tories and the British Government, desiring to gratify their lust for power, except at the expence of the union independence and happiness of our country.

8. Resolved, As the firm opinion of this meeting, that the Anglo federal leaders if they can get the entire control of the legislature of our own, and the other New-England States, are determined, with the assistance of the British government to separate New England, if possible, from the union—to wage an exterminating civil war, & to inundate our country with blood.

9. Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the yeomanry of the county of Hampshire, to whatever political party they may belong, and that we firmly believe that they will forget party animosities, and resist any attempt to oppose the execution of the laws, or to dissolve the union.

10. Resolved, That although we view the lives, liberty and property of the people in danger, from the desperate attempts of a faction opposed to the government, yet should the standard of rebellion be raised, we have no fears respecting the result of the contest; believing that the government will triumph and the empire of the laws be restored.

11. Resolved, That the story so industriously propagated by the enemies of

the government, that it is influenced by France, appears to be wholly destitute of foundation, and unsupported by proofs.

12. Resolved, That we will support the government, with our lives and property, in any measures it may deem proper, to resist the tyrannical orders and decrees of England and France, and that we view with equal abhorrence the insulting demands of both nations.

13. Resolved, That we protest against the proceedings of the town this day, in relation to the embargo, and that we view the attempt on their part to appeal to the Legislature of their own state, for the redress of real or supposed grievances, resulting from the laws of the union as dangerous, tending directly to produce that worst of all evils, a civil war.

14. Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the late law enforcing the embargo, believing that the embargo laws are calculated to avert the calamities of war & are in strict conformity to the constitution.

15. Resolved That we request the Republicans of this county to choose delegates from their respective towns to meet in Northampton, on the 23d day of Feb. at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House, for the purpose of forming a county convention, to organize committees of safety, and correspondence throughout the county, and of deliberating the best means to avert the dreadful evils which threaten our beloved country.

16. Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to make out a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and cause them to be published in the Anti Monarchist.

ERASIMUS LYMAN, *President.*

CHARLES SMITH, *Secretary.*

**A CAUTION TO JACOBINS AND ANARCHISTS!**

[The following Resolutions are a full evidence of a fact which we have never doubted; that in Massachusetts, there are too many of the real disciples of Washington, to permit the Essex Junto with impunity, to raise its daring front in open resistance to the laws of the country.]

From the BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Boston, January 31, 1809.

At a meeting of the officers of the legionary brigade, convened this evening in pursuance of public notice, at Association Hall, Elm Street, for the express purpose of considering at this alarming crisis of our national concerns, certain public expressions, tending to the discredit and dishonor of the militia, and dangerous in their tendency to the safety, protection, and defence of the United States—Major Oliver Johnson chosen as presiding officer, and Captain Samuel Hewes, secretary for the evening. A committee of five was then chosen to consider the business of the evening,—who retired, and about ten o'clock returned to the meeting, and made their report—which being read by paragraphs, was so accepted by the meeting. It was again read entire and unanimously accepted, and ordered for publication—as follows:

Whereas there have been assertions and insinuations, made in various towns in this commonwealth, that "the militia when called on by proper authority will not come out to enforce the laws"—And whereas such assertions, insinuations, and certain resolutions are derogatory to the known fidelity and attachment of the militia to their country, its constitutions and laws, at all times, and in all events, and under all circumstances since the establishment of our national independence, and even before that period, as the plains of Lexington and the heights of Charlestown in 1775, will fully testify and prove—And whereas the confidence of the government is fixed in their reliance on the militia in the first moments of alarm or danger, and that confidence, and that reliance have been fully realized in several instances of peril in this commonwealth and in other parts of the union, where rebellion, insurrection and treason have bid defiance to the laws, and put at hazard the lives and property of the peaceable citizens; which treason, insurrection and rebellion have been suppressed by the ordinary powers of the government, and the instrumentality of the militia—Therefore,

Resolved That every attempt to alienate the militia from their just allegiance to their country, is insulting to the government, injurious to the rights and li-

erties of the people dangerous to the quiet possession of honest property, and hazardous to life itself.

Resolved, That as officers holding commissions in the legionary brigade 1st division Massachusetts militia, and having been qualified to act under the authority of the state, by taking a solemn oath of allegiance and fidelity to the commonwealth and the U. S. to support the constitution and laws made pursuant thereto, the subscribers do, upon their oaths and honors, declare to their fellow citizens and to the world, that they view with indignation and abhorrence every attempt to disaffect the militia from their known and uniform attachment and fidelity as American citizen soldiers, to their country its constitutions, its government and its laws—and in the solemn, impressive and feeling language of our country's hero and departed chief, we will "frown indignantly on the first attempt of any man or set of men to alienate" a portion of our fellow citizens, especially that important portion of the strength and defence of our country the militia, from the government and its laws.

Resolved, That as officers of the militia we are proud to declare our attachment to the constitution the laws and the union of the states; and the fullest confidence in our citizen soldiers whom we have the honor by their election to command—that they will, in times of danger and alarm, at the call of the law, rally round the standard of our country, and protect and defend its constitution, laws, rights and liberties, against foreign foes or domestic traitors.

Resolved, That as many of the officers did, in July, 1807, with our fellow citizens in town meeting assembled, when the savage and barbarous affair of the Chesapeake was under consideration, agree to a resolve, unanimously, accepted by the town, in the following words, viz—"That we most sincerely approve of the proclamation, and the firm and dispassionate course of policy pursued by the president of the United States and we will cordially unite with our fellow citizens in affording effectual support to such measures as our government may further adopt in the present crisis of our affairs." We therefore do now solemnly declare, as citizen soldiers, that we do heartily renew and agree to the above mentioned pledge.

OLIVER JOHONNOT, *Presiding Officer.*

A true copy—Attest.

SAMUEL HEWES, *Secretary.*

American motto—Peace and good will to all men.

How insulting to the common understanding, to be told of the superior blessings enjoyed in the days when federalism had the lead of our public affairs. We can truly say, that the blessing of a free & fairly administered government was reserved, from the days of creation, to honor the refined philosophic humane sentiment of a FEFFERSON. So highly has Providence approved this man's measures, that every comparison of the uses of civil government by the Opposition, sinks them into disgust and contempt. Did trade flourish under former administrations? Yes, but under the present more than double. In seven years of the former administrations, our revenue amounted to but 46 millions; in seven years under Jefferson's, it has amounted to 95 millions. The blessings of this enormous trade have not cost the life of a man, except by the violence of Great Britain, in her attacks upon unoffending individuals. The small trade in the days of furious, boisterous federalism, was attacked with quarrels and murders, abroad and at home; and our frontier defenceless, inhabitants continually alarmed, disturbed and butchered, in consequence of a war carried on with the Indians for purposes of speculation, and pretences for keeping up an armed force, in time of peace. Jefferson's administration has taught us, that savages, treated with humanity, are capable of making good neighbours, and forming a bulwark for our country. But, former administrations used these sons of nature, as hunting parties use the game of the woods. In the days of federal rule, so oppressive were their stamp acts, excise laws, sedition and alien regulations, and land taxes, that it was hard to keep the people from discontent. So well satisfied now, is every discerning man with the fairness of the intentions of our representatives in Congress, in pursuing measures,