sirous of m king the people of Louisiana slaves, they take the ground, that if we deny them this right, we deny them every thing; but there is a wide difference between denying them the privilege of election, while we extend to them other high privileges, more perhaps than they are capable of enjoying. This law will extend to them the privileges of twenty one acts of the United States, to which the freemen of the United States are subject. Is this nothing? Gentlemen say they ought not to be subjected but to laws of their own making; but the whole frame of this bill contradicts the assertion, as it principally consists in imposing laws which the people never made or ought to participate in making. Will the gentleman take the broad ground, that people should never be governed but by laws of their own making? This is indeed the amount of their argument, and proving too much, it proves nothing. Mr. H. said he believed the people of St. Domingo, who had been alluded to, not qualified to support a free government, not possessed of sufficient knowledge; people who never had an opportunity to obtain knowledge, cannot be supposed to possess it, and no kind of knowledge was more difficult to obtain, than that which qualified men to be legislators. Can gentlemen conceive the people of Louisiana, who have just thrown off their chains, qualified to make laws. Under the late syst[em] the people had no concern in the government and it was even criminal for them to concern themselves with it; they were set at a distance from the government, and all required from their hands was to be passive and obedient. Can it be supposed such a people made the subject of government their study, or can it be presumed they know any thing about the principles of the constitution of the United States? Would persons thus elected be of any service to the government? So far from being an assistance they would be an incumberance. Why then impose this burden upon them? The object of this bill is to extend the laws of the United States over Louisiana, not to enable the people of Louisiana to make laws. This extension so far from being an act of despotism, will will be an important privilege. If the laws of the United States were founded in injustice, they might have some right to complain, but we only apply to them laws, by which we ourselves consent to be governed. Gentlemen say, if we deny the right of self government, we deny every thing; but before they are permitted to make laws, ought they not to understand what law is? If we give power to the people, will they not choose persons as ignorant as themselves. It is a fact that many of the most respectable characters in the country, conceive the principle of self government a mere bubble, and they will not consider themselves aggrieved if it is not extended to them. Does the history of nations, shew that all men are capable of self government? No such thing. It shews that none but an enlightened and virtuous people are capable of it; and if the people of Louisiana are not sufficiently enlightened they are not yet prepared to receive it. If this be the case, the arguments of gentlemen are inconclusive. They are not prepared for self government. For what are they prepared? To remain in a passive state, and to receive the blessings of good laws, and receiving these they have no reason to complain.

The provisions of this section are said to be worse than those of the first grade of territorial governments. But this is incorrect. This plan is, not equal to the second grade, but it is certainly superior to the first grade. The first grade gives the governor and judges all the powers granted by this section: and this section in addition to the governor and judges contemplates the appointment of thirteen councillors. Is not this preferable to giving the whole power to the governor and judges?

When the people understand the value of laws equally and impartially administered, and begin to feel an attachment to the United States and to enquire into the principles of free government, it will be time enough to give them the elective franchise.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, Although silent, I have not been an inattentive spectator of the business now before the House. I was yesterday about to rise, to express my disapprobation of the section now under consideration, and my concern on hearing sentiments adduced in support of its principle; which I consider as repugnant to justice, and sound policy, as frost to fire, or darkness to light; when my friend from Tennessee, (Mr. G. W. Campbell) rose and in so clear, and explicit a manner, opposed the bill, and exposed its unjust, impolitic, dangerous, and despotic principle, that nothing appeared necessary to add; after which I flattered myself, no further attempts would be made, to support a principle subversive of the unalienable rights of man: but to my surprise I hear a repetition of sentiments urged in favour of this principle!

Here let let me ask, can any thing be more repugnant to the principles of just government? Can any thing be more despotic, than for a President to appoint a Governor, and Legislative Council, the governor having a negative on all their acts; and power to prorogue them at pleasure? What liberty, what power is here vested in the people? but perhaps I may be told, that in the present case, this power will be delegated to one who will not abuse it—this bears no weight with me. None has a higher esteem, and respect, for the superior talents, integrity, and justice of our present chief magistrate than I; but I can never consent to delegate that power to a just person, which an unjust person who may succeed him, may use for oppressive, and tyrannical purposes.

Perhaps I may be also told, that I am ignorant of the situation of the people. I acknowledge it, I only know their situation from printed narative, and historical, or verbal accounts; and probably the greater part of the members in this House, are equally ignorant; but Mr. Chairman, the only thing I want to know, to decide the present question, is, are they human beings, possessed of rational understanding? if so, give them an opportunity to improve it.

But we have been told, that giving these people their just rights, will make them enemies, dangerous to goverment, enable them to combine together, &c. This is, in my opinion, not supported by a single fact, either ancient or modern: that to make the situation of rational beings better, will render them enemies to their benefactors is as impossible, as for streams to turn backward to their source, flames to descend, or sparks cease to fly upward.

Here Mr. Chairman, permit me to ask, what danger can possibly arise from allowing them the elective franchise? Every law must be sanctioned by the governor, and secondly, under the controul of Congress: thus circumscribed, what power have they? I answer, being elected in different, and some of them from distinct districts; they will consequently have knowledge of the various situations of the people, and form a proper medium through which to convey an account of grievances; and information of whatever subjects require legislative interposition; which I must would be strictly attended to by the governor; and all laws made for the promotion of their peace and prosperity sanctioned by the government: this would bind them to the United States, by the strongest of all ties, gratitude, and love.

For the foregoing reasons I shall vote for striking out the section, in order that one may be introduced, allowing them the elective franchise, which I consider not only as their inherent and unalienable right; but as a right we are bound to give them to fulfil the treaty of cession; and without which neither the present, nor any other bill depriving any description of free white citizens of what I consider an unalienable right, shall ever have my vote.

[*To be continued.*]

INVASION.

The Courier de Londres, of Tuesday, under the head of Paris, contains the two following letters, which, it says, have excited a great sensation in the military circles:

General Moreau to Lieutenant-General Duroc.

PARIS, SEPT. 8.

General,

I have received the letter which you have done me the honor to write to me in the name of the First Consul, offering me a command in the expedition against England. I thought that my opinion of that enterprize was sufficiently known to have saved me from the unpleasantness of rejecting such a proposition. I shall, however, answer with the frankness of a soldier, who can explain himself the more easily, without reserve, upon the present occasion, as he has given some proofs of courage, and done his country some important services; and besides, general, I consider your letter as being rather intended to sound my intentions, than as transmitting to me orders. I have never been the advocate of maritime expeditions, particularly since I have seen the remnant of our marine, and the choice of our armies, swallowed up in them with astonishing rapidity. I think that, in forming enterprizes, the issue of which is very uncertain, and the result of which may give a mortal blow to the government which conceives them, and to the nation which seconds them, one ought to be forced to them by circumstances so imperious, that the safety and honor of the state would be compromised, if one should make a retrograde step that should discover weakness or irresolution.

But I do not see that the present circumstances oblige us to risk, against a thousand unfavorable chances, the greater part of our land forces; and that regenerating marine, which is beginning to be created as it were by magic, by an enthusiastic and industrious people. I have asked myself, when I saw the considerable armaments that were making for the re-occupation or acquisition of our colonies, whether the peace were so solid that we should hope to be able to preserve what we had recovered or acquired, and if the restoration of our commerce were so necessary or so certain that we ought to employ in it so much treasure and so many soldiers.—Let the First Consul permit a soldier, who feels a lively attachment to his old companions in arms, to express here some regret for the unfortunate events in the too bold combinations which have destroyed so great a number of them.—This regret will explain to him my present opinion of the expedition that is preparing, and my refusal to take in part the direction of it. We had the best army in Europe, the best means of recruiting our forces weakened by eleven years war. In its place we have now corps almost entirely composed of conscripts, among whom we no longer observe the veteran soldiers; but like those ruins which attest the grandeur and magnificence of those edifices which time has overthrown.

At present, if we may judge from the immense preparations that are making, from the concentration of our forces, upon points near the coast, recollecting the declarations made by government, and the reports which it accredits, the business in hand is nothing less than a desperate enterprise, the improbable success of which would be the ruin of England, but whose almost certain result will weaken us as a continental power, and be our total destruction as a maritime nation. I may be permitted to ask, upon seeing interests of such great magnitude hazarded or compromised, whether we were in a situation so critical with respect to England, that we were obliged to swear its destruction, and to prepare our own ruin. We were powerful and respected upon the continent; we directed (with too much impetuosity perhaps) all its political transactions; we were safe from the power of the English navy, and for a long time, no doubt, above the intrigues of the ministers of England: and it is in this situation, truly strong, energetic and imposing, that we attempt an enterprise which could only be excused by a despair that left us no choice of measures. I am far from disapproving of the enthusiasm excited in the nation against a nation eternally its rival, and almost always its enemy, from blaming the efforts and the sacrifices which it inspires; but I think that the action of government ought to confine itself to the developement of these dispositions for the purpose of preparing, through it, the restoration of our marine; but to go farther, to devote to such great perils, our armies, still in the labour of their re-organisation; this, general, be assured, is to expose us to be assailed by those continental powers who are jealous of us, and have their eye upon us.—This is to replace us in the disastrous circumstances, from which we were only extricated by the miracle that brought back Bonaparte from Egypt, and made him triumph on the 18th Brumaire.—May I be now permitted, general, to make an observation which a wise and regular government is worthy to hear and to appreciate; but which I should not have hazarded in the time of disorder and anarchy, when the laws of nations was scarcely more respected among us than the liberty of individuals. We are told every day that we are restored to civilization, that we are replaced in the first rank of social order, and yet an expedition is announced worthy in its principles of those unsettled colonies who contend with their neighbours for enjoyment which they do not find at home, or of those savage horders who see, in the end of war, nothing but the booty which they may acquire, and in its result the total annihilation of the adverse horde.

Such, however, are the strange ideas that have been propagated among the soldiers to excite them to obtain, from their cupidity, a devotion expected in vain from real courage. I do not pretend here to discuss the rights of conquest, nor to examine whether they can be extended in proportion to the perils which have been run to obtain them; but is it politic to announce before hand every thing that is meant to be derived from it? Is it fit to present it to the eyes of those who are to undertake it, only as a vast scene of pillage and assassination? It is, no doubt, contrary to the intentions of the first consul that such means should be employed to corrupt the minds of our brave warriors, and to substitute the love of gain for the honor of glory; but it is to you, general, I confide the honorable task of illustrating to him these intrigues, and telling him how much they afflict military men, who are faithful to the laws of honor. They all see, as I do, with inquietude, that every day is suffered to depress that spirit which in the early period of our military glory had no other impulse but the thirst of glory, the love of the country, I might almost say the enthusiasm of liberty, and surely that spirit will not revive, in which nothing is demanded of them but a blind temerity, in which nothing is prescribed to them but the abuse of victory. I speak with liberty, with confidence; and I do not think it a proof of courage. It would be shewing a want of esteem for the head of the government to see any danger in telling him what is just and true.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Lieut. general Duroc to general Moreau.

One o'clock in the morning.

My Comrade,

I have laid before the first consul the letter which you have done me the honor to write to me, the 8th instant. It is with pain that I send it back to you by his orders. The gen. first consul charges me to inform you that he does not recognize in it the language of a Frenchman, nor the character of a distinguished soldier. He has sent it back to you for the purpose, that by destroying this evidence of an error which he wishes to forget, you may be sure that it will never be made use of to tarnish your glory, nor to impeach your intentions. The gen. first consul orders me to acquaint you, that he wishes to have some conversation with you in private, the 25th inst.

I am, with respect, your Comrade.

DUROC.

For Sale or Rent,

A Two story FRAME HOUSE, situated in North F street opposite Mrs Johnson's boarding house, it contains Six rooms and a a dry cellar. Application to be made to the subscriber, or to Lewis Morin, Pennsylvania avenue.

MORRIS LAMBERT.

April 30—3t

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber has for sale a likely well grown healthy strong NEGRO lad about sixteen years of age; although his conduct has been such as obliges me to part with him, I believe he will make a valuable slave to any man who lives in the country and who will keep him closely, and constantly at work. Apply at the house of the subscriber in George Town where in his absence his brother will treat for him.

JOHN T. MASON.

April 30—tf

Pinkerton's Geography.

THE Subscribers to the revised edition of PINKERTON'S MODERN GEOGRAPHY, are informed, that the first volume is just published, and may be had in a few days at,

Rapine, Conrad, & Co's.

New Jersey avenue, near the Capitol, where they are requested to call or send for their copies. The publishers have used their best endeavors to make the work deserving of the very liberal encouragement afforded to it by the public and equal in all respects to the English quarto edition which sells for nearly three times the price. The geography of this country is revised and considerably augmented by Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton; the American maps drafted by Samuel Lewis, principally from actual surveys; and engraved by Harrison, Lawson, and Tanner; careful attention has been paid to correcting the press, to binding, and to every thing that would insure to the publishers the approbation of the subscribers. Subscriptions will be received at twelve dollars per copy until the work is completed, when it will be raised to fifteen dollars.

Character of Pinkerton's Geography from the New Annual Register, for 1802.

"Mr. Pinkerton may well say that this Geography is digested on a new plan. It forms in reality a new era in the science, or rather for the first time scientifically arranges that which till now was possessed of no scientific features whatever. Mr. Pinkerton is a most attentive investigator; he is not satisfied with blindly copying from his predecessors; he has examined for himself, his authorities moreover so far as we have been able to trace them are of the highest repute, and that he has examined for himself he sufficiently proves by offering for the first time his references to the eye of the reader.

"Curtailing the usual introductory routine of the planetary system, its laws, phases and terrestrial influence, and the political history of the various countries he describes, he has properly supplied their exuberance with that which is an integral and essential part of Geography, although hitherto never admitted into publications upon this subject, the history or progressive political changes of the states that pass in order before him—accounting for the rise and variation in the names of their different districts—their appropriate meteorology, soil, agriculture, botany and zoology. The maps and charts are delineated with peculiar precision; they are the joint production of Messrs. Arrowsmith and Lowry, and to these the author principally refers in all his verbal descriptions, as with strict justice he may, for a more clear and definite comprehension of the large rivers and mountains that occur to him in his progress."

April 30——6t

House & Lot for sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from JOHN KENNEDY to the subscribers, will be sold by public sale, at Rhode's Tavern, in the City of Washington, on Friday the 25th day of May next, at 5 o'clock P. M. for ready money, part of Lot No. 1, in square No. 291 in said City, fronting 54 feet on Pennsylvania Avanue and 100 feet 2 inches on 12th street west, conveyed by the Commissioners to the said Kennedy, with the two stowry brick dwelling house built thereon, at present occupied by Augustus B. Woodward, Esq.

George Thomson,
John Murdock.

April 27.

*** As the proceeds of the above sale are intended to be paid into my hands, a bond or notes with approved security, bearing interest from date, and payable one third in 6, one third in 12 and one third in 18 months will be accepted of from the purchaser, in place of cash

JOHN LAIRD.

April 30.———ept25M

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

Mr. LEWIS, the republican candidate for Governor, has obtained the following majorities over Mr. Burr.

In *Richmond* County a majority of	3
This County at the last election for Senators gave a federal majority of 28.	
In *Queen's* County a majority of	283
This county at the last election gave a republican majority of *one*.	
In *Orange* County a majority of about	650
This County at the last election gave a republican majority of 1,000	
In *West Chester*, from returns received, it is computed that there will be a majority of	400
This County at the last election gave a federal majority of	274
In *King's* County, a majority of	26
At the last election their was a republican majority of 9.	
	1,312.

Mr. Burr has obtained the following majorities over Mr. Lewis.

In *New-York*	100
At the last election the federal majority was 74.	
Staten Island	86
	186

From which it appears that the *Republican candidate* has majorities amounting to 1,312

And Mr. Burr 186

Present republican majority 1,126

In the preceding counties at the last election the majorities stood thus:

Republican	1,284	
Federal	102	
	1,182	
Deducting Staten Island, with whose votes at the last election we are unacquainted	86	
	1,096	
appears to have been the republican majority.		
Which deduct from the republican majorities this year.		1 096
Gain this year.		30

We have taken this minute view of this interesting election to dissipate that alarm which has gone abroad as to its result. There can, we should suppose, be little doubt of the eventual success of the republican candidate. At the election for senators the last year, who are elected by the same persons that vote for governor, there was a total majority of 7,759. As far as returns have been received this relative majority has not been shaken. There has, on the contrary, been a gain of 30 votes. There are 31 counties in the state, returns from six of which have been received.

It will be ground for peculiar felicitation if, as there is great reason to expect, notwithstanding the extraordinary and unbounded efforts of Mr. Burr's friends to divide the republicans of N. York, they have stood firm to their principles, and disdained to co-operate in acts subversive of the public good, and planned in councils hostile to those measures on which the peace and reputation of our country depend.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTON.

The votes of 361 towns give

Mr. Strong	25,925
Mr. Sullivan	21,759
Majority	4,266

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The votes of 43 towns give

Mr. Trumbull	5,274
Mr. Hart	2,502
Federal majority	2,772

[*FROM THE WALPOLE OBSERVATORY.*]

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Votes for Governor.

	1804.		1803.	
	Langdon.	Gilman.	Langdon.	Gilman.
Former foot.	11837	11814	8746	10632
Bradford	32	66	18	72
Fishersfield	53	1		
Wentworth	60	15	54	21
185 towns—	12032	11896	8818	10725

Majority for Langdon, 136.

The Courier of N. H. of the 11th inst. a warm federal paper printed at Concord, a central part of this state, contains all the towns included in the above footing, [except Wentworth] and