gen which they announce, by adopting a party in its details. Perceived the proposal at least should be made.

The British government, however, had resolved to adopt, the last mentioned plan, whether it received the concurrence or not, upon a presumption that it would be more acceptable to us; and, perhaps too, under the idea that it was more defensible than their original scheme; and yet the purpose of Mr. Canning's note is merely to signify to me in a manner as friendly and respectful as possible that the U. S. their intention to propose it to Parliament. One object of all this is certainly to conciliate us, altho' it may be another, to free their system, as Canning says, from the disadvantage of one of the most defensible reproaches which their opponents can urge. But Canning and magnanimous course would be, at once, to tread back their steps upon the whole of this ill judged meaning, instead of relying upon small and unsubstantial modifications, which neither conciliate the opposition of principle and principle, nor mitigate the severity of its practical consequences. I might, if I thought it worth while, take the occasion which Mr. Canning's note unknowingly furnishes, to press upon him once more the wrong as well as the justice of such a course; but I believe it is better all discussion cease to be more prudent to wait for your instructions which must, I think, be very soon expected.

I have already had the honor to send you two copies of the resolutions moved in the House of Commons, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as tables of export duties, in which their bill should refer; I have enclosed in another letter, with which this will be accompanied, a copy of the bill itself, which will, however, undergo several alterations. (These will be found to be explained (as far as I am acquainted with them) in the letter above mentioned.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

Honorable James Madison,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *Feb.* 22, 1808.

SIR,

I have already had the honor of acquainting you, in conversation, of the disposition which is felt by the British government to give due weight to the observations which you have made to me respecting the unfavorable impression, likely, (in your opinion) to be excited in the United States, by the duty proposed to be laid upon cotton declared for the use of the navy, but brought into the ports of this country exclusively to the same by the orders of council of the 11th of November.

You are already apprised that the principle upon which the whole of this measure has been framed, is that of refusing to the enemy the advantages of commerce which he has forbidden to this country.

The simple method of enforcing this system of retaliation, would have been to follow the example of the enemy, by prohibiting altogether all commercial intercourse between him and neutrals.

It was from considerations of indulgence to neutral trade, that the more mitigated measure of permitting intercourse, under the restraints of a regulated duty in transitu (adopted) and the only one, among all this class, it was not immediately felt by the British government, that it might be a distinction taken by neutral states, with respect to articles, the produce of British soil, yet such that while the communication of prohibition into duty was acknowledged as an indulgence, they would be the articles of foreign commerce, of which they were only the carriers. It might be considered as an indulgence to those when applied to their own productions.

The moment that this distinction has been explained to the British government, it has been felt and acknowledged, that it was not, and ought not, to be, the intention of the British government, that it should be a specific agreement with you upon the subject. In order, however, to obviate the objection, to a great degree, I have the honor to inform you, that it is intended to be proposed to Parliament, that the duty, brought into the country by, in conformity to the orders of council, should be absolutely prohibited from being exported to the territories of the country. But as you are not prepared to take upon yourself to say, that to no case objection could be acceptable, an option will still be left to the neutral owner, either to acquiesce in the total prohibition, or to re-export the article on the payment of such a duty as Parliament may judge it expedient to impose.

I flatter myself, sir, that this explanation in the legislative regulations, by which the orders of council are intended to be carried into execution, will be considered by you as a satisfactory evidence of the disposition of his Majesty's government to consult the feelings, as well as the interests of the United States, in my manner which may not impair the effect of that measure of commercial restriction, to which the necessity of repelling the injuries of his enemies has obliged his majesty reluctantly to have recourse.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

William Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Canning.

Great Cumberland Place,
February 23, 1808.

Mr. Pinkney presents his compliments to his excellency Mr. Canning, and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his note of yesterday, relative to the operation on the subject of cotton, in the legislative regulations, by which the late orders in council are intended to be carried into execution, which Mr. Pinkney will have to transmit to his government.

Mr. Pinkney requests Mr. Canning to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Madison.

LONDON, *May* 9, 1808.

"I had a conversation with Mr. Canning on Friday last, in consequence of the arrival of the Chesapeake.

"As it was obviously expected that I would seek an interview with him, I went to Downing street on the 5th with that object. He had been indisposed, and was not able to go out, in answer to a note which I sent him in the evening, he asked to see me next day at his house in Duke street.

"The Omega had for some time been expected, and was consequently anxiety, and the government had apparently anticipated a communication from Jamaica of a proclamation of importance from me, as soon as my duplicates should be received. As I had in fact no communication to make, it seemed to be proper that I should anticipate the disappointment of a little moment as possible, by the manner of announcing it, without however, intending to hazard, by doing so, the indirect manifestation of unnecessary solicitude.

"I let him which I supposed it expedite to say on this occasion, apprehensive that it might be (and) and if my disagreeable impression was left on the mind of Mr. Canning, it certainly ought to be, (and) I feel regret was perhaps perceptible, and a hope was intimated that the time was not far distant when I should be enabled to do what at present was out of my power but nothing occurred which I felt it to be necessary to do, (from a feeling of impatience, jealousy, or dissatisfaction) to impair the ground, or any thing of this nature, but it was, notwithstanding, quite possible that I may have impressed which it had become a habit to attach to the arrival of the Omega, from circumstances which I have mentioned, and have produced a disposition to think otherwise.

"I thought it advisable to make use of this opportunity (although the time is inopportune) to view more delicate (than it had been) to suggest, the propriety of yielding, as the moment seemed favorable, to such a course, upon the subject of the late orders in council, of which I had seen reason to hope, it might be the disposition. There was reason to apprehend however, that it might be wrong to suggest to press the suggestion, upon my own authority merely, while I could say nothing of the French decree, and I thought it best not to do so.

"An idea has evidently gone forth since the Omega arrived, founded upon rumors of a doubtful description, that the relations between Mr Frazer have grown to be extremely precarious, and that we are consequently about to come to an understanding of a very friendly kind with Great Britain. It is not improbable that the government may, upon this subject at least, adopted this idea.

"I have the honor to enclose a copy of a notification, recently received from Mr. Canning, of the blockade of Jutland, Schleswig, and the adjacent parts in the Island of Zealand, which I have caused to be communicated in the usual manner to our consuls and citizens."

"There being no particular indication of detaining the Omega, from Lewis, who will be charged with my letters, will leave town the day after tomorrow, and the ship will sail as soon after he reaches Falmouth as possible."

(*To be continued.*)

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

The Enquirer gives a detailed statement of the votes in a number of the counties of Virginia for electors, which offers the following result. For the Madison ticket 7336—the Monroe ticket 1411—and the Pinckney ticket 632.

Robert Wright, Esq. is re-elected Governor of Maryland, without opposition.

Maryland Electoral Election.—At Valuville, for Geo. Bowie, rep. 282, Mr. Carnan, fed. 1.

In the 7th district, Richard T. Earle, rep. has been elected without opposition

The accounts from Washington and Alleghany are highly flattering to the success of the republican candidates.

Pennsylvania Electoral Election.—In Northampton County, republican ticket 2273—Federal 724.

Massachusetts Election for Representatives to Congress.—We have not received full information from all the districts; that received renders it probable that eight republicans and eight federalists will be chosen, the remaining district alleged uncertain.

A resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives of Massachusetts fixing a period of time for the choice of electors, requiring the electors to meet in the Senate House without the sanction of the Governor.

The federal prints of Boston state that New-Hampshire has chosen federal electors. This information is doubtful.

Pennsylvania General election.

The whole returns (except Erie) are now in—they are

Maj. for Simon Snyder	30,213
Maj. for James Ross	3,285
	27,950

The majority in Erie estimated about 200

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Mr. Brooks laid on the table the following resolution—

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the U. S. as relates to the Barbary powers and the unjustifiable proceeding of the Dey of Algiers be referred to a committee that repeny, with the documents accompanying the message, and that there be a select committee to consider and report thereon.

The resolution was agreed that Mr. Hillhouse's motion for repealing the embargo laws, be the order of the day on Monday next.

November 17.—The bill from the House of Representatives to authorize the discharge of the duties of the office of the President of the U. S. and the documents accompanying the message, was read three times and passed.

The motion made yesterday to refer the part of the message that relates to the Barbary powers to a select committee was agreed to, and Mr. Bradley, Giles and Smith of Md. appointed the committee.

The following resolution was offered for consideration:—

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to give no bills before the Senate, so far as he may deem consistent with the public safety, the reason of his not enforced the late call upon the governors of the respective states, to have their quotas of the 100,000 thousand militia drafted, equipped, and ready to march at a moment's warning; and the service on which it is apprehended there may be a necessity of employing them.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NOVEMBER 16.

The following committees are appointed pursuant to the orders of yesterday:

To enquire what compensation ought to be allowed to Joseph Pitt and his associates.—Messrs. J. Montgomery, B. M. Williams, J. G. Jackson, Lawrence, and Holmes.

To enquire into the expediency of amending the act entitled "An act prescribing the registering of Mesnes Conveyances.—Messrs. Poindexter, Holland, John Randolph, Kelly and Bryan.

To enquire into the expediency of altering the time and place of holding Federal courts in Vermont.—Messrs. Fisk, Bank, Smith and Gray.

Dr. Benjamin Gray, elected from Pennsylvania, vice Mr. Joseph Clay, resigned, appeared and took his seat.

HIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

Mr. McCreery presented the petition of thirty-six American citizens confined at Carthagena, in South-America, under sentence of slavery. The petition is dated from the mouth of St. Clara, Carthagena, Sept. 16, 1806. The petitioners state that they were brought from New-York in a fraudulent manner, in the armed ship Leander, Thomas Lewis commander, on the 22 of February, 1806, together with many other citizens; they detail the sufferings they have undergone; and state that they feel confident, from the justness of their claim to the interference and protection of our government, and of their fellow country, that measures will be adopted to release them from bondage.

This petition was referred to a committee consisting of five members.

On motion of Mr. *Van Horne*, a memorial presented at the last session, and not finally acted on, on the subject of a canal through the city of Washington, was referred to the committee of the district of Columbia.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS.

Mr. Poindexter from the committee on opposition on the subject, reported a bill concerning the power of the territorial governments. [The object of it is to take away from the governors of the territories the power of proroguing or dissolving their legislatures.]

The bill was twice read; and

Mr Poindexter observed, that as the bill must stand or fall on its principle, and could not want amendment, he should move it be passed with the usual course of reference to a committee of the whole, and that it should be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Troup hoped the House would not be precipitated into a hasty and rash decision of a question of this kind; that they would not break in upon a system which had carried our country so without materially deliberating upon it. The adoption of the government of the territories he considered as constitutional law, and it should be viewed and treated as such, and not as any as the constitution of the general government itself. It had served them well; it had nurtured up the territories from infancy to maturity, and he hoped the House would not innovate on the system, but leave it with substantial reasons. He therefore wished this bill to take the course of all other business, and go to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Poindexter said it was not his object to exclude deliberation by his motion; as the day for its third reading might be fixed at a distant period. If the gentleman from Georgia wished it, he knew the difficulty of getting up such bills when referred to a committee of the whole; he also knew that in few days the House would be engaged in important concerns, which would occupy their entire attention to the exclusion of other business of minor importance. The gentleman seems to think (said he,) that we leave to the territorial governors of territories of the U. States powers which are fitted but for the exercise of kings; it is not so, (continued) he; I think they should be spurned from the statute book. The gentleman is mistaken, he says that we should view the ordinances in the same light as the constitution; they are mere statutes. Placed by the constitution under the particular care of Congress, the territories are, the ordinances enacted for their government are mere statutes, subject to the revision of Congress, as other laws are.

Mr. Pitkin said the ordinances for the government of the territories had been framed with great deliberation, and should always be considered as a compact between the general government and its territories. When he was informed that alterations were made without their consent he would not undertake to say. He thought therefore in this case the bill should not be violated, for it was well known that no amendment could be received on the third reading of a bill.

Mr. Troup said the gentleman from the Mississippi territory had fallen into mistaken his object. It was not proposition that he wanted, but a more mature consideration of the question, whether on this day or on this day fortnight. When he had considered the ordinance as a compact equally sacred with the constitution of the United States, and consented to it without the consent of the parties to it, it was then that he considered this a question of such great and vital importance that he wished time for deliberation. And when he said this he expressed the opinion of a man that whom no man in the country was more deeply versed in the constitution, St. George Tucker, who had declared it as a compact unalterable but with the consent of both parties. The gentleman would take away from the territorial governors the power to prorogue and dissolve the assemblies. What would then be the state of the territorial legislatures? They would (said Mr. T.) be as completely independent of the general government as the general government is, I hope of Great Britain at this moment. Retain the qualified veto and take away the power to prorogue and dissolve, what will be the consequence? The moment a misunderstanding takes place between legislature and Executive, legislation is at an end; and where legislation ceeds, revolution begins, and there is an end of government.

Mr. Poindexter said at the suggestion of several gentlemen he should consent to a reference of the bill to a committee, as he did not wish now to hasten the discussion. But the gentleman was mistaken if he supposed that taking away the power to prorogue would deprive the governors of their veto on laws. The governors had no such power in the acts of the legislature. The gentleman said, observed Mr. P. this takes away the power of prorogue, and a misunderstanding arise between the governor and the legislature there is an end of legislation. That is now the fact. If there be any misunderstanding between them, the governor sends the legislature home. I agree with the gentleman from Georgia, "where legislation ends revolution begins." In this situation I wish to take some power from the governor and place it in the people, which would render the government more congenial to the spirit of the constitution and of the people of the U. States. But I have discussion and concession in view of it.

The bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The bill reported yesterday for authorising the transportation by mail, free of postage, of the documents accompanying the President's Message, having been read a third time—

Mr. Pleasants said it was very far from his intention to oppose the passage of this bill, as he should support it, should he not be disappointed on his final passage; but he submitted to the House, if it was reported the bill the propriety of acting on the subject generally, if they should think there was any authority to do so; if not, after the passage of the bill he would move a resolution to instruct the committee to report a bill to authorise the members of both branches of the Legislature to frank all public papers. He could see no the propriety of the law as it now stood, restricting packages to certain weights; for if a member wished to send ten times the weight allowed by law, he had postage to the loss of the Public; if a single packet as it weighed ounces—and lens? For the benefit of the Public—and not of the members. The Public is taxed, said he, two cents as many times as a document weighs ounces, which should, divided, cost from this? understand that the post office here is perhaps the most lucrative in the world, and I believe the members are not very particular; but as this rule is intended to check abuse, and shut business demands immediate attention, I thought it pertinent to ask the opinion of the committee, whether the committee considered it within their function to report such a bill.

Mr. Alston said that his own opinion was that the bill should be general; but the committee had not thought it in the duty.

The bill was passed, without a division.

Mr. Randolph then offered the following resolution, adding to his further remarks, (another) that the few packets paid a double duty—a tax at the office where they were received and a tax on the postage, he believed, a duty of two cents to the postmaster here; and this did not prevent the transmission of the most bulky packages, with this additional advantage, that if one part misscarried, the whole book was lost.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for sending free of postage, to and from the members of Congress, all papers and documents concerning the public service of the United States of any states or territories thereof.

The resolution was passed and referred to the committee of Post-Offices and Post Roads.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Chittenden called for the order of the day on his resolution on the subject of the Spanish country.

*Mr. Smith*e thought from the commencement of this business, they had been in a wrong path; he was in hopes that all the resolutions on this subject should have been referred to the committee of foreign relations, instead of the President of the U. S. relating to foreign relations. And he spoke this object he moved to refer the whole committee of the whole from the consideration of these resolutions.

The *Speaker* informed Mr. Smith that the motion could not be received while another was pending.

On the question to take up the order of the day, it was negatived—Ayes 31.