

Provided that nothing in the order contained respecting the revocation of the orders herein mentioned, shall be taken to revive wholly, or in part, the orders in Council of the 11th of November, 1807, or any other order not herein mentioned or to deprive parties of any legal remedy to which they may be entitled, under the Order in Council, of the 21st of April, 1812.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is hereby pleased further to declare, in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, that nothing in the present order contained shall be understood to preclude his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, if circumstances should so require, from restoring, after reasonable notice, the orders of the 7th of January, 1807, and 26th of April 1809, or any part thereof, to their full effect, or from taking such other measures of retaliation against the enemy, as may appear to his Royal Highness to be just and necessary.

And the right hon. the Lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the Judge of the high court of admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

#### MEETING AT FANUELL HALL.

The inhabitants of Boston, assembled in legal Town-meeting, on the 6th inst. to receive the report of the committee of the Friends of Union, Independence and Liberty, and to consider of the alarming attack on the Liberty of Opinion and of the Press at Baltimore. **BENJAMIN WARD, Esq.** was chosen Moderator.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were submitted and supported, by Messrs. Sumner, Olin, Sullivan and Livermore, and opposed by Mr. Blake and Mr. Eames. They were, however, after the failure of a motion by Mr. Blake to alter them, adopted without a dissenting vote.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

The inhabitants of the town of Boston, have learnt, with heartfelt concern, that in the city of Baltimore, a most outrageous attack, the result of deliberate combination, has been made upon the Freedom of Opinion and the Liberty of the Press. An infuriated Mob has succeeded in accomplishing its sanguinary purposes, by the destruction of printing-presses and of other property; by pulling down buildings that were merely leased to the conductors of those presses; by violating the sanctuary of dwelling houses; breaking open the public prison, and dragging forth from the protection of the civil authority, the victims of their ferocious pursuit, guilty of no crime but the expression of their opinions; the completing the issue of their enormities by bruises, wounds and murders, accompanied with the most barbarous and shocking indignities.

In the circumstances attending the origin, the progress and the catastrophe of this bloody scene, we discern, with painful emotion, not merely an aggravation of the calamities of the present unjust and ruinous war, but a prelude to the dissolution of free government, and the establishment of a reign of terror. It is, besides, marked with a strong resemblance to the early excesses of the French revolution, when opinion was punished with death, and when mobs were employed in the breaking open of prisons, and the sacrifice of many innocent persons who sought protection within their walls.

Mobs, by reducing men to a state of nature, defeat the object of every social compact. They are equally dangerous to the governments they attempt to subvert, and to those which condescend to court their support, and to those which connive at their outrages. But of all mobs, those which volunteer themselves in support of Government, are the most to be dreaded, unless their assistance is openly and promptly rejected. By accepting, or even tolerating such dangerous allies, it becomes manifest that a Government dares not confide in its own strength, or in the unbiased approbation of the people. Opposition is discouraged by the violence of such a mob, because it assumes to represent and enforce the will and pleasure of government; and the banditti, who, unopposed and uncontradicted, lead the lawless multitude, feel the confidence of commissioned officers. In such a state, the Civil Magistrate finds an excuse for his inaction, or a veil for his corruption. The sober citizen, who trembles in beholding the fury of the mob, seeks refuge from its dangers by joining in its acclamations. The laws are silenced. New objects of violence are discovered. Danger besets all men of all parties in succession. The Government of the nation and the Mob Government change places with each other. The necessary becomes the principal. The Mob erects its horrid crest over the ruins of Liberty, of Property, of the domestic relations of Life, and of Civil Institutions; until, satisfied or fatigued with slaughter, it resigns its bloodstained and its pikes at the feet of a Dictator, and raises its bloody hands to worship some God of its idolatry, to whose more tolerable despotism all ranks of men become ready to submit.

When it is considered that this country passed through a revolution, involving its dearest rights, without a single instance of ferocity and sanguinary excess on the part of the people; thereby affording a memorable proof of their moral feelings, their virtue and enlightened character; and when it is also considered that the present unhappy war, so repugnant to the wishes and feelings of an immense majority of native citizens, does not involve interests in any degree comparable with those which were at stake in our revolutionary war, it is denigratory and inconsistent with the American character, that in the commencement of such a war, excesses should be committed which the virtue of our citizens would not endure in a crisis when our liberties were in danger, and our country actually occupied and invaded by standing armies. We are therefore compelled to believe, that the outrages at Baltimore were indicated by foreigners, who in their own country have been familiarized by similar scenes, and that French emissaries are the principal agents, and the few deluded natives who joined them, are merely instruments in their hands.

While these alarming scenes in a sister state, excite in us grateful emotions towards the Almighty Disposer of Human Events, for the quiet peace, good order and unanimity, which we are permitted to enjoy, it behoves us to exercise vigilant care for the preservation of these blessings. Although a vast majority of the people of this town, and vicinity, are deeply impressed with a love of order, and a horror of mobs, we ought to have too much knowledge of the human character, and too intimate an acquaintance with history, not to know, that a few unprincipled assassins may envelope the peace and lives of thousands of well disposed citizens—While such wretches, who, under the cover of night attempt their enterprises, are organized, united and systematic,

the peaceable citizens, unarmed and unconscious of danger, are without system and without plan, until the scaling ladders of the mob are at their windows and their torches at their doors.—There let it

**Resolved,** As the sense of the inhabitants of this town—that the horrible proceedings in Baltimore, in first deliberately demolishing a free press, and the house in which it was established; the repetition of the attack after a short interval; the violation of the prison, which has ever been considered a sanctuary both for the innocent and guilty; and the barbarous massacre of one or more citizens therein confined, for no other offence than having defended their own dwelling, and the freedom of the press, after the civil authority had neglected and refused to protect them, merits the most unqualified censure, and calls forth the most alarming apprehensions for the internal peace of our beloved country.

**Resolved,** That while we are not disposed to an unreasonable jealousy of the constitutional authorities, nor to impute to our rulers, without full proof, an indifference to the rights of the citizens, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret, that the President of the United States, in whose vicinity, and for the pretended support of whose measures, the excesses were committed, has not thought proper to interfere in any known mode for their suppression; especially as the intercession of shipments by the rioters, and other outrages, are violators of the laws of the United States, and as the influence of his high station would probably not have been slighted by these pretended supporters of his authority. We still confide in the hope, that the President will not think it incompatible with his high station to express his disapprobation of these enormities.

**Resolved,** That we are alarmed, astonished and confounded, to find that a paper published at the seat of Government, and which is understood on some occasions to be its organ, not only led the way to these scenes of confusion, but has implicitly approved and justified them, and that while no mention was made of this late horrible massacre, in which the blood of our oldest revolutionary officers flowed in the streets of Baltimore, a severe commentary was issued in that paper against the spirited address of a Republican Magistrate in New-York, because he expressed his abhorrence of mobs. We will not admit the conclusion which these facts would seem to warrant, that these mobs are not disapproved by the Executive of the U. States. We would rather consider them as of French origin, and the first fruits of the unnatural and dreadful alliance into which we have entered in fact if not in form.

**Resolved,** That it is the duty of every good citizen, without distinction of party, to furnish himself with suitable arms and equipments, and to hold himself ready at a moment's warning, to protect and support the magistrates and sheriff of this county, in suppressing every species of riot, tumult and unlawful assembly, whatever may be the political opinions of the persons against whom the same are directed; and that the Hon. Daniel Sargent, Hon. John C. Jones, Mr. Wm. Sullivan, Col. Henry Sargent, Joshua Davis, Esq. M. Charles Davis, Capt. John Cotton, Capt. Henry Purkett, Capt. Ozias Goodwyn, Major Joseph Tilden, Col. George Sullivan, and Capt. Jonathan Chapman, be a committee to prepare articles of association for this purpose, and to cause the same to be offered for signature to every citizen of the town, and to do whatever may be further necessary to carry into effect the object of this resolution.

**Resolved,** That the said committee be desired forthwith to cause to be assigned alarm posts for each volunteer or other company of militia, and to fix and publish the signals of alarm, and to communicate the same to the Sheriff of this county.

**Resolved,** That the Selectmen of the town of Boston be and they are hereby requested to take all proper and legal measures, which may, in their opinion be necessary for the preservation of the public order and tranquility of the town.

**Resolved,** That we sincerely condole with the good people of Baltimore and Maryland, upon the loss of those highly respectable citizens who have fallen victims to the unwholesome fury of a foreign mob—We esteem them Martyrs in the cause of Liberty—and to the survivors we offer an asylum from the rage of foreigners, and our assurances of co-operation with them in any measure to save our country.

**Resolved,** That those outrageous proceedings are, in our opinion, attributable to the present wanton, impolitic and unjust war; and we fear, but a prelude to greater evils justly to be apprehended; and that we perceive no refuge from destruction, but in a change of our present rulers; and that we are ready to support, in the elections of public officers, all those who are advocates for peace, without distinction of party.

**Resolved,** That while we abstain from all unconstitutional measures, we will maintain and exercise the freedom of speech and of the Press, until our latest breath, undimmed by the frowns of power, the glitter of arms, the threats of placement or the violence of mobs.

A second application was then read, that the town would take into consideration the propriety of appointing Delegates to meet other Delegates from the several counties which might be chosen in the Commonwealth, whenever a meeting of a State Convention should become necessary.

Mr. Dexter moved an indefinite postponement of the subject. He questioned the constitutionality of such meetings of Delegates, except in cases of extreme necessity—no one of which he thought now existed, heavy as our grievances were. He expressed his fears lest such undefined powers as a Convention must necessarily be clothed with might be used—so they had been used in our country—to very pernicious purposes, and by establishing a precedent which posterity might have cause to lament. He contended that the General Government had the power to declare the War, which was the cause of many of our grievances; but he deprecated the War as unnecessary—as made without due preparation—and said if it should be declared at all, it ought to have been against France. The speech was very elaborate, and the above is a mere sketch of its prominent parts.

Mr. Otis replied at some length. He advocated the constitutionality of the measure proposed, and that it was at least expedient that the delegates should be chosen. He contended that in his opinion the fears of the Hon. Gentleman were the offspring of a very brilliant imagination. That conventions of delegates were very common, and that very recently, a State Convention had been convened and adjourned in New-Jersey, and that some of the frightful consequences predicted by Mr. Dexter ensued. He said the town was in a degree pledged by a former vote to concur with their country brethren in a measure of the kind, whereby the voice of the whole State might be heard at the same time by the members of the nation; and that the committee deemed it their duty to recommend the redemption of the pledge as far as regarded the choice of the delegates. He hoped the subject would not be postponed, though he did not entertain an opinion that a State Convention was indispensable; but if it should be, he could not conceive of any mode to effect the end of a remonstrance more peaceable, more respectable or more constitutional than by a State Convention.

The debate having continued until after 2 o'clock, the meeting was adjourned to next day at 10 o'clock.

**ADJOURNED MEETING.**  
The town next adjourned to adjournment, and the question was stated to be on Mr. Dexter's motion for an indefinite postponement of the subject.

The postponement was advocated by Messrs. Townsend, Blake and the mover, and opposed by Messrs. Dawes, Livermore, Whitman and Olin; and the question for postponement was lost by an immense majority.

## Wilmington,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1812.

Administration may now evince to the American people the sincerity of their declarations. Let the President perform his duty as enjoined in the non-importation act; let him suspend the operations of war; let him summon instantly his constitutional council, the Senate of the U. S. that no delay, no, not one moment, may procrastinate that most desirable state of things, peace and a free trade. If he will do this, then will we acknowledge that we have done him injustice in suspecting him of pursuing measures at variance with his country's welfare.

A late National Intelligencer announces it as the intention of administration to seize the first favorable opportunity of adjusting with England our differences, and of presenting a hostile front to France, should she continue to harass our trade, or refuse to indemnify us for the spoliation already made. Now for the test!—The Orders in Council are revoked, and more than that, passports have been granted to secure all our return cargoes from England from capture by their cruisers.

An interesting and connected narrative, given under oath, has been just presented to the people, of the late massacre and mob in the city of Baltimore. If possible, we will republish it. It details solemn and awful truths, in a style of equal eloquence, interest and simplicity. The liberty of the press and the support of the "Federal Republican" are now become identified; and the numbers of subscribers which seem to flow in from all quarters to its support, mark most pointedly the general interest which is excited in behalf of so valuable a paper, and of the meritorious and heroic conductors of it.

#### ELECTION RETURNS.

**Sampson**—Gabriel Holmes, Senate. S. Mathews and Thos. D. King, Commons. **Town of Newbern**—John Stanley, Esq. **Craven**—William Gaston, Esq. Senate. Col. Tillman and Mr. Cox, Commons. All staunch Federalists. The county until the present election has been decidedly democratic.

**Cumberland**—John Smith, Senate. Robert Campbell & Richard Hucklebee, Commons. All Federalists also.

**Town of Fayetteville**—John A. Cameron.

**A thirty days Armistice**—We have seen a letter from a very respectable gentleman at Albany, stating that the governor of Canada had sent an Adjutant General with a flag of truce to Albany, bearing an official account of the revocation of the orders in council and a proposition for an Armistice. It mentions that Gen. Dearborn and the British negotiator, after discussing the subject to a very late hour, signed an Armistice for 30 days, and that the British General left Albany, on his return to Canada, on Monday.

The same letter adds—Malden has certainly been taken; and thus we shall remain for the present. [N. York paper.]

We are informed (says the London Morning Chronicle) that Licences will forthwith be granted to American ships destined from hence for the Republic, and freighted with British manufactures. In the nature of guarantee or safe conduct against capture by British cruisers. These Licences are to be valid for such protection, whether the property be British or American.

**Russia, France, Sweden, &c.**—An Austrian and a Swedish Messenger have arrived. The accounts by their art said to be, that the Russian army is considerably augmented, well provided, and in a high state of discipline; and that the French in the Vistula are exposed to great difficulties on account of the want of sufficient sustenance.

#### COMMUNICATED.

**DIED,** in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Friday the 21st ult. Annement by all her friends, Mrs. MARGARET M'ILLAR, wife of Mr. John M'Millan, merchant of that place.

By sickness worn, by torturing pains oppressed, In death's cold arms, resigned her soul to rest.

#### ATTENTION!!

The WILMINGTON ARTILLERY Company will parade in Second street, opposite Mr. John Wilkings, on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in uniform.

R. W. BROWN, Secy.

August 25.

The Wilmington Volunteers are ordered to appear properly armed and accoutred on Saturday next, precisely at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Captain, WM. S. HASKELL, Secy.

Aug. 25.

#### SALES AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY the 3d of September, by direction of the Administratrix to the Estate of Mr. John Blanks, dec. will be sold at six months credit, at the plantation of Maj. Saml. Ashe, on Rocky Point, 4 or 5 hundred bushels of CORN. Aug. 25, — J. HOUSS, GEER & CO.

#### Cavalry Notice

The New-Hanover Troop of Horse are ordered to appear properly armed and equipped at the usual place of parade on Saturday next, precisely at 4 o'clock P. M. August 25. DANIEL A. FARRING, Serj. Country Members are requested to be punctual in attending, being the last Saturday in this month.

#### STOLEN

About 2 days ago, from the subscribers, 23 Spikes, some marked Hunters, and some W. D. H.; 12 Cravats, 3 of which are remarkably fine, and marked W. H.; 2 pair Nankeen Pantaloon, marked behind on the waistband "Fowler"; a Great Coat; a black patent silk Hat, and a case of Razors.—Any person returning the above articles, shall be well rewarded. WM. HUNTER. Aug. 25.

#### Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a note of hand given by me to John D. Bloodworth, of New Hanover county, N. C. on or about the 6th or 9th inst, payable in fifteen days, for three hundred dollars, in part pay of a negro that I purchased from said John D. Bloodworth, as I am determined not to pay the same as the said negro has not proved to be according to contract.

A. F. BOWELL.

Fayetteville, July 30. #wp

#### Removal.

THE Subscriber has taken the Compting Room lately occupied by Mr Edmund Bridges, immediately above Wm. H. Yant's store, and he earnestly requests all those who stand indebted to him to make immediate settlement by bond, note or otherwise, as no further indulgence can be expected.

Aug. 24—Wm. MITCHELL.

#### Proposals

WILL be received by the Subscribers until the last of this month, from any person who will undertake to build at Smithville a Methodist Church. The materials to be of wood, and the plan the same as that of the Methodist Church in Wilmington. The building to be 30 feet long and 30 broad, and to be finished without delay.

ROBERT HOWE, Acting Com- DENNIS HANKINS, } mittee.

August 25—2

#### A RUNAWAY

Negro fellow named Archer was taken up by the subscriber on the night of the 21st inst endeavoring to conceal himself under his house. He is about 5 feet and more in height, formerly belonged to the late Peter Carpenter, and was sold at a public vendue after the decease of said Peter Carpenter to Carleton Walker, who, since sold him to a Mr. Keaton living in Duplin county from whom he escaped about a month ago.—This the story of the negro.—The owner is required to come forward prove property, pay expenses and take him from the jail where he is now in safe keeping.

August 24 CHRISTOPHER WALLACE.

#### A RUNAWAY

New Negro was lately taken up by the subscriber and lodged in the jail in this town. He speaks very broken English, but the following is the best account which can be got from him—that his name is George, but in his own country (Congo) he was called Mecandee—that his master is a Mr. Peter McLeod, who lives in South Carolina not far from Charleston—that he raises Corn, Peas and Potatoes, that he run away more than two months ago—His height is about 5 feet 6 inches, has a full face, pock marked about the nose, has a variety of curious devices and marks on his breast, stomach and on his left side three marks of the whip, he appears to be about 30 years old. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and a reasonable reward and take him.—PELEG GARDNER.

#### Fifty Dollars Reward

ESCAPED from on board a Fayetteville boat at Elizabethtown, in iron, my Negro MAZON, lately apprehended and confined in Hillsborough jail—He is by trade a Carpenter; can read and write; pretends to be a great religionist, which he uses as a cloak to his designs; says he is a free man; is about 5 feet seven inches high, and his lower teeth project beyond the upper. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Mazon and deliver him to me in Wilmington, together with all reasonable expenses of travelling paid.

August 25 A. F. MACNEILL.

#### RUNAWAY.

A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid for a negro woman called SALLY, belonging to Mrs. Heron, if taken and lodged in jail within ten days from this, and Twenty-five if taken and secured after ten days.

May 18. JOHN R. LONDON.

#### Wanted immediately,

Three or four colored Boys, as apprentices to the Brick laying business. Eye & attention will be paid to make them competent workmen. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.—Apply at this Office. JUNE 2.