# National Intelligencer.

## & WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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*FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,* | FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1808. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

THE *National Intelligencer* will henceforth be conducted by SAMUEL H. SMITH, and JOSEPH GALES, Jun. and printed at the Office of the *former*, to whom subscribers and correspondents are requested still to address themselves.

The annual price, payable in advance, is *Five* dollars. The punctual compliance with this term is at this time of the greatest importance, and is earnestly requested.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square in breadth, are inserted the first time at *fifty cents*, and for every subsequent insertion *twenty-five cents*. If inserted less than three times a *Dollar* is charged. If inserted but once a week, an addition of one fourth part is made. Other advertisements charged in the same ratio.



THE Secretary of the Navy will receive PROPOSALS until the first day of February next, for furnishing all or any of the following articles of *Domestic Materials* and *Domestic Manufacture*.

3000 yards of 6-4 coarse Blue Cloth, or 6000 yards of 3-4.
240 yards of 6-4 scarlet do. or 480 3-4.
1500 yards of 6-4 Baize for lining, any color except red, or 3000 yards of 3-4 flannel.
7000 yards of Brown Linen 3-4 wide,
220 pieces of Sheeting, such as Russia,
250 lbs. of whited brown Thread,
10 lb. of red Thread,
100 lbs. of blue Thread,
20 lbs. of yellow Thread,
3500 yards of 5-4 grey mixed coating, or 3100 yards of 6-4 wide,
100 gross of Button Moulds—small coat,
2500 3 point Blankets,
10000 yards of yellow binding, called quality,
2000 yards of stout Plains, for watch coats, any color excepting red,
20 gross of large Metal Buttons, military

The articles to be delivered to the Navy Agent, residing nearest the place at which they may be manufactured.

November 23—

30,000 DOLLARS, FOR 800 CENTS!

*NEW YORK STATE LOTTERY.*

FOR opening and improving certain great *Roads* to the *Black River*—positively to commence drawing on the 12th of April next; 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable thirty days after the drawing, and the payment guaranteed by the State Legislature.

*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, & Eighths*, are to be had at G. & R. WAITE'S truely fortunate Lottery Offices, No. 64, Maiden-Lane, & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, *New York*, where were sold in the last New York Lottery, the three capital prizes of

25,000 Dollars No. 20,281
10,000 —— No. 28,493
5,000 —— No. 29,789

Also, No. 20,310, a prize of 4000 dollars, besides several others of 2000, 1000, 500 dollars, &c. and in *former* New York Lotteries were sold at the above offices—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17129 | 25,000 dolls. | 11756 | 2000 dolls. |
| 3929 | 20,000 dolls. | 28473 | 2000 dolls. |
| 3639 | 10,000 dolls. | 13914 | 2000 dolls. |
| 26133 | 5,000 dolls. | 16617 | 2000 dolls. |
| 39356 | 5,000 dolls. | 25596 | 2000 dolls. |
| 15398 | 5,000 dolls. | 30855 | 2000 dolls. |

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.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6374 | 30,000 dolls. | 19334 | 1500 dolls. |
| 11454 | 15,000 dolls. | 1788 | 1500 dolls. |
| 7001 | 10,000 dolls. | 1625 | 1500 dolls. |
| 6977 | 5,000 dolls. | 7440 | 1500 dolls. |
| | | 14425 | 1500 dolls. |

Distant adventurers, by enclosing Bank Notes in letters post paid, directed to Waite's Office, 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 printer 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 1st of November, and will continue to draw 2,000 tickets per week till finished. Price of Tickets, *SIX Dollars*, which may be had at any of Waite's offices, warranted undrawn.

November 23—6w

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday 11th day of September, a negro lad, named JOHN, aged 19 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. He is of a dark complexion, and slow of expression. His clothing when he went off, was a dark brown broad cloth coat, old blue waistcoat, and corduroy pantaloons—has other clothing with him which is unknown. Said fellow has been seen since he went off, in the city of Washington, from thence I suspect he has removed to the neighborhood of Mr. William Carroll's in Montgomery county, as he has acquaintances there. Whoever secures said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home, including what the law allows.

NATHAN SOPER.

☞ More than probable, said fellow has made for the state of Pennsylvania or for the state of Virginia, and may have a pass given him by some free person of color, who can write. N. S.

Prince George's county, Nov. 26—3awtf


## WASHINGTON CITY.

*FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.*

DIED on Saturday morning 19th instant, Mrs. SIMMONS, wife of William Simmons Accountant of the War Department.

Captain COXE'S *Troop of Cavalry*, animated by that spirit of patriotism for which on a former occasion they were distinguished, have volunteered to form a part of the quota of Militia to be raised from this district.

*Hints to both parties.*

Since receiving the article relative to this tract, inserted in our last, we have been favored with a perusal of the tract itself. The author, we understand, is Mr. Marriott, a member of Parliament and a warm friend to the present administration. He professes a degree of neutrality between the ministry and opposition, and from his approbation of some of the measures of the former, and his disapprobation of others, claims the credit of sincerity and candor. But this disguise is easily penetrated. He maintains, in the fullest force, all the principles, either of policy or of right, on which the orders in council are grounded, and only condemns the indulgencies or relaxations which have attended their execution. The tract is an additional evidence to that already furnished of a division in the British cabinet on the length to which these orders ought to be carried; and Mr. Mariott is no doubt on the side of those members of the ministry, who are for carrying them to the greatest possible length. There is, indeed, the greatest probability, that the performance has been penned for the express purpose of feeling the public pulse, and deciding whether the ministry will be supported in adopting and enforcing the broad and permanent plan of a total monopoly of the commerce of the world. This is unquestionably the end aimed at. It is important, if this be the real object of the British ministry, that the American people should know it, as in that case very different measures may be required than those called for by a *temporary* restriction or suspension of neutral trade. To prove this, we particularly refer the reader to the avowed declaration, that although France should rescind her decrees, England ought not to repeal her orders. In connection with the foregoing extracts, the following will give the reader a tolerable idea of the nature of the performance. We ought not, however, omit to state that the writer enforces in the most earnest terms the absolute necessity of inhibiting the great mass of licenses, only granting them in very special cases, for permitting neutrals to trade with the enemy.

"Without maintaining that the orders in council are in every respect perfect and unexceptionable, it may confidently be asserted, that in adopting the system of retaliation on which they are framed, Great Britain is at last making the true use of her naval power, and it will soon appear, that she can as effectually command the continent, by blockading it with her fleets, as Bonaparte can by overrunning it with his armies. If this system be persevered in, the privations which it will occasion among his subjects, will excite general discontent and clamor, and when that discontent and clamor reach his ear, in tones so loud, as to alarm him for the stability of his power, and the safety of his person, then, and not till then, will he accede to such terms of peace, as are consistent with the honor and dignity of Great Britain.

"After the unqualified approbation that has been bestowed on the conduct of his majesty's ministers, for adopting the principle of retaliation on which the orders in council are founded, it would be inconsistent not to animadvert upon their conduct, where it militates against that principle. But before any detail is entered into respecting the licences to which this observation more particularly applies, it may not be irrelevant, and will elucidate the subject, to offer a few remarks on licences in general."

"The war in which we are now engaged, is a war for our very existence, as an independent nation, and minor considerations must give way to those of greater importance. His majesty's ministers, when diverted from their great object, by subordinate and comparatively trifling pursuits, are like Atalanta who lost the race on which her feet depended, by stopping to pick up the golden apples which her wily competitor threw down to lure her out of the course. If they deviate from the principle of the orders in council, they betray a vacillating distrust of its efficacy, inconsistent with that conviction which they professed to feel themselves, and so powerfully and successfully labored to establish in the minds of others; but if they steadily and uniformly adhere to it, they will preserve the consistency of their own characters, promote the best interests of the nation; and as far as depends upon human means, insure a successful issue to the present contest."

Viewing this performance as an exposition of the intentions of the British Cabinet, we are warranted in drawing the following inferences.

*First*, that it is their intention, so far from relaxing, to invigorate and even extend their orders in council.

*Secondly*, that although they avowed their orders to have been a measure of retaliation on France, yet, that should France rescind her decrees, they will in all likelihood, notwithstanding continue the orders.

*Thirdly*, that their object must consequently be, not so much to retaliate on their enemy, as to monopolise the profits of the trade of the world, either by exclusively possessing it themselves, or by rendering what they do not themselves possess tributary to them.

The above extracts also *prove* the powerful effect of the infractions of the Embargo, and the party opposition made to it in this country in producing the common impression in England that it either would not be persisted in, or if continued that it would produce a change of administration or a revolt; and to this conviction we are principally indebted for the inflexibility of our enemies in their outrages on our rights.

We have received an article of some length relative to the recent trial of the strength of parties in the county of Augusta, in Virginia. We regret that other articles of greater importance exclude it, at least for the present. We the more regret this, as the people of that county have done themselves great honor by their unequivocal determination to support their government. The substance of the communication is this. Two several attempts were made in the month of September to sanction, by the vote of public meetings, the violent federal address, lately given to the public, as evincing the political sentiments of the county of Augusta, which were over-ruled by the object of those meetings being deferred until the 20th of this month. In the mean time the Electoral election of Virginia came on, at which the republican Madison ticket prevailed by a majority of eight over the federal Pinckney ticket. As Augusta has almost invariably ranked as a federal county, insomuch that in the year 1800 Mr. Adams had 463 votes to 237 given to Mr. Jefferson, the late vote proves that republicanism does not merely keep its ground in Virginia, but signalises itself by great accessions of strength; and it proves that the address, to which we have referred, and which has been inserted in almost every federal print in the union as proof of the growth of federalism in Virginia, is not even an expression of the sentiments of a solitary county.

The Senate of Massachusetts have concurred in the resolutions passed by the House of Representatives, relative to a repeal of the Embargo.

A very animated election has been held in the city of New York for Charter Officers; the republicans have succeeded in six, and the federalists in four wards. The contest is said to have been very warm in some of the wards between the Madisonians and Clintonians, as they are styled. Coaches were employed to bring up the voters; one side decorated with labels of "Jefferson and Liberty," and on the other with those of "Clinton and Liberty."

ELECTION FOR ELECTORS.

*North Carolina.* In three districts, Mr Whitfield, the republican candidate, has a majority of 60 votes.

| | *Toole, Rep.* | *Williams, Fed.* |
|---|---|---|
| Edgecombe | 611 | 215 |
| Pitt | 29 | 647 |
| Beaufort | 350 | 85 |
| | 990 | 947 |

In the other three counties of the district Hyde, Washington, and Tyrell, Mr. Toole will doubtless have a majority of 600 at least.

*Delaware.* On Tuesday the 15th inst. the Assembly of Delaware appointed the following gentlemen Electors for President and Vice President, who are all federal—James Booth, Nicholas Ridgely, and Daniel Rodney.

The following table exhibits a view of the politics of the ELECTORS ascertained to be chosen.

| | Rep. | Fed. |
|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts | 0 | 19 |
| Connecticut | 0 | 9 |
| Vermont | 6 | 0 |
| New York | 19 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 8 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 20 | 0 |
| Delaware | 0 | 3 |
| Maryland | 9 | 2 |
| Virginia | 24 | 0 |
| Ohio | 3 | 0 |
| | 89 | 33 |

The whole number of Electors being 176 the republican Electors already ascertained to be chosen constitute a majority.

The following gentlemen are certainly elected to Congress—Joseph B. Varnum, Ebenezer Seaver, Barzillai Garentt, Gideon Gardner, and Charles Turner, junr.—Whigs. Josiah Quincy, Benjamin Pickman, Laban Wheaton, Edward St. Loe Livermore, Jabez Upham, William Stedman, William Ely and Samuel Taggart, Tories. There is but little doubt of the election of Richard Cutts; Orchard Cook, and Ezekiel Bacon, Whigs. And Ezekiel Whitman, Tory, in the remaining districts. *Nat. Ægis.*

*New Jersey Legislature.*

TUESDAY, November 8.

Ten o'clock the House met.

*Mr. Wilson* from the committee on the Resolution of the General Assembly of Vermont, proposing an alteration in the Constitution of the United States, respecting the Judiciary, and of the state of Delaware disapproving such alteration, reported that they are of opinion it would be inexpedient to make any alteration in the Constitution of the United States respecting the Judiciary powers at this time; which report was read and agreed to by the House.

*Massachusetts Legislature.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*November 12.*

A resolution for repealing a resolve passed in March last, instructing the Senators and Representatives of this state in Congress, to procure an alteration of the Constitution of the United States, to empower the President to remove the Judges of the Supreme and other Courts, on the address of a majority of the House, and two thirds of the Senate. This resolution was opposed by Messrs. Morton, Bangs and Ripley; and advocated by Messrs. Gore, Thatcher, and Whitman. The question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and decided as follows:—

Yeas for the resolution 247 } Maj. 49.
Nays against it 198 }

*New Orleans, October 22.*

DIED on the 10th inst. at the cantonment near Fort Adams, capt. SWAINE, of the United States army. He died lamented by all who knew him.

*From the Aurora Extra, of Havanna, Oct. 22, 1808.*

*Gazette Extraordinary of Mexico, September 16, 1808.*

PROCLAMATION,

Posted at all the corners of this Capital, at seven o'clock in the morning,

By Superior Authority:

*Inhabitants of Mexico, of all classes and conditions,*

Necessity has no law—the people have seized on the person of the Viceroy, they have imperiously demanded his abdication for reasons of general utility and public convenience: the Royal Assembly, his Excellency the Archbishop and other public functionaries met last evening—they have submitted to the urgency of the case; and abrogating the authority of the said Viceroy, they have chosen to succeed him, conformable to the Royal Order of the 30th October, 1806—the field marshal Don Pedro Garibay; and proceeded immediately to the opening of the dispatches from Providence—he is already in possession of the authority. Be calm—be tranquil. You are now commanded by an honorable chief, with whose probity you are well acquainted; rely upon the vigilance of the Royal Assembly; every thing shall be done for your advantage; disturbances will only serve to distract your minds, and cause injuries which will be irremediable. You may rely with confidence on the said chief, *ad interim*, the Royal Assembly and the other authorities—who have concurred with him.

*Mexico, 16th September*, 1808.

By command of his excellency the president and the royal assembly—his excellency the Archbishop and other authorities.

FRANCISCO XIMENEZ.

At ten o'clock this morning the new supreme chief of the Kingdom, took the oath in the presence of the royal assembly—to comply with whatever the laws prescribe in such cases.

At 11 o'clock he was acknowledged as Supreme Chief of NEW SPAIN by all the authorities—the people remained in the most satisfactory tranquility.

*WAR DEPARTMENT, 2d Nov. 1808.*

*To the Governors of the respective states.*

Sir, The President of the United States, by virtue of an act of Congress, passed on the 30th day of March, 1808, entitled, An act authorising a detachment from the militia of the United States, has directed me to call upon the Executive of the several states and territories to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included. This, therefore, is to require of your excellency to take effectual measures for having (being her quota) detached and duly organised into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit and as nearly as practicable in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry, riflemen and infantry, viz. one twelfth artillery, one sixteenth cavalry, and from one sixteenth to one twelfth riflemen, and the residue infantry, to be completely equipped with arms and accoutrements fit for actual service, including blankets and knapsacks.

Any corps of volunteers, who, previous to orders for taking the field, may tender their services conformably to the second section of the aforesaid act, will be considered a part of the quota of said state, according to their numbers: and your excellency is also authorised to accept, as a part thereof, any company or companies of volunteers, either of artillery, cavalry or infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, agreeably to an act of Congress, a copy of which is enclosed, passed on the 24th of Februrry, 1807. And I have to request that your excellency will endeavor to inspire as general a disposition as possible for voluntary offers of service, especially under the last mentioned act. Permit me also to suggest the importance of having such general and field officers selected as can, in all respects, be relied upon in case the detachment should be called into actual service.

When the detachments and organization shall have been completed, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied, or be considered in actual service, until, by subsequent orders, they shall be directed to take the field.

Your excellency will please to direct, that correct inspection returns be made of the respective corps, and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department, as early as possible; separate returns should be made of those who have heretofore volunteered, and may volunteer under the last mentioned act.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Secretary of War, by a late order, has required of the Brigadier General to take measures for having three hundred and forty-one (officers included) of the militia of the territory of Columbia detached, and duly organised, armed and equipped, and held in readiness to march at a moment's warning, as the quota of this territory, of the detachment of one hundred thousand men from the militia of the several states and territories, authorised by the act of Congress passed on the 30th day of March last; and which quota is to be made up, as nearly as practicable, of seventy artillery, forty-six cavalry, and two hundred and twenty-five infantry.

The Lieutenants Colonels Commandants will with the least possible delay, examine into the state of their respective legions, see that the enrollments in company districts, and the classification by ballot, for regular routine of duty, be made according to law, and will report preparatory to a draft should a resort to this dispiriting mode of drawing out the defenders of our rights, unfortunately be necessary.

The General does not for a moment permit himself to believe, that in the brigade, which he has the honor to command, and in which he is proud to recognise, on a field-day, so much patriotism, displayed by various corps, in their uniform, in their equipment, in their discipline, and soldierly-like conduct—it can be requisite, when danger threatens, to determine by draft, who shall be foremost to repel. At a crisis like the present, when our rights and our liberties are assailed—when our independence is jeopardised—when foreign governments hesitate not to refuse to us, amicable intercourse; and participation of benefits, the unquestioned claim of sovereignty, as consecrated by ages—when the blood of our fellow-citizens, the spilling of which lately agitated the nation to its centre, remains unatoned for, he is satisfied, that if lots are drawn, it can only be, to ascertain, of the volunteers eagerly pressing to the standard of their country, whose services must be reserved for a future occasion.

The spirit, which has enrolled, and so handsomely equipped, at their own expence, fifteen volunteer companies, in a command, little exceeding two thousand men, and which had, previous to any official call, induced a tender of the services of four of those corps to the President of the United States, is a sure pledge of the result fondly anticipated by the General.

The field officers will take the readiest means of communicating with the volunteer corps already organised, and such volunteer associations as may offer, and will do, what on them depends, to invite and encourage the completion of the quota, by volunteers only: and the Colonels will report.

When the several reports shall have been received, a detailed order will direct what further may be requisite to be done. J. MASON,

*Brigadier General of the Militia of the District of Columbia*

Analostan Island, Nov. 16, 1808.