Foreign Intelligence.

LATE ENGLISH NEWS.

New-York, May Let. The ship Fanny, Cupt. Burke, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 30 days from Greenock. The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser received by her London papers of the 35th of March, five days later than by any previous arrival-They contain very little intelligence of any interest, excepting the following articles.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Some letters from the North continue to mention the probability of a war between Russia and France, As it will be a war of Bonsparte's own seeking, he will chuse his own time for beginning. Such an event is a subject of rejoicing and congratulation.

Mr. Pinkney, the American Minister, has declined being present at the compliment intended him, of a public dinner by the American Merchants in London, The sum of 4 700,000/. of Exchequer bills was written in at the close of the hooks yesterday.

The Bank Dollar, bitherto current at five shillings, is in future to be current at 5f. 6d. The price of silver has risen so much since the first issue of Bank Dollars, as now to make them worth more to be sold as Bullion than the price at which they are current. The effect of this was to withdraw that species of cutrency from circulation.

A person arrived in town to day who made his escape on Wednesday last from Antwerp, at which time the enemy had ready for sea fifteen ships of the line, manned chiefly by the conscripts recently called out for the navy. The day before our informant came away, pilots had been summoned on board, for the purpose of taking them out. The gentleman, on his passage to England, met with Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, to whom he gave the information he has communicated to us.

FRENCH PRESS.

Paris, February S, 1811.

Yesterday his Imperial and Royal Mojesty issued a decree relative to the suppressed Printers; of which the following are the Regulations :

The Printers retained in Paris are bound to purchase the Presses of the suppressed Printers; they shall pay for them according to the valuation which shall be set upon them, within the period of one year, and by four instalments. Each of the retained Printers shall pay one sixtieth of the total price of this purchase. Immediately after the publication of this Decree, seals shall be affixed on the types belonging to the suppressed Printers. They may sell them, if they please, provided they are sold only to licensed Printers and Type founders. An indemnification is fixed at the rate of 4000 francs to every suppressed Printer. It shall form one generst fund, which shell be divided among the suppressed Printers, in proportion to the extent and business of their printirg establishment duly ascertained. For il is purpose the suppressed Printers shall be divided into classes. This division into classes shall be made, and the indemnification fixed by a commission. Each of the 60 retained Printers shall pay a sixtieth of the sum total fixed for the indemnification due to the suppressed Printers. Every creditor of the suppressed Printers may object to the amount of the purchase money I r the preservation of his rights.

The commission shall consist of the Inspector of the imperial press, who shall preside-of an Auditor of the Counof of State, of two Inspectors of books, and two Licensed Printers.

Another Decree of the same date, orders, that Printers' licences shall be de-I vered to them on parchment by the Director General of the Press .- The price of issuing these licenses is fixed at 50 francs for Paris, and 25 francs for the other cities of the Empire.

FEBRUARY 4.

Yesterday his Majesty issued several decrees relative to the conscription. By one of them 80,000 conscripts of 1811 are to be put in motion and distributed in the 113 departments of old France, Belgium, Piedmont, &c. The other

A HOUSE FOR SALE, In Warrenton.

THE Subscriber has for sale a convenien House on the main street in Warrenton, with a lot and a balf of Landappertaming, and all convenient out houses; or, if it should be preferred, the House in which he resides, with one Lot, having Store Houses adjoining the street, and other out outldings necessary for the accommodation of a family. Several detached Lots may be had to suit a purchaser. These houses are well suited for those who may wish to provide for the Education of their Children under their own inspection.

Letters, post paid, will be duly attended to.

R. DAVISON.

March 30, 1811

CASH OR BOOKS Given at this Office for clean Lines or Cotton

Domestic.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1811. Arrived yesterday forenoon the French Privateer brig Diligent, Captain Grassin, from a cruise. According to the captain's account, she has put in, in disress, baving encountered a severe gale, in which she suffered considerably in her spars and rigging, and threw her guns overboard, though it is strongly suspected that her guns, are safely deposited in her hold. Fifteen days since, she captured the British brig Lady Carlton, of and for Belfast, from Jamaica, and sent her for a port in France.

The arrival of this privateer in the Delaware caps the climax of INSULT and IMPUDENCE, as she is the same that captured on the 21st February last the ship Hebe, Ogle, of this port, and the barque Cideon, Coffin, of New York, which vessels being chiefly in ballast, she was on the point of sinking but was prevented by the captain's ransoming the first for 10,000 and the latter for \$6,000, for which they gave their bonds. Whether captain Grassin has come to demand payment of his bonds, or whether he only wishes to make a survey of the rich ships on the eve of sailing from this port, in order to make some more captures after he has experienced American hospitality, are questions of serious import. It is to be hoped that the laws of our country will be appealed to on this occasion. Either the laws are able to protect the persons and property of the citizens from plunder and rapine, or they are not. It is high time that this fact should be ascertained.

From the Boston Patriol.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

At a respectable meeting of Republicans from different parts of the County of Bristol, (Massachusetts) convened by public notice at Taunton, on the 18th of April, 1811, for the purpose of consulting upon the means best calculated to ensure a Whig majority in our House OF REPRESENTATIVES, the ensuing civil year-Delegates being present from nearly every town in the county -The Hon. DAVID PERRY was chosen PRE SIDENT, and Mr. RICHARD SANGER, SECRETARY. After transacting the other business appropriate to the meeting, the following PREAMBLE and RESOLU TIONS having been prepared and reported by a committee appointed for that purpose, were read and unanimously a dopted:

PREAMBLE. Whereas we have seen in the metropolis of this Commonwealth, " once the illustrious seminary of better principles," a powerful combination of individuals so inimical to our Republican Institutions, and so partial to the Government of a Foreign Nation as to justify its multiplied aggressions upon our Neutral Rights, in the impressment of our Seamen and the murder of our Citizens : a party, who under the administration of Christopher Gore, had so much influence in our Legislature as to procure to be passed Resolutions inciting the licentious to resist the laws, and encouraging disrespect and contempt of that sacred Instrument which is the only guarantee of our Union and Republican form of Government: And whereas we have recently witnessed a continuance of the same factious spirit, in the proceedlings of a meeting holden at Fancuit Hall, on Sunday evening March 31 1811, at which meeting the following resolution (among others) having been proposed by John Lowell, Esq. seconded and advocated by the Hon. H. G. Otis, President of the Senate of this Commonwealth, viz.

" Resolved, That such an unjust, oppres sive and tyrannical act, we consider the Sta tute passed by Congress on the second of March inst tending to the ruin or impover ishment of some of the most industrious and meritorious citizens of the United Statesand 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 persist ed in, MOST AND WILL BE RESISTED."

And whereas such conduct, more especially when emanating from men seeking the first offices in the State, tends to excite sedition and insurrection among our citizens; to invite and promote a continuance of the aggressions of fo-10.000 are to form the reserve. Tus- reign nations, has a direct (if not decany and Rome are to turnish 3365 con- signed) tendency to the subversion of r excellent system of Government & a dissolution of the Union-Therefore, Resolved, Thatsuch factious proceed ings and resolutions, and the authors and abettors of such treasonable practices, must and will eventually receive the pointed reprobation and indignant rejection of all honest men.

Resolved, That actual resistance to law is in any case immediate rebellion, and consequent civil war; and that encouragement to such resistance, and public declarations and determinations that any law must and will be RESISTED, are seditions in themselves, encouraging rebellious feelings and practices, and a relaxation of moral principles in the people; and hy sapping that public con-fidence which is essential to the support of a free government, are subversive of our Constitution, evincive of a want of confidence in all popular governments, and can have their origin only in minds

alienated from their swn and attached to | ping the best feelings of our citizens ;

a foreign nation. Resolved, That for the purpose of completing that triumph (already nearly accomplished in the election of a patriotic Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senate) which is so essential to the internal peace and union of the American Republic; to the preservation of our pre-eminently happy Constitutions; to the final destruction of that influence among us, which encourages a foreign government to persevere in its violations of neutral principles, and its aggressions upon American rights; to the entire subversion of the contemplated great body of the people, and the elastic Northern Confederacy, and to the utter discouragement and despair of all the advocates of a foreign monarchy or homebred dynasty, it has become the duty of all patriotic and good men this important crisis in the politics of the U. States, to use their greatest en deavors (and we hereby pledge our selves, to each other and to the public, to exert all our influence) to induce the several Republican towns in the County to elect the full number of Representatives to which they are constitutionally entitled.

Resolved, That the election of Representatives hostile to the other two branches of government, already chosen, will greatly retard, if not entirely prevent the regular discharge of the interesting duties which devolve upon the next Legislature; and that the unusually important functions which it will be their duty to discharge-such as the election of a Senator of the U.'S .- the adjustment of the Valuation; and the division of the Commonwealth into Senatorial & Congressional Districts, renders it doubly important that a House of Representatives should be elected which will harmonize with the other branches, and thereby prevent the distraction and delay of the last year, and a repetition of the scenes which disgraced the Legislature of 1809.

Resolved, That the election of fortytwo Representatives, by the town of Boston, a number in our opinion, judging from the population of the town, | national character. greatly exceeding their constitutional monwealth, and an unwarrantable at- | consider a solemn duty. tempt to obtain an unconstitutional influence, and a dangerous ascendancy in the councils of the State.

Resolved, That all the evils and inconveniences resulting from the present increased representation of the Commonwealth, are justly chargeable upon the above unjust increase in the town of Boston, and the several other towns who have acted from her example and ex

DAVID PERRY, President. RICHARD SANGER, Sec'ry.

From the National Intelligencers

My attention has been forcibly drawn to the real state of our country by the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the encouragement of certain specified great objects, published in one of your late papers; and by the report of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature of New-York to explore the route of an inland navigation from Hudson's river to lake Ontario and lake Erie The former is a measure definitively a dopted: the latter a project relative to an object so infinitely important, that little doubt rests on my mind of its accomplishment at no remote day. By the former \$25,000 dollars are actually appropriated by the state of Pennsylvania to roads and bridges; while by the latter an opening is presented to the expenditure, on analogous objects, of at least four or five millions. When I contemplate what is thus actually done, or proposed to be done, by but two members of the confederacy, I cannot refrain from enquiring whether the nation is so debased and impoverished as party spirit pourtrays it? I cannot avoid enquiring, whether prosperity has not robbed us of one of the poblest feelings of our nature-of gratitude? Whether, in fact, the heads of our political quacks are not turned, and their hearts callous to the surrounding felicity?

These, sir, are questions of no mean consideration. Their correct solution may be the first step to returning sobriety. If the American nation is not only the freest, but likewise the happiest on earth; if while almost every foreign government, with which we are politisports with the happiness of its subjects. ours alone, protects and promotes those of its citizens; if, while every foreign government that treats us with injustice reaps its reward in war, financial embarrassment, or the famine or penury of its subjects, ours, treating all mankind with a rigid and forbearing justice, maintains peace, commands revenue, & preserves an universal plenty; whence is it, that a nation thus happy and exalted is constantly represented as wretched, and humiliated almost below contempt ?

If we were really so debased as those representations make us, their policy might well be questioned, from their tendency to aggravate the evils which they deplored; but when they are totally destitute of foundation, what are we to think of the morals or the views of those whose daily occupation consists in stigmatising their country, and sap-

feelings on the existence of which the general welfare altogether depends ?-Can it be that these factious spirits, ever averse to good government and tranquility, seek to subvert our happy system by inspiring a general contempt for it, and distrust of its competency to protect our rights and interests, that they may in the consequent confusion fatten upon the spoils of anarchy and uproar? If these are not their views, still there can be no doubt but that they would be the inevitable effects of their success. Let them once succeed in humiliating the spring of liberty will be broken, perhaps forever. Let them succeed in producing a general impression that the best efforts of our best citizens have failed to secure the general interests, and what else can follow, but the conviction of the incompetency of our form of government, to answer the great and indispensable ends for which it was instituted? Then, indeed, we shall be ripe for any thing. The sword of the usurper need scarcely be drawn from its scabbard. An abject and humiliated people will, without a struggle, yield their necks to the first yoke fabricated for

Let me not be misunderstood. While I would frown indignantly upon every attempt to destroy or weaken the self-respect which becomes freemen, I would be no less averse to recommending or instilling arrogance or unfounded pride of character. National pride, without national morals or resources, is only national folly. It fosters errors and in spires hopes that may lead to the most disastrous results. But believing that my fellow-citizens are as virtuous as any people on the face of the earth; that they possess the most abundant resources, at least for self-defence, and that they are now and ever will be ready to exert them whenever they shall consider their exertion politic, I can view nothing as more criminal, or as more loudly demanding reprobation, than the incessant attempts made to defame the

Solemnly impressed with this conright, is an unrighteous infringement of viction, I shall steal a few moments the rights of the other towns in the Com- from a busy life, to discharge what I SOLON.

From the Democratic Press.

JOEL BARLOW.

Mr. Barlow is the greatest man Con necticut ever produced, and a more amiable and virtuous one is not to be found any where. The boasted talents of the federal faction which have governed that state for years, if collected together, would be mere atoms when compared with his mass of mind. Let any one read his " advice to the priviledged orders in Europe," and if he has no party bias he will say of Mr. Barlow as Charles Fox said of him in quoting this work in Parliament, "this American is an honor to his country."-To Mr. Barlow we think the following lines of Churchill may be well applied :--

Shouldst thou, by pale and sickly study led, Pursue coy Science to the fountain head, Virtue thy guide and public good thy end-Should every thought to our improvement

To curb the passions, and enlarge the mind Purge the sick weal and humanize mankind Rage in her eye and malice in her breast, Redoubled horror grinning on her crest, Fiercer each snake, and sharper every dart, Quick from her cell shall mad ning Envy start. Thus does thy danger lie in acting well, No crime so great as daring to excel.

Political.

From the National Intelligencer.

RETALIATION.

The British prints, on both sides of the Atlantic, have long insisted that the Orders in Council were continued in retaliation of the French Decrees. Let us look at this assertion with precision, connected with the present state of the question, and ascertain how true or how false it 18.

To retaliate is to return, by giving like for like. France, at this time, does not interrupt American vessels going to the ports of Great Britain; but Great Britain does interrupt American vessels going to the ports of France. This then, is not returning like for like; and, of course, is not justified by the doctrine of retaliation. The proof of the fact with respect to the British & the French is within the knowledge of every body! cally or commercially united, tramples for vessels arrive daily from G. Britain with arrogant tyranny on the rights and without being molested by French privateers, whilst vessels bound to France are captured by British cruizers and carried into English ports for trial under the Orders in Council.

But there has always been an absurdity in this doctrine of retaliation as set up by Great Britam. Retaliation, we have seen, means to return like for like. Yet the like must be returned to him who GAVE the like, and not to him who did not give it. For example : if a man gives me a blow, and in consequence of that blow I strike a third person who did not strike me, it is no retaliation. Thus it is with Great Britain. France aimed a blow at her commerce; when, instead of returning the blow to France, G. Britain strikes at the United States This mode of revenge is similar to that of a cowardly husband, who, not being able to chastise his enemy out of doors, goes home and beats his innocent wife.

From the Richmond " Enquirer" THE INCENDIARY! He, shat praises the deed, would do to

When the French privateer Revent du Cerf was burnt lately at Norfolk was predicted, that this disgraceful a son would meet with open, red-hot b fenders amongst us. The love when some men cherish for England, is very warm that they would offer up ere ry thing as a burnt offering on be shrine. Their hatred of France is consuming and like that of Omar, the nothing, which bears the name of Find would escape their wrath-their their would exterminate every ship, etc. seaman, every monsieur, nay perhan every book, which bears the stamp France. Nor is this zeal very fastidion about the means of doing it. Like P. ter the Hermit, they would preach in an open and general Crusade againg her-On if these means should be them, they would carry the fire-brane without the sword-they would wan the war of fire, in our own ports; and without regard to the rights of hospital ty or the duties of public policy; the would do it; like incendiaries, in a mask and under the deepest shades of the

At this time, particularly, they would do it, because it is a ticklish and very delicate time in our relations with France -because they would add fresh fuel to the flame—they would in flame the mind of Bonaparte against us-& they would give him a reason or pretext for some act of retaliation, which would enhance a flame of hostility between the two countries .- Thus, they would grating at once both their love for England, and their hatred of France. But if the deet were perpetrated by others, there would be policy in their praise of it.-Ihr would hope to rouse the suspicions and resentment of France, and what is more, to tempt other incendiary spirits to pur. sue the same brilliant example, in other parts.

Think not, reader, that these ideas flow from an illiberal spirit towards our adversaries -For, what have we seen!

The N. Y. Evening Post has dubbed this deed by the name of "R tahation" -as if to tell us, that it is only "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," the coin flagration of a French Privateer in our own ports for the merchant ships which we have lost on the seas.

But what will the Reader say to the following article from the Federal Republican of Baltimore? Let him jedge from this specimen of the violent excesses to which " the British party in this country" would fly, to plunge the U. States into a war with France,

We copy this Article verbatim .-

Burning of the French Privateer Has been pronounced an unjustifiable and outrageous act. For ourselves, as it must be with every native citizen, it is confessed, we feel no disposition to discourage or countered the spirit displayed by some of the citizens of Norfolk. When French Privateers claim and enjoy the hospitality of our ports, receive id, succour and comfort from our citizens, and while in the enjoyment of these privileges mark out the objects of their prey; frequently dog our merchant vessels about our harbon, and capture them within our jurisdiction, and to heighten the wrong and insult, make the very town in which the owners live the market for selling their plunder, is it not natural, whe will blame our citizens for manifesting a de termination to resent such wrongs?

When the people of Boston burnt the Ta, the patriotic flame was rapidly spread over the American continent. A determination to resist oppression, and a spirit of revenge bust forth in every quarter of the colonies, and the example set by the brave New-Englandmes was followed wherever love of country predominated over base fear, and contemptible talculations of self interest.

The people's guardians have so long permit ted their rights, their honor, and dearest interests to be trampled on by a foreign tyrant. that even in a sea port town of the Anuent Domain, popular indignation has displayed itself in a manner which reflecting democrati

have not condemned. Bonaparte's licensed freebooters plunder scuttle and burn American vessels wherever found, and he denies us the hospitality of every port on the continent under his control. While his marauders plunder and destroy our vessels on the high seas, he himself seizes and confis cates every thing within his reach. The most perfidious artifices are used to entice our property within his grasp. He stipulates to afford us succor and protection, and afterwards lays violent hands upon property conveyed to his dominions, under the sanction of his own licenses. In return for this the Serrurie of is passed by Congress, shutting commercial intercourse, and granting aid, comfort and socor to all French vessels coming within ou

This indulgence has been uniformly convened by the owner of French privateers to the under and destruction of A merican property. They come into our ports to refit and obtain provisions, and afterwards in the very sight of our harbors, and under the eye of government. capture our vessels, and sometimes have actually sold their plunder to our own citizens. Is one memorable instance a gallant and distinguished naval officer was recalled from his command, for no other reason than that he capto red one of these Imperial Highway Robbers who was preying upon our lawful commerce in our own waters.

Government, instead of evincing a willing ness to resent these outrages, encourage i dignation. But there is a point beyord which endurance cannot pass. The late intelligence of the rigorous execution of the French de Bonaparte, and solemnly pronounced by Mi.
Madison to have been abrogated, begins 10 a waken the people to a sense of their humilab ing condition. In Norfolk a manly spirit has thewn itself. Some citizens, flushed with the revolutionary spirit, have destroyed one of these picaroons which had just been fitted col for another profitable cruise. Such real in de