FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

TO THE HONORABLE

HARRISON GRAY OTIS,

President of the Senate of Massachusetts.

SIR,

It is not because I have any apprehension that the Resolutions adopted in Federal Caucus will be carried into effect that I take the liberty of addressing you. Disposition for mischief frequently outruns the power of effecting it.—We smile at the impotency of passions which exhaust themselves in rage; and are harmless more through inability than want of inclination. Greater strength is necessary to resist the laws than *Boston* can furnish. Even the gentleman from Cornhill and Broad Street would think seriously of the subject before they left their shops & their warehouses to point a musquet at the officers of government. These reflections lessen our alarm at the threat of open resistance to the laws, but in no degree diminish our surprise at the sanction of your name to so bold a declaration.

It has been thought the policy of the party of which you are the leader, on great and hazardous occasions to keep their first characters behind the scene, and exhibit as principal actors, men of no name and little responsibility. A different course shews the seriousness of their wishes and the ardency of their hopes. When, therefore, the President of the senate, the first official character they claim in the State, before an immense multitude of people seconds resolutions which declare that the laws "*must and will be resisted*," and advocates their adoption with all the energy of his resistless eloquence, the case is identified with the party, and he and they must answer to the charge before the offended majesty of the American people.

The offence of resisting the laws includes every species of injury to the happiness and even existence of the country. Every law of the government is protected by the same sanction and equally entitled to obedience. If one may be resisted so may any and all as the convenience of individuals or the restlessness of faction shall direct. Few laws which inflict a penalty or enforce a tax receive universal approbation.—Let the passions, the interest or the judgment of individuals rise above the authority by which laws are enacted and persuade the people to resist their execution, and your country becomes one great theatre of anarchy & faction, your government is overwhelmed in the violence of political tempests; & well shall it be for the authors of the calamity if they fall not a sacrifice to the rage of a distracted people and whiten with their bones the country they have desolated.

You, sir, who are thoroughly read in the history of nations have in your mind many fatal examples, to justify the remark. We need not seek them beyond our own shores. Why was it that the western counties of Pennsylvania during the administration of Washington were in a blaze of civil war and a formidable military force stationed in the centre of what once was rustic innocence and peace?

The answer is obvious. The inhabitants of those counties were instigated to oppose the execution of laws really injurious and oppressive. Great talents misapplied were employed to seduce the allegiance and inflame the passions of the people. The government was denounced as 'tyrannical & unjust.' Nor did faction waste its strength in useless menaces and intemperate resolves. It enforced the resistance that it threatened, and produced a scene of misery and ruin which it is hoped will check the spirit of all future insurgency and calm the most daring ambition that shall ever raise itself against the laws.

When the resolutions seconded by you and adopted by an assembly of two thousand people, declare that an act of Congress "*must and will be resisted*," did the fact I have stated enter into the contemplation of the citizens and were they fully apprized that resistance would be civil war.

You are, sir, a distinguished legislator. When presiding in the senate board, where the dignity you maintain commands universal respect, let me ask what would be your sensations if the the execution of a law with your official signature as a mark of its authority should be resisted by force? Conscious of being on the side as well of justice as of power, you would arm yourself with all the strength of a firm and energetic government and defy the malice of disappointed partizans and the vengeance of unsatisfied ambition. The threats of opposition, the menace of resistance, the murmur of angry faction and the eloquence that caused it, would excite only a smile of security. Something you would say, might be yielded to petition, but nothing to force. Threats prevent the repeal of an act which might be otherwise modified. The dignity of government, the sovereignty of law must at all events be maintained, even by continuing an act that would otherwise be repealed. If the State bows its authority to the menaces of an election assembly, it forever incurs the charge of timidy and weakness.

Such would be *your* reasoning. Such precisely are the effects of the Resolutions you advocated will produce on the government of the Union. Resistance has then a *contrary* effect to that which is desired. If the law which the resolutions declare "*must and will be resisted*" if "persisted in" longer than is expected, those who think they suffer by its provisions must charge the *advocates of resistance* with all the evil. For rely on it, sir, the government of the United States will never be made to waver in its course, by the artillery of Paper Resolutions which a Boston caucus can collect.

Of the *policy* of this measure to your party, they must be the judges.——I should think it injurious to your political friends. Many of them hold lucrative offices. Can they conscienciously retain them after having denounced the government and threatened resistance to law? Can your MILITIA-OFFICERS animate their troops to resist *a foreign enemy* if themselves have proclaimed hostility to *internal Government?* If either of your great LAW OFFICERS has encouraged insurgency by declaring that a law "must and will be resisted" with what propriety can he arraign at the bar a poor miserable culprit who has merely put into execution the doctrine he was taught? Between ALEXANDER and the PIRATE the only difference was in boldness of depredation.—One was a plunderer of nations and gloried in the fact, the other covertly despoiled the community and eluded the eye of suspicion.—Between the JUDGE and the CRIMINAL some such parallel might be drawn.—The miscreant would with propriety remark that the law which protected his neighbor's property was sanctioned by no higher authority than that which prohibited intercourse with the enemies of the country; if the one may be openly *denounced*, the other may be *violated!*

But sir, altho' Caucus Resolutions declaring that a law "*must and will be resisted*," even when advocated by the first talents and respectability in the State, do not alarm us with any apprehension of *regular actual* resistance; although confidence in the great body of the people convinces us that they would reject with abhorrence any systematic violation of the laws; although the effects of such Resolutions are to injure their advocates, and prolong the evils they threaten to remove; yet there is one serious mischief resulting from them, for which their advocates are justly responsible.

It is the tendency they have to *undermine the constitution* and DISSOLVE THE UNION OF THE STATES. The Constitution of the United States derives its strength from public opinion and the attachment of the people. He who destroys these, destroys the foundation on which the temple is erected. What, let me ask you, will sooner destroy it, than for men of respectability and character, men who enjoy the esteem and confidence of their fellow citizens, men whose influence has been acquired by the splendor of talents and the charm of private virtues, boldly to declare that the laws of their country "MUST AND WILL BE RESISTED?"—A constitution under which they *can* be resisted is not worth preserving.—A government which has not sufficient strength to carry its laws into operation is a mere mockery of legislation. A state where individuals dictate to the laws and oppose them at pleasure is a seat of anarchy and confusion to which any despotism is preferable. Let it be once fairly understood that powerful men may resist particular laws and *there* ends our public security. The Constitution is a dead letter. The Union is a rope of sand. It were better to be again Colonies of Great Britain.

I sincerely hope, sir, that extensive as is your influence it will not at present produce such effects. The people have too much information to permit it.——Yet these resolutions have not been harmless. The LAW indeed, is not impeded in its operation, but the election, on the next day, was conducted in Boston with more anger and violence than on any former occasion. Respectable Republicans were insulted. Officers of government were pelted with mud & dirt. The exultation of anticipated triumph was incessant and boisterous. The boasted "head quarters of good principles," resembled a camp of sedition and insurgency. LEOLIN.

[*The following intelligence was issued from the Star-Office on an extra, on Thursday last, and now published for the information of distant subscribers.*]

NEW-YORK, APRIL 22.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Arrived last night the brig Catharine-Ray, Masterton, 28 days from L'Orient, with 39 cabin passengers, and distressed American seamen—vessel to J. Dortic.

The editors of this Gazette are indebted to a French gentleman, passenger, for the subsequent detail:

The evening before leaving L'Orient there were rejoicings on account of news having arrived of the Empress having been brought to bed of a son, who is named the "King of Rome." This intelligence came by Telegraph.

The French Journal du Commerce contains from the 1st of January, to the 15th of March, advices of 243 Bankruptcies.

A decree of the 7th March, gives all the offices in the administration to the military; and for the future none will be admitted in such office without having been at least 5 years in the army.

An order was issued from the Post-Master-General, to burn all the letters directed from France to England or from England to France, without examining them.

The following reached L'Orient on the 9th of March, and on account of which A. Vail, Esq. American Consul at that place, wrote the following letter to Mr. John Dortic, a passenger in the Catharine-Ray.

L'ORIENT, March 9.

"SIR,

"I have to advise you that I this day received the following intelligence from Nantz; which I communicate to you in the same words and language—(French.) (Translated)

"Nantz, March 7.—Yesterday we received bad news. An order is arrived at the Custom house, not to admit and not allow the departure of any American vessels. In short, the Emperor has determined not to take any determination about the American affaires for the present. This is positive. I had the confirmation of it from the Director of the Custom house.—Be good enough to advise me if an order of the same nature reached your town, and if the Catharine Ray, is to be included. Yours, A. G."

"Wishing you a good and speedy passage, I am, &c. A. VAIL"

The Catharine Ray was cleared at the custom house on the 10th of March, all the passengers and the pilot being on board. The Commissary general of police having made his search, she got under way and came to anchor in the bay; the next morning the Prefect embargoed her, and she was so till the 17th, when the Prefect after the arrival of that day's post permitted her to sail, what she could not do till the 22d, on account of head winds.

CASSEL, March 6.

The official paper contains the following proclamation. Inhabitants of the Westphalian territory incorporated with the French Empire.

Political circumstances having determined me to call you to H. M. the Emperor of the French, and release you from the oath of fidelity you are under to me.

Should your hearts have known how to appreciate my constant efforts for your happinesss, the sweetest recompence I can receive for them, will be to see you bear to H. M. the Emperor and to France the same love, the same devotion, and the same fidelity of which I had so many proofs, particularly in the critical circumstances of the past years.

My most ardent wishes are & ever will be to see you enjoy under your new master, a perfect happiness, as your character and loyalty merits.

CASSEL, March 5,

(Signed) JEROME NAPOLEON.

NEW YORK, April 22.

Brig Catharine Ray, Masterton, in 28 days from L'Orient, and 40 passengers, passengers, John Dortie, of New York, Clarada, Andrew Duchesne, Verger, Gobert, John Buchey and Peter Buchey, of Philadelphia, captain E. White, of Newport, capt. Bencroft, of Boston, Howland, mate of the ship Charles of New York, condemned.—Baulor, Dieudonne, Lewis Labranche, John Labranche, John Viynie, and Mr. and Mrs. Perilliat and Son, of N. Orleans, E. W. Hoskin, Mr. and Mrs. Bachaud, and man servant, Mr. & Mrs. Legrand, and family, Pordena, Laliman, Davis, Lecouet, Ruvul de Chamanoir, Nesme Durot, Lacost, Anvello, Deleumpo, Constant Prevost, Lady Labarbe, and daughter, Henry, Charpentier, seamen belonging to ships condemned, and embarked by order of J. Russell, Esquire, Charge D'Affairs of the United States at Paris. Left at L'Orient, March 22d, the sch'r Flash, for New York, about the first of May.—At Brest, the ship Caleb, of Philadelphia, for N. Y. the first of April, with passengers, and distressed American Seamen.

At Bordeaux, on the 22d February, the schr. Britannia, of Nantucket, waiting permission to sail; Friendship, of Baltimore, and Liberty of Philadelphia, neither admitted to an entry; Bird, of Salem; Telemachus, of do. and Lydia, of Boston, all admitted under three Imperial Decrees, with American produce, on condition to bring home the value in French produce, and commanding all the colonial produce to be stored till further orders; brigs Female, of Baltimore; Milo, of do. schrs. Atlas, of do. Susan, of Philadelphia; Emeline, of do. all waiting to be admitted to an entry; brig New Orleans Packet, of New York, last from Gibraltar, sequestered, and liberated by giving bonds for the cargo, and waiting permission to sail; ship Traveller, Prendergast, of N. York, waiting permission to enter; schr. Matchless, of N. York, captain Davis, who was drowned in January; schr. Zebra, of Boston, for Taragona, taken by the privateer Jean Bart; brig Meteor, in 30 days from Philadelphia; schr. Manlius, from Baltimore; brig Alert, in 50 days from Newburyport; and at Passage, the schr Spencer, capt. Moflat, from New York. The brig Maria, Slater, from Gottenburg, for New York, with her outward cargo, was run ashore on Amelan Island the 29th December, and lost; crew and cargo saved. The ship Mary Ann, M'Intosh, from Charleston, is sent into Dunkirk—The cargo of the John Adams, taken by the Grand Duke of Berg, was condemned on the 23d of January. The Triton was condemned on the 16th Jan. and the ship Charles, of N. York, is condemned. April 4th, in lat. 41, 50, long. 46, spoke ship Sterling, Baker, of Wiscasset, from Liverpool, and 18 days from Cape Clear, for N. York, all well.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND,

By the William Wilson, Wirgman, 30 days from Hull, arrived here yesterday. LONDON, March 18.

The King.—The town was thrown into considerable alarm this morning, by a statement in the Morning Chronicle, purporting to come "from unquestionable authority," and affirming that

"At eight o'clock yesterday morning the Lord Chancellor waited on his royal highness the Prince Regent, in order to inform him that the Physicians had reported, that his Majesty had relapsed into that state in which it had become necessary to prevent his seeing any of his family.

"In consequence of this information the Prince and the Duke of York went down to Windsor, and had an interview with the Queen.

"We understand," adds the Chronicle, "that his majesty has not suffered any paroxysm; but that the degree of irritation which he has felt since the prospect was held out of his return to public business, has since given rise to the doubt on the mind of the Physicians of the propriety of continuing that familiar intercourse with his family which has served to agitate his spirits, and to beget an impatience of mind unfavorable to the progress of his recovery."

To the statement in the Morning Chronicle, we join the following letter we received this morning from Windsor.—The King walks twice a day on the Terrace, and so far from any obstacle being opposed to his seeing his family, it will be found, that both the Prince Regent and the Duke of York, had interviews with him yesterday.—If his majesty, as is not improbable, had some irritation in the course of Saturday, it was not we understand, deemed at all alarming by the Physicians. His majesty has been in the happiest times of his life, subject to *hurries* or *irritation* [i. e. *always* mad, or *ready to be mad.*]

Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. is appointed Commander in Chief at Jamaica, in the room of Adm. Rowley.

Advices from Vienna, to the 16th ult. repeat the rumours of the probability of a rapture between France and Russia, which is there considered as a matter of deep regret on account of the part which Austria must necessarily take in the war. The emperor Francis, it is said, is bound by treaty to make common cause with France.—There were however no military preparations in the Austrian territories to indicate a speedy expectation of hostilities. Except a small corps of observation on the Turkish frontiers, there was no numerous force collected in any quarter.—Notwithstanding the recent family connection between the Sovereigns of Austria and France, the war contributions imposed by the latter continued to be rigorously exacted in the states of the former.

The Hamburgh letters mention, that 1200 *Norwegian sailors* had passed through that city at the end of last month, on their way to Antwerp.

March 20.

We mentioned yesterday the capture of the *Challenger* sloop of war by a French squadron that escaped from Cherbourg. The enemy's force we learn consisted of a ship of the line, a frigate, and two brigs.

We lately noticed the case of an American vessel, which was captured in the Channel by a French privateer, and afterwards re-captured by the crew, who seeing another French vessel coming up at the moment, took to the boat and effected their escape, leaving three of their companions behind on board, who had run down below, and took no part in the re-capture. Private accounts from Dunkirk, into which the American was carried, state that several of the French were killed in the contest, and six died of their wounds since their arrival in port. They add that the three Americans found on board, and who had taken no part whatever in the recapture, were, on their arrival at Dunkirk, committed to prison, and have been since tried, condemned, and shot by the French. We learn also from the private letters to which we allude that the expectation of a war between France and Russia was general at Dunkirk and its vicinity.

The funds having yesterday experienced a depression of about half per cent. Consols, which opened at 65, have fallen to 61 and one fourth, and left off at 64 and an half—three eights.

Yesterday a meeting of Merchants trading to America was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of inviting Mr. Pinkney to partake of a public dinner, previously to his departure to America, as a token of their respect and esteem. Mr. Alexander Baring was called to the Chair. *The meeting was but thinly attended.*—The invitation was agreed to and the gentlemen meet again on Friday next to report.

HULL, March 23.

Special licenses are granting for the importation of Baltic produce, with the exception of spirits, stockfish and oil.

By a proclamation from the Bank of England, at the recommendation of the committee of the privy council for coin, all bank dollar tokens will henceforth be issued and received by the bank at five shillings and six pence each, instead of five shillings. Orders have been issued from the treasury to take them at the same rate in payment of all taxes.

HORRID MURDER.

PARIS, Jan. 22.

The Bulletin of the Allier contains the following latter, addressed on the 14th instant, by the sub-prefect Gannat, to the prefect of the department of the Allier:—

"M. PREFECT,—I know not how to give you the narration of a frightful crime, committed on the 15th ult. in the Commune of Biozat. My pen seems to recoil at tracing details so horrible. A young woman 23 years of age, has just murdered her father, mother, her brother and two sisters!

"On the 13th of December, Amable Albert, of the Commune of Biozat, a respectable man, poor, and with a large family, was obliged by the bad state of his affairs, to sell a small part of his property. His daughter, Madeline Albert, of a violent character, of suspected morals, and unfortunately accustomed to abuse her father and mother, reproached her father in language the most violent on account of his state, and ended by imperiously demanding a part of the sum which he had received. The father refused, mentioning to her at the same time the state of his affairs; she insisted and abused him outrageously. The father, vexed and affronted at the insolence of his daughter, gave her several blows on the shoulders, and ordered her to go to bed. She obeyed, and went to bed. A quarter of an hour after she seized an axe, and advanced without noise towards the fire side, where her father, mother, and three brothers and sisters were warming themselves.

"She aimed a blow with the axe at her father's head, laid open the scull, and in spite of the cries of her family, she repeated her blows. He was killed by the first stroke; and one of the wounds would have been sufficient to deprive this unfortunate man of life. They were so deep, that the monster must have been possessed of extraordinary strength to produce them. She then threw herself on her mother, without being softened by her prayers and sighs, struck her five times with the hatchet, and laid her at her feet. Nor two young sisters, one eleven, the other three years old, met with no greater mercy. She struck the eldest both on the head and neck, but did not kill her, because the poor creature crept under the bed.

"These numerous crimes did not satiate the tygress. She seized her youngest sister who held her mother's body, took her in her arms, and threw her alive as she was in a well.

"Of all the family, a brother, 13 years old survived by a kind of miracle. He was so fortunate as to creep behind a trunk, to open the door to make his escape, calling for assistance. Madelain Albert added to so much atrocity the refinement of hypocricy. She called to her brother, requested him to return, and promised to do him no harm. In a voice the most mild and calm she endeavored to prevail on the boy to return to the house; but he was too much terrified; he ran away and took shelter in the house of a man of the name of Richard. In consequence of his story, several of the inhabitants went to assist the family. They found Madelaine Albert walking in great agitation in the house, with a large knife in her hand, with which she threatened to kill any one that should approach her. The darkness of the night, and the terror inspired by so dreadful a sight, paralized the courage of these men; they durst not advance and seize her. In their presence Madelaine Albert took from her mother's pocket the key of a cupboard, opened it, took out the money that was in it, and went out of the house, without any of the spectators having the courage to seize her or follow her. It is supposed that she is gone towards Riom or Clermont; the gens d'arms are in pursuit of her.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"SARTIGES."