

honor and independence of the country than should belong to every citizen of the republic; your Committee recommend an united, an ardent support of the national government, as they conceive that not only patriotism, but duty and personal security require it.

Considering that one of those occurrences, pointed out by the great father of his country, in his parting address, may produce commotions, we cannot forbear to recommend to all classes of people, of whatever political party, a frequent recurrence and a filial reverence of his advice. And to pause, and ponder upon that part wherein he says that "In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western: whence designing men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views." One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from those misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other, those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction; to give it an artificial force; to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small, but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common council, and modified by mutual interest.

The Address concludes with the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the veneration and gratitude of the whole American nation, are justly due to the present administration of the general government for their "ceaseless and solicitous exertions for the welfare of our common country"; that we have never felt at any former period, a more cordial zeal in seconding their measures; that we hasten to declare to this administration our unqualified approbation of this just and necessary war; that we give them our hands and hearts at such an eventful crisis, pledging ourselves in behalf of every democratic citizen in the counties we represent, that they will support a government so dear to them in resisting foreign aggression, or in crushing domestic treason.

Resolved, that whereas the government of Great Britain commenced a war against the U. States in the year 1806, and have continued it to this time although they have withheld the declaration thereof, we cannot view without indignation the base assertion that "the government of the United States have plunged our country into an offensive war," which is daily reiterated in the British prints in the United States, and by their influential patrons in public and private life; solemnly denouncing the same as a treacherous and malignant falsehood.

Resolved, That the opposition to the existing measures of the national government in these counties, has in its extent been grossly misrepresented, that it is in a great measure factitious, far exceeding in its clamorous and blustering tone and manner, any thing of the kind ever before exhibited by that faction; that we can assure the government and our fellow citizens at large, that this opposition is not so very formidable and alarming, even in this La Vendee of the American Union, and that the declaration so often repeated by Tories, that any of the "former friends" of the general administration here, are abandoning them, at this important crisis, is another disgraceful falsehood.

Resolved, That the charge that the American government have in any public measure, been under the dominion of a partiality to France, is founded in the suspicion only of their enemies, the partisans of Britain, and contradicted by positive evidence contained in the public documents, and that we do not entertain the least doubt, that our government is determined to avenge the wrongs inflicted upon our country by France, unless the negotiations now pending should speedily eventuate in an honorable adjustment of her unjustifiable aggressions upon our commerce.

Resolved, That we cannot conscientiously approve of the proceedings of the majority of the House of Representatives in this Commonwealth at the late session, relative to our national affairs, considering them neither wise nor patriotic, as they have a tendency to disunite the people, to counteract the supreme law of the land, to encourage our foreign enemy and to prolong the calamities of war.

Resolved, That the recent address of the Senate of Massachusetts to their constituents, comprises the principles which ought to animate every state government, and every citizen of the union, and that it deserves our warmest applause.

Resolved, That in the present state of our country, threatened by foreign and domestic enemies, we deem it highly expedient as well as our imperious duty, to appoint committees of safety and correspondence in these counties, and to raise a fund to defray the unavoidable expenses connected with a measure of this nature.

Resolved, That we consider all meetings and conventions for the purpose of opposing the general government and the laws of the union, as dangerous during the existence of the present war, and highly criminal; and that in case the leaders of the federal party should call a state or New-England convention according to their contemplated plan, we solemnly declare that we shall regard such an act as a preparatory step on the part of our domestic enemies to organize a force for the destruction of every thing dear to us, and that we shall take such decisive measures as so alarming a crisis will imperiously demand.

Resolved, That we view with inexpressible abhorrence the recent attempt made in this section of the union to oppose the constituted authorities of the nation, in pursuance of the orders of a few restless and unprincipled individuals in the town of Boston, being the same factious citizens who, in April, 1811, declared that a law of the United States must and would be resisted; and that the Tories of the last war, are now foremost in aiding those disorganizers in the circles in which we have had an opportunity of witnessing the proceedings of their coadjutors and slaves.

Resolved, That we deem it too late, as well as wholly irrelevant, to be told at this unexampled crisis, by the miserable apologists for the wrongs inflicted upon our beloved country, by the corrupt government of G. Britain (wrong which cry even to Heaven for vengeance, "that we are the descendants of the British nation—and that she is the bulwark of the religion we profess," a nation that has for ages sustained the character of lawless conquerors and pirates; which whenever her power would admit, has carried the terror of her arms to every land and sea; which, in a barbarous seven years war in conjunction with her natural allies the American Indians, burnt our cities and towns, slaughtered our armies, butchered and scalped our defenceless men, women and children; which has annihilated the independence of the brave and generous people of Ireland, and doomed her worthiest citizens to the scaffold; which has laid waste the fairest provinces of India, and murdered millions of her inoffensive inhabitants; which has in latter times without any pretext but that of tyrannical violence, impressed thousands of our seamen and consigned them to the most ignominious servitude on board her floating castles of cruelty; which has swept American commerce from the ocean, has attempted to rally the traitors of our country under the banner of John Henry, to dismember the union, and thereby to produce a civil war and a re-colonization of the New-England States, and has again let slip the dogs of Savage-war, to spread desolation and havoc among the citizens of our frontiers, and under whose fatal alliances the continent of Europe is now bleeding to death—with a government already exhibiting a decaying mass of corruption, which will probably soon become food for worms, and be consigned to the same just grave that has swallowed up other despotisms.

Resolved, That this report and resolutions be signed by the Moderator and Secretary of this convention—and that the Secretary be directed to forward a copy thereof to the President of the United States and to cause the same to be published.

SAMUEL BUFFINGTON, Moderator of the County Convention.
THOMAS SHEPHERD, Secretary.

WARRENTON FALL RACES
WILL commence on the second Wednesday of September next being the ninth day of the month.

First Day—A Sweepstake, mile heats, for 3 year olds, entrance 100 dolls. half forfeit—four entries, and closed.

Second Day—The Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, for the whole amount of the Subscription, say \$570, free for any thing—Entrance to subscribers \$20, and to non-subscribers 30, which entrance goes to the Proprietor's Purse.

Third Day—The Proprietor's Purse, 2 mile heats, 225 dollars—Entrance 25 dollars, free for any thing except the winner of the Jockey Club—Money hung up.

Entries to be made with the Proprietor of the course, on the evening preceding each day's Race, before sunset.

To carry the following weights:—2 years old, a feather: 3 years old, 86 lbs. 4 years old 100 lbs. 5 years old, 110 lbs. 6 years old, 120 lbs. 7 years, and upwards, 126 lbs.—3 lbs. allowed to mares and geldings.

The Stables will be furnished with litter for Race Horses, gratis.

The Course will have undergone a thorough repair before the Races commence, Aug. 1, 1811.

R. R. JOHNSON, Proprietor of the Course.

BALLS will be furnished, on the evening of each day's Race, by the Proprietor.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, August 11.

We have been favored with the Freeman's Journal, (a Dublin paper) of the first of July—received by an arrival at an Eastern port.

This paper contains London dates of the 27th of June, which mention that a French squadron of 13 sail of the line and 8 frigates had ventured out from Toulon, and had a brush with the English fleet—but that they had again returned into port.

Hostilities between France and Russia had not commenced. The last accounts left Bonaparte at Dantzic. His first object, it is said, will be to shut up the Baltic completely—"a circumstance" (says the Dublin paper) "no doubt, to be deeply lamented, but in a great measure qualified by the repeal of the Orders in Council, which opens America once more to our commerce."

A letter from Dublin received by a gentleman in this city, of the date of the 1st of July, mentions, that since the repeal of the Orders in Council, American vessels were loading at that port, and had procured licences as a precautionary measure to prevent them from capture by British cruisers, in the event of war.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

This day, in the House of Commons, Viscount Castlereagh made the following communication from the P. Regent. G. P. R.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has ordered to be laid before the House an account of certain violent and illegal proceedings, which have lately taken place, and still continue in certain counties. His Royal Highness relies on the wisdom of the House to adopt such measures as may enable him to restore peace and tranquility to those counties."

Ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

The following notice was posted, this morning, at the New-England Coffee house, in the City:—

"OFFICE FOR TRADE.

"Whitehall, June 27, 1812.

"Mr. Lack is directed to inform Mr. Elwall, that Licences will be prepared forthwith, for the protection of American vessels, bound from this kingdom to the U. States, with cargoes the property of British or American subjects."

An Anhalt mail arrived this morning, with papers of recent dates. An article dated Gottenburgh the 15th states, that no battle has yet taken place, that the Russians do not mean to advance, and that the French were not yet sufficiently strong to attack them.

Repeat of the Orders in Council.

From the London Gazette, Extraordinary.

Tuesday, June 23, 1812.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 22d day of June, present, His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, in Council.

Whereas His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to declare, in the Name and on Behalf of His Majesty, on the 21st of April, 1812, "That if at any Time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic Act of the French Government, be publicly promulgated, then, and from thence, the Order in Council of the 7th of January, 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th of April, 1809, shall, without any farther order, be, and the same are hereby declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked."

And whereas the Charge des Affairs of the United States of America, Resident at this Court, did, on the 21st day of May last, transmit to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a Copy of a certain Instrument, then, for the first Time, communicated to this Court, purporting to be a Decree passed by the Government of France, on the 28th day of April, 1811, by which the Decrees of Berlin and Milan are declared to be definitely no longer in Force in regard to American Vessels.

And whereas His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, although he cannot consider the tenor of the said Instrument satisfying the Conditions set forth in the said Order of the 21st of April last, upon which the said Orders were to cease and determine, is nevertheless disposed, on his Part, to take such Measures as may tend to re-establish the Intercourse between Neutral and Belligerent Nations, upon its accustomed Principles. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the Name and on Behalf of His Majesty, is therefore pleased, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that the Order in Council, bearing Date the 7th Day of January, 1807, and the Order in Council bearing Date the 26th of April, 1809, be revoked, so far as may regard American Vessels and their Cargoes, being American Property, from the 1st day of August next.

But whereas by certain Acts of the United States of America, all British armed Vessels are excluded from the Harbors and Waters of the United States, the armed Vessels of France being permitted to enter therein, and the Commercial Intercourse between Great-Britain and the said United States, is interdicted, the Commercial Intercourse between France and the said U. States having been restored; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased hereby further to declare, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, that if the Government of the said United States shall not, as soon as may be, after this Order shall have been duly notified by His Majesty's Minister in America to the said Government, revoke or cause to be revoked the said Acts, this present Order shall, in that case, after clear Notice signified by His Majesty's Minister in America, to the said Government, be Null and of no Effect.

It is further ordered and declared, that all American Vessels and their Cargoes, being

American property, that shall have been captured subsequently to the 28th of May last, for a breach of the aforesaid Orders in Council alone, and which shall not have been actually condemned before the date of this Order, and that all ships and cargoes as aforesaid, that shall henceforth be captured under the said Orders, prior to the first day of August next, shall not be proceeded against to condemnation, until further Orders, but shall, in the event of this Order not becoming null and of no effect, in the case aforesaid, be forthwith liberated and restored, subject to such reasonable expenses on the part of the captors, as shall have been justly incurred.

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 shall so require, from RESTORING, after reasonable notice, the Order 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 Vice Admiralty, are to make the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

[The following judicious Remarks on the preceding Order, are from the pen of Mr. EVERETT, editor of the Boston Yankee]

"The above instrument is open to volumes of comment—but our present remarks shall be concise. We had earnestly hoped and almost begun to believe when we should see what purported to be a repeal of the Orders in Council, the act would carry on the face of it, at least so much the appearance of fairness that we might look at it without perceiving a gross insult to our understanding-spirit, which makes the very essence of these To say nothing of that monopolizing, piratic insufferable orders; one striking objection presents itself which seems to preclude the necessity of recurring to any other. Though the Orders in Council are repealed or rather proposed to be repealed, on certain conditions, the Prince Regent claims, and expressly reserves to himself the right, to revive them against us at pleasure. This objectionable reservation involves the same principle that was the pivot on which our revolution turned—The avowed right of binding us by law & taxing us without our consent. This ground has been so thoroughly gone over and so ably discussed both before and during the last war, and so far as any arguments can avail short of the ultima ratio regum, previous to the present war—that it appears to us impertinent and useless to waste paper and ink upon the subject. As the chain of political cause and effect appears to be broken and every thing done by the rule of contraries, it may be that this ungracious herald is the forerunner of a minister from England authorized and determined to act in the spirit of justice. At present we see no prospect of peace but through the dusky atmosphere of war."

Domestic.

FROM FLORIDA.

About 120 black troops arrived, it is said with a new Governor from Havana, at Pensacola, about the beginning of July.

This movement must have commenced previously to any knowledge of our declaration of war against Great Britain. There are now probably between four and five hundred troops at Pensacola. The number at Mobile is, perhaps not more than 60 or 70. A part of these were lately on the point of being removed to Pensacola; but the officer commanding the American gun-boats in the bay of Mobile, did not consider it as compatible with his instructions to permit any troops to pass or re pass.

Since the interregnum which has existed in the country lying between Pearl river and the Perdido, occasioned by the transfer of jurisdiction from the Orleans to the Mississippi territory, it is reported that some alarm exists in the minds of the inhabitants under the expectation that they will be called upon by the Spanish commander and compelled to attend at Mobile for the purpose of defending by force the Spanish possession of that place. Should such an attempt be made, it is to be hoped that the powers belonging to the judiciary will be exercised in their full extent by the Judge of the adjacent district of Washington in the Mississippi territory, for, we believe, distance of the seat of the territorial government from the town and neighborhood of Mobile, precludes all possibility of relief from the interference of the local executive.—Nat. Int.

Naval Intelligence.

New-York, August 8.

An English barque, prize to the ship Catharine, of Boston, has arrived at Portland—she was captured 26th ult. off Halifax, and the next morning the Catharine engaged a gun-brig. The action continued 45 minutes, and ended with musketry and pistols—coming on thick, it was not ascertained which surrendered.

Baltimore, August 8.

The pilot boat built schooner Tom, sailed on Sunday last on a cruise. Her burthen is 287 tons; she carries 16 guns and a brave crew of 140 men, admirably prepared for action. Thus she is able to compete with the smaller nation-

al vessels of the enemy, and we trust to escape from the larger—the canvas she spreads is truly astonishing.

On Friday last arrived from a cruise the Cutter James Madison, of the British with her prize, the British brig, the rock capr. May, mounting 6 guns, 18 men, and is about 300 tons—she was taken between Tybec bar and Cumberland, after a chase of eight hours and on Saturday, the captain and crew were brought to this city and taken care of.

American Prizes.—Arrived, the British ship Henry, from St. Croix, the London, taken by the privateer Comdr. Boyle, of Baltimore, after a slight engagement of about 15 minutes—the ship mounts four 12's and six 6-pounders, is of the first class, coppered to the bends; 40Q tons burthen; has a cargo of upwards of 700 hhd. sugar, 13 pipes old Madeira wine, and a quantity of rum, nut-vitæ—ship and cargo estimated at 150,000 dollars.

Also, British schooner Alfred, come, from Bermuda, for New-Province, prize to privateer Spencer, of Philadelphia, was captured 31st July of Watling's Island—cargo, brandy, rum, claret, Madeira, almonds, prunes, &c.

The Editors of the Raleigh Newspapers TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Editors of the Newspapers published in Raleigh, having experienced great inconvenience and losses from forwarding their Papers to strangers, without having received the stipulated payment in advance, and from giving too extensive a credit to their Subscribers in general, find it absolutely necessary to come to some arrangements, in order to enable them to conduct their business to any advantage. They have therefore determined—

That after the 1st of September next, no Subscriber to any of their Papers will be received, without payment of at least half a year in advance.

That, in future, payment from all Subscribers will be required annually. In case of a failure of payment within three months after the expiration of the year (notice having been previously given of such expiration) the Paper of every such defaulter shall be discontinued.

That all arrears at present due for Newspapers are expected to be paid, or secured, at or before the close of the present year. In cases of failure, the delinquent Subscriber will be struck off the list, and their accounts put into a train for immediate settlement.

That payment is expected in all cases with Advertisements, when sent for publication.

The Printers hope that these regulations will not be taken amiss by any of their friends.—That part of their Patrons who have always been punctual in their payments (and to whom they consider themselves greatly obliged) will not be affected by them; those who have been inattentive to regular payment, principally, perhaps, from the insignificance of the amount, will see the necessity of the course now adopted, when they are informed that the proprietors of each of the Raleigh Papers have several thousand dollars owing in small sums so scattered over the State that they find it impossible to collect them. Respecting that class of Subscribers who never intend to pay (and it is feared there are some of this description) the sooner their names are struck off the Printers' books the better. Three dollars is a trifle to each Subscriber; but when a Printer has a large number of Subscribers in arrears, not only for one, two or three, but for six, ten and twelve years, the outstanding debt operates a serious inconvenience to him in the management of his Business. It is to remedy this inconvenience, if possible, that the Printers have entered into these joint Regulations.

Gales & Seaton,
Jones & Henderson,
Lucas & A. H. Boylan.

Raleigh, August 1, 1812.

BANKING HOUSE.

THE Directors of the State Bank of North-Carolina have resolved to erect a Banking House in the City of Raleigh, the Foundation whereof will be of Rock, the Walls of Brick, and the Roof probably of Slate, or some other fire-proof material. The dimensions will be 33 feet by 53 feet 3 inches, two stories high, with a Portico in front. The undersigned being a Committee to contract for the Materials and for the building of said House, do hereby give notice, that they will receive Proposals for furnishing the several Materials, and for the Workmanship, &c. for the House complete.

The Plan of the Building, together with a bill of the requisite Materials, will be shown by the Committee to any person desirous of offering terms. It is contemplated by the Directors to have all the Bricks made in the course of the present season, so that they may be laid early in the ensuing Spring.

WM. POLK,
H. POTTER,
WM. SHAW,
WM. PEACE,
Raleigh, June 24. THEO. HUNTER.

State of North-Carolina, HERTFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, April Term, 1812.

Isaac Langston, Complainant,

and

William H. Murfree, Marthias B. Murfree, Lavinia Murfree, Sally H. Murfree, Maria Murfree, David Dickinson and Fanny his Wife, Isaac Hilliard and Pelly his Wife—Heirs of Hardy Murfree, dec'd—Defendants.

T being made appear to the satisfaction of this Court, that David Dickinson & Fanny his wife, one of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State—It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made three weeks successively in the Raleigh Register, that unless the said David Dickinson & Fanny his wife appear within the three first days of his wife appear within the three first days of next Court, to be held for the County of Hertford, in the town of Winton on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and put in their answer to the Complaintant's bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against them and heard ex parte.

Teste—HOWELL JONES, C. J.

58