

FROM THE AURORA.

The National Intelligencer retorts upon our animadversions of last week, with its accustomed moderation; but is puzzled to discover "substantial reasons" for our animadversions; we never supposed the editor to be a conjurer; and to prevent any extraordinary straining of the faculty of thought we shall just state what we consider to be a substantial reason.

The great use of the press is freedom of discussion in the investigation of all public measures—this freedom operates by unfolding truth and detecting error, by giving to the public an exposition of public measures in the intention as well as in the consequence to support them where they are beneficial and necessary, to resist and point out their defects or their pernicious consequences. This we consider as the main use, and the purpose for which constitutional guards were erected, for the preservation of the freedom of public discussion.

Upon perusing the article upon which we animadverted last week, we perceived that the National Intelligencer had come in too late with its discoveries of the futility of the measures of the tenth congress; that it was not until the evils of the miserable policy had become notorious by actual misfortune, that the National Intelligencer ventured to reprobate measures, which if they had but been met by public sentiment as it was felt throughout society, and been so expressed in the public prints, those members of congress who had shrunk from their duty, intimidated by the clamours of faction, and the menaces of the seditious legislature of Massachusetts, we say had the presses been as faithful to the public, as the hiring presses of the British agency were zealous in opposition to law and government, the tenth congress, instead of being deterred from its duty, and asserting the honor of the nation, and the support of the laws, would have sustained both.

The National Intelligencer we considered, from its position, and its general respectability, as preciously culpable on that occasion had the presses of Boston in 1774 & 1775, pursued the same temporising plan of publication; had the presses of the whole continent, abandoned the just to pursue the expedient, we might have remained to this hour the abject colonists of the fifty years tyrant.

It was the omission in proper season, of animadversions suitable to the magnitude of the occasion, which the Aurora deemed and still deems deserving of censure, and that censure is rendered still more deserved by the admissions now made in the article animadverting upon ours. If the Intelligencer thought those measures futile and worse at the time, why was not the Intelligencer a faithful centinel and declare it, why remain until this period when calamity has rendered the relation and the lamentation alike nugatory? The Intelligencer has however justified our remarks, and more than justified, by stating that "a large majority of congress repealed the embargo and passed the non-intercourse; that the Intelligencer did not applaud nor approve," and truly that they acted incorrectly though honestly.

The case no doubt is so; we admit the explanation to be candid and fair; but what we complain of and think meriting censure, is that the Intelligencer, when the government was threatened with resistance by physical force, did not utter its reprobation of the execrable proceedings, and call for that maintenance of the laws, which was necessary to the durability of the union; and which by not being opposed and repressed as it should be, has laid the deprecation for consequences that are now not easily calculated.

There can be no dispute, about sentiment of moderation among the states, that it should be maintained by large sacrifices is admitted; but what has that to do with the question? the acts of a faction in a state is not to be considered as the acts of a state; if tolerance were to be thus construed, there would be a moral impracticability in drawing the line beyond which tolerance should end, and legal authority assume its magistracy. If the "union depend altogether upon public opinion," and that the presses shrink from the expression of that true opinion; while the enemies of the public happiness and the apostles of discord, are propagating delusion and infusing the corruption of foreign agency into the public mind, how is public opinion to operate or be known, if the press, secured in its liberty of discussion by the constitution, forbears from mistaken notions of moderation from timid prudence, or a temporising expediency, to promulge the danger of measures about to be carried into execution, and holds out the hand of a complacent toleration to men who menace the magistracy and the government with resistance by the word.

The motives as well as the actions of public men are fair objects of investigation; nor is it a reason that a whole life spent in virtue should screen a vote or a proceeding dangerous or unwise in itself, from

open and liberal examination. The embarrassments of congress arose precisely from the same temporising and mistaken notions.—Liberality in public proceedings is proper and becoming, but the occasion and the object must be suitable. For example, it would be the extravagance of absurdity to expect any laudable proceeding from those members of congress who argued in countenance of the British emissary Jackson; yet we have seen members who voted against them on this question, holding forth this false liberality to men capable of such abandonment of national honor and private decorum.

The National Intelligencer boasts of its independent tone equally towards France and England; perhaps in no particular has that paper less cause to boast than on this very particular; the want of discrimination, the blind fatuity which has governed congress in that very point, is one of the most prominent proofs of the prevalence of ignorance, incapacity, or timidity or what the National Intelligencer, will perhaps dignify by calling a "tone of independence," but which in fact is no more than the unconscious echo of British wishes, and the result of her secret influence acting upon the unguarded ear of society. The error throughout has been a want of common sense in the measures of congress—and the same want in those who have advocated or acquiesced in them.

LITERARY.—We are happy to announce the flattering distinction recently paid to our countryman Dr. Benjamin S. Barton, Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany in the University of Pennsylvania. A copy of his elegant and valuable work the Elements of Botany was presented by L. Harris, Esq. the American consul at St. Petersburg, to the Empress Dowager of Russia, who caused some parts of it to be translated for her use. From these she had derived so much satisfaction that a translation of the whole work in French has been ordered by her majesty. This compliment we mention with more pleasure because it proves that no elevation can exclude the amiable studies of nature, and because we deem it equally honourable to the illustrious personage who offered, as to the distinguished scholar who received it.

American Daily Advertiser.

From the New-York Evening Post.
An Epigram.—DRAM-ATIC.
Dost know, friend Tom, says tipping, sniv'ling Ned,
That our old messmate Toby Philpot's dead?
No more, alas! with us, he'll seek his prog,
Dry is his Can, that late o'erflow'd with grog.

In life, dear Ned, what bliss did it afford
Poor Toby's soul, to get his "beer aboard?"
And now, in death, he's bent on better cheer,
The thirsty rogue has got aboard his bier.

Bank of Newbern.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this bank has been declared for the half year ending 30th inst. The same will be paid at the bank to stockholders or their legal representatives any time after the 3d of July next.

M. C. STEPHENS, Cashier.
June 23d 1810.—*ew. 6t.*

LOST
ON the 25th of May, a note for 350 dollars payable sixty days after date to John J. M'Lin, and endorsed by John J. M'Lin, negotiable and payable at the Bank of Newbern. All persons are forwarned from trading or receiving said note, as arrangements have been made for its settlement.

June 23d.

LOST
ON the 6th of June a Note of hand against Thomas Oliver for the sum of \$278 40cts. given January 1st, 1810, and payable sixty days after date. I forwarn all persons from receiving or trading for said Note as the giver thereof is determined to pay it only to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM OLIVER.
June 23d.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor on the second of this inst. to the last will and testament of Peleg Spencer, dec. requests all those indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

SAMUEL SPENCER, Ex'r.
June 23.—*3w. p.*

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell at a fair price the whole of the Lot in Craven Street, No. 56, opposite Mr. Isaac Taylors; and also that part of a Lot in the same Street adjoining the old County Wharf, now occupied by Mr. Merrit.

WILLIAM GASTON.
June 2, 1810.

FORT JOHNSON, 11th May 1810.
40 DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from this post this morning DANIEL SQUIRES a private of artillery belonging to capt. C. Mulford's company. Said Squires is 25 years old, five feet 7 1-2 inches high, swarthy complexion, light brown hair, grey eyes, has lost one of his front upper teeth, born in Craven county, N. C. by occupation a Hatter—has been at sea and may offer himself as a sailor; he has taken with him many clothes and about 100 dollars in money. Whoever will apprehend said Squires and secure him in any jail in this State and give information thereof to the subscriber, or deliver him to any officer of the United States Army, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

J. G. SWIFT,
Major Commanding.
June 23d.

NOTICE.
MRS. ELIZABETH HOWARD late of Newbern died on the 28th of January last, and at the Craven County Court, June term, 1810, the subscriber qualified as Administrator to her Estate. All persons indebted thereto, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against the said estate are desired to bring them forward, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred from payment.

LUCAS J. BENNERS, Adm'r.
June 16.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS received by the last arrivals from Philadelphia and New-York, a handsome assortment of SEASONABLE ARTICLES, among which are the following, which he will sell very low for cash, produce or a short credit:

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| Fine and common Hats,
Gentlemen's Custer do.
Broad Cloths
Cassimers,
Bath Coating,
Blankets and Rugs,
Irish Linen,
Shirting Muslin,
Dowlas and Sheetings,
Worked Muslins & Robes,
Plain, seeded, and honey-comb muslins,
Cambric & book do.
Sannahs, Batas, and Madras do.
Hummans,
Chintzes & Calicoes,
Silks and Satins,
Black Velvet,
Corderoy & fancy Cord,
Jeans and Nankeens,
Dimities,
Durantz and Bombazet,
Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk do.
Lace and Edging,
Picket Sleeves,
Ribbands,
Cotton, thread and worsted Hose,
White & black silk do.
Vest Patterns,
Suspenders,
Ladies, Men and Childrens Shoes,
Brown holland,
Tickenburgh,
Osnaburgs, Tow Cloth,
Checks, Homespun,
Silk, thread and twine,
Tape and Bobbin,
Slates and pencils,
Paper, Wafers,
Nutmegs, Alspice,
Black Pepper, Mustard,
Saltpetre, Indigo,
Copperas, Brimstone, | Best Gun Powder,
Shot and lead,
Bar Iron and Steel,
Hoes and Spades,
Drawing knives,
Screw Augurs,
Nails and Gamblets,
Hammers,
Carpenters Saws,
Wood do.
All Kinds Saw Files,
Stock and Pad locks,
Stuffers,
Dutch Ovens, Skillets,
Frying Pans,
Plates and Dishes,
Coffee & Tea furniture,
Pitchers, Bowls, Mugs,
Decanters, Wine Glasses,
and Tumblers,
Knives and Forks
Pen and Jack Knives
Scissors and Shears
Needles and Pins
Cotton and Wool Cards
Crooked and Ivory Combs
Macuba Rappee & Scotch Snuff
Kozors, Strops,
Scented Soap, Soap Boxes
and Shaving Glasses
Brass Cocks |
|--|--|
- Holland Gin
Jamaica & St. Croix Rum,
French Brandy,
Port & Sherry Wine,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Fresh Tea
Ditto Chocolate
Coffee
Cordials and Honey
Batemans Drops
British Oil
Essence of Pepper Mint
Molasses, Meal,
Marbles, &c. &c.

LUCAS J. BENNERS.
Newbern, May 25.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, a Negro Man by the name of

EMANUEL,
BUT commonly called MANK, he is twenty one years old, five feet one inch high, stout made, and of a yellow complexion. If the said Negro is apprehended out of this State, and delivered to the Jailor in Newbern, I will give the above reward, or if apprehended in the State, and delivered to the Jailor in this town, or the Subscriber, I will give a reward of Forty Dollars.

I hereby forwarn all Masters of Vessels and others from harbouring, employing or carrying off said fellow at the peril prescribed by law.

WILLIAM H. BRYAN.
Newbern, June 9th, 1810.

NOTICE
THAT John Morgan, Merchant late of the town of Beaufort, Carteret county, is dead.—That on the 7th day of March, 1810, the subscribers qualified as executors to his last will and testament. All persons indebted to the deceased are called upon to make payment without delay to George Read, and all persons having demands against his estate are desired to bring them forward properly authenticated within the time limited by law, to the said George Read for payment, or they will be barred of recovery.

JOSEPH BORDEN, }
GEORGE READ, }
April 2.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
JONES COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May, 1810.
John Sheller and Wife, and Rhoda Logan and Emery Metts,
vs.
Frederick Metts, adm'r. of George Metts.

Petition for distribution.
WHEREAS the Petitioners in this cause did file their petition at said May Term, and the Defendant is without the limits of this State, so that process cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer to the said petition, on or before the second Monday in August, 1810, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and decree made against him.

Attest,
HARDY BRYAN, C. C.
June 2.

Notice.

THE Directors of the Bank of Cape-Fear have resolved to proceed on Monday the 9th of July next, to receive Subscriptions at the Bank and at Fayetteville, for five hundred shares towards an increase of the Capital Stock at said Bank, on the terms and according to the rules prescribed in their advertisement of the 26th of June 1809.

First payment to be made on Monday the 9th July, 1810; second sixty days thereafter, say Friday, 7th September, 1810; third at one hundred and twenty days, say on Tuesday the 6th of November, 1810; fourth (and last) at one hundred & eighty days, say on Saturday the 5th of January, 1811.

JOHN HOGG, Cashier.
May 26th.

NOTICE
Is hereby given,

THAT JOSEPH SANDERSON late of Jones County is dead, and that on the 15th day of May, 1810, the Subscribers qualified as Executors to his last will and testament. All persons indebted to the deceased are called upon to make payment without delay to Enoch Foy, and all persons having demands against his estate, are desired to bring them forward properly authenticated within the time limited by law to the said Enoch Foy for payment or they will be barred of recovery.

ENOCH FOY,
ELLIAS SANDERSON, } Ex'rs.
May 21.

FOR SALE
A valuable tract of Land,
LYING in Craven-County, on the North-side of the West prong of Bear River, containing 600 acres, the property of Wm. Jones Long, of Lenoir County. Six and Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser to give notes with good and sufficient security.

For further particulars, enquire of
April 30. S. H. SHANAWOLF.

JUST RECEIVED
and for sale at S. Hall's
Book-Store,

A JOURNAL OF TRAVELS
In England, Holland and Scotland, and of two passages over the Atlantic in the years 1805, and 1806.—by Benjamin Silliman.

Bristles: Hints on the
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY OF BRITAIN.
THE ELOQUENCE OF THE BRITISH SENATE,
being a selection of the best Speeches of the most distinguished English, Irish and Scotch Parliamentary Speakers, from the beginning of the reign of Charles I. to the present time, with notes.—by William Haslitt.

COLEBS IN SEARCH OF A WIFE,
Comprehending observations on Domestic Habits and manners, religion and morals.

TRIUMPHS OF TEMPER,
A Poem in six Cantoes.—by William Hayley Esq.

THE EASY INSTRUCTOR,
Or a New Method of Teaching Sacred Harmony, Containing the rudiments of Music on an improved plan, wherein the naming and timing of the notes are familiarized to the weakest capacity.

A SELECTION OF HYMNS & SPIRITUAL SONGS,
IN TWO PARTS:

Part 1st.—Containing the hymns. Part 2d.—Containing the songs designed (especially the former part) for the use of congregations, as an appendix to Dr. Watts's psalms and hymns, by William Parkinson, Pastor of the first Baptist Church, in the City of N. York.

ALSO
Brown's Dictionary of the Bible—Family Bibles—Prayer Books—Sequel to the Antidote to the miseries of human life.—Salmagundi.—Franklin's Works.—American Crisis.—Shakspeare's Plays.
May 7.

JUST RECEIVED
A Collection
of the

MILITIA LAWS
Of North-Carolina;

To which are added from Steubens
THE MANUAL EXERCISE,
WITH THE EXERCISE AND FORMATION OF
A COMPANY,

For sale at S. Hall's Book-Store,
Price 25 Cents.

Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.