

Foreign Intelligence

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived, this morning, ship Hannibal, from Liverpool. Sailed January 29, and brought London papers to Jan-26, inclusive.

January 23. The Regency Bill was completed in the House of Commons. Attempts to remove some of the provisions failed by a ministerial majority of 22. It was then sent to the House of Lords, where it was debated Jan. 25, and the Prince's friends procured some alteration by a small majority, and it was ordered to be brought in the 28th as amended. Amendments will make it necessary to go back to the Commons. The King's bodily health is good, but he is still under mental derangement. The Danube, from N. York for France, has been sent into England. The disturbances in Norway have been quieted. Bonaparte, Dec'r 29, issued a decree providing for the manufacture of all tobacco & snuff for the benefit of government; forbidding it to private individuals, and prohibiting the importation of manufactured tobacco, even from Holland. The holders of colonial produce in the Prussian ports in the Baltic, being unable to pay the 40 per cent. duty to France, a sufficient quantity of the produce has been seized and sent to Paris. 15 American vessels had arrived at Bordeaux from the U. S. between Nov. 1, and Jan. 3, and were put in provisional sequestration till Feb. 2d. Accounts in England from America were to the 29th December.

New York, March 25.

VERY LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

By the Lucy and Elizabeth, Pray, from Lisbon, which port she left on the 17th of February, we learn verbally, that London papers had been received there early in February, which stated that the King had nearly recovered, and that the Prince of Wales had resigned the proposed Regency. Nothing was said of the repeal of the Orders in Council.

The British and French Armies remained as at the date of our former advices. General Junot had been shot by one of the English picket guards; the man had been arrested and it was thought would be executed; as it is contrary to the rules of war for the picket guard to fire on the enemy while within their own lines. The French had erected an opera house within their camp, and had sent cards of invitation to the English to partake of the amusement; but the English had politely declined the invitation.

The schr. Edmund, capt. Doane, arrived here last evening, in 31 days from Lisbon, from whence he sailed on the 19th of February, at which time the two hostile armies remained almost inactive. Capt. D. informs us, that 3000 British troops arrived at Lisbon, from England, the day previous to his sailing; that a packet had also arrived, bringing London papers as late as the 5th of Feb. which represented the King to have nearly recovered from his bodily complaint; that the regency had not been settled, nor were the Orders in Council repealed.

VERY LATE FROM CADIZ.

The ship Hebe, arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday in 23 days from Cadiz, from whence she sailed on the 16th February, and brings very unpleasant intelligence. A great number of vessels have been captured by the French going in and coming out. The Hebe, in company with a New-York ship, was captured and robbed of every thing. The French talked of burning her, but received as a ransom for her, a draft on the owners, at 30 days from date, for \$10,000, which of course they will not pay.—The captors cut most of her letters to pieces, and threw some of them overboard. Flour 17 to \$17 50.

New York, March 22.

VERY LATE FROM RIO JANEIRO.

By the pilot boat Hamilton, which arrived this afternoon in the remarkably short passage of 37 days from Rio Janeiro, we learn that the British and Spanish fleets had raised the blockade of Montevideo; and that the 5000 troops, which the Prince of Portugal had sent to Montevideo, had been ordered back.

Domestic.

PICKERING vs. ADAMS.

Mr. Pickering, in the course of his letters addressed to the people of the U. States, gives us the following correspondence with the late President Adams on the subject of his dismission from office. We publish these letters as materials for history; throwing light on a transaction never perfectly understood.

National Intelligencer

From Mr. Pickering's 4th Letter.

I have said that Mr. Adams gave me notice that I might resign, and wished me to name the day. This transaction having excited considerable interest, the public curiosity may be gratified by the perusal of our correspondence entire:

Philadelphia, May 10, 1809. Sir—As I perceive a necessity of introducing a change in the administration of the office of State, I think it proper to make this communication of it to the present Secretary of State, that he may have an opportunity of resigning, if he chooses. I should wish the day on which his resignation is to take place to be named by himself. I wish for an answer to this letter on or before Monday morning, because the nomination of a successor must be sent to the Senate as soon as they sit. With esteem, Tam, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

Hon. Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State. It required no great sagacity to discover the latent object of this seemingly mild proposal. It was the first notice the President gave me of his intentions. Mr. Adams imagined that I would resign, to avoid the apparent disgrace of a dismission. He wished me to commit political suicide to screen himself from the odium of being my executioner. Preferring a dismission, by which I knew it was not in his power to dishonor me, I sent him the following answer:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Philadelphia, Monday morning, May 12th, 1809.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated last Saturday, stating that "as you perceive a necessity of introducing a change in the administration of the office of state, you think it proper to make this communication of it to the present Secretary of State, that he may have an opportunity of resigning if he chooses;" and that "you would wish the day on which his resignation is to take place to be named by himself."

Several matters of importance in the office, in which my agency will be useful, will require my diligent attention until about the close of the present quarter. I had, indeed, contemplated a continuance in office until the fourth of March next; when if Mr. Jefferson were elected President (an event which in your conversation with me last week you considered as certain) I expected to go out of course.—An apprehension of that event first led me to determine not to remove my family this year to the city of Washington; because to establish them there would oblige me to incur an extraordinary expense, which I had not the means of defraying; whereas, by separating myself from my family, and living there eight or nine months with a strict economy, I hoped to meet that expense, should the occasion occur. Or, if I went out of office, that saving would enable me to assist my family a few months longer; and perhaps aid me in transporting them into the woods, where I had land, though all wild and unproductive, and where, like my first ancestors in New-England, I expected to commence a settlement on bare creation. I am happy that I now have this resource; and those most dear to me have fortitude enough to look at the scene without dismay, and even without regret. Nevertheless, after deliberately reflecting on the overture you have been pleased to make to me, I do not feel it to be my duty to resign.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. TIMOTHY PICKERING. Mr. Adams, President of the U. States. In about an hour after sending this answer to the President, I received the following reply:

Philadelphia, May 12, 1809. Sir—Divers causes and considerations essential to the administration of the government, in my judgment, requiring a change in the Department of State, you are hereby discharged from any further services as Secretary of State. JOHN ADAMS, President of the U. States.

May 12, 1809. The above reply was in a cover addressed and delivered to me at my office. I was then putting the finishing hand to the forms, regulations and instructions, to be transported to the marshals of states and secretaries of territories, which I had prepared agreeably to the requisition of the act of Congress, for taking the second census of the U. States. As I knew not who was to succeed me, or when a new Secretary might take his seat, in order that the public service might sustain no injury, and in legal consideration the fraction of a day not being regarded, I staid in the office until the evening, to complete that work. TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Pittsburg, March 18.

On Saturday last arrived here from Carlisle, two companies of the United States' troops (dragons and riflemen) under the command of captain Law. These troops, together with the 6th regiment of infantry, which has been in garrison here all winter, will, we understand immediately descend the Ohio, under the command of Col. Simonds, destined for Washington, Mississippi territory.

New-Orleans, Feb. 20.

We are informed that serious disturbances have been and exist in the district of St. Helena.—The populace refuse to obey the mandates issued by the new appointed Judge, Mr. Samuel Baldwin, formerly a Lieut. in U. S. Marine Corps, who resides in that district, in the execution of a writ, run a man thro' the body; the populace immediately seized Mr. B. and, our informant says, tied him neck and heels, and said they would carry him to Baton Rouge, but we presume it will be to Mobile, as Mr. Baldwin was an active friend of the Conventionists.

We are fearful that many cases of a similar nature will take place unless military force stand ready to support civil authority.

Just Published,

THE LAWS AND JOURNALS

OF THE late Session of the General Assembly of this State. The Messengers started with them immediately to every part of the State. March 9

From the National Intelligencer.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

At a time when our commerce is interrupted in every quarter, it becomes important that we should properly estimate a good understanding with that nation which alone appears disposed to respect the rights and to act towards us with any thing like reciprocity. It is with RUSSIA alone that we now enjoy a commerce of this description; it is her Emperor alone, among all the sovereigns of the earth, who, unmoved by a spirit of avarice, and uninfluenced by the example which he is urged by the considerations of interest to follow, treats our flag with the respect due to a neutral. We have therefore frequently felt surprize when we have heard suggestions of the inutility of our embassy to Russia, with whom it is said we have so little trade.— True it is, that whilst every avenue of commerce was open to us; before a general spirit of robbery and plunder had swept the seas of all honorable commerce; our trade to Russia was very limited. But it has progressively increased and prospered, particularly since our mission to Russia. The agency of Mr. Adams, our minister, has been productive of the most beneficial effects, in distinguishing between real American traders and those who skulked under our flag, thus rescuing the American trade from the destruction with which it was menaced on account of the counterfeiters who identified themselves with bona fide Americans. The importation of English fabrics into Russia having been prohibited, the only mode of passing them off was by means of forged American papers. The frequency of these forgeries led to an indiscriminate suspicion of American traders; and the mission to Russia, by ensuring the detection of such frauds, has re-established the American character, and given security to the commerce, at least after its arrival in port. The embassy to Russia therefore has been productive of the greatest benefit to our commerce, and is at this time perhaps the most important of all those which the United States maintain in Europe. Should Denmark cease her spoliations—and we are sanguine in our expectation that our mission to that court will recal its monarch to a sense of that justice by which he at one time appeared to be influenced; should our trade be unembarrassed by seizures or exactions in the Sound, the trade to Russia in the present state of the world will be invaluable. Indeed if it only increase in the same ratio as it has done for three or four years past; that is, since the existence of the British and French orders and decrees; it will soon be far the greatest vent for the exports of the United States. The following is the amount of exports to Russia for a few years past:

Table with columns: Foreign Produce, Domestic, and years (1804 to 1810).

The value of our imports not being known, it can only be estimated by the amount of duties, which, in the Treasury accounts, are always 12 months behind the accounts of exports; so that the amount of duties on imports for the three last quarters of 1809, previous to which year there was little or no importation from Russia, is 123,094 dollars. It will be seen, however, that our exports to Russia in 1810 quadrupled the amount of exports in the preceding year; and as importation from any country probable increases in the same proportion as exportation to that country, the duties accruing on importations in 1810 will probably have amounted to upwards of six hundred thousand dollars. Is this a trade of no value? Ought it not to be the policy of the United States to cultivate a good understanding with the nation with whom our trade is becoming of so great importance to us? It is worthy of consideration, too, in estimating the value of mutual good understanding between the United States and Russia, that both in point of population and territory, she is the most powerful nation in Europe, and the only nation whose sovereign—a sovereign whose character and conduct are as honorable to the nation as to himself—avows himself a friend to neutral rights. Under these impressions, we view the mission to Russia as of the utmost importance to the commerce of the U. S. and the most honorable appointment abroad that is in the gift of our government. That it is deemed by the Executive of high importance that we should properly be represented at the court of St. Petersburg, may be inferred from the selection which has been made of so distinguished a citizen as the present Secretary of State as our envoy to that court; and from the promptitude with which a successor to Mr. Adams has been appointed.

CASH OR BOOKS Given at this Office for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS. May be had at J. Gales's Store—Price 5¢ PRICE & STROTHER'S MAP of NORTH-CAROLINA Fayetteville, March 30. 6t 2

RAWAWAY

From the Subscriber, living in Richland district, near Statesburg, South Carolina.

ON the 15th day of Feb. 1810, a NEGRO MAN named ABRAM, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, stoops forward as he walks; he is not a very fleshy Negro—both his Ancles nearly touch the ground when he walks—when spoken to by any one, has rather a down look. ABRAM is rather of a Yellow Complexion. He was once the property of Capt. Isaac Winston, formerly of Hanover county, Virginia, and sold by him to William Turner of Goochland county, Vir. and by him, sold to Michael M'Dowell, and was bought from the latter by the Subscriber. ABRAM is a very sensible, cunning fellow—he can read Printing, can play on the Violin—I expect he has gone to Virginia, and perhaps may attempt to pass as a Free Man: he may possibly change his name, and I have no doubt but he will call his Master by another name. I will give FORTY DOLLARS to any person who will apprehend the said fellow, and secure him in any Jail, in Virginia or North or South Carolina. And if taken in Virginia, apply to William Turner of Goochland county, about 15 miles above the Court-house for the Reward.

ISHAM GARROTT.

March 19, 1811. 3t-600

FOR SALE, FOR CASH,

TWO VALUABLE NEGROES,

ONE a woman, about 25 years of age, a good spinner, weaver, cook and washer. The other a Boy about 15 years old, very likely 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. 4t97

North-Carolina State Bank.

THE Commissioners of the Principal Bank established at Raleigh, having received a sufficient sum of money to carry the said Bank into operation, agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing the State Bank of North-Carolina, hereby call a general meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank, to be held at the State-House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday in June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, for the purpose of electing nineteen Directors of the Principal Bank, and for the transacting such other business as shall be necessary for organizing the said Corporation.

Stockholders are required to authorise their Proxies in the following form, viz. "I, A. B. being a Subscriber for shares in the State Bank of North-Carolina, hereby authorise C. D. to vote for me, and in my behalf, at the ensuing general meeting of the Stockholders of the said Bank, to be held at Raleigh on the 3d Monday in June next." This Certificate to be witnessed by a Justice of the Peace.

The Commissioners of the several Branch Banks are requested to forward to the Commissioners of the Principal Bank, correct lists of their Subscribers, stating the number of shares subscribed for by each, previous to the said general meeting of the Stockholders.

The Commissioners of the Principal Bank will convene at the State-House at 9 o'clock in the morning of the day appointed for the general meeting of the Stockholders, for the purpose of transacting such business preparatory to the said general meeting, as shall appear necessary.

John Haywood, Benjamin Brickell, Henry Sewell, Theophilus Hunter, William Peace, Stephen Outerbridge, William Boylan, Duncan Cameron, Joseph Gates, Beverly Daniel, William Polk.

April 2, 1811.

Germantown Academy.

THE Trustees of the Germantown Academy have the pleasure to inform the public, that they have employed Mr. THOMAS ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg County as Teacher, whose qualifications for the duties of an Instructor, entitle him to the highest confidence, and afford a reasonable hope that the pupils placed under his care, will experience much benefit from his assiduity and ability. The price of tuition in the Languages, Sciences, or any inferior branch of Education, is 15 dollars per annum. Boarding can be procured in the neighborhood for 40 dollars per annum. The known healthiness of the situation, and the moderate terms of board and tuition, are inducements which, it is hoped will give to this Institution a share of public patronage. T. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

April 2, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND situate on the Yadkin River, about 6 miles above the Narrows, containing about eleven hundred Acres, with two excellent Fisheries on it, several Islands belonging to the Tract.—The Land is very well adapted for the cultivation of corn, wheat, cotton, and tobacco, with tolerable buildings, and convenient out-houses and a Cotton Machine on it. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed no person would wish to purchase without seeing the premises.—Also, six hundred and forty Acres lying about three miles from the Narrows of the Yadkin River, on Beaver Dam Creek, that runs through the Tract.—Apply to ROBERT PALMER, on the Premises.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Inform their friends and the public in general, that besides their well assorted stock of great variety of GOODS at their Store, they have recently received a large quantity of the

FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

10,000 weight of good Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Sugars, and Spiders of different sizes, 2000 wt prime Coffee, Molasses, Blistered and German Steel, 15,000 wt Swedish Iron, for waggon tyre, &c. Hoops, Copperas, &c.

EAST INDIA GOODS.

Blue and Yellow Nankins, Humbugs, &c.

ENGLISH GOODS.

Linens, Cotton Shirting, Sheetings, Dimity, Gingham, Cambrics, Nankinets, Threads,

With sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate, which they will sell low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Produce.

They request those who are indebted, to call and make payment.

P. Perry, & Co.

Fayetteville, March 30. 6t 2

NEUSE RIVER NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

THE Neuse River Navigation Company, incorporated by an act passed at the late General Assembly, "to facilitate and open the Navigation of Neuse River, from Benjamin Smith's falls, in Johnston county, to Newbern," is requested to meet at Kinston, on the 20th of April ensuing, for the purpose of forming a Scheme for the Lottery authorized by the said Act, for raising a sum not exceeding Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, to be applied for the purpose of opening the Navigation of the said River between the aforementioned places.

The Company consists of the following Gentlemen, viz: John S. West, William Holister, Eli Smallwood, of Craven County; Bryan Whitefield, John Gailing, John Washington, of Lenor County; John Davis, Uriah Bass, Jesse Slocumb, Joseph Everitt, of Wayne County; Joseph Boon, sen. Col. John Williams, Wm. Sasser, Henry Guy, Sam'l. Norworthy and John Atkinson, of Johnston County. HENRY GUY.

March 27, 1811.

LOST,

On Thursday the 28th ult between Carey Lockhart & John Eason's in Johnston county,

A POCKET-BOOK,

CONTAINING sundry Notes, &c. to wit: one Note of Hand on Willie Windham to the amount of \$12; a Judgment against Peyton Vinson, to the amount of \$54; an Order against Archibald Vinson, transferred to the Subscriber by Freeman Killingsworth, Esq. for \$4; a Note against James Hayles, transferred by William Hayles to the Subscriber for \$10; a Receipt, signed John Eason (who is a Constable) for an account placed in his hands against Wm. Tilgo, which account was purchased of Sion Green, for \$21.—In the Pocket Book was also a Bank Note for one dollar, & a 25 cent Due-Bill.

All persons are forbid trading for these Notes, on part of which some credit is given. CARY LOCKHART.

April 3, 1811. 2t 2



Raleigh,

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1811.

Monday last being the day appointed for opening Books for receiving Subscribers to the State Bank of North-Carolina, the Commissioners of the Principal Bank to be established in this city, met at the State House, and opened their Subscription accordingly, and in a few hours, more than 400 shares were subscribed for, and upwards of \$14,000 received. Subscribers have since been daily added. There are now between 6 and 700 shares taken and between 19 and 20,000 dollars received, and no doubt many more shares will be subscribed for (if the whole be not taken) before the expiration of sixty days, the period prescribed for keeping open the books.

Sufficient, however, being already subscribed for carrying the Principal Bank into operation, and the Commissioners having good reason to believe (though they have yet received no official returns) that sufficient will be subscribed at most, if not all the Branches, to prevent any unnecessary delay in organizing this Institution, it will be seen by an advertisement in this day's Register, that they have called a general meeting of the Stockholders on the third Monday in June, for the purpose of electing Directors, &c. It could not with propriety have been called at an earlier day, as the books are to be kept open till the 1st of June, and in case the subscription should exceed the prescribed limits at either the Principal or any of the Branch Banks, a few days would be necessary to reduce the Subscription agreeably to a rule which has been agreed upon; and it was necessary that sufficient time should be allowed after that was done, for the most distant Stockholder to attend the meeting, if he found it convenient to do so, if not, to appoint some friend at this place, or some neighbour who might come to the meeting, his proxy—a form for doing which is given in the advertisement calling the meeting.

If the amount received at any of the Branch Banks at the time of holding the above meeting should fall short of \$2,500 (which is not apprehended will be the case) the subscribers at such place, it is presumed, will not have a right to vote at this meeting. But if in the course of six months afterwards (for which period the books may be kept open) a sufficiency of money shall be received, they will then become incorporated and possess an equal right of voting at any general meeting with the other subscribers. In order to facilitate the operations of the Principal Bank, the Commissioners have appointed a committee to procure the most fitting house they can obtain in the city, under which they may build proper vaults for securing the money received, and in which the Directors may conduct the business of the Bank, until they shall be able to erect a suitable and convenient house for the purpose.

On Monday last commenced the Superior Court of Wake County. Judge TAYLOR delivered a very elegant and appropriate charge to the Grand Jury, of which Theophilus Hunter, Esq. was Foreman. A number of civil causes have been tried. No criminal business had been taken up when this paper was put to press.

"The Spider's most attenuated thread, 'Tis cord, 'tis brittle, to Man's brittle fate 'On human bliss."

An impressive and melancholy accident happened on Sunday the 24th ult. in Chatham County, in this State:—A young man of the name of—Austin, sitting with his mother and friends, near the fire place, was instantaneously laid dead by lightning! His mother was struck senseless, but revived to behold her son a livid corpse! A young man in company was also struck, but not materially injured.

The New Hampshire Election has eventuated in favor of the Republicans. It will be recollected that three only out of five members to Congress were elected at the autumnal election. The two others now chosen are Republican, viz. Messrs. Harper and Hall, by a majority of, it is said, nearly 4,000 votes.