

not perceived the good effects resulting from it. The importance of the subject, its interesting nature to his constituents, who in addition to the common sufferings, had the extreme mortification of being represented in a state of insurrection, must be an apology for his coming forward at this early period on the subject of the embargo. He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary and additional thereto," ought to be immediately repealed.

On the question, whether the House will agree to consider the resolution, it was decided by yeas and nays—Yeas 83, Nays 9.

Mr. Chittenden then moved, that it be referred to the committee of the whole House on the state of the union, to whom was referred the President's message.

Mr. Macca had no objection to a fair discussion. If the laws were wrong and productive of no beneficial effect they ought to be repealed. He suggested to the gentleman, however, the propriety of moving a reference to a committee of the whole, other than that on the state of the union.

Mr. Chittenden so modified his motion, and it was agreed to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole.

On the question for what day it should be the order, Mr. Chittenden moved to-morrow.

Mr. Smilie said, he had no objection to meet this question, but not at so early a period. From the general state of our foreign relations, he thought the resolution was ill-timed. What could the gentleman mean by bringing this distinct question now before the House? Does he mean, said Mr. S. that we must repeal the whole of the embargo system, and substitute nothing in the room of it? Certainly if his intention may be judged by the manner in which the subject is brought forward, he means this. If he does I wish him to come forward and tell us so; tell us that he and his constituents are willing to pay a tribute and submit; that they will surrender the independence of their country.

To consider this motion now unless a substitute for the embargo were proposed, Mr. S. said he could not agree. He therefore moved that it be made the order of the day for Monday week. In the mean time he took it for granted that the President's message would become the subject of consideration, and the House would be prepared to say what course it would pursue.

(To be concluded in our next.)

WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1805.

At length the American people can read and ponder on the President's message. A crowd of ideas rushed on our minds during the perusal of it. The objects for reprehension are not few nor unimportant—but the limits of our paper forbid an exercise of the unpleasant office of a political censor to the extent of which it is susceptible: We will therefore, for the present, point out a few prominent articles for which we think it is commendable.

1st. Because the President declares that the embargo has given safety to our mariners, when it is notorious that a large portion of them, instead of finding employment, as they had a right to expect in the national service, were compelled either to starve at home, or beg employment (to which, oh shame to justice and national honor!) free American seamen were forced, by the cruel and bad policy of our rulers, to submit in the English navy, into which some of our noblest tars were admitted, while others were mortified by a humiliating refusal.

2ndly. Because he has declared, that the embargo has given safety to our mercantile property, when it would be an insult to our sufferings to be reminded, that our ships and produce lie idle, and in a great measure rotting in our harbors, and in our barns.

3dly. Because he boasts, that the embargo has enabled us by warlike preparations, to assume the imposing attitude of defiance, when it would be almost proverbially ridiculous, to compare our fortifications with those of my uncle Toby's and corporal Trim's, to illustrate their memorable siege.

4thly. Because he has devoted many and long sentences to Indian affairs, and philosophic speculations about turning Cherokees into American citizens, when he allows no more than three lines and a half to a statement of our situation relative to France, and comparatively but a few paragraphs, and some of these almost unintelligible, and one of them absolutely so, respecting the mutual position of England and this country.

5thly. Because he appears to soften the conduct of France, by only stating that from her we had received no answer, when Mr. Armstrong declares in his letter to the Secretary of State, that he had refrained from any application to the French minister, from a certain conviction, that instead of its being of any avail, it would be injurious to us, while he, the President, says nothing of the late horrible atrocities of the French on the sea, from the burning and sinking of our vessels to the murder of an American seaman.

6thly. Because on Spanish affairs, he does not state that Spain and Portugal have opened their ports to our ships, while England, as respects our commerce with those two nations has so modified or revoked her orders of council, as to leave it unrestricted; and dispatches the whole heart-cheering intelligence of Spanish patriotism, victorious over Gallic usurpation, in about two lines of perfectly dubious import, meaning any thing, or nothing.

7thly. Because though his station made it a duty, he is separchally silent on the subject of recommending any measures to congress, thereby throwing on them (according to his old habit, and in the words of Mr. Randolph, making use of his back door communications and influence) the whole responsibility of the measures they may adopt.

8thly. Because with a ludicrous anxiety, he makes a query: "Shall it [our public treasures] lie unproductive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced?" when, under our blessed embargo, God only knows, when we shall get any more money in the Treasury without additional taxes.

9thly. Because it is a composition clumsy in its arrangement, ambiguous in its meaning, inelegant in its style, and deficient in its matter; and on the whole, quite unsatisfactory.

No prospects at present, flatter us with the expectation of the removal of the Embargo, but rather threaten additional supplements, and an increased rigor in enforcing it.

We are particularly solicitous to direct the attention of all to the very excellent communication of CAMILLUS.

R. Newman, whose letter to General Wilkinson, charges him with being a *Traitor*, is a member of Congress from Virginia.

The following is a correct statement of the votes taken in this district for an Elector of President and Vice-President:

| | Ashe. | Brown. |
|-------------|-------|--------|
| Duplin | 604 | 53 |
| Sampson | 333 | 143 |
| New-Hanover | 424 | 204 |
| Onslow | 183 | 211 |
| Bladen | 256 | 325 |
| Branswick | 140 | 90 |
| Total | 1949 | 1036 |

Majority for Governor Ashe 925.

The following is a correct statement of the votes taken in Newbern district for an Elector of President and Vice-President—Gaston 1496, Whitfield 1315. Giving a federal majority of 181 to Mr. Gaston.

State of the poll in Washington district: Toole 1556, Williams 948, giving a democratic majority of 578 to Mr. Toole.

RALIGH, NOVEMBER 17.

The election for electors of President, closed throughout this State on Friday last. In this district Col. Taylor, the Madisonian candidate is elected.

In some places of elections in Johnston, where the federalists have a decided majority, the polls were not opened, and this account for the Republican majority. What it was known that the soldiers belonging to the army, stationed at this place, were to vote, many respectable men were so disgusted that they would not vote at all, and many did not attend the election. The soldiers did attempt to vote and were refused.

We do not recollect that the standing army ever voted before at an election, except in that republican state, Virginia, which can do no wrong, and which is a pattern for North-Carolina upon all occasions. Judge Potter gave it as his opinion that the soldiers had the right of voting, and contended strenuously at the polls, that they should be permitted to exercise that right.

Is not the example now set, a dangerous one? Suppose several thousand soldiers under Wilkinson and Duane, and these patriotic commanders should have the election of certain men much at heart, what is to prevent them from marching their soldiers to the polls, and making them vote for their favorites.

It has been the general enquiry of the people, "for what purpose is a standing army raised and kept in the country in a time of peace?" We can now answer that the recruits at this place has perhaps answered one of the purposes of the administration by voting to a man for Mr. Madison as President.

If soldiers are permitted to vote, it would be an easy matter to raise 50,000, and by placing them in certain districts, they would be sure to vote for those members of Congress who created them—Thus, however burthensome and oppressive these soldiers may be to the people, yet the people could have no redress.

In the district composed of Moore, Chatham and Orange, we have not complete returns. In Moore Mr. McKenzie, the federal candidate, had a majority of 600 and upwards—he had small majorities at two separate elections in Chatham, and a large majority at the Flat River election in Orange. At other elections in Orange, Mr. Christmas had large majorities, as he had at most of the elections in Chatham; but in the latter county, where he got majorities, two elections were held on Friday instead of Thursday as the law directs. If these votes are rejected, as they legally ought to be, Mr. McKenzie is elected.

Mr. Plummer of Halifax district, and Col. Wynn of Hertford, and Gen. Riddick of Gates, all Madisonians, are without doubt elected. *Minerva.*

SALEM, (Massachusetts) Nov. 5.

The election for a Member of Congress in this district, yesterday, terminated in the choice of the Hon. Benjamin Pickman, jun. This is the first time that Essex South District has ever had the honor of a Federal representative. Mr. Pickman had 2759 votes, Dr. Kitham, 2126.

The following facts are communicated by a gentleman from New-Jersey, just as the paper was going to press. The county of Gloucester has given, on examination of the official returns, a majority of 15 for the democratic ticket; but in one town the inspectors have returned only 20 federal votes, whereas 60 persons in that town have come forward and sworn that they voted for the federal ticket; the facts are brought before the legislature, and a committee has been appointed to examine and report. No wonder the federalists were astonished at the return from Gloucester. No wonder that Madison can be elected President. *New-York E. Post.*

The movements on the continent still indicate an early renewal of hostilities with Austria, who has assumed an undimmed attitude. Her army is formed into eight divisions, each commanded by a field marshal. The archduke Charles is generalissimo, minister of war and supreme in all matters of military jurisdiction.

To the Editor of the WILMINGTON GAZETTE,

Sir, In your paper of Sept. 25, I observed an extract from the New-York Daily Advertiser, contradicting the report of an engagement between the American frigate Chesapeake, and a British frigate, (name unknown,) reported to me by William Duncanson of Gun Boat, No. 51, and it appears that he has denied ever asserting such a thing, for which reason I take this method to make it known to the public, that the circumstance was related to me on the 9th of September last off Sandy Hook by the said William Duncanson, as the undersigned gentlemen have proved by their affidavits, who were passengers on board and on deck at the time. I should not have so long delayed requesting you to insert these lines in your paper, had it not been for the absence of one of the witnesses, PETER HESS.

Wilmington 14th Nov. 1805.

John S. Oliver, and John Patterson, being duly sworn, respectively declare the above statement by Peter Hess, relative to a communication made to him by William Duncanson, of Gun-Boat No. 51, is true, being present when such conversation took place.

JOHN S. OLIVER,
JOHN PATTERSON.

Sworn to before me }
WILLIAM GILES. }

DIED, At his plantation, Old Town, on the 15th inst. Mr. WILLIAM GRAVE BERRY.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.
ENTERED

Nov. 15, Sch'r Regulator, M'Ilhenny, Charleston
Sloop Patty, McLean, Charleston

CLEARED
15, Brig William & Martha, Chandler, Boston
17, Sch'r Tartar, Smith, Charleston
18, Sloop Patty, McLean, Charleston

"JULIUS" has been received, but was too late for insert.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

ON receiving the orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to raise the Quota of Militia required of this State by the general government, I find all progress in the business necessarily suspended for a few days, by the want of data, by which to make the appointment of the requisition to the several Division and Brigades.

The difficulty which thus interposes itself, proceeds from the modification of several Brigades, and the creation of a new Division since the last returns of the Militia have been received; and I am in possession of no returns but of Divisions, (a few Regiments only excepted;) nor are there any other to be found either with the Commander in Chief, or in the Offices of the General Assembly.

As the time has already arrived, when the duplicate returns of the Commandants of Regiments ought to have been received, and as they are now coming in, it is a reasonable expectation that a few days delay will enable me to apportion the Quota in a more proper and equitable manner than could be done by any former returns, however minute in detail, were I even in possession of them.

Those officers, therefore, whose duty it is to make returns, particularly Commandants of Regiments, are notified of the urgent necessity which exists for their forwarding them with all possible dispatch.

As soon as data for the appointment are obtained, orders will be issued for raising the Detachment; and it is confidently hoped all will be ready to meet the expectations of the President of the United States, and of the Commander in Chief of this State. CALVIN JONES,
Adjutant-General.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1805.

JUST received and for sale at this office a few elegant editions of some late literary works, also a few boxes of Carbon Dent-ice, and bottles of Dabson's celebrated ointment of YELLOE BAXA. Nov. 21.

THE Copartnership of C. & P. Pelham is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES PELHAM,
PETER PELHAM.
Wilmington, Nov. 22.

NOTICE.
The Subscribers have removed to the New Brick Store, on the North side of Market-street, adjoining Mr. Gabie's where they are opening a General Assortment of NEW GOODS, just received by the Venus, from New-York, which they offer For Sale, on reasonable terms.
R. & W. MITCHELL.
Nov. 21.

NOTICE.
Whereas the Plantation on the North East River, four miles above Wilmington, belonging to the heirs of Mr. Archer Mabson, deceased, having sustained great injury from persons trespassing thereon, this is therefore to inform all persons from hunting or destroying the timber on the same, so that determined to prosecute the offenders on demand.
GABRIEL HOLMES,
Nov. 21.

NOTICE.
The subscribers having qualified as administrators and administratrix to the estate of Charles Jones, deceased, give notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them for payment within the time required by an act of assembly, entitled "an act concerning proving of wills, and granting letters of administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of intestate estates," otherwise they will be barred of recovery by the operation of said act. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise recourse will be had to law.
SAMUEL SWANN, Administrator.
JANE JONES, Administratrix.
November 23.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of William Grave Berry, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom the said estate is indebted are desired to render in their accounts attested to Hanson Kelly, who is authorized to settle all affairs of said estate.
James H. Ancrum, Admr.
Nov. 22.

30,000 DOLLARS

FOR EIGHT HUNDRED CENTS.

NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY,
For Opening and Improving certain great Roads to the Black River.
Passively to commence drawing on the 14th of April next, 600 Tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and the payment guaranteed by the State.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES ARE,
30,000 Dollars, 20,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars,
2,000 Dollars,
Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c. &c. Less than two Blanks to a Prize. The scheme of this Lottery is universally acknowledged to be the best ever yet offered to the American Public, and the price of Tickets at present no higher than Eight Dollars each.

TICKETS,

Halves, Quarters, and Eighths,
ARE TO BE HAD AT
G. & R. WAITE'S
TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICES,
No. 54, MAIDEN-LANE,
And No. 38, MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK.

Where was sold in the LAST New York Lottery, the three capital prizes of
25,000 Dollars, No. 20231
10,000 Dollars, No. 23402
5,000 Dollars, No. 20799
Also, No. 20310 a prize of 2,000 Dollars, besides several others of 1,000, 500, 200 Dollars, &c. &c. And in former New York Lotteries were sold at the above Offices,

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|-------|---------------|
| 17199 | 25,000 Dollars | 11736 | 2,000 Dollars |
| 3929 | 20,000 Dollars | 28573 | 2,000 Dollars |
| 3639 | 10,000 Dollars | 14994 | 2,000 Dollars |
| 26135 | 5,000 Dollars | 16617 | 2,000 Dollars |
| 30356 | 5,000 Dollars | 25396 | 2,000 Dollars |
| 15298 | 3,000 Dollars | 20895 | 2,000 Dollars |

And at their Lottery office in Baltimore corner of Charles and Market-Streets, were sold nearly all the Capital Prizes, in the late St. Mary's College Lottery, among them were the following, viz.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|-------|---------------|
| 6994 | 30,000 Dollars | 19894 | 1,500 Dollars |
| 15564 | 15,000 Dollars | 1788 | 1,500 Dollars |
| 7001 | 10,000 Dollars | 1425 | 1,500 Dollars |
| 6977 | 5,000 Dollars | 7440 | 1,500 Dollars |
| | | 14525 | 1,500 Dollars |

Distant adventurers, by enclosing Bank Notes in letters post paid directed to Waite's Offices in Baltimore, New-York or Albany, may have Tickets and Shares returned by post to any part of the Union, with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest advice sent of their success. Schemes at large gratis and CASH advanced for prizes as soon as drawn. A weekly printed prize list will be forwarded to the editor of this paper, and at the conclusion of the drawing the managers official list of Prizes as soon as printed, where any gentleman can examine his own number. Prizes in former Lotteries taken in payment for Tickets in this.

The Baltimore Trinity Church Lottery commenced drawing on the first of November, and will continue to draw 2,000 Tickets per week till finished.
Tickets and Shares warranted undrawn may be had at either of G. & R. Waite's Lottery Offices.