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ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED
AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A SQUARE, THE
FIRST WEEK, AND THIRTY-FIVE CENTS
FOR EACH CONTINUATION.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

MERCHANDISE	quan. rated	from D. C.	to D. C.
Bacon	Lb.	9	10
Beef	Barrel	3	50
Butter	lb.	25	30
Bees-Wax		30	
Brandy, French	gallon	2	80
do. Apple		65	
do. Peach		90	
Corn	bushel	55	60
Mical		80	
Cotton	lb.	13	14
Coffee		28	30
Cordage		20	25
Flour	barrel	8	50
Flaxseed	bushel	80	90
Gin, Holland	gallon	1	75
do. Country		80	
Iron	lb.	6	7
Pine Scantling	M	7	8
Plank		12	13
Square Timber		22	30
Shingles, 22 inch		1	50
Staves, W. O. hhd.		17	18
do. R. O. do.		10	12
do. W. O. bbl.		8	10
Heading, W. O. hhd.		20	22
Lard	lb.	10	11
Molasses	gallon	60	
Tar	barrel	1	30
Pitch		3	
Rosin		2	50
Turpentine		1	75
do. Spirits	gallon	35	
Pork	barrel	10	11
Nic	bushel	2	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	2	
do. W. I.		1	10
do. American		80	
Salt Alum, per 100	bushels	60	
do. Fine	do	50	
Sugar	cwt.	13	14
Tobacco		5	6
Tallow	lb.	15	

Newbern Academy,

THE semi-annual examination of the Students of the Newbern Academy will commence on Thursday the 23rd Inst. and be continued on the Friday and Saturday following.—The Parents and Guardians of the pupils at this institution, the friends of literature and science, and the public in general are invited to attend.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN L. TAYLOR, *Pres.*

Feb. 18, 1811.

FOR SALE

NEARLY

300 Acres of Land,

LIVING in Beaufort County, within three miles of the town of Washington; known by the name of the Bay Pocoson. All persons who travel the road from Newbern to Washington, (as it passes through it) may see the quality of the Cypress timber; few Swamps in this part of the county excel this in quality or quantity. The terms of sale may be known by applying to the subscriber.

SAMUEL SIMPSON.

Fort Barnwell, Feb. 18.

CRAVEN SUPERIOR COURT OF
Law, October Term, 1810.

Arthur Johnston by his Guardians
Elizabeth Johnston and Joseph
Masters
vs.
Elizabeth Dunn.
Petition for the
Sale of Land.

IN pursuance of an order made in the above Cause of last Term, WILL BE SOLD, at the Court-House in Newbern, on Saturday the 16th of March next, the PLANTATION, owned by Arthur Johnston, lying in Craven County, and on Brices-Creek, and joining the plantation of General Hatch, containing 320 acres more or less. It will be sold on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, in equal payments, with interest from the date, to be secured by bond with approved sureties. A good title will be made to the purchaser, and any person disposed to purchase may obtain any further information he may desire relative to the premises by application to the subscriber, W. C. Stanly.

ELIZABETH JOHNSTON, } Guardians
JOSEPH MASTERS, } and
WRIGHT C. STANLY, *Clk.*

February 3, 1811.

To be Rented,

TWO VALUABLE PLANTATIONS

On Trent River, in Jones County, one situated two miles above Trent-bridge, and thirteen miles from Newbern, containing 80 acres open land, the other situated on the Raleigh road 16 miles from Newbern, containing 140 acres of open land, a Dwelling house, Barn and other convenient outhouses, and a set of Turpentine Boxes. For terms apply to
NEEDHAM SIMMONS,
Jones County, Jan. 28.—pfs/w.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has for sale, several valuable TRACTS OF LAND, lying on Stocumb's-Creek. They will be sold low for Cash, or on a liberal Credit. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to apply seasonably to
JOHN J. MFLIN,
Newbern, Jan. 14.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 7th inst. an apprentice to the Book-binding business, by the name of **WILLIAM GRIFFITH**, between 19 & 20 years of age. I forwarn all persons from harbouring or employing and all masters of Vessels from carrying him away, under the penalty of the law.
SALMON HALL,
Feb. 18.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated January 26th, 1811.

The affecting picture you give of the consternation and distress of our fellow-citizens, distresses me and many others who have seen it, exceedingly. We can only lament over the blind infatuation and violent party rancour which can proceed thus with a steady pace to the ruin of our country, regardless of the admonitions of wisdom, and of the warnings which have loudly resounded in their ears.—You will have learned before this reaches you, that the motion for postponing the bill for renewing the Charter of the Bank of the United States, has prevailed. The question was taken on Thursday evening, Aves 65, Noes 64. Although this was a close vote, it does not shew the true strength of the friends and enemies of the Bank, as several who voted against the postponement, are known to be opposed to the renewal of the charter. The question was argued most ably, and the constitutionality and expediency of the Bank, established in the most conclusive manner. But the arguments might as well have been addressed to the pillars which surround us, as to a set of men whose minds were shut against the efforts of reason and common sense. It was avowed upon the floor, that it was a party question, and must be decided on party principles, and without doubt it was so decided. For although the integrity of mind of Messrs Shaw of Vermont, Fisk, Simmons, and others of New-York, Garland of Virginia, and McKee of Kentucky, broke the trammels of party and enabled those gentlemen to act an independent part, yet did the main body move in a solid column to wreak their vengeance on an institution which has for twenty years afforded facilities to the government and to individuals, and tended more to the prosperity of our country than almost any other cause. But my dear sir, what could we expect from the representatives from the interior, who are wholly ignorant of the banking system, and of its great importance to the commercial, the manufacturing and the agricultural interests, when we see the representatives from all the great cities and towns, with the exception of Col. Pickman and Mr. Quincy, voting against the Bank. How Messrs. Mitchell and Mumford, Seybert and Porter, McKim, Newton, &c. will answer it to their constituents, I know not. The influence of their votes and conduct has had almost extensive effect on this question, for many of them denied that the consequences would be extensively injurious to their fellow citizens, and it was in vain that those who knew better, endeavored to convince the House of the dreadful distress and ruin which must accompany the dissolution of the Bank. The representatives from the cities were supposed to know best, particularly as it coincided with the party rancour which has been evident throughout this business. Now that the die is cast, some of those who aided in this destructive measure, appear to dread its effects, and already it is

hinted that a bill will be introduced to extend the charter for two or three years, to enable the bank to wind up gradually and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury Bills, as a species of circulating medium to supply the place of the bank bills, as they are withdrawn from circulation. Whether this is seriously intended or not, I cannot say, but I think it highly probable that some such temporising expedient will be resorted to, in order to avert the indignation of their injured country. Whether the friends of the Bank ought to join in such a measure, is a question which deserves attentive consideration. If deputations should come on from New-York and Philadelphia, I presume the business will be originated in the Senate; and if that body should discern the true interests of the country and pass a bill for renewing the charter, it may again be brought before the House. But even in that case, I have great doubts whether those who have gone so far in error, can be prevailed upon to return to the path dictated by justice, good sense and sound policy. I think, indeed, there is little to hope and much to fear. I presume the next measure undertaken for completing the ruin and degradation of our country, will be the bill for enforcing the non-intercourse with Great Britain. This is a second edition of the famous "forcing act."—Whether it will pass or not, I cannot say.

Foreign Intelligence.

NORFOLK, February, 11.

On Saturday arrived here the ship *St. Cuthbert*, Captain *Isaacs*, from London, bound to New-York, and put into this port having sprung a leak—Capt. I. left Portsmouth the 29th, and brings London papers to the 28th December, with a file of which we have been favoured, and from which our foreign intelligence of this day is principally extracted.

These papers do not contain information of such importance: such as appeared most interesting is given. The papers are filled with discussions in and out of parliament, arising out of the present state of the king, and the projected regency, which ministers have officially announced has become absolutely necessary. Some articles which we publish, will give our readers a distinct view of the controversy which this subject has produced.

On the 20th of December, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in committee of the whole, submitted the three following resolutions to the house of commons:

- 1st. That it is the opinion of this committee, that his majesty's indisposition prevented him from coming to his parliament, and from attending to public business; and that the royal authority is thereby suspended.
2. That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is the right and duty of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons of Great Britain and Ireland, now assembled, and lawfully, fully and freely representing all the estates of the people of this realm, to provide the means of supplying the defect in the personal exercise of the royal authority, arising from his majesty's said indisposition, in such manner as the exigency of the case shall appear to require.
3. That for this purpose, and for maintaining entire the constitutional authority of our king, it is necessary that the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons of Great Britain and Ireland, should determine as to the means whereby the royal assent, may be given in parliament to such a bill as may be passed in parliament respecting the exercise of the powers and authorities of the crown, and on the behalf of the king during the continuance of his majesty's present indisposition.

Our readers will perceive in these resolutions the plan of a regency as contemplated in the year 1789 by Mr. Pitt, and upon the present, as upon the former occasion, the opposition party were unusually animated. The debate was conducted with much talent, but mingled with no small degree of personal and party acrimony. The opposit on moved an amendment, which went to strike out the whole of the resolutions, and to insert the following: "That an humble address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, requesting him to take upon himself, during his majesty's present indisposition, the government of these realms, and administer the same under the title of sole regent of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland." The amendment did not prevail and the question recurring upon the origi-

nal resolutions, they were carried by different majorities but the third thought the most objectionable, by *Ayes 269—Noes 112.*

The same Resolutions were taken up in the house of Lords on the 27th of December, and the same amendment proposed. The ministers prevailed here also, 100 to 74. Nothing now remains but to bring in the Regency Bill, which would be done as soon as possible. The plan is supposed to be highly displeasing to the Prince of Wales.

American affairs are very lightly touched upon; the President's proclamation, and Mr. Gallatin's Circular were inserted with very few remarks.

The *Essex* had not arrived in England when the *St. Cuthbert* sailed. There had been most severe weather on the coasts of England and France from the middle to the 24th of December.

Two British frigates, and a great number of merchant ships had been cast away—*Lucien Bonaparte* had arrived in England, and was received with great respect—his case was not decided on.

The latest official accounts from Lisbon, or rather from Lord Wellington are to the 8th Dec. which are given in this paper. Further reinforcements are going from Great Britain and Ireland to Portugal.

It will be seen by our marine list that the *Milan* and *Berlin* decrees, are with the orders in council, still in operation.

Ledger.

From Papers received at the Office of the Public Ledger, by the Ship *St. Cuthbert*, Capt. *Isaacs* from Portsmouth, (Eng.)

LONDON, December 13.

The cause of the American ship, which we stated yesterday to be under discussion in the high court of admiralty, is that of the *Fox*, which vessel sailed from the United States direct for France on the faith of the revocation of the edicts of Berlin and Milan, and is detained by the captors, under the orders in council. As this suit involves the whole question between the United States and this country, with respect to those orders, it has excited great interest and attention. It came on before sir W. Scott on Tuesday, and was postponed until to-morrow. We learn that, on account of the delicate state of our relations with America, and the indecision of our cabinet with regard to this important question, that the judgment will be again deferred.

We have grounds for believing that a high official authority has remonstrated against the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty on that occasion; and that from the same quarter a communication has been made to marquis Wellesley, of the proclamation of Mr. President Madison, and an answer has been applied for, containing the *ultimatum* of the British cabinet on the subject of the abrogation of the orders in council.

In another column we have inserted, from the official American paper of the 8th ult: a vindication of the public instrument to which we have just alluded; and of the circular letter from the treasury department. This paper is attributed, we know not with what truth but certainly with much confidence, to the pen of Mr. Smith, the American secretary of state.—*Globe.*

December 24.

A Deputation of merchants trading to the United States, waited on Saturday upon the marquis of Wellesley, for the purpose of ascertaining if his lordship had any answer to communicate to the application that had been made a short time back on the subject of the Berlin and Milan decrees and the orders in council; and also on what had recently occurred in the United States? Lord Wellesley officially replied, that he was not yet enabled to return an answer to the application alluded to.

December 25.

There was an error, we understand, in the statement that an interview had taken place between the committee of American merchants and the marquis Wellesley, respecting the repeal of the orders in council. No personal communication was had either on Friday or Saturday; but on the latter day a memorial was presented from the committee to his lordship, and from the short lapse of time no official notice has yet been taken of the communication.

The baggage of *Lucien Bonaparte* and his attendants, is stated to weigh thirty three tons.—There was a perfect squabble among the inkeepers of Plymouth and Dock, to know which of them should have the honour of lodging these persons under his roof.—One honest Boniface sent his card on board the President frigate, to