

GOV. GERRY'S SPEECH  
TO THE  
LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS  
(Concluded from our last.)

Having traced the streams, before we proceed to the fountain of contention, permit me, gentlemen, to turn your attention to our great national concerns. They demand your most serious consideration. There are points in them, which it is believed, are self-evident to the nation; and these among others:—That the destructive wars of Europe, their extent and duration, and their effects on our political and commercial concerns, have been far beyond the control of our Federal Government: That, whilst each of the great belligerents has uniformly and strenuously endeavored to draw the U. States into his vortex, and to throw blame on their government for disdaining to be the dupe of his policy: Our administration, ever alive to the interests of the states and People have been zealous to preserve peace with all the belligerents; to exercise patience, while it was a virtue, and even while it was not a crime; to discuss with candor and truth, every subject of dispute between our own nation and any other; and to effect, if possible, an amicable adjustment with all of them: and, also, that the royalists have denied, in almost every instance, the correctness, sound policy and wisdom of our government, and have labored abundantly to stigmatize it with the want of probity, truth and patriotism. I have received, on this subject, from the Secretary of State of the United States, a printed copy of the President's message to Congress, at the commencement of their present session, fraught with wisdom, justice and firmness; and also of the documents which accompanied the message; all of which I shall order to be laid before you. An attentive perusal of them, it is conceived, will not leave a doubt in your minds "of the extinction of the French decrees, so far as they violated our neutral rights;" or of the effectual measures of the national administration "for ascertaining the ulterior policy of the French Government," relative "to the great amount of American property seized and condemned under their unjust edicts," and to "other demands of strict right on that nation"—or, of the firm determination of our government, by suitable means to meet those of France. Such a perusal may also convince you, that the conduct of G. Britain towards this nation has increased in hostility; that, for a series of years, she has insulted our government by negotiations, intended merely to amuse it, and to enable her with impunity to pursue a system of rapine; that she pertinaciously continues her orders in council and unlawful blockade, with a view to enforce submission to them; to degrade these States to the level of colonies—to interdict their commerce, authorized as it is by the public law; to capture and confiscate on lawful voyages the ships and cargoes of their merchants; to transfer unjustly, their active property, the national sinews of war, to her subjects; and to enable these, whom she has shamefully commissioned, to live by pillage & plunder—And, that she also persists in her system of seizing our brave seamen, and of consigning them to her ships of war, thus rendered the floating Pandemoniums of the Ocean.

In addition to these injuries, a proclamation, not officially announced, is publicly declared to have been issued by the Prince Regent of G. Britain, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, making it "lawful, in any ship or vessel," not belonging to France or her subjects, "to export from Halifax," and certain other British ports, "to any port of the United States," from which British vessels are or shall be excluded," certain "articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of G. Britain," prohibited by our Government; and also "to import into her said ports," from these States, certain other articles, the exportation of which is prohibited in British vessels. If this extraordinary measure, (the authority of which has not been denied, and seems to be confirmed by the increase of smuggling, and by the general policy of that government to force her trade by such depraved means,) is actually adopted, does it not encourage and invite the subjects of Great Britain, and our own citizens, to violate a solemn act, sanctioned as a perfect right by our National Government? Does it

not place His Royal Highness on a level with lawless smugglers; in the grade of seducers of our citizens from their allegiance, and on the list of the violators of our laws; at a period, too, when by the public law, he is in duty bound to respect that act as the law of a neutral power?

Having used as convertible terms, Great Britain and her government, it may be requisite to discriminate between them; and between her politicians in place, and her statesmen out of it. That great and powerful nation, whose inhabitants are celebrated for their religion, morality, love of liberty, literature, industry and valor, is entitled to as much respect and reverence, as perhaps any nation on earth. Her most able statesmen have condemned her unjust and impolitic conduct towards us, which appears to have resulted from her form of Government, and from her politicians, who have administered it. A majority of her House of Commons is elected by a few individuals, controuled by the administration. The great Chatham reproached this "as the rotten part of the Constitution, which required amputation." The consequence has been a system of executive influence, a refined term for lawless power, which has enthralled that nation, and ruined every other, which has yielded to her policy. And are we not now arrived to the morbid fountain, that has long nourished those streams of contention, which have infected our body-politic; which have produced symptoms in it of violent disease; and which have rendered indispensable, effectual remedies to prevent its dissolution, and to restore it to health and vigor? Is not this congenial with the former conduct of that Government? Did it not protect, during the revolutionary war, within the lines of its army, printers who had deserted from these States, and employ them, to vilify in the most opprobrious terms, the members of congress, and their principal officers, civil and military? Did not one of those printers declare, that he had been well rewarded for that service by his Britannic Majesty? And did not that king, protect in the same manner, men who made and circulated counterfeit bills of public credit, to destroy the currency of our own, although a crime punishable by death, when committed against his realm?—Calumny, Smuggling, Counterfeiting! What weapons for a king to wield in war or in peace!

Would it not require a Folio, to record the violations of our rights, whilst Colonists, by Great Britain; and a proportionate volume, since she acknowledged our independence? Have not numerous instances of this kind been proved to a demonstration, by our national Government and ministers? Let us then, to place in a clear light her late conduct towards us, apply a few plain principles of the Law of nations.

The public law declares "That any one attacking a nation, or violating its perfect rights, does it an injury; from which time, this nation has a right to repel him, and reduce the aggressor to reason."

"That, if neutrals only continue their customary trade, they do not thereby declare themselves against a belligerent's interest, they only exercise a right, which they are under no obligation of sacrificing to him."

"That, Every nation is obliged to perform the duty of self preservation."

"It is not less obliged to preserve all its members. The nation owes this to itself, since the loss of even one of its members weakens it, and is injurious to its own preservation. It owes this also to the members in particular, in consequence of the very act of association; for those who compose a nation, are united for their defence and common advantage."

"That, Whoever alienates the subjects of another, violates one of the most sacred rights of a state. It is the crime distinguished by the name of Plagiat, or man stealing; and is accordingly punished with the utmost severity."

"That foreign recruiters are hanged immediately; as it is not to be presumed, that their sovereign ordered them to commit the crime, and if they did receive such an order, they ought not to obey it. If it appeared that they acted by order, such a proceeding in a foreign power is justly considered as a sufficient cause for declaring war against him."

Thus it appears by the public law, that our national Government have for many years past had a right to repel that monarch, who has invariably violated its perfect rights.—That fo-

reign recruiters, who use no force, to enlist volunteers, are subject to be immediately hanged.—That the press gangs of G. Britain, having forcibly taken from vessels of the U. States, their native citizens, have committed crimes of a deeper die, and have richly merited a similar punishment—and that man-stealing, sanctioned as it has been by his Britannic Majesty, in so flagrant a degree, is, and for a long time has been a just cause for declaring war against him.

Are not other views of the subject requisite. By the arbitrary interruption of our commerce on the part of Great Britain, what heavy losses have been sustained by our merchants, farmers and manufacturers? What a large proportion of their capitals, and of the surplus of their industry has been sacrificed! What injuries have resulted to the whole community!—In regard to our seamen, are there any of our fellow-citizens to whom, in peace or in war, we are more indebted than to them? To their brave and adventurous spirit during the revolution, were we not principally indebted for supplies of clothing, ammunition & other necessaries for our army, captured in a great measure from the enemy? For ammunition, when our military operations were paralyzed by the want of it? No men could be more patriotic, and no class of men sacrificed for their country such a proportion of their lives, as did the officers and seamen who navigated under the American Flag? Ought not any foreign nation who had dared to have seized such citizens, in violation of our most sacred rights, to have been served with a positive demand of them, and in case of a refusal, with a just and immediate reprisal of as many of her subjects? What has been the consequence of forbearance on the part of the U. States—of submission to such outrages? Has G. Britain diminished, has she not increased them? Has she not stolen thousands of our meritorious seamen—separated them from their wives, children & friends—compelled them to combat friendly nations to thus endanger our peace with them, & to aid in destroying our own citizens? Has she not doomed them to exile, slavery and death? Has Great Britain, since the independence of the United States, treated them with the respect due to an independent nation? Will not their degraded state invite her to acts not more criminal: to seize our landsmen, when requisite for her mines or for defending her conquests in distant climes? Will not the love of liberty and every principle of patriotism and of national attachment be annihilated by out continuing in such a torpid state?

If Great Britain had been wise and just, a war with her would be contrary to the mutual interest of both nations. And under existing circumstances, will it not be a wonderful event, to be solved only by her political blindness, or obstinate injustice? Will it not accelerate her own destruction? This, which it is in her power to prevent, is not the object of the United States; they would deeply regret it. But their existence, as an independent nation, depends on their maintaining their rights; on repelling a further invasion of them; and on obtaining justice for past injuries. In support of the dignified and energetic conduct of our national government, will not the citizens of this state be ardent, (to pledge their property, their lives, and their sacred honor?) The present state of our country, the spirit of the nation, the union of her citizens, her ability (in her zenith) to enforce her rights, the hazard on the part of Great Britain of refusing justice; all conspire to confirm the policy, of decision and vigour, in regard to the United, and the individual States. If at this momentous crisis, the nation should cease to respect herself, and sink from the indispensable duty of self preservation, shall we not be urged soon by the advocates of vassalage, to supplicate his Britannic Majesty, to admit us again into his royal favour as penitent subjects; to grant us his kind protection; to cheer us with his paternal smiles, and above all, to recommend us to the patronage of his faithful Royalists, in these his dutiful provinces?

Are we not then called on to decide, whether we will commit the liberty and independence of ourselves and posterity, to the fidelity of a national Government, at the head of which is a MADISON, supported by an Executive Department, a Senate, and House of Representatives, a

bounding with revolutionary and other meritorious Patriots!—or to a British administration, the disciples of a BUTL, who was the author of the plan to enslave these States, and to American Royalists, who co-operated with that Government, to bind us in chains while colonists; who have been generously forgiven by Americans, and again admitted into their favour—but who, like ingrates, are still pursuing our subjugation and ruin? Is it not morally and politically impossible, that a doubt can exist, in regard to the choice? Since then, there no longer exists a cause for party spirit, in regard to the patriotic Cincinnati, to the Federal Constitution, or to the two great belligerents; since our disputes with one, are adjusted in part, and the residue thereof is, in a train of amicable negotiation; since our concerns with the other, are reduced to a point, which presents to his choice, the alternative of Justice or War, does not our country demand of us, as her right, to immolate contention on the altar of liberty; and to consecrate at her shrine a COALITION OF PARTIES.

For the honor of the nation and of human nature, let us now terminate an unnatural, dangerous and disgraceful Spirit of Party, and again convince our internal and external foes, "that we are all Republicans, that we are all Federalists."

It is a subject of congratulation, that vulnerable as the United States, in their commerce are, by foreign injustice, they are rendered by the resources of their country, and particularly by their agriculture and manufactures, independent of every other nation. Those can furnish our citizens with the necessaries, with the conveniences, and with many of the luxuries of life. Our territory also, extending far and wide, and abounding with a variety of fertile soils, and of pure climates, will excite energies, that will soon supply even imaginary wants. But do not our manufactories require a serious attention? The frequent destruction of them by fire, manifestly applied by incendiaries, and the crimes often practised by governments, as well as by individuals for wealth and influence, and for destroying competition, render necessary on the part of this State, the protection of those infant, but inestimable establishments.

During your recess, I have received several anonymous threats of assassination, for having supported the National Government; and had they been confined to myself, I should have continued silent on the subject. But this from appearance, is part of a system to paralyze exertions, in the cause of our country, and in different shapes has been extended to several gentlemen of respectability in and out of office. Our late venerable President ADAMS, that great and good man, who in our conflict for Liberty, was the pride of Massachusetts, and an oracle of Congress; who for revolutionary services has not been surpassed by any others; and who has been publishing, in a series of letters, the history of his political career, a work promising essential and permanent service to his country; merely for this, has been also threatened "with assassination in his bed."—And do the foes of this country, expect by any means, to check its friends in support of its cause? Are these to be paralyzed by the dread of slander or falsehood? That would manifest weakness in the extreme.—They fear to do wrong, and nought but that. Are they to be intimidated by apprehensions for their property, ease or enjoyments? these would betray a sordid disposition, the birth-right of slaves. Are they to be appalled by contemptible threats of death? The real prospect of it in their country's cause, can never daunt the patriotic souls of Freemen. They disdain threats, and bid defiance to every attempt for arresting their duty to the public, and above all, their support of the National Government, the main pillar of our Union, Liberty and Independence. E. GERRY.

The remainder of the Speech relates to affairs of a local nature.

**NOTICE.**  
WHEREAS, PETER CLINGMAN, of Surry County, did, some time in August, 1809, give me his Note of Hand for one hundred and fifty-four dollars, or thereabouts, and in the September following I called on said Clingman for the money on said Note, which he paid me ready down, without my producing the said Note. On examining my pockets, I found I had it not with me. I then promised Clingman to deliver him the Note at a future day: since which I have searched for the Note, but cannot find it, and do suggest that I dropped it or lost it some where on the road.—Should it ever be found by any person, I do hereby notify them that I have received of the said Clingman full satisfaction for the said Note that he gave to me, and that it is the only Note or Bond he ever did give or make to J. FITZGERALD.  
Surry County, Jan. 7, 1812.  
N: B. Capt. Samuel Speer was a witness to said Note.

**CAUTION.**  
WHEREAS a Note of Hand has been presented to me by Charles Croom, for the sum of \$250, made payable to Stephen Grant on the 15th January, 1812, dated the 16th day of May, 1807, and by said Grant indorsed to said Croom, I hereby caution all persons against trading for said Note, as it is a base forgery, and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law to do so.  
URIAH BASS.  
15th January, 1812. 44

**NOTICE.**  
**A GREAT BARGAIN**  
MAY be had in a valuable Tract of Land containing 650 acres, lying on the main road from Warrenton to Petersburg, twelve miles from the former place and only two miles from Robinson's Ferry, formerly called Moseley's. The land is in high cultivation and suitable to the culture of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco: there is a good Dwelling House with the necessary Out-Houses, all in good repair:—there is a Grist-Mill, Cotton and Wheat Machine on the Land, also a Blacksmith's Shop. This place is remarkably healthy and an excellent stand for a Store or House of Entertainment. The Subscriber intends moving to Georgia, and will sell low; it is unnecessary to mention the terms, as it is supposed the purchaser would wish to see the premises, these however, will be made known by application to Robert R. Johnson in Warrenton, or at the above described place by  
Thomas Christmas.  
Warren County, Dec. 20, 1811. 39 2m.

**State of North-Carolina.**  
Warren County,  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1811.  
William Gilmore and Wife,  
vs.  
Thomas Wilcocks and Wife, and others.  
Petition for Division of Land.  
ORDERED, That publication be made six weeks successively in the Raleigh Register, that unless Thomas Wilcocks and Susan his wife, and Benjamin Curtis and Eliza his wife, all residents of the State of Virginia, do appear, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Courthouse in Warrenton, for the county aforesaid, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the prayer thereof be granted accordingly.  
42  
Test,  
William Green, C. C. C.

**State of North-Carolina,**  
JOHNSTON COUNTY—August Term, 1811:  
Clement Bryan } Judicial Attachment,  
vs.  
William Credille } Levied, &c.  
IT appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State—Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the State Gazette, for the space of three months successively, That unless the defendant appear before said Court, at the term in February next, and plead or reply, judgment final will be rendered against him.  
35  
R. SANDERS, Clk.

**Will be offered at Public Sale,**  
On Tuesday the 25th day of February next, by the Legates, on the premises, that  
**VALUABLE MILL.**  
THE property of Thomas Christmas, dec. lying within 2 miles of the Town of Warrenton, and possessing greater advantages than any other Mill in this part of the country, as respects situation, &c. it being erected on Large Fishing Creek, a stream never known to fail—and also in a well settled neighborhood and a very healthy one. The house is a very large two story one, in excellent repair, and indeed nearly new. There are four pair of Stones & two sets of excellent Bolting Cloths; all in excellent order.  
It is presumed unnecessary to say more, as it is expected any person wishing to purchase will previously view the premises; and it is hoped that persons wishing to be engaged in the milling business will not let so advantageous a situation and bargain slip their notice.  
Terms of Sale—Bond, with approved security, will be required by the Subscribers, payable on the 25th day of December next.  
THOMAS POWER,  
RICHARD POWER,  
JOHN GREEN,  
JOSEPH TANNER,  
Agent for Edward Turner.  
Warrenton, Jan. 2, 1812. 42

**Cape Fear Lottery.**  
THE Drawing of the Cape Fear Lottery is postponed for a few days. 4000 Tickets have been drawn, which leaves only 1000 in the wheel, amongst which are the Prizes annexed. All persons wishing to purchase tickets, are requested to apply early. It is hoped that the valuable purpose to which the money raised by this Lottery is to be applied, will be a sufficient inducement for adventurers to step forward; but when there is so great an opportunity of obtaining 1000 dollars, for the small price of a ticket, who would miss such an opportunity.  
**SCHEME.**  
1 Prize of \$1000 is 1000  
7 of 100 700  
7 of 50 350  
33 of 20 660  
111 of 10 1110  
247 of 6 1482  
408 Prizes. \$ 5302  
H. BRANSON.  
Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1811. 38