

the General Government to be blamed for what no human circumspection could prevent? Mr. H. took notice of some other parts of the Report which were incorrect, and he could not agree to the unqualified censure which it contained. Mr. S. said the arguments of the gentleman from Sampson, in his view, went to show the propriety of recommending the Report; for they went to show that it contained incorrect statements—that it would, in his own energetic language, make the State of North-Carolina tell untruths. Ought not the house, then, to send back the report to the committee for correction? Mr. S. took notice of the case cited by the gentleman from Edgecomb in support of the propriety of his motion; but denied that the two cases were parallel.—[Mr. S. made some remarks as to the best way of defending our sea-coast; but as the same observations will appear when the question came afterwards before the house, they are here omitted.] After a few remarks from other gentlemen, the question on a recommitment of the Report was carried 34 to 24.

Thursday, Nov. 25.

The select committee to whom was re-committed the Report, laid it before the house as amended, and it was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Friday, Nov. 26.

The report and address being read as amended,

Mr. J. W. CLARK moved that the consideration of the same be indefinitely postponed. If he succeeded in this motion, he would move an address to the President of the U. States, freed from the objectionable matter which the one now before the Senate, in his opinion, contained.

Mr. A. D. MURPHY said, it would have been gratifying to him if the gentleman who made this motion, had assigned the reasons which induced him to make it.

Mr. CLARK said he would do so, since the gentleman from Orange wished it. He had hoped that he should not have been called upon to make an exposition of the exposition of the Committee; but having been called to it, he should not shrink from the task. Gentlemen had required a recommitment of the Report, in order that it might be freed from errors, or to use the emphatic language of the gentleman from Orange, "that it might exhibit the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." But, on the re-appearance of what he was going to call their Bantling; (but which from the length of time it had been in the nursery did not deserve the appellation) is it that model of perfection we had reason to expect?

Mr. C. entered upon the examination of the Report. "The Constitution of the U. States has vested in the General Government the right to declare war; and has imposed it as a solemn obligation on it to provide for the defence of the Union."

In this position he cheerfully concurred with the committee. The next paragraph states that North Carolina, in the period of danger and alarm, had to depend alone upon her own efforts. He would ask the members of the Senate if this assertion be correct? Were there not at the period alluded to, a company of the United States troops at Fort Hampton, and another at Fort Johnston? He knew that was the case. This complaint therefore is unfounded.

It is next stated, that the general government had provided for this State no means either for protection or defence and had withdrawn most of those that were found upon our coast at the first moment of danger. It ought to be remembered, that in a great Confederacy, like the United States, when we are unhappily involved in War, at the first commencement of such a state of things, the Government will, in a great measure, be unprepared, and could not at once extend adequate protection to every part of the Union. This State to be perfectly secure would require a line of fortifications on the whole extent of her sea coast. In many places Albermarle Sound is separated from the ocean by narrow strips of sand, through the inlets of which the barges of the enemy might pass and take possession of Edenton, though all the points designated should be in a state of defence.

Shall we blame the General Government, then, for not doing what she had not the power to do? and shall we be the first member of the Union to complain of the want of

protection, when many of our sister states required more attention on account of their more perilous situation, than N. Carolina?

In the next place, we are told that the Gun Boats which were in commission at Wilmington when the war was declared, had been laid up in ordinary. He knew nothing of this fact. It might be correct. It is then stated that a company of regular soldiers that garrisoned Ft. Hampton had been withdrawn and sent beyond the State. It would seem to be insinuated they had been sent into a sister state. But what is the truth? They are now with Gen. Hampton fighting our battles in Canada. Does North Carolina owe nothing to the Nation in her present struggle with a powerful enemy? Why were 100,000 of the Militia called into service, if they are not to be employed? They have been tried on our frontier, and they refused to cross the lines. Except indeed, the Militia from the Western States, who have fought like heroes and set an example worthy of being followed by their Eastern brethren. It is said that the Representatives of the Governor of this State have been treated with neglect by the General Government. He could not say whether this was correct or not, as he had not been able to ascertain precisely the dates of the correspondence. But it was stated that the Governor had been written to by a sub-clerk of the War Department. If he were not mistaken, at the time the Governor wrote to the War Office, the Head of that Department was with the Northern Armies; and if so, it is not extraordinary that his letter should have been answered by a Clerk in the Department.

The next complaint is, that no forts have been erected. It was well known to the members of the Senate that a fort had been begun many years ago, under the administration of Mr. Adams, on Beacon Island, which is now so highly recommended as a proper site for this purpose; but it was then represented by some persons who had weight with the administration, that a Fort in that situation would be of no use, except to defend Shell Castle, and that it was calculated only for the benefit of an individual. It was therefore abandoned.

It was said, we have no vessels of war in our waters. What Gentlemen meant by vessels of war he did not know. Do they mean 74's, frigates, or 20 or 30 gun ships? If these could be of any use any where, it must be at Wilmington; but he doubted whether they could be of service there. Did they mean common tenders? We have not many of these. If not, they must have reference to the despatched gun boats. Could they not have been sent here? Unfortunately, they were blockaded up by the Enemy in the Chesapeake. But it may be asked why they were not sent before the blockade. Was it not Mr. C. asked, a correct policy to attend first to points which are most threatened with immediate danger. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, &c. were the most prominent objects. Government had not the means, of sending vessels of war to every part of our coast at once. But gentlemen will perhaps say they might have had vessels built in our own ports. Government had not sufficient resources. It is to be regretted, that in some parts of the U. States, a spirit of opposition had been raised to the government and the War, that had, in some degree, paralyzed their efforts.

When, said Mr. C. we are told that no regular troops have been found upon our sea-coast, except one company of Artillery at Fort Johnston, is this "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?" Are there not gentlemen within my hearing, who know that there were regular troops at Fort Johnston and Fort Hampton, besides the troops now there? He knew there was, and mentioned the particular troops. The next complaint is, that the detached militia called into service had been much neglected, &c. That they had been required to do ordinary garrison duty, and that, till lately, they had but few tents, he admitted, but that they had perished for want of medicine and hospital stores, he denied. It is much to be regretted, that the President of the U. States is under the necessity of being indebted to other persons for the recommendation of suitable characters for office in the army. Nor did he say this, with a view of derogating from the merit of any of our men in high sta-

tions, though he believed that some of these would be better at home.—Whatever talents a man appointed to office in the army may possess, he cannot possibly enter at once into all the complicated duties of a Campaign. Many of them will not even know how to make out a pay-roll or muster roll, much less will they be able immediately to ascertain the various channels through which applications are to be made for articles of primary importance. When at Newbern lately, Mr. C. saw a gentleman who held the office of Assistant Inspector General, who was on his way to inspect the troops at Fort Hampton. The Lieutenant of the detachment stationed at that post, was in town & complained that the troops had not received any pay. When, no enquiry, the fact was found to be, that the Captain Commandant had made his return, not to Gen. Pinckney, as he ought to have done, but to General Jones of this State, which accounted for the delay. Whether the situation of the officers of the detachment at Fort Johnston was similar, he would not say. But he knew that they had made returns to the Adjutant General of this State. Will you, then, blame the General Government for errors arising from the inexperience or the ignorance of officers commanding detachments of militia? He hoped not.

It is next said, that the regular troops enlisted here, instead of being sent to defend our sea-coast, have been sent elsewhere. Is this the whole truth? He asked whether some men of this description had not been sent to defend our coast? Where, he asked, was Capt. Bryan's Company raised? In Halifax, Edgecomb, &c. Where was Capt. Copeland's Company enlisted? In Perquimons, Pasquotank, Chowan, &c. and were not both these sent to our sea coast? They were, and continued there for nine months, until the militia took their place. Is it, then, candid, is it liberal, after this second attempt to prepare this Report, to palm upon the Senate assertions which are not founded in fact? At the time, (it is stated) that the Secretary of State was apprising Gen. Pinckney of the sailing of the enemy's armament, and its probable destination, the troops at Salisbury were under marching orders. He saw nothing in this which shewed the President had neglected his duty. Indeed, he was warranted in saying that though these troops had but lately left Salisbury, they have been under marching orders since the 25th of last August. It was not, therefore, probably known to Government that the troops were still at Salisbury. It might be expected they were on their march to the northward. It is said, that though N. Carolina has furnished as many troops as almost any other State, yet none of these troops have been employed in her defence. Neither of these positions can be substantiated. Nay it is evident that a part of the troops raised in the State, as before observed, have been employed on the Sea coast. But it is stated that our Militia have been made to perform garrison duty. And why not? If we are to rely upon our Militia for defence, what duty are they to perform, if they are not to do duty within their own State? We have seen them refuse to cross the lines. And if they will not fight the Enemy where he is to be met, they surely ought at least to do duty where their services are wanted at home. If detached, they ought not to be unemployed. They will, to be sure, always be ready to oppose a foe not here to be named, which may arise amongst ourselves.

Mr. C. hoped after this exposition of the Committee's Report twice refined, this motion for an indefinite postponement thereof, will not, he trusted, be deemed an improper one. (Debate to be continued.)

NOTICE. BY the decease of Robert Vivion Somervell, late of Granville county, North Carolina, an infant, certain property which, had he lived, would in time have been his, hath descended to other persons. Those persons desirous of making a satisfactory and honorable arrangement of his affairs, request all persons who were indebted to him to come forward and give bond and security, or make payment as soon as possible, and all to whom he was fairly indebted, to present their accounts to the Subscriber, properly substantiated, before the third day of January next. On that day, it is desired that all parties who deem their presence necessary, will attend at the house of the Subscriber, in order that a final arrangement may be made. JOHN SOMERVELL, Agent for the Legatee, Mecklenburg County, Va. Nov. 25, 1813.

Treasury Department. Revenue Office, August 20, 1813. Public Notice is hereby given, IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the second day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by bank, bankers and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions," that from and after the last day of December next, there will be levied, collected and paid, throughout the United States, the several Stamp Duties following, viz: For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments of writing following, to wit: On any promissory note or notes payable either to bearer or order, issued by any of the banks or companies who issue and discount notes, bonds or obligations, either incorporated or not incorporated, which now are or may hereafter be established in the United States, or by any banker or bankers, (in case such company, banker or bankers, shall not agree with the Secretary of the Treasury to an annual composition, in lieu of such duties, of one and a half per centum on the amount of their annual dividends) according to the following scale, viz: If not exceeding one dollar, one cent. If above one dollar, and not exceeding two dollars, two cents. If above two and not exceeding three dollars, three cents. If above three and not exceeding five dollars, five cents. If above five and not exceeding ten dollars, ten cents. If above ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, twenty cents. If above twenty and not exceeding fifty dollars, fifty cents. If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, one dollar. If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, five dollars. If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, ten dollars. If above one thousand dollars, fifty dollars. On any bond, obligation or promissory note or notes not issued by any bank, companies or banker, as aforesaid, discounted by any such bank, companies or bankers, and on any foreign or inland bill or bills of exchange above fifty dollars, and having one or more endorsers, according to the following scale: If not exceeding one hundred dollars, five cents. If above one hundred and not exceeding two hundred dollars, ten cents. If above two hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, twenty five cents. If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, fifty cents. If above one thousand and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, seventy five cents. If above fifteen hundred and not exceeding two thousand dollars, one dollar. If above two thousand and not exceeding three thousand dollars, one dollar and fifty cents. If above three thousand and not exceeding four thousand dollars, two dollars. If above four thousand and not exceeding five thousand dollars, two dollars and fifty cents. If above five thousand and not exceeding even thousand dollars, three dollars and fifty cents. If above seven thousand and not exceeding eight thousand dollars, four dollars. If above eight thousand dollars, five dollars. All which said Stamps have for their legend, the duty as above specified, with the device of an Eagle bearing a shield.

All Treasury, or other notes, issued for the use or benefit of the United States, in pursuance of any act of Congress, or drafts or bills drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, or checks payable at sight upon any bank, company or banker, are exempted from duty, and are not required to be stamped; and no duty is charged on a second or other copy of a set of exchange. When any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper, at the office of a Collector, accompanying the same with a list specifying the number and denomination of the stamps which are to be thereto affixed, it will be the duty of the Collector to transmit the same to the office of Commissioner of Revenue, where such paper, parchment & vellum will be properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the collector, who will deliver the same, pursuant to the order of the person from whom it was received. Stamps on paper will be transmitted from this office to the collectors, who will deliver the same, on the payment of the duty, to the person applying therefor. In case of stamps required on vellum or parchment, the vellum or parchment must invariably be transmitted, through a collector, to this office, whence it will be returned stamped to the collector, subject, on the payment of the duty, to the order of the person from whom it was received. Any person, other than an officer employed in collecting the revenue of the United States, who shall apply to a collector at his office for the purchase at one time of a quantity of stamped vellum, parchment or paper, the duties on which shall amount to ten dollars or upwards, shall receive from him such quantity of vellum, parchment or paper on said person paying down the amount of said duties, after deducting therefrom seven and one half per centum thereon. Given under my hand at Washington, the day and year above mentioned. SAMUEL H. SMITH, Commissioner of the Revenue.

GLAUBER SALTS. By the quantity or single dose, for sale at GALES'S STORE.

United States of America. North Carolina District. The President of the United States of America, to the Marshal of the District of North-Carolina, Greeting: WHEREAS, the District Court of the United States in and for the District of Cape Fear, within the North-Carolina District, the name of the United States of America for certain private armed vessel, called the Eliza, crewed all persons in general, who have, or pretend to have, any right, title or interest in a wherel Thomas Wilson is master, hath decreed all persons in general, who have, or pretend to have, any right, title or interest in a Fraser is master) her tackle, apparel, furniture, and the goods, wares and merchandise laden therein, taken by the private armed vessel, the Eliza, to be monished, cited and called to judgment at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (Justice requiring)—you are therefore charged (Justice and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in the Wilmington Gazette, published at Wilmington, and the Raleigh K. States, published at Raleigh, you do monish, cite and call to judgment, in general, who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said brig, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and the goods, wares and merchandise laden therein, to appear before the Hon. Henry Potter, Judge of the District Court for the North-Carolina District, at his office in the city of Raleigh, on Friday the 10th day of December next, then and there to shew and allege in due form of law, a rea onable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why said brig, her tackle, apparel, furniture and the goods, wares and merchandise laden therein, should not be pronounced to be on the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prize; and further to do and receive in this behalf, as to justice shall appear, and that you duly intimate or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid in general, (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated) that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not shew a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, the said District Court doth intend, and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said brig, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and the goods, wares and merchandise laden therein did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence of the parties aforesaid and intimated in any wise notwithstanding. And that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises together with these presents.

Witness the Hon. Henry Potter, Judge of the District Courts for the North-Carolina District, at Raleigh, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1813, and XXXVIIIth year of the Independence of the United States. C. WALKER, Clk. of District Court.

The foregoing citation and monition is published for the intimation of the concerned. BEY DANIEL, Marshal.

(By authority of the State of North Carolina)

SCHEME OF The Oxford Academy Lottery. 1 prize of \$2000 is \$2000. 1 do 1000 1000. 1 do 500 500. 3 do 200 600. 6 do 100 600. 20 do 20 Tickets each, 2000. 20 do 50 1000. 40 do 20 800. 80 do 15 1200. 100 do 10 1000. 800 do 6 4800. —1072 prizes, } Not 2 blanks. 2028 blanks, } to a prize. 15000. 3100 Tickets at 5 dollars each is 15300. The Cash prizes subject to a discount of 15 per cent. Stationary Prizes as follows: First 500 drawn blanks entitled to \$6 each, First drawn Ticket. 20. Do. on the 4th, 6th, 8th & 10th days, 50 each. Do. 12th, 14th, 16th and 18th days, 20 each. Do. each day from the 20th to the 29th inclusive (excepting the 29th tickets constituting prizes) each. The said 20 prizes to consist of the Numbers from 101 to 500 inclusive; each 20 of the said 400 to be one prize, the first 20 or lowest number for the 20th day, and so regularly ascending to the 39th. First drawn on the 40th day, \$200. do 42d day, 100. do 45th day, 50. do 50th day, 100. Last drawn ticket, 2000. The public will perceive, that in the foregoing Scheme, an alteration has been made, by converting the \$1000 into a floating prize and the 2000 into a stationary premium. This change has been resorted to for the sole purpose of hastening the drawing, by placing it in the power of the managers to commence under the sale of a smaller number of tickets. They are aware that in times like the present, of general pressure, individuals do not willingly let their money remain where it is inactive. It is therefore their wish and their expectation to be enabled to begin at or shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature. Those who may not have already purchased tickets and do not approve of the foregoing alteration, or do not wish to return their numbers on or before the first day of January next, but not afterwards. THO'S B. LITTLEJOHN, WM. ROBARDS, MAURICE SMITH, THO'S HUNT, WM. M. SNEED, Managers. Nov. 1813. Ticket, 5 dollars each for sale at the Minerva Office.

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