people the benefits of chosing the president so as to prevent a contravention of their will as expressed by electors chosen by them; resorting to legislative interposition only in extraordinary cases: and when this should be rendered necessary, so guarding the exercise of legislative power, that those only should be capable of legislative election who possessed a strong evidence of enjoying the confidence of the people. This was the true spirit and principle of the constitution, whose object was, through the several organs of the government, faithfully to express the public opinion. For this reason, he was in favor of the proposed amendment. By it we shall make a less innovation on the spirit of the constitution than by rejecting it, and adopting the report of the select committe. There were obvious reasons why the persons from whom a choice may be made, should be fewer in case of a designation of the office than heretofore. At present the whole number of electoral votes is 176. As the constitution now stands, four candidates might have an equal number of votes, or three might have a majority, viz. 117 each. According to the proposed amendment, but one can have a majority, and if two persons should be equal and highest, it is not probable that the third candidate will have many votes.

Mr. Griswold said it was very difficult to ascertain the precise import of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, by barely hearing it read from the chair. In the meaning, therefore, which he gave it, he might, perhaps, be mistaken. If not mistaken, it involved a principle, and implied a change, which he had never before heard suggested on that floor, or in the part of the country from which he came. It is well known to every member that under the constitution as it at present stands, the votes given for a president in this house are by states, and not according to the majority of the members of the whole body. The amendment, as reported by the select committee, preserves this original feature of the constitution by prescribing that the election shall be proceeded with as pointed out by the constitution. But the present amendment varies this mode, according to which it is to be made without respect to states. Of course a majority of the members are to decide. He submitted it to gentlemen, whether they were willing in this way to sacrifice the interests and rights of the smaller states. If this be the intention of gentlemen, we ought to have time to deliberate on the subject, before it is pressed to a decision. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will explain whether this is his intention.

Mr. J. Clay begged leave explicitly to state, for the satisfaction of the gentleman from Connecticut, that it was not his intention to change that part of the constitution which prescribed that the votes should be by states; and if it would induce the gentleman to vote for the resolution he had moved, he would add the words of the constitution, viz.

"But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice."

Those words were accordingly added.

Mr. Dawson observed that this proposition had been submitted to the select committee, who had considered it more objectionable than that reported. Their object was to innovate as little as possible on the constitution. A great part of it referred to cases so extremely remote as were not likely to happen. The only material change it made was to reduce the number of persons from whom a choice should be made from three to two. At present the election for a president and vice-president was made from the five highest on the list. As, according to the proposed amendment a designation of the persons voted for as president and vice-president was to be made, it was considered that by giving the three highest to the house of representatives, from which to choose a president, and the two highest to the senate, from which to choose a vice-president, the spirit of the constitution would not be changed. He hoped, therefore, the report of the committee would be agreed to. He believed it comprehended all cases which were probable; and he further believed that if they spent a month they would not devise an amendment that would provide for all possible cases that may happen.

Mr. Clopton said he rose to express his approbation of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Clay). He said, that indeed the amendment could not but be acceptable to him, in as much as it corresponded with the ideas he had the honor to express to the committee on this subject the other day. He begged leave now to make a few remarks in addition to those he had then stated. He said, if any thing is to be lamented, as a defect in the fundamental principles of our government, that defect perhaps, consists in a departure from the plain and simple modes of immediate election by the people as to some of the branches of the government. He did not mean, however, now to discuss, nor did he know that he ever should discuss, this point. The constitution of the United States having established a different principle in respect to the election of the several departments of the government, except that branch of the legislature, which this house composes; and the object of the proposed amendment to the constitution not being the translation of a fundamental principle, but merely an alteration in the mode, he rose to direct; of electing one branch of the government according to the principle already established, he said, his business and his object was to state to this committee the ideas which occurred to him on this occasion as suited to the subject as it now stands before the committee.

When the framers of this constitution, said Mr. Clopton, submitted it to the consideration of the people of the several states, drawn as it is, directing the election of president and vice-president to be made through the medium of electors chosen by the people for that purpose, never could it have been their intention in submitting, or the intention of the people in accepting the constitution, to admit a principle that any eventual legislative election would be proper, if the object of it did not bear the stamp of public confidence. They never could have abandoned that great political consideration that the people, as the primary source of all power, should first give to those particular citizens, amongst whom such legislative choice might be made, the evidence of a very considerable share of their confidence. The electors are the organs, who acting from a certain and unquestioned knowledge of the choice of the people, by whom they themselves were appointed, and under immediate responsibility to them, select and announce those particular citizens, and affix to them by their votes an evidence of the degree of public confidence, which is bestowed upon them. The adoption of this medium, through which the election should be made, in preference to the mode of immediate election by the people, was no abandonment of the great principle that the *appointment of the constituted authorities ought to be conformable to the public will.* It was no abandonment of that principle in respect to the president and vice-president. The adoption of this medium in the first resort; and the adoption of this alternative of a legislative election in the last resort, were not intended as disparagements to the energy of that principle; were not intended to operate any diminution of its force. The spirit, the genius of the government is the same. The same principle was intended to influence its operations—the same principle was intended to influence its elections, though in a different form and after a different manner. It is a great characteristic feature of the government. It is a primary, essential and distinguishing attribute of the government that the will of the people should be done; and that the elections should be according to the will of the people.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

NEW-YORK, October 26.

Arrived since our last,

The regular trading ship Iris, Skinner, in 41 days from London. Spoke in the channel, the ship Halcyon, Rosetter, out 42 days, from this port for London. The ship Young Factor, Gardner, had left London, for Hamburg. October 17, lat. 41, 30, long 68, spok ship Neptune, from St. Petersburg, for Rhode-Island, out 70 days

Ship Mentor, Gibbs, of New-Bedford, in 35 days from Liverpool. Sept. 12th, sailed, ship Liverpool Packet, Waite; ship Hiram, French; Mars, Rogers; Columbus, Burger; and brig Amiable Creole, Gardner, all for this port. Left there, ship Catham, Chew; Triton, Carberry; General Mercer, Moores; and Cotton Planter, all of and for this port.

English ship Aurora, Boyd, in 43 days from Greenock.

Ship Hope, Campbell, in 50 days from Bristol. Left there, ships Bristol Trader, Phelps, of New-York; Sally, of New-York; Venilia, of Philadelphia; Paragon, of Norfolk; Louis, of Boston; Sally, of Kennebeck. September 6, long. 15, lat. 47, spoke ship Cambrian, from Bombay, bound to London, 6 weeks out from St. Helena. September 14, in long. 25, lat. 46, was boarded by the French privateer L'Hirondelle, of 18 days.

October 7. was spoke and boarded by the British frigate Boston.

Schooner Ann and Harriot, Earl, in 8 days from Baltimore.

Schooner Fair American, Wilson, in 21 days from Nevis. Captain W. informs, that five American vessels had been captured in coming out of Guadaloupe, by the British cruizers, and sent into St. Kitts, for trial, one of which was the schooner Julian, Jenkins, of Newbern, N. C. for Philadelphia, was captured coming out of Point-Peter, Guadaloupe, by the Greyhound schooner privateer. Captain W. further informs that the British capture all American vessels they fall in with, either going to or coming from Guadaloupe or Martinique, which port they declare in a state of blockade, although only one frigate and a few privateers have been lately cruizing off the above ports.

At quarantine,

Ship Fortitude, Pinckham, in 40 days from Cork. Left there, ship ——, Hunter, of and for Philadelphia, to sail in 6 days.

NORFOLK, October 22.

Arrived the brig Lion, capt. Fawn, 36 days from Liverpool.—Sailed in company with ship Mercury, M'Ræ, for Norfolk; Nancy, Clark, for city-Point; Liverpool Packet, Watt, for New-York; Mars, —— do. Rufus, Holland, for Savannah. Left there schr. Concord, Colley, for City-Point in 5 days; Alexandria, Ring, for Norfolk, in 10 days; Triton, Carberry, for New-York, in a week.

It was reported by the captain of an English vessel that the brig Franklin, Hack from Liverpool bound to Norfok, was seen at sea, bottom up.

Arrived the brig Drake, capt. Seaward, 24 days from St. Bartholomews.

Arrived the schooner Hope, captain Sprague, 28 days from Lucie (Jam.)

Arrived the ship Bald Eagle, capt. Langdon, 36 days from Jamaica.

Cleared, schrs. Hannah, Algers, Savannah; Norfolk, Deagle, Baltimore.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

Lateſt Foreign Advices;

Via New-York, continued.

LONDON, September 7.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Laſt week, the Low Light on the Spurn Point unfortunately took fire in the night, and was burnt down. A light will continue to burn on one of the ſaid hills until a new one is erected.

The accounts brought by the Fox cutter, which is arrived at Falmouth from Liſbon, come down to the 19th of Auguſt. Private letters ſtate, that the Spaniſh government is actually levying an army of two hundred thouſand men, with the determined reſolution to maintain its neutrality at all points. We know what Spain ought to do, and what ſhe wiſhes to do; but we are not very ſanguine in our expectations that ſhe will, at the preſent moment, venture to change the political ſyſtem which ſhe has been compelled to adopt for ſome years paſt.

September 8.

Lieut. Nicholſon, of the Fox cutter, from rear-admiral Campbell's ſquadron, off Cadiz, on his voyage home, paſſed upwards of 20 ſail of Spaniſh South-Sea men, from Buenos Ayres and other parts in South-America, all richly laden, bound for Cadiz, Ferrol, Paſſage, and other ports in Spain, that had there been a war, he does not doubt but his ſhare of prize money alone would have amounted to 100,000l.

September 9.

The rumor of the moment was yeſterday, that France was preparing an attack upon Portugal. This report, it ſeems, has ariſen from ſome private letters bro't from Liſbon by the Fox cutter. Apprehenſions indeed have been entertained, from the commencement of the war, that Portugal would be an object of attack with the firſt conſul. As, therefore, we have no authority to decide our opinion either way, we do not take upon us directly and poſitively to contradict the account. We can only ſay, from a correct knowledge of the diſpoſeable force of France at this time, that the invaſion of Portugal is wholly inconſiſtent with the plan ſuppoſed to be in agitation for the invaſion of England; and we can aſſert upon good grounds, that if the firſt conſul ſhould diſpatch a force adequate to the former undertaking, he will not be able to ſpare troops enough to make any formidable attempt on this country His force is at preſent greatly divided, and diſtributed in quarters whence he cannot withdraw it with ſafety. In this view, even the conqueſt of Hanover has greatly weakened the natural ſtrength of France, and was very impolitic, if indeed he had any ſerious intention of immediately invading England or Ireland. We have, however, ſaid before, that ſhould he abandon this project, he will direct his forces to the committing of depredations on the continental ſtates; and ſhould he proceed to an attack upon Portugal, we ſhall be led to conclude that he has relinquiſhed his firſt plan, and is proceeding to that which we foreſaw would be his next reſource. We do not believe that the expedition under general Moore is deſtined for Portugal. The force under his command is too ſmall for the defence of that kingdom; and the evacuation of it by Britiſh ſubjects might be effected under a naval force, without the neceſſity of diſpatching thither any troops at all.

September 10.

A letter from an officer in ſir Edward Pellew's ſquadron off Ferrol ſays, "I take the opportunity of the prince of Wales going into port to inform you of our unfortunate cruize. In the latter end of June we were blockading four dutch ſail of the line in Ferrol, which eſcaped in the night; we chaſed them as far as the iſland of Madeira. In the mean time four French ſail of the line got ſafe into Ferrol, and we are now cruiſing off that port to hinder them from joining their grand fleet. We ſent, a few days paſt, a boat on ſhore to purchaſe freſh ſtock; the governor for ſome time refuſed to let them land, and when they were got on ſhore the Spaniards were ſo ſhy that they would ſcarcely ſell a few ſheep and vegetables. The Spaniards, laden with gold and ſilver, are daily paſſing by us: we came along ſide a 74 gun ſhip, which was reported to have on board ſeven millions of dollars."

HAMBURG, September 2.

According to letters from the frontiers of Ruſſia, the repreſentations which have been made by a certain great power to France reſpecting the occupation of Hanover, have not been attended with ſucceſs; for the firſt conſul has replied that he would make no change in the meaſures taken, with regard to that electorate. In ſpite of this reply the ſame country continues to intercede in favor of that country, and exerts all its efforts to bring about a peace between France and England.

FLORENCE, Auguſt 26.

Yeſterday our new king, Charles Lewis, was placed on the throne of Eutruria by the ſide of the regent his mother. This ceremony was celebrated with ſolemn pomp and very great magnificence in the grand hall of the old palace. He received on his throne, the oath of fidelity and obedience, in the name of the whole ſtate, from the ſenate of this city and from its civil magiſtrates, and likewiſe from the deputations of the principal cities in Tuſcany.

LEGHORN, Auguſt 17.

On the 13th inſtant arrived in this port, an American flotilla compoſed of three frigates, the New-York, the John Adams, and the Adams, bringing with them a corſair of Tripoli, of 30 guns. This flotilla, commanded by vice-admiral Morris, arrived from Naples, in 7 days; his veſſel had on board the cardinal Ruffo, miniſter plenipotentiary of H. S. Majeſty, at the court of Vienna. H. E. landed & continued his route for that city thro' Florence.

Auguſt 21.

What has been related of lord Nelſon's expedition again Algiers, has hitherto no other foundation than that the reports of ſome maſters of ſhips; we muſt wait for better advice on this head.

HAGUE, Auguſt 30.

Our merchants now hoiſt only the American flag on board their veſſels to carry on their commerce with foreign countries, as it is the only one which the Engliſh ſuffer to paſs free; accordingly veſſels belonging to the United States arrive daily in the Batavian ports, the cargoes of which bring in great profits to their owners.

PARIS, September 7.

A privateer, the Bellona, of Bordeaux, has had a moſt bloody engagement with an Eaſt-India-man. Three different times our brave ſailors attempted to take her by boarding, which was rendered the more difficult by the great height of her deck net-work; the laſt attempt proved ſucceſsful and ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of. The captors, however, on convoying her into Bordeaux, perceived an Engliſh man of war in ſight, and immediately made ſignals to the prize to take ſhelter in the neareſt port, whilſt ſhe herſelf made ſail for a port in Spain, from whence we have this intelligence. On examining the papers bound on board this prize, it appears ſhe is not worth leſs than five millions.

NEW-YORK, October 26.

A letter we underſtand was received in town, by yeſterday's ſouthern mail, which mentions that the Spaniſh miniſter has made a formal remonſtrance to the government of the United States, againſt the ceſſion of Louiſiana.

The committee of health report two deaths of the prevailing fever during the 24 hours ending laſt evening at 6 o'clock, viz;

Mrs. Carter, 69, Eaſt George-ſtreet.
Thomas Golder, 143, Harman-ſtreet.

The health committee acknowledge the receipt of 100 dollars from a number of gentlemen living at 523, Greenwich ſtreet, a donation to the diſtreſſed.

It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction the health committee announce to their fellow-citizens an opinion founded on a conſultation with the reſident phyſician and the health-commiſſioner, that they may with ſafety return by the firſt of November.

Capt. Hawley, of the brig Argonaut, arrived yeſterday, informs, that the inhabitants of Antigua had been very much alarmed at the appearance of about 2,000 French troops off that iſland, as it was ſaid they intended an attack. This force, however, was driven back to Guadaloupe by three Britiſh ſhips of war.

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Engliſh ſhip Mercury, Miller, in 41 days from Greenock.

Ship Liverpool Packet, Waite, in 46 days from Liverpool.

Brig Argonaut, Holly, (of Bridgeport) in 19 days from Antigua.

Sch'r Linnet, Patterſon, in 9 days from Windſor, N. S.

At quarantine,

Ship Columbia, Burger, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.

Arrived, ſchooner Dolphin, Croſs, Pawcatuck, 5 days; Harlequin, Baker, Richmond, 9; ſchooner Columbus, ——, St. Andrews, 10; Fox, ——, Stonington (Connecticut) 5; Suſan, Hodge, Newport, 5; Bonaparte, Bartram, Salem, 17.

At the Lazaretto.

Brig Lark, Helams, Jamaica; ſchooner William Wright, Odlin, St. Domingo.

Captain Ellis, of the ſhip Two Brothers, from hence, has arrived at Antigua. During his paſſage to that port, captain E. on the 8th of September, lat. 36, 10, north, long. 72, weſt, fell in with a ſloop a wreck, apparently new, her maſt gone, full of water, named Julia, of Eaſt Haddam, cables bent, and ſhingles floating about her.

Schooner Ino, Lowth, from St. Croix, has arrived at the Lazaretto.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28.

The ſhip James, Chandler, of Baltimore, was left at Liverpool 46 days ſince.

Exports from the port of Philadelphia, from the 1ſt July to the 30th September, 1803, both inclusive. Taken from the outward entries in the cuſtom-houſe.

51,563 barrels flour
4,520 half do.
504 barrels middlings
3,095 do. rye flour
2,323 hhds. Indian meal
7,491 barrels do.
30 half do.

NAPPER TANDY died at Bordeaux about the middle of Auguſt.

General Poſt-Office, October 24, 1803.

A line of expreſſes is eſtabliſhed from this office to the Natchez, to commence on this day week and to continue three monts from that time—during which period that mail will cloſe at 5 o'clock, P. M. & newſpapers cannot be admitted into it unleſs they are fully dried and cloſely packed.

GIDEON GRANGER,

ST. JOHN's CHURCH LOTTERY.

Eleventh Day's Drawing.

The managers had 1000 tickets drawn this day.

Prize of 200 dollars,
No. 2677.

Prizes of 100 dollars,
Nos. 3391 7539.

Prizes of 50 dollars,
Nos. 6139 3483 3124 2954 6822 2132 6352 2951 2601 3412.

Prizes of 20 dollars,
Nos. 1817 4782 6629 7009 1438 6154 4384 290 1557.

Prizes of 10 dollars,
Nos. 1737 3060 7335 3640 6519 427 6157 6333 4095 697 4844 6774 418 4669 3663 1276 2019 5260 6768 5755 5405 7435 2467 1737 6912 7448 1375 5590 4651 5223 2233

And 357 prizes of 6 dollars.

The following prizes remain in the wheel:

	Dolls.		Dolls.
1 prize of	2000	18 prizes of	20
6 do. of	100	29 do. of	10
9 do. of	50	510 do. of	6

☞ "The Maryland Society for promoting Uſeful Knowledge," *are to choose officers for the enſuing year, and to do ſome other intereſting buſineſs, at their next meeting, on Friday evening, the 28th inſtant. The members are particularly requeſted to attend punctually.*

October 26.

Poſt-Office,

BALTIMORE, October 27, 1803.

Letters for the Britiſh Packet Princeſs Amelia, for Falmouth, direct, will be received at this office, till 6 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday, the 30th inſtant.

CHARLES BURRALL.

P. S. The inland poſtage to New-York muſt be paid on all letters for the packet.

Wanted

To purchaſe or hire, a Boy or Man, as a waiter in a ſmall family. None but a good character need apply. Enquire of the printers

October 28. 2aw

BALTIMORE

Office of Diſcount & Depoſit,

28th October, 1803.

CASH will be given for approved 60 day Bills on London, by

d4t DAVID HARRIS, Caſhier.

Night School

FOR the inſtruction of the GERMAN LANGUAGE will open on Monday evening next, the 31ſt inſtant, at the Lutheran church in Fifh-ſtreet. For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the ſchool-room.

GOTLIEB RAAB.

October 28. d3tll

Notice.

THOSE gentlemen who are members of any club in St. John's Church Lottery, are requeſted to meet the managers of ſaid lottery, at Mr. Peter Wyant's, on Tueſday next at 8 o'clock, A. M. that a dividend may be made, and the concerns of the clubs cloſed.

By order of the managers,

MICHAEL RIDDLEMOSER.

October 28. d3t

PORK.

The ſubſcribers have juſt received,

Ninety barrels of ſouthern Pork, 24 quality, which they offer for ſale; together with their uſual aſſortment of Bar Iron; Caſtings; Cologne Mill Stones; Crowley, London bliſtered and country Steel; Salt of all kinds; Plaiſter of Paris; white Beans, Peas, &c. &c.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH & SON,
County wharf.

October 28 eo3t§

Wants employment,

IN a counting houſe or wholeſale ſtore, a young Man, who has for ſome time been in the capacity of an accompiant, in which, or the out-door buſineſs, he at preſent wiſhes employment. Satisfactory recommendation or ſecurity can be given for his ſtability, if required. A line addreſſed to W. and left at the office of this Gazette, will be duly attended to.

October 28. w&s4t||

For New-York,

The fine faſt-ſailing Schooner
ENTERPRISE,
Edward Crowell, maſter;
Having a great part of her cargo already on board, will poſitively ſail on Sunday. For freight or paſſage (having handſome accommodations) apply to the maſter on board, at Smith's wharf, or to

ISAIAH MANKIN.

October 28. d2t

Fancy Shoe Store.

Amos Fitch & Co.

Have juſt received per the ſhip America, from Boſton,

An additional ſupply of SHOES, which with their former, renders their aſſortment complete of every kind, which they offer for ſale at No. 56, Market-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Francis I. Mitchell's, either wholeſale or retail, at the loweſt prices.

They have likewiſe juſt received their ſupply of London Kid Slippers, and a quantity of ladies' Shoe Roſetts, of the neweſt faſhion.

October 28. eo

James Biſcoe,

No. 21, CALVERT-STREET,

Has received per the Phenix, from Briſtol,

His FALL SUPPLY of fine and coarſe ſeine twine
Pewter in caſks aſſorted
Anvils and ſad irons
Frying pans
Iron wire, No. 1 to 25
Waldron's prime graſs, cradling and bramble ſcythes.

And has on hand from other arrivals,

Smith's vices and hick irons
Hand and ſledge hammers

Together with an extenſive aſſortment of Hardware, which will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms, wholeſale and retail.

October 28. d1m

Ladies' Academy.

MRS. CHAPPELL reſpectfully informs the public, that at the ſolicitation of many of her friends and employers, ſhe intends removing to town, to open an academy for the inſtruction of young ladies in the various branches of female education.

Mrs. C. will teach them Engliſh and French grammatically, uſeful and ornamental needle work.

And by proper maſters they will be taught writing, arithmetic, geography, muſic and drawing. She will likewiſe provide a French maſter to perfect the young ladies in that language.

The terms and further particulars may be known after the 7th of November, on application at No. 51, St. Patrick's-row.

October 28. d3t§