THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1811.

FRIENDSHIP OF RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams, Minister from the United States, at the court of St. Petereburg, to a friend in Boston.

You have quoted a paragraph which some papers in America copied from an English publication accusing me of being a medding advocate for the exclusion of American vessels from the Russian ports. I shall not boast to you how many American vessels have been, by my exertions alone, admitted into the Russian ports, and which, but for me, would have been excluded from them. There are documents public and private, upon this subject, which I need not display before you. The official papers have been and will be received at the department of state, and there I willingly leave them. Neither is it necessary for me to tell you that not one American vessel has, to my knowledge, been excluded from a Russian port since my arrival here.

Russia and England being at war, the

commercial intercourse between them is, of course, forbidden; and neither English vessels nor English subjects, are allowed to come into the Russian territories. You already know, that one of the expedients by which the English have attempted to evade these prohibitions, was by presenting themselves as Americans, with forged passports and ship's papers. The Russian government admit, universally, every American, recognised as such by the American min ster or consul. This business, since I have been here, continues as it was before, to be transacted by Mr. Harris, the consul, who never fails, however, to consult me, and take my opinion, in every case susceptible of a question. had not been here a week, before I was asked to authenticate a paper, purport ing to be a passport of the mayor of New-York; and an eminent merchan of this city, sent me in writing his guarantee that the man named in this passport was a native citizen of the United States. The passport was forged in London, by a Jew named Van Sander. who has kept there a thop for neutral papers, for several years; and the man named in it, was a Liverpooltrader, who had never set his foot in the U. States. You very naturally perceive, that I not only refused the authentication desired of me, but that I did not entirely sup press a sentiment of indignation at the

Within a fortnight afterwards, two ships entered with registers of the same Van Sander's fabrication. They were detected by Mr. Hartis, who laid the papers before me, and who duly informed the Russian government that they were forged. The vessels with their cargoes were confiscated, and their papers delivered to Mr. Harris, who has sent them to the department of state. In this he acted entirely with my countenance and approbation, which under a weight of mercantile influence existing here in favor of these frauds, was undoubtedly useful, if not necessary to him. I certainly did let it be understood by all the merchants of St. Petersburg, and of the other Russian ports, that forged papers, pretended to be American, should find neither connivance nor mercy from me, whenever they should come to my knowledge; and although this determination, so explicitly manifested, did not recommend me to the favour of Englishmen, nor even to that of the merchants in St. Petersburg, I do most sincerely believe that had it not been for it, the real American flag would long before this have been excluded from the ports of Russia, as it has been from those of Denmark and Prussia.

imposition that was attempted to be

practised on me in the guarantee.

I have had no more forged passports, with guarantees, sent to me to be authenticated, and onlyttwo or three more of Mr. Van Sander's registers have appeared in the Russian ports during the present year. They have met the same fate with their predecessors. But the story that I examined all the papers of vessels myself, or that I ever meddled with them unless at the request of Mr. Harris, of the Russian government, or of the persons to whom the papers belong, is a mere fabrication totally destitute of truth.

My real offence, therefore, has been in contributing to the exclusion of persons, vessels and cargoes really English, but coming with forged signatures and seals of the public offices of my country.

proper to explain myself further. The merchants of St. Petersburg are almost all foreigners. Great numbers of them are English or connected with English houses. Their business is almost exclusively commission business. They universally detest this war with England, and long for the restoration of the commercial intercourse with that country. They want the trade; and they care not under what flag or what papers it comes and goes. The American flag and A. merican papers, would have been the most convenient of all their shelters, and under the liberal confidence which he Russian government admitted every vessel and person coming from friendly countries and recognized by the American minister or consul as Americans, if our countenance could have been obtained, instead of fifty or sixty vessels from Teneriffe, which have come to Russia, for confiscation, under all sort of papers excepting American, we might have seen five hundred direct from the London market, both of merchandize and of papers. The inevitable and just consequence of which would have been confounded with the false, and all of them involved in one general proscrip-

EXERCISE OF THE VETO.

The following are the objections of the President of the United States, to the Bill, entitled " An act incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Church in the town of Alexan dria, in the Distr ct of Columbia :-"

Because the bill exceeds the rightful authority, to which governments are limited by the essential distinction between civil and religious functions, and violates, in particular, the article of the constitution of the United States, which declares, that " Congress shall make no law respecting a religious establishment." The bill enacts into, and establishes by law, sundry rules and proceedings relative purely to the organization and polity of the church incorporated, and comprehending even the election and removal of the minister of the ame; so that no change could be made therein by the particular society, or by the general church of which it is a member, and whose authority it recognizes. This particular church, therefore, would so far be a religious establishment by law; a legal force and sanction being given to certain articles in its constitution and administration. Nor can it be considered that the articles thus established are to be taken as the descriptive criteria, only, of the corporate idenity of the society-insamuch as this dentity must depend on other characteristics; as the regulations established are generally unessential and atterable, according to the principles and canons by which churches of that denomination govern themselves; and as the injunctions and prohibitions, contained in the regulations, would be enforced by the penal consequences applicable to a violation of them according to the local law.

Because the bill vests in the said ins corporated church an authority to provide for the support of the poor, and the education of poor children of the same ; an authority, which being altogether superfluous if the provision is to be the result of pious charity, would be a precedent for giving to religious societies, as such, a legal agency in carrying into effect a public and civil duty.

JAMES MADISON. February, 21, 1811.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed an act to amend the act reducing into one act the several acts concerning the Court of Appeals, which provides that hereafter there shall be five judges of that court, with a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars each. The session of the court is to be permanent from and after the first day of March next; provided that adjournments for short periods to suit the convenience of the judges may take place; but the number of days of session in each year must be 250 at least, unless

the business be sooner dispatched. They have also passed an act to provide for the Education of the Poor, which directs, that all sums of money which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue to the literary fund, established by an act to appropriate certain escheats, penalties, confiscations and forfeitures to the encouragement of learning, passed at a former session, shall be vested in a company consisting of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Treasurer, Attorney-General and President of the Court of Appeals, for the time being, under the denomination of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund who, or any three of whom, shall constitute a board for transacting all business relative her; in favour of these frauds, it may be report to the General Assembly once in eve-

ry year, the state of the funds committed to their charge, with such recommendations relative to the improvement thereof, as to them seem advisable; and are empowered to raise, annually (for a term of years not exceeding seven) by lottery, any sum not exceeding 30,000, dollars, in farther aid of the said fund under certain specified regulations. For the more speedy and certain collection of the literary fund, the said company, are required to appoint, in each county and corporation an agent, for the collection of the funds of such county or corporation: who shall act without fee or emplument, and who is to report from time to time, such portion of the said fund as any officer appointed to collect the same may have collected and failed to pay into the Public Treasury, or such portion thereof as may be uncollected in the hands of any person, and to authorise proper actions to be instituted for the recovery thereof. As soon as a sufficient fund shall be provided it shall be the duty of the directors thereof to provide a school, or schools, for the edueation of the poor, in every county in the Commonwealth.

Another act, concerning lands forfeited for the non-payment of the taxes due thereon, provides, that all lands which shall become forfeited to the Commonwealth, by virtue of an act providing for the redemption of certain lands forfeited by the non-payment of the taxes due thereon, and by virtue of an act to compel persons who own lands in the Commonwealth, to cause the same to be entered in the books of the commissioners of the revenue, and for other purposes, shall remain the property of the Commonwealth, and be subject to such tuture disposition as may hereafter by law be directed: Provided. That no forfeiture of such lands shall accrue, in any case where the arrears of taxes, with ten per centum per annum interest thereupon, shall be paid into the treasury, on or before the first day of November, 1811; and that no forfeiture of any lands occasioned by the failure of any tenant for life to pay the taxes due thereon, shall operate on any other estate, except that of such tenant for life, unless such estate be found to be insufficient to pay the arrears of taxes due thereon. And, provided, That the rights of infants, &c. shall not be affected until 18 months after their respective disabilities shall have ceased.

PATRONAGE OF THE ARTS.

Extract from the minutes of the " Society of Artists of the United States," at a quarterly meeting held at the Academy in Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, February 7, 1811.

" Mr. Murray laid before the Society the following letters, which were read and ordered to be published.

Washington, January 27, 1811.
SIR-The Society of Artists of the United States, established at Philadelphia, have committed the immediate management of their institution to a President and four Vice-Presidents. But for that patronage, which in its very infancy shall give to it a character of pub lie usefulness, and secure to it public encouragemen, the Society look up to you-to you, who, while your life has been devoted to the great and permanent interests of your country, have also exhibited in all your labors the polish and refinement of a highly cultivated taste. In the name and in behalf of the society, we sohen your acceptance of the highest distinction of the institution-to become the Patron of an establishment, the object of which is to give to native genius those means of attaining excellence in the arts for which we have been in-

debted to foreign instruction. B. H LATROBE, Wice Pre G MURRAY: James Madison, President of the U. States.

Washington, January 31, 1811. GENTLEMEN-I have received your letter of the 27th inst, communicating, in the name of the Society of Artists established at Philadelphia, its appointment of me, as Patron of the institution. I accept it, with due sensibi lity to the value the society has attached to my friendship for its laudable objects; but no without regret, that this will consist more in favorable inclinations, than in the usefulness, which would be the best title to the distinction. I can only, therefore, return my thanks, thro' you, for a flattering testimony, made the more so by the terms in which you have presented it ; with an assurance to the society, that regarding the arts which it cherishes, as among the endowments and enjoyments, which characterise human society, under its highest and happiest destinies; it is one of my ardent wishes, that the tendency of our free system of government may be pourtrayed as well in what may contribute to embellish the mind and refine the manners, as in these primary blessings, of which it already affords so many grateful proofs and presages.

I tender you my friendly respects. JAMES MADISON. To Messrs. B. H Latrobe & G. Murray Vice-Presidents, &c.

From the Louisiana Gazette.

INSURRECTION OF NEGROES.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Hampton to Go vernor Clasborne, dated the 12th January.

' Having yesterday formed a junction with Maj. Milton's command, which has descended far beyond the commencement of this shocking insurrection, and having posted him in this neighborhood, to protect and give countenance to the various companies of the civizens, that are scouring the country in every direction, I shall permit the detachments that

a company of Light Artillery and one of dies have been seen by the patrol. Dragoons to descend from Baton Rouge and to touch at every settlement of consequence, and to crush any disturbances that may have taken place higher up. The Chiefs of the party are taken.'

JANUARY 17 .- It is very difficult to obtain any thing like a correct statement of the damages done by the Banditti on the coast. They commenced their depredations on the night of the 8th inst. at Mr. Andry's-killed young Mr. Andry, and wounded the old gentleman Aften seizing some public arms that was in one of Mr. Andry's stores, and break ing open sideboards and liquor stores. and getting half drunk, they marched down the coast, from plantation to plantation, plundering and destroying property on their way-the inhabitants generally made their escape and the Ban ditti continued their march until four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, when they arrived at the plantation of Mr. Caditt Fortier, there they halted (having marched upwards of 5 leagues) and commenced killing poultry, cooking, eating, drinking and rioting.

When the alarm reached the city. much confusion was manifested. The and in about an hour after the alarm R AN AWAY from the Plantation of the most active citizens armed themselves (although the weather was extremely | Creek, in Jones County, Georgia, on the bad) commenced their march, their force not exceeding 30 men, mounted on tolerable horses, but were continually reinforcing as they progressed up the coast. The road for 2 or 3 leagues was crowded with carriages and carts full of people, making their escape from the ravages of the Banditti; Negroes, half naked, up to their knees in the mud with large packages on their heads, driving along towards the city. The accounts we received were various.

When we had arrived within a league of Mr. Fortier's, where the Banditti were feasting, our numbers had increas ed to near one hundred, but badly armed and accoutred. Maj. Durrington of the U. States' Infantry, was named as our Commandant-but is deed it was but a name; for he was decidedly of the opinion, that we ought not to attack the enemy with the small force we had until day-light; in this opinion he was supported by the best informed characters in the detachment, but without a vail, for some of those who were for at tacking, had advanced.

The Major gave orders to prepare for action (this was about 8 o'clock at night and at the moment when every disposition was making for the attack, General Hampton arrived; and decided against attacking them until the infantry could be brought up; this he was not able to effect, although every exertion was made, until 4 o'clock in the morningthe clouds had dispersed-the moon shone clear, and it was excessively cold; the arms of the U. States troops glittered in the moon-beam, and must have been the cause of the Brigands discovering us; for soon after the foot filed off to take them in the rear, they rung he alarm bell, and with a degree of extraordinary silence for such a rabble, commenced and effected their retreat up the river.

When we took possession of the ground where the Brigands bad been committing their ravages all night, our troops and horses were so exhausted, that they were unable to pursue the fugitives; however, by the activity of the militia above and the promptness of Maj. Milton, and the regular troops under his command, that day and the pext the whole of the Banditti were routed killed, wounded and dispersed, and every thing is now tranquil.

In this melancholy affair but two citizens have fallen by the hands of these Brigands, and three dwelling houses burned; not a single sugar house nor sugar works were molested. The poor wretches who were concerned in the depredations, have paid for their crimes -upwards of one hundred, it is generally supposed, have been killed and hung, and more will be executed.

JANUARY 22 .- An accurate enumeration was taken on Thursday last. of the Negroes killed and missing, from Mr. Fortier's to Mr. Andry's, and is as follows, viz.

Killed and executed, Missing, Sent to New-Cateans for trial

From this statement the loss is not so great as was at first calculated. Those

But I have judged it expedient to order ! ly to be dead in the woods, as many bo-

CASH STORE.

S. BOND,

TAVING taken in a Partner, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of BOND & JONES. They have just re. ceived a fresh supply of GOODS from New-York & Petersburg, which with those laid in in the Fall, compose a very handsome assortment. As they intend to renew their supplies at short intervals, they expect to have it in their power to furnish their customers with almost every article that may be wanted; & as they intend to sell principally for cash, they think that their Friends and the Public will find it to their advantage to call on them.

Raleigh, Feb. 13. 5 BOND requests all those who are indebted to him to make settlement, as no further indulgence can reasonably be expected.

A CAUTION.

A LL Persons are hereby cautioned agnimat A trading for a NOTE, given by WEST. WOOD A. JONES to the Subscriber, for \$17 & some shillings, witnessed by Jas. H. Moore, and bearing date 16th March, 1800.

Feb. 20.

L. BLEDSOE.

Fifty Dollars Reward!

JACK & BOB

of the 15th inst. JACK is a bright Mulatto, about 23 or 24 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high; well made, has a fine voice, and was born in or near Newbern, in N. Carefina BOB is a black fellow, about 33 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, slender made-a rolerably good Shoemaker-was raised in Richmond county, North Carolina, They took with them two Yellow Bay Horses. It is very probable they will attempt to pass for free Negroes, as both can read, and the yellow fellow has been some time at sea. Their intentions were to endeayour to get back into North-Carolina.

Whoever will apprehend the above described Slaves, and deliver them to the owners, or secure them in any Jail, where they can get them, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences, and in proportion for ei-REUBEN COLES.

JACOB DENNIS. January 10, 1811.

The late Thomas Bolds.

HE Subscriber having qualified at the present County Court of Wake County, as Administrator on the Estate of the late Thomas Bolds, of Raleigh, Printer, deceased, requests that all persons having any claim upon said Estate, will send an account thereof to him properly attested; and such as were indebted to the said Thomas Bolds at the time of his decease, are desired to take an early opportunity of paying to the Subscriber their respective debts.

J. GALES Admr. Raleigh, Feb. 20, 1811.

The Wearing Apparel, and other property of the deceased, will be sold at pul vendue, on a credit of six months, on Saturday the 23d of March next, to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the piazza of Mrs. Guffy, on Fayetteville street,

AGUN.

BOUT the time of the last General Mus-A ter at Raleigh, there was a gun, the property of Mr. Thomas Alston, taken from my shop, and one of inferior quality left in its room. It is hoped that some honest man has her in possession, in which case he will return Mr. Alston's gun and take his own. Mr Alston's gun was of a middling size, nearly new, and cost about twelve dollars.

DANIEL PECK. Feb. 18.

FOR SALE, FOR CASH,

TWO VALUABLE NEGROES.

NE a woman, about 25 years of age, a good spinner, weaver, cook and washer. The other a Boy about 15 years old, very hkely and active. Neither of them is offered at sale for any fault. For further particulars enquire of J. H. Howard, Esq. of Washington, N. C. Washington, N. C. Feb. 23d 1811.

WAS COMMITTED

TO the Jail in Wake county, on Saturday last, a Negro Man with both his Ears cropped, and says his name is TOM, was late the property of Wyatt Ballard, who sold him to William Crockett, and Crockett sold him to Mr. Asiel Noble of Washington in this State, W.M. SCUTT, Dep. Sh'H. Raleigh, February 28, 1811

CAUTION.

HE Subscriber dereby claims the above Negro TOM, lately lodged in Wake Jail, as his property, never having legally disposed , of him to any one, and forevering any Justice of Peace from granting a Releasement of the said Negro from Jail, and the Jailor of Wake County from delivering him to any person but to the subscriber or his order. WYATT BALLARD.

May be had at J. Gales's Store-Price 87

PRICE & STROTHER'S

MAP of NORTH-CAROLINA