of the ordinance would be proved beyond question.

Mr. POINDEXTER observed that the gentleman from Georgia had set out with telling the House that if the legislature were made independent of the governor, they could pass any law they pleased respecting land titles. The gentleman could not have looked at the ordinance, for there was an express provision that the Legislature should "never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the U. S. in Congress assembled; nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil," &c. Independent of this it is control sufficient if the governor have a veto on the laws. The gentleman has told you (said Mr. P.) that these articles are unalterable but with common consent. When up before, I read that part which is unalterable. It is the articles of ordinance and not the form of government; and to this judge Tucker refers when he speaks of it. The gentleman has said that the situation of the people would not be bettered by taking away the power, if the veto were left. In my opinion it would be ameliorated. Let the governor retain his veto; but let them remain in session, and pass laws that the general government may see whether such laws are worthy of rejection or of approbation. Now, if the governor discovers them about to pass a law or do an act he does not like, he sends them home. Lop off a little of this Executive power, and let the legislature pass laws which he may negative, and the general government will have an opportunity of seeing that the governor will not consent to proper laws. Trust your Executive and distrust the people, and you sap the foundation of the government. Whatever leads to the conclusion that the people are always wrong and the Executive right, strikes at the root of republican institutions.

The gentleman has spoken of the wildness and extravagance of the people of the Mississippi territory. Does he recollect the invasion of the Spaniards two years ago? That at a few days notice, at the requisition of the commander in chief, a detachment of 250 militia were 60 miles on their march? When an arch traitor from the east designed to sever the union, the people of the territory, without call, assembled near the city of Natches, and arrested the traitor. These proceedings cannot be exceeded even by the spirit or prudence of the state of Georgia. I hope the indignation of this House will be displayed at these insinuations against the motives of people who have manifested the greatest patriotism. In respect to the late measures of the general government, no people feel them more severely than the people of Mississippi, and no people better support them. These may be symptoms of wildness and extravagance, but they shew a due submission to the laws and measures of the union.

The gentleman talks of tender parents. If he considers the state of Georgia as one of our tender parents, I protest against it. Although she be one of our parents, there has been no proposition ever made on this floor for the good of the territory which has not met the opposition of that state. But these are subjects on which I will not dwell.

The gentleman has stated that a number of people have gone over to the Mississippi territory to settle lands against the express provisions of the law. That under the pretext of a purchase from an Indian named Double-Head, people have gone over to settle lands; is true, but from where? From Georgia. They are citizens of Georgia—people nurtured by this tender parent into a state of manhood, and unwilling to participate longer in the tender cares of the state of Georgia. They have been very properly ordered to be driven off by military force, because they have infringed a law of the United States. But these things do not touch the present question. I now propose to take away a power which has been by mistake incorporated into the constitution of a free people.

Mr. BIBB said that the state of Georgia had never undertaken to legislate for the Mississippi territory; but there was a compact existing between the United States and Georgia, and he called upon the U. States to adhere to it. They *dared not violate it*, except they could violate the most solemn compact—the constitution.

Mr. TROUP observed that it had been said this power of the Governor was a badge of slavery copied from the British constitution. That in many things they had been copied too far he agreed; but as to this prerogative, it was no such badge of slavery, and was found not only in the articles of the ordinance, but in the constitutions of various states, qualified in a greater or less degree. Mr. T. quoted the constitutions of New York and Massachusetts, both which states had been considered Republican. Massachusetts, to be sure, was a little wavering now, but he hoped she had not quite gone over to the enemy yet. These constitutions gave a qualified prerogative to the governor of the state.

The committee now rose, 53 to 36.

Mr. *Troup* moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed indefinitely—[equivalent to rejection.]

Mr. *Poindexter* calling for the Yeas and Nays on the motion, it was decided as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bacon, Bard, Bibb, Blackledge, Blake, Boyd, Brown, Calhoun, J. Campbell, Chitenden, Dana, Davenport, Ely, Findley, Gardner, Goldsborough, [illegible], Heister, Hoge, Richards?, [illegible], Jones, Kelly, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, [illegible], M'Creery, Milnor, [illegible], Mumford, Nicholas, [illegible], Randolph, M. Richards, [illegible], Smelt, Southard, [illegible], Swart, Taggart, Tallmadge, [illegible], Upham, Van Allen, [illegible], D. R. Williams, N. Wilson—53?

NAYS—Messrs. Barker, Bassett, Burwell, [illegible], Clopton, Culpeper, Dawson, Deane, Desha, Durell, Elliot, Eppes, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Harris, Helms, Holland, Holmes, Howard, Ilsley, Johnson, Macon, D. Montgomery, J. Montgomery, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Pugh, Rea, Rhea, J. Richards, Say, Seaver, Shaw, Sloan, Smilie, J. K. Smith, John Smith, S. Smith, Stanford, Storer, Thompson, Van Horn, Wharton, Wilbour, A. Wilson—52?

So the bill was postponed indefinitely.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. SMILIE said that as a committee of nine members had been appointed on our foreign relations; and as he understood that they proposed reporting on Monday next, the business would not be supposed be entered into this week. To give the committees time to mature business, he moved that when the house adjourn, it adjourn till Monday.—Agreed: and the house adjourned at 2 o'clock.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

The Editor of the New York Evening Post, to use his own language, has entered "his *feeble* protest," against the admirable letter of the Secretary of State to Mr. Erskine. Unanswerable as that letter is, we are not surprised at the rashness of this *feeble* effort to counteract the impression of facts and arguments, which, if submitted to the unprejudiced judgment of the public, would carry conviction to the breast of every man. Federalism dreads their effect, and well it may. This powerful address to the justice and common sense of mankind, with the other documents accompanying the message of the President, must place the government and the cause they support on impregnable ground. It is impossible for an unprejudiced mind to read them, without being convinced of the justice of this cause, and of the dignity with which it has been maintained. Writhing under the powerful effect of Mr. Madison's letter, and unable to touch the arguments it urges, its facts are disputed. Some of them are pronounced false. The Horizon is denied to be the first case in which the Berlin decree was executed, and it is declared to be untrue that the French government ever gave our minister any explanations at Paris that the French decree would not be put in force against the United States.

On the first point it is affirmed that several American ships were seized at Antwerp. Should this be true, it proves nothing until it shall be shewn on what grounds they were seized. We affirm as a fact, not before disputed, and undisputable, that the Horizon was the first instance in which the Berlin decree was executed. Other seizures may have been made; but they were on different grounds. It is a fact well known that American vessels have, from time to time, been seized in France for the most disgraceful frauds, attempted to be covered by forged papers.

On the second point the following quotation from the reply of the French Minister of Marine to a letter of general Armstrong is conclusive:

"I consider the Imperial decree of the "21st of November last as thus far, convey-"ing no modification of the regulations at "present observed in France to neutral na-"vigators, nor consequently of the Conven-"tion of the 30th of September 1800 with "the United States of America."

As the federalists have not the justice and magnanimity to approve the conduct of the administration, as manifested in these documents, we thank them for the open expression of their disapprobation. The greater the collision of opinion, the more they will be read; and the more they are read, the greater will be the unanimity of the nation—an unanimity which will carry the government triumphantly through the crisis, however eventful it may be in measures calculated to try men's souls.

At a Sessions of the Legislature of *Michigan Territory* held at the city of Detroit, on the 21st of October, *Judge* WOODWARD offered the following resolutions which were passed unanimously—

Resolved, That the permanence of liberty in the United States of America, and its acceptability in future times to mankind in general, have greatly depended on the public conduct of the earlier chief magistrates of this growing and stupendous republic; and that the determination of *George Washington*, the first President of the United States, and of *Thomas Jefferson*, the present Pesident, to decline a re-election to the Presidency of the U. States, after having served for two terms, with public approbation, is calculated to exhibit conspicuously in history a high and unquestionable testimonial of their personal virtue, alike honorable to their country, and useful to mankind.

Resolved, That this government will view with unfeigned satisfaction, the elevation of *James Madison*, of the commonwealth of Virginia, to the Presidency of the United States, during the ensuing term.

WILLIAM HULL,
A. B. WOODWARD,
JOHN GRIFFIN,
JAMES WITHERELL.

Attest *Jos. Watson*, Sec.

ELECTION FOR ELECTORS.

Maryland. Elected—Edward Johnson, John Johnson, Tobias E. Stansbury, Richard T. Earle, Perry Spencer, Robert Bowie, John Tyler, Nathaniel Rochester, Edward H. Vesey, all republican. The first four gentlemen were elected without opposition. Col. Spencer by a majority of 300 over Robert Goldsborough.

It follows that Maryland has at least nine republican Electors out of 11. It is supposed the remaining two will be federal. All the republican Electors stand pledged to vote for Mr. Madison.

In Washington county the republican ticket had 1526 and the federal 1064. In Frederick county the republican majority was 130.

Ohio. Stephen Wood, Nathaniel Massie and Thomas M'Cune, all republican and pledged to vote for Mr. Madison, elected by a great majority.

New Hampshire. 126 towns give the federal ticket 19,456, and the republican ticket 9,512, making a republican gain, compared with the late Congressional Election, of 1729. One hundred and four towns remain to be heard from.

North Carolina, Franklin county, Plummer 433—Drake 18—Drew 8. In Warren county Plummer 519—Drake 1. Mr. Plummer has pledged himself to vote for Mr. Madison, and Mr. Drew for Mr. Monroe.

Virginia. Fifty-nine counties give the Madison ticket 9,919, the Monroe ticket 2,093 and the Pinckney ticket 378.

In 19 counties in Pennsylvania, the votes given for Electors are as follows:

Republican	32,907
Federal	9,010

The Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in convention, on the 14th inst. proceeded to a choice of Electors of President & vice-President. In the Senate a resolution to this effect was passed Yeas 22, Nays 17. In the House of Representatives, Yeas 244—Noes 204. On the 14th the following gentlemen were chosen, having 269 votes. The republican members either declined attending, or refused to vote.—*Caleb Strong, Francis Dana, John Brooks, Moses Brown, Wm. Bartlett, Eben'r. Bridge, Benj. Heywood, Josiah Stearns, John Hooker, John Barrett, Daniel Dewey, Eben'r Warren, Samuel Tobey, Joshua Thomas, Lemuel Williams, And. P. Fernald, Samuel Freeman, Samuel S. Wild, and Jeremiah Bailey.*

The foregoing individuals are all federal.

The republican members refused attending or voting from an impression of the illegality of the act. They contended that the approbation of the Governor to the resolution for appointing electors was required by the Constitution.

We understand that Governor Sullivan is of this opinion, and will refuse to certify the election.

Massachusetts Election. In 27 towns in Berkshire district,

Mr. Bacon, rep. has		2,378
Mr. Hulbert, fed.		1,978

Five towns remain to be heard from which at the last Spring elections gave a republican majority of 50 votes—there is, consequently, no doubt of the re-election of Mr. Bacon.

The total votes for a Representative in Congress for the state of Ohio have been received, and are as follow:

For Jeremiah Morrow, rep.	10,309
P. Beecher, fed.	4,505
Majority	5,804

A large proportion of the votes for Mr. Beecher were given, not from political, but local considerations.

The total votes given, in Pennsylvania for governor, with the exception of those in Erie county, are as follows

For Mr. Snyder	66,954
Mr. Ross	38,947
Mr. Spayd	3,936
Total	109,837

In Erie the majority only is known, viz. 355 for Mr. Snyder.

JESSE B. THOMAS is elected delegate from the Indiana Territory, vice Benjamin Parke, appointed judge of the Territory.

The Legislature of New York have adjourned to meet again in the city of Albany on the third Tuesday in January next.

By an arrival at Charleston from Havanna, have been received the details of a revolution, which took place in MEXICO on the 16th September. The Spaniards had been irritated by the refusal of the Vice Roy to declare in favor of the Junta of Sevile; and indeed it was expected that he had a secret intention to declare himself king of Mexico, under the auspices of Bonaparte.

On the night of the 16th about 2000 of the inhabitants assembled secretly at the capital, sallied forth at midnight, and disarming the guards, arrested the Vice Roy and his family and carried them to prison. The next morning the inhabitants proclaimed Don Pedro Garibay, marquis de Campo, commander of the province. The government has declared in favor of Ferdinand VII. About 8000 men are in arms, voluntarily clothed and armed by the merchants.

The money seized as the property of the Vice Roy amounts to 2,004,241 dollars.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

Yesterday the 15th inst. in the House of Representatives, resolutions were reported to instruct the Senators and request the Representatives of this state in Congress, to use their utmost endeavors to effect the repeal of the embargo laws; and to express the opinion of the legislature that no point of etiquette ought to be permitted to operate as a bar to arrangements which involve the peace and prosperity of the country. After an animated debate which continued until a late hour last evening, they passed by the following majority:

For them	236	Majority 89
Against them	147	

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, residing on Niagara River, to the editor of the Canandagua Messenger, dated Oct. 18, 1808.

"On the night of the 11th inst. an armed force of from 15 to 20 men came across the river from Canada to Lewistown, and broke open the warehouse belonging to and occupied by Porter, Barton and Co. took a man who lodged in the store, bound, gagged and placed a sentry over him; and also placed sentries at the cabin doors of the two vessels lying at the wharf. They then proceeded to take out of the stores and put on board of the boats, a large quantity of goods, which a few days before had been deposited in the store, as in the custody of the Collector of the United States, Mr. Lee. Whilst this business was going on, the sentry placed over the person who lodged in the store, held a pistol presented at his breast, and threatened in the case he made the least noise, to blow him through; at the same time regretting that Mr. Lee, the collector, was not in their power, in which case a ball should be put through him. The person who lodged in the store was a deputy to the collector.

"The next morning after, Mr. Barton went across the river to Queenston, and found the goods on the king's wharf under a guard of the king's soldiers, and Mr. Barton was forbid landing at the wharf.

"Such a state of facts needs no comment."

Vincennes, Oct. 2.

Gov. Harrison has recently received a letter from George Holsman, collector of the district of Michilimackinac, and Samuel Abbott, assistant judge, from which it appears that on the 12th August, John Campbell, esq. Indian agent for the U. States, at Prairie des Chiens, and Mr. Radford Crawford, one of the British Mackinac company, met near the British fort opposite to Macanac, to decide an affair of honor, when the former was mortally wounded, and died on the evening of the next day.

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP! *Extract from the Patriarch's log book.*

Sailed from Charleston, (S. C.) on the 27th ult. On the following day, about 17 leagues to the eastward of Charleston Bar, was boarded by the British frigate, Indian, commanded by John Austin, who pressed John Thompson, one of the ship's crew, who had a protection, and has a wife and children in Baltimore.

Arrived here on Saturday, his Britannic majesty's advice schooner Rapid, in 21 days from Barbados. On the day the Rapid sailed, the British ship Pompee, of 80 guns, arrived at Barbadoes from England; the Neptune of 98 guns, sailed with the Pompee, and was momently expected. We do not learn, from information upon which we can rely, that a reinforcement of troops has arrived at Barbadoes, but from a Proclamation published in this day's paper, notifying the blockade of the French Leeward islands, we believe the reduction of Martinique and Guadaloupe will be attempted by the British commanders. *Norfolk Pub. Ledger.*

Norfolk, November 14.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, to a gentleman in this place, dated October 28.

"We have only time by a vessel bound to your port to say, that the Vice-Roy of Mexico is a prisoner in the castle of St Juan de Ulloa in Mexico, and will, we presume, be shipped on board the ship of war 74 guns, called the St. Justa, now at Mexico, receiving on board for the nation six millions of dolls. We enclose to you some papers relative to this important occurrence.

"Such is the spirit of the Spanish nation at this time, that all Europe cannot conquer her, unless by fraud."

Baltimore, November 17.

By capt. Deagle's Packet we have received the Norfolk Herald of Monday, from which we extract the following:

"On Saturday last arrived in Hampton Roads, his Britannic majesty's armed schr. Rapid, in 21 days from Barbadoes, with dispatches from adml. Cochrane to the British consul and Mr. Erskine. As the schooner was leaving Barbadoes, a British 80 gun ship had arrived there direct from England, and a 98 was momently expected, for the purpose, it was conjectured, of attacking Martinique and the other French Carribean islands, which are declared in a state of blockade by the British—See proclamation."

BRITISH CONSUL'S OFFICE,

Norfolk, (V.) 14th Nov. 1808.

His Britannic majesty's consul having received official intelligence from rear adml. the hon. sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed, and to be employed at Barbados, the Leward islands, &c. &c. that the French Leeward Carribean islands are declared in a state of strict naval blockade, pursuant to orders signified to him; and the said commander in chief having desired that his proclamation to that effect may be made as public as possible, the consul accordingly annexes a copy of the same for the information of all persons concerned within his district.

By the hon. sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. rear admiral of the red, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed, and to be employed, at Barbados, the Leeward islands, &c. &c.

Whereas an intimation has been received from the right hon. lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, that the strictest naval blockade is to be established over the Leeward French Carribean islands. The several captains, commanders, and commanding officers under my orders, are hereby authorized and directed, to stop all neutral vessels destined for any of the ports of the said islands; and if they shall appear to be ignorant of the existence of the blockade, and have no enemy's property on broad, the masters of such neutral vessels shall be apprized thereof, and warned not to proceed to such ports, and a notice written to that effect upon one or more of the principal ship papers.

But if a neutral vessel shall appear to have been so warned or to be otherwise informed of the existence of the blockade, or to have sailed from her last clearing port after it may be reasonable supposed that this notification might have been made public there, and yet be found attempting, or intending to enter either of the ports of the said islands, such vessel shall be seized and sent into port for legal adjudication. And with respect to neutral vessels coming out of said ports having any colonial produce, goods or merchandize on board, appearing to have been laden after knowledge of the blockade—such vessels shall in like manner be seized and sent in for legal adjudication.

Given on board the Belleisle, Carlisle Bay, Barbados, 14th October, 1808.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE.

By command of the Rear Admiral.

JOHN S. TRACEY.

ATTENTION.

THE COMMISSIONED and NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and PRIVATES of the 4th company of *Militia* commanded by capt. George Andrews, are requested to meet on *Wednesday* next at 5 o'clock P. M. at capt. CHARLES JONES's, on business of importance. Punctual attendance is required.

GEORGE ANDREWS, Capt.

Washington city, Nov. 21—2t

(BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.)

The fine new ship MISSOURI, Robert Hall, Master,

WILL sail from Baltimore for NEW ORLEANS, about the 1st of December. Her conveniences and elegancy of accommodation for passengers are not exceeded by any ship belonging to the United States, and the master is thoroughly acquainted and experienced in that navigation. For freight or passage apply in Baltimore to captain on board, or

REZIN D. SHEPHERD.

November 21—tD

Cotton, Teas, Sugars, Mustard, &c.

W. & C. SMITH,

Have just received by the Ceres, Captain Weeks, from New-York—

50 Bales prime upland cotton
10 Boxes Mustard
10 do. Fresh Olives
10 Kegs ground Ginger
2 Bags Race Ginger
10 Bags Pepper and Pimento
20 Chests and boxes Fresh Imperial and Young Hyson Teas
10 Cases Florence Oil
10 Barrels Prime Sugars
10 Boxes Chocolate.
200 lbs Best Spanish Indigo.

Geo. Town, November 21—law6w

SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 16th inst. all those Buildings situated on Lot No. — in square No. 907 on the corner of South M. & 7th st. together with right of said lot which is purchaseable at a low rate. It is a well known stand for business, being near the Navy Yard gate. It now brings upwards of $450 per year clear of ground rent. The terms of sale will be 1-4th cash, 1-4th at 60 days and the balance at 6 and 9 months with interest and approved notes.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the premises.

ISRAEL LITTLE, Auct.

November 7—tds

☞ The SALE of the above property is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY [illegible] [illegible] at 10 o'clock.