Forefg $\mathcal{I}$ telligente. LATE ENGLASH NEWS. The sbip Fanny, Capt Barte, Marrive
 thys Mrom Greenoch, Advertiser reevived by
 fred days laree than by any previous ar
rivel-Thy contio very litule intelli rivel-They contain very litule intelli. lowing arricles 2

## Larpoy, yurai 23.

Some leters from the North continte To mention the probability of a war be
tween Russia and Franc. As it will b - war of Bonaparte's own secking, he nd congraululation.
me
Mr. Pinkney, the Americah Misister has declined being present at the com
pliment intended dimm of a popobic dinner y the American Merchants in London bills was suitten in at-the close of the books yesterdy.

## ve thitilings, is in future the curree

 at 35 . . FU. The price of silver has fisen Dollers, as now to make them wort of Whis wazt to withdraw that.
A person arrived in town to day who
made lisescape on Wedneed day last from
mande tisescape on We dnesday last from
Antwerp at which time the enem Antwerp, at which time the enemy had
reedy for sea fiteen ships of the lind nexned chieffy by the conscripts recen-
 huppoe of taking ithem ourt. The gen Hepan, on hispassege to Eogland, mie whom he tave the information he has communicated to ut.

TRENCR PRESS. Yesterday his Imperial and Royal
Mijesty istued $\rightarrow$ decree relative to th
 The Ponters retained in Monnd to perchase the Presseel of themzerecraliog to the valuation whic
siall be sef eron them, mothin the peri doff one year, and by, four instalment Each of tibe retained Printers shan pay
one sixtieth of the total price of this
 atixixed on the ypes belonging to the
suippressed Printers. They may sell them, if they please, provided they are
splanonly to licenesed Printers and Type
 ressed Printer. It thall form one gen
rat fund, which sholl bedivided among The suppressed Prointers, in proporiton
io the exient ond butiness of their priat irg establisthment duly sccertained. For shati be divided into classes. This di
vioion into elasses shall be made, and
The indemification fixed by a commis. ioh. Each of the 60 jetained Printers
thail pay a sixtie th of the oum toot fix
d for the indemnifation due to the ed for hee indemnification due to the
tupprased P inters. Ever creditor
of hie suppressed Printers may ofject e amount of the purchase money - the preserration of his righis. The commission shall consstst of the tinlp presice-oran Anditor of the Coon ard two Licensed Printets. Another Decree of the syme date, or
ders, that Printers' licences sball be de vered to them on parchhent by the Director General of the Press,- The price of issuing these licenses is fixed at
sofrancs $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ior Pariz, }\end{aligned}$ no 25 francs for the other cities of the Empire.

## Pestetdoy his Mejesty issued severa)


 ecripts,

A HOUSE FOR SALE,
In Warrento





cash on hoors
ceven at this oflece for dean Liptn or Cottor
RA GS.

D Dumestif uspecterboard, though it it strongl) lited in her hold. Filteen days since be cap uned the British brig Lady Car
on, of and for Belfast, from Jomaic and sent fert for a port in France. The artivsl of thispriveteer io the $\mathrm{D}_{e}$ laware caps the climax of IxsULT an
impupzas, as she is the same tha captured on the 21 st February last th sif Hue (ididen, Coffin, of New. York
which vessels being chiefy in ballast, hhe was on the point of sinking but was
prevented by the captain's ransoming prevented by the captain's ransoming
he first for to.00 and the lateer for
86,000 , for which they ave theirbonds. Whelher captain Grassin has come to demiand poyment of has bonds, or whe
ther he oony wishes to make a rirwey of ther he only wishes to raiak a niviruy of
he rich ships on the eve bf sailing from his port, in order to make some more
captures after he his experienced Ame captures after he has experienced Ame-
fican hospitality, are - $u$ uestions of seriaws of our country will be appeated to on this occasion. Either the laws art of the citizens from plunder and rapine,
or they are not. It is high time that his fact should be asfertained.

## PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

At a respectable meeting of Repub
icans from different parts of the Count
frisco, (Massachusetts) converied by public notice at Taunton, on the 18 th o
April, 1811 , for the purpose of consulit ing upon the means best calculated it FRER SEKKTMTIVRS, the ensuing ci
il gear-Delegates being present from nearry every town in the county - The
Hon. DNND PERAX was chosen PRE kCRETNRY. After transacting the
her business appropriate tothe mecting
 purpose, were read and
dopted:
Presmble

> Wolis of this Commmonweath, "once the
 duals so inimical to our Republican In-
stitutons, and so partial to he Govern-
ment of a Foreign Nation as to oustify
 earoen and the murder of our Citizens
a party, who under the administration of
Christopher Gore, fad so much influence

Legislature as to procure to be
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 cently winnessed a continuance of the
samee factious spirit, in the procted-
ings of ings of a meeting holden at Faneuil
Hall, on Suday evening March 31,
1811, at which meetung tre foluown re
 and advocated by the Hon. $H$ G. Otis,
President of the Senate of this Com-
monvealth, viz.




 ed in, $\mu 0$ ose $\AA \mathrm{ASD}$
And whereas such conduct, more es. ecialty whenemacatut) from men seek-
g the Girst offices in the State, tends to xclte sedition and insurrection among
our cilizzens; to invite and promote coigunuance of the aggres hations has a drect de de
reigh nationd
iged our excelient system of Government \&
a dissolution of the Union-Therefore, Resolted, Thatdouch factious proceed
ings and resolations, and, the authors and abettors of such treasonable practices, must and will eventually receive the ion of all honest men


## ${ }^{-}$

 lienated from tforcigs nation Recigel nation on frot the purpose, completing that trumph (aiready near
accomplished in the election of a part
otic Goverhor, Lieut. Governor and S nate) which is so essential to the inte nal peace and union of the $A$ merica
Republic; to the preservation of on pre-eminently happy Constitutions;
the final destruction of that infloence mong us, which encourages a foreign government to persevere in uts violagressions upon American rights; to the engire subversion of the contemplate
Northern Confederacy, and to the utte discouragement and despair of all th advocates of a foreign monarchy
homebred dynasty, it has become th dut
this
${ }^{\text {the }}$

overal tepubican towns in the Count number of Representa tives to
Resolved, That the election of Re branches of government, already chosen
will greatly retard, if not entirely pre vent the regular discharge of the inter-
esting duties which devolve upon th esting duttes which devolve upon the
next Legislature; and that the unusutheir duty to discharge-such as the e
lection of a Senator of the U.S. - the adjustment of the Yaluation; and the
division of the Commonwéalth into Se-
natorial \& Congressional Districts, natorial \& Congressional Districts, ren-
ders it doubly important that a House
of Representatives should be elected which will harmonize with the othe branches, and thereby prevent the dis
traction and delay of the last year, and
a repetition of the scenes which disgra a repetition of the scenes whi.
ced the Legislature of I809.
Resolved, That the election two Representatives, by the town o
Boston, a number in our opinion, judg
ing from the population of the town ing from the population of the cown
greatly exceeding their constitutiona
right, is an unrighteous infringemento right, is an unrighteous infringementoo
the rights of the othertownsin the Com
monwealth, and an unwarrantable at tempt to obtain an unconstitutional in-
fuence, and a dangerous ascendancy in the councils of the State.
Resolved, That ant the evils and incon veniences resulting from the present in-
creased 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 itement

DAVID PERRY, Presidens.
SANGER, Sec'ry.

## From the National Intellijsericer.

My attention has been forcibly drawn the real state of our country by the
ct of the Legislature of Pennsylvania ied great objects, published in one fied great objects, published in one o
your late papers; and by the report of
he commissioners appointed by the Legislature of New-York to explore the
route of an inland navigation from HudThe former is a measure definitively a dopted: the latter a project relative to an object so ininitely important, that complishment at no remote day. By appropriated by the state of Pepnsylva latter an opening is presented to the ex penditure, on analogous objects, of a
least four or five millions. When I con proposed to be done, by but two mem.
bers of the confederacy, I cannot refrain rom enquiring whether the nation is so rit pourtrays it? I cannot avoid enquius of one of the noblest feelings of our
nature-of gratitude? Wher nature-of gratitude? Whether, in fact,
the heads of our political quacks are no turned, and their hearts callous to the
surrounding felicity? surrounding felicity These, sir, are questions of no mean
consideration. Their corréct solvtion may be the first step to returning sobrie.
ty. If the Amefican nation is not only the freest, but hikewise the happiest on earth; if while almost every foreign
government, with which we are politically or comperchy on the tramples sports with the happiness of its subjects, ours alone, protects and promotes those
of its citizens ; , If, while every foreign government that treats us with injus-
tice reaps its reward in war, uce reaps its reward in war, finaticial
embarrassment, or the famine or penury of trst sübjects, ours, treatiag all man-
kind with a rigid and forbearing maintains peace, commands revenue, sc preserves an universal plenty; whence
is it, that a nation thus happ and is it, that a nation thus happy and exalt-
ed is constanily represented as wretch ed is constantly represented as wretch-
ed, and humiliated almost below contempt?
If we were really so debased as those representauions make us, their policy
might well be questioned, from thelr
tendeney tendency to aggravate the evils which tally destitute of foundation, what are
we to think of the morals or the news of those whose daily occupation consists in utigmatising their country, ond cap.
ping the beet feelings of ouf citizens
feelings on the lexistence of feelings on the existence of which the
general welfare altogether depends?-
Cahit be thak these foctious spirits, cier
averse to good governinent and aranqui-
by inspiring a generarl contempt for it,
dud distrust of is cont and distrust of fis competency to protect
our rights and vinterests, that they may in the consequent confusion fatten ypo these are not their views, still there can be no doubt but that they would be the hem once succeed in humiliating the great body of the people, and the elasur
spring of libery will be broken, perducing a general impression that the best efforts of our best citizens have fail ed to secure the general interests, and
what else can follow, but the conviction of the incompetency of our form of go pensable ends for which it was institu ted? Then, indeed, we shall be ripe for
any thing. The sword of the usurper need scarcely be drawn from its scab piecks to the first yoke fabricated fo

## Let

Let the not be misunderstood. While
would frown indignantly upon every pect which becomes freemen, $I$ would e no less averse to recommending or instilling arrogance or unfounded pride
of character. National pride, withou national morals or resources, is only pa
tional folly. It fosters errors and in spires hopes that may lead the mos
disastrous results. But believing tha my fellow-citizens are as yirtuous as a yey posses's the mogt'abundant resour es, 't least for self-defence, and tha they are now and ever will be ready to exert them whenever they shall consi-
der their exertion politic, I can viewno ying as more criminal, cessant attempts
Solemnly impressed with this con-
viction, I shal steal from a busy life, to discharge what onsider a solemn duty


## Joel barlów

 Mr . Barlow is the greatest man Conable and virtuous one is not to be found any where. The boasted talents of thefederal faction which Kavegoverned that state for years, if collected together, would be mere atoms when compared read his "advice to the priviledged or-
ders in Europe" and if he has no party ias he will say of Mr. Barlow as Charles ox said of him in quoting this work in Parliament, "this American is an honor
his country."-To Mr. Barlow think the following lines of Churchill Shouldst thoo, by pale and sickly study le
Pursue coy Science to the fountain head, Virtue thy guide and pablic good thy end-
Should every thought to our improvement Tend
To curb the passions, and enlarge the mind,
Purge the sick weal and han Rage in her eye and malice in her breast,
Redoubled horror grinning on her crest, Fiercer each stake, and sharper every dart
Quick from her cell shall madning Enyw start
Thus does thy Quick does thy danger lie in acting well,
Thus
No crime so great as daring to excel.

Dolttical.
From the National Intelligencer.
retaltation.
The British prints, on both sides of Orders in Counctl were continued in re taliation of the French Decrees. Let
us look at this assertion with precision, us look at this assertion with precision,
connected with the present state of the quesuon, and ascertain how true or how
false it is. 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 treturning like for like; and, of course, is not justified by the doctrine of retaliation. The proof of the fact
with respect to the Britush \& the French is within the nnowledge of every body;
for vessels arrive delily from G. Britain without being molested by French priare captured by British cruizers and carried into English ports for trial under
the Orders in Council. the Orders in Council.
ty in this doctrine of teen an absurdiup by Great Britam. Retaliation set have seen, means so 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 thind not strike me itis' no mis it is with Great Britain. France ainn ed a blow \&t her commerce ; whend inG. Britain strikes at the United Srates? This mode of revenge is similar to that of a cowardly husband, who, not being
able to chastise his enemy out of dooss,
goes home and beate his innocent wife.
From the atithnene" Enquiter" THE NCENDIARY! Be ther praitee tbe diced, would oon When the Frence privateer Reve
lu Cerf was butnt lu Ceff was butht tately at Noerfor enders amonet with open, ted-h some men cherisb for Ene love very warm that they would offer 7Y thing as a burnt offering on
shrinen. Their hatred of France consuming and like that of 0 mance ould escape their we name of $f$ would exterminate seaman, every monsieur France. Nor is this zaal very bout the means of doing it.
ter the Hermit, they an open and general Crusa them, they would carry the he war of fire, in our own toi without reagrd to the efigh
ty or the duties of poblic
would do it, like incendia and onde At this time, particulariy,
do it, because it is a tick lish a icate time in our relations and.very because they would add frest fuy
he flame-they would in fame the of Bönaparte against act of retaliation, whic once both their love heir hatred of Fratice. But if the e policy in their pra would hope to rouse the suspici tempt other incendiary sp Think not, reader, that these id
fow from an illibural spitit dversaries. - For, what have we sed
The N. Y. Evening Past has dub this deed by the name of 6 R tall

- as if to tell us, that $i t$ is cnly " for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,
flagration of a French Privat we have lost on the seas. But what will the Meader say to following article from
publican of Bahimore? es to which "the Briul violentexce country" would Hy, to plunge the We copy this Article wer
Burning of itse French Priater outrageous act. For ourselves, 3 it it
vith every native citizen, it is cont feel no disposition to discourage or counteraz
the spitit dispolayed the spirit displayed by some of the citizem
Norrolk When French Ptivateers clam enjoy the hosptrality of our pors, receive succour and comfort from our ciitizns, 1
while in the enjoyment of these priver mark out the objects of their phes; privivent
dog our merchant vessels about our hate and captare them within our jurisdicici,
to heieg hten the wrong and insuit, me
very town in which the owners five the
tor for selling their plunder, is it not
wifl blame our cutizens for manif
termination to Whermination to resent such wrongs the patriotie fllame was rapididy spread ovet
A mericain sist oppression, and a spiriter of re
forth in every quarter of the colon example set by the brave New-
was followed wherever love of co
minated over base fear, and conte
culations of self culations of self is interest, and The people's guardians have solong pemity ted therr rights, their honot, and dearst int
rests ot be trampled on by a foreign vin
that even in a sea port town of the Anvin
De Doman. popular port town of thation has
itseif in a manner which reflecting
have trot condey have not condemped. scontte and partes licensed freebooters plander
surn
American vessels wherre found, and he depies $u$ sthe hospsitaliky of werm por on the continent under his control. Wb
his marauders plunder and destroy our vesu
 perty wishin his grasp.
ford us succor and perty within his grasp. He stipulates to
ford us uccor and protection, ard afervard
lays violest handes apon prop layk violent hand openn property con
hive dominions, under the sanction of licenses. In return for this the
is passed by Congress, hhnuing co
tercourse, and granting aid; com cor to al
watersi
This
This indolgenc ed by the ewner of French priformyly cocrir tol
plunder and desto Thander and destruction of
provisions, and our ports
pitwards our harbors, and under the eye of $f$
capture oor vesesels, and sometimes aliy soid their plunder to
one memorable inatance one memorable instance a gallant and dis
guished $\mathbf{n}$ aval officer wasmalled from tiis
and mend, for no other reason than thar be
red one of these mperial Highwey who was preying
our own watere.
 anuso far the people havases kept dow
dignation
darit

