Mill. Mail,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY W. PECHIN,
31, South Gay-Street.
[Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper $7 per annum. Country Paper $5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both Papers

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1807.

Extract from the Governor's Communication to the Legislature.

"At the same time that I informed you of the diligence and activity of the officers generally in organizing the militia, and their patriotism in promoting voluntary associations, I am bound in justice to my own feelings, and the merits of the Brigade, commanded by Brigadier Gen Stricker, to inform you, that on the 19th day of October last, by the invitation of the General, I reviewed his Brigade; consisting of upwards of two thousand men, composed of the regiments commanded by Colonels Mosher, Biays, Lowry, and Mackenheimer; the Artillery, commanded by Capts. David Harris and Thomas Tenant; and the Cavalry and Hussars commanded by Capts. Plays, Hollingsworth, W. B. Barney, and Reese—that the whole Brigade was in full uniform, well armed, and the Cavalry and Hussars well mounted. That they performed the various evolutions of the day with great exactness, and that they already wore the martial appearance of veterans and the certainness of conquerors. But what completed the pleasure of the day was that nearly the whole of them were Volunteers under the present requisition, citizens in the enjoyment of every comfort and luxury of life, already prepared to take the field and to exchange them for the fatigues of the Camp in defence of the violated rights of a bleeding Country. You will hereby be satisfied that your fellow citizens in arms are ready to do their duty and believe me that the liberties of America can never be lost while every citizen is a soldier, and every soldier the centinel of his own.

"This pleasing view of the patriotism and readiness of our citizens to rally round the standard of government, and to avenge our wrongs, will necessarily induce you to examine and perfect the law for their government, and to provide such arms as you may deem necessary for their use; and here permit me to recommend to you, the work of a late French officer, on the modern arms, and mode of European warfare, (herewith sent) that we may profit by the experience bought by so much blood and treasure; and although the American people prefer the pacific olive laurel that we may be prepared for war, that curse and scourge of nations, if war must be our lot, in which event I trust every citizen will be at his post.

"I have the honor to be,
"With great respect,
"Your obedient servant,
ROBERT WRIGHT.

New York, 10th November, 1807.

Capt. James Taylor, of the brig Stetson.

SIR,

We are instructed by the Boards of the Columbian and Marine Insurance Companies, to present you with three hundred dollars, as a testimony of their approbation of your exemplary conduct and perseverance, in navigating the brig Stetson into port, after the heavy injuries and distress she experienced on her passage from Bordeaux.

We have the pleasure also to assure you of our personal esteem and regard.

(Signed) JOHN MUMFORD,
President Columbian Ins. Company.
(Signed) SAMUEL WARD,
President Marine Ins. Company.

New York, 11th November, 1807.

GENTLEMEN,

I had the honor of receiving your favour of yesterday, expressing the approbation of my conduct in conducting the brig Stetson into port; be assured, gentlemen it is highly gratifying to me to have the high opinion of two such respectable bodies as the Columbian and Marine Insurance Companies. At the same time, gentlemen, I deem it proper to say that however arduous my exertions were in safely conducting the brig into port, I did no more than my duty. Be pleased to accept my grateful thanks for the liberal compliment you were so good as to present me.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours most respectfully,
(Signed) Jas. TAYLOR.

John P. Mumford, and Samuel Ward, Esquires. Presidents of Columbian and Marine Insurance Companies of New-York.

The following extract from the Navy law of the U. S. points out the fate that awaits commodore Barron, in consequence of the report of the Court Martial presented to Congress by the secretary of the Navy.

"Art. 4. Every commander or other officer who shall upon signal for battle, or on the probability of an engagement, neglect to clear his ship for action or shall not use his utmost exertions to bring his ship to battle, or shall fail to encourage his men to fight courageously; such offender shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court martial shall adjudge; or any officer neglecting on sight of any vessel or vessels of an enemy, to clear his ship for action, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall adjudge—and if any person in the navy shall treacherously yield or pusillanimously cry for quarters shall suffer death on conviction thereof by a general court martial."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, November 20.

Proceedings this Day.

Mr. Park presented a petition from the trustees of the university of Vincennes, (Indiana Territory,) praying congress to lay a tax on salt which may be manufactured at the Salt Works on the Wabash, or on Indian licences; and that the proceeds thereof may be given to said university. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Eppes presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the city of Washington, praying that the act of incorporation may be altered so as to enable them to vote by wards instead of general elections. Referred to a select committee of five, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The house went in to committee of the whole on the bill authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac. The remaining blanks were filled up, when the committee of the whole rose, reported the bill with the amendments, in which the house concurred, and it was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

The house then went into a committee on the bill allowing additional compensation to the secretaries of the Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana and Michigan territories. One or two amendments were made, in which the house concurred, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

Mr. Williams moved that when the house adjourn they adjourn to Monday next.

Mr. Crowninshield said, he hoped the house would not adjourn till Monday. It was just announced in the papers, that dispatches had been received from our ministers in London: they might not be of a very recent date, but they might be of importance, as we had been so long without hearing from them. In what situation should we be (he asked) should the President in the mean time receive those dispatches and wish to lay them before the house? He hoped the house would not loose two days in the week when we were perhaps on the eve of a war.

Mr. Williams's motion was lost. And then the house adjourned a few minutes after one o'clock.

American,

AND

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1807.

Reflection is a necessary qualification for a writer who pretends to enlighten and instruct without which he is often involved into a dilemma from which his most sober hours can scarcely extricate him. Several characters in Congress, have been denounced for defending the construction of the United States against the encroachments of a law of the Legislature of Maryland, defining the qualifications for representatives to the general government. The contested election between Mr. Creery and Barney has given rise to a variety of discussions on this interesting topic—the friends of Mr. Barney contend for his seat upon the principles of the law in question, while those of Mr. M'Creery defend the constitution of the United States and the principle, that a majority ought to govern.

In this controversy, there appears to be some want of necessary discrimination to place it upon its proper grounds. No one will contend against the right of the different state legislatures to define the necessary requisites for representatives, and other officers of government; but it must also be admitted, that those qualifications, relate to members of their own body, and not to those of the general government. The constitution of the United States expressly declares, that the powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the states individually. This instrument defines, in a particular manner, the necessary qualifications for representatives to the general government; and, by the adoption of the constitution, the legislatures of Maryland and the other states have done away their right of legislating on this important subject. It is extremely unpleasant, to hear men professing themselves the ardent admirers of "the best government on earth," and at the same time endeavor to sap its very foundation by the advocation of a right which can only at present exist in their own distempered imagination. As the utility of all human institutions is founded in experience and liable to errors and abuses the framers of our constitution have *judiciously* devised a necessary mode of correction when the unerring hand of time shall point out their existence. If this *section* of our constitution be an useless twig, let us apply the proper pruning hook. It ought not to be exposed to the blasts of faction or the mildews of intemperate zeal. The passions of some men may be compared to the fury of a tempest, which, regardless of consequences, tosses the vessel to and fro until she becomes ungovernable, and is finally lost, by the imprudence of her helmsman.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated November 20th, 1807

"Munroe's letter just received is of the 16th Sept. It states that he had presented his note on the 7th on the affair of the Chesapeak, but had received no answer: neither had he on the 16th Sept. received any communication from the British Government, written or verbal, from which even a conjecture could be formed as to that government's disposition in relation to any of the points of the negociation."

THEATRICAL.

The managers of our theatre have got up the tragedy of *Gustavus Vasa*, by Brook, for this evening: a piece justly celebrated for the genuine sentiments of liberty it breathes in every page.

This piece had been long banished from the British stage, as containing too much a democratic spirit, to be suitable to the taste of the government of that country, until it was, some time since, brought forward by the celebrated Charles James Fox, deceased—who, after pruning those branches so luxuriant in patriotism forth at character, and stifling it to the taste of the dramatic tyrants of the day, represented on the London stage, *with applause*—but still retained enough of the original production to assemble crouds of hearers. Before an American audience it will, we hope, be produced in its original garb, and will meet with a welcome reception, as it breathes the sentiments of a people struggling for liberty, and exulting in the possession of it. It is to be succeeded by a new musical entertainment called the Spoil'd Child, which has been performed in America with great applause, and which we have no doubt will meet with a favorable reception.

It is not to be wondered at, that the observe, that the [illegible] of the 9th ward was divided, one [illegible] and a republican assistant. [illegible] has finally destroyed the hopes of [illegible] in that state, by rising under the borrowed mask of [illegible].

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS

To the Editor,

SIR,

I OBSERVE in your paper of the 16th inst. some severe strictures on the [illegible] who presided at Major Davie's late trial for a misdemeanor in the Indiana Territory, and the Legislature [illegible] who elected him Delegate.—[illegible] the communication, which [illegible] those strictures, should not have been made, had the [illegible] been present at the trial of Floyd, and heard the testimony, and all the circumstances of the [illegible] case. Among the [illegible] to draw conclusions [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] we are [illegible] that the unusual severity of the weather has prevented their [illegible].

The election for charter officers of the city of N. York, terminated on Wednesday last. The [illegible] were successful in the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th wards; the [illegible] in the [illegible] 9th ward was divided, one federal