Supreme Government. Nothing more evident than this truth.

"And whom shall the supreme junta elect? Most certainly individuals of their own body; for they alone derive their power from the people, and it is in their constituent members that the people have reposed their entire confidence. Should any other persons be chosen, they would possess neither the confidence nor the consent of the people, and all their acts would be null and void; and from this want of confidence, the nation would be exposed to intestine divisions the last and greatest of all our calamities.

"Hence, if there be any province in which the military power has alone been retained, results the absolute necessity of constituting supreme juntas, in which the power of the people shall reside, and by which they may act. Whether they shall be constituted by the petty Cortes or any other bodies, their appointment in some form or other, is indispensable, in order to the concentration of the legitimate power of the people, and proceed to the choice of persons who shall compose the Supreme Government, which under the present circumstances, cannot be legitimate, unless it has its origin in the free consent of people.

"It seems then to be indispensably necessary, that all the supreme juntas, meeting on the same day, should each elect, from among their own members two deputies to form the supreme government, and the persons so elected should, from that moment, be reputed, and actually be the Governors General of the kingdom; and that as such they should be universally acknowledged and obeyed.

"Their authority is well known, and cannot be subject to any doubt. The supreme junta of Valencia has most judiciously marked its extent and limits, in the paper which they published on this question, on the 16th of July. We shall, therefore, be excused going more at large into the consideration.

"We will only add, that the supreme junta ought to be continued with all their appointments and insignia, and be invested with the internal governments of their respective provinces until the conclusion of the present state of things, but at the same time under due subordination to the supreme government. In those supreme Juntas resides the legitimate power of those portions of the people who have respectively created them. It is their duty to take measures for insuring the happiness of constituents, through the medium of a just government, and vigilantly to protect and defend the right of every individual among them. For this purpose they ought to give their instructions to their respective deputies, constituting the supreme government—and it will be the duty of the latter to observe them, and to represent and support the claims of their provinces, as far as may be consistent with the general prosperity.

"If there existed among us a royal personage, capable of presiding in this supreme government, reason and justice prescribe that he, and no other should be appointed to that office. But if there be no such royal personage, the supreme government must elect a president from its own body. To obviate every danger however, the presidency should be temporary, and continue only for a fortnight, a month, or any other term, agreeable to the supreme government upon the lapse of which period it should be incumbent on them to choose a different person.

"We have already remarked, and it is unnecessary to repeat it, that the supreme juntas should elect, as deputies to the supreme government such of their members as are most distinguished for their talents, and general knowledge of legislation, and all the branches of public welfare and government, recollecting that they are to be the depositories of the hopes of the kingdom. This supreme junta, in full reliance upon the generous character of Spaniards, and their ardent attachment to the good of their country, assures itself that intrigue, party, or personal interest, or predilections, will have no influence upon this occasion.

"The supreme juntas will, in the first instance appoint the place which shall be the seat of the supreme government, who shall afterwards adhere to or alter that appointment, as they think fit, according to a plurality of votes. The seat of government, as has been most wisely observed by the supreme junta of Valencia, ought to be at a distance from all the dangers of war, and should as a claim to preference, possess other advantages of a local nature. Seville conceives herself to possess all these advantages, but has no anxiety to be selected, for she will most cordially sacrifice all her claims to what the other supreme juntas shall decide to be for the general prosperity of the kingdom. The supreme juntas will therefore make known their pleasure as to this point, when they notify the election of their deputies. In the mean time we will frankly state, that La Mancha appears to us most convenient for the seat of government, and there we would particularly name its large cities of Cindal, Real, or Almagro. But on this subject we are no wise anxious, we leave it entirely to the free choice of the supreme juntas.

"It remains only that we speak of this Supreme Junta of Seville, upon which point we shall not say much. Certain persons, either ignorant or malevolent, have endeavored to spread the persuasion that we affected a superiority over the other provinces.—Any such thought has been far from us, although the general good of the nation has been our determinations. We possessed the only foundary for cannon in the kingdom, and arms and ammunition in a certain degree of abundance. Various captain generals acknowledge that from the commencement, our veteran troops were more numerous in our province than in other parts: and thus we formed an army in a shorter time, and have harrassed the enemy, who have surrendered prisoners of war, with their gen. Dupont, and have capitulated for the divisions of gens. Vedel and Gobert, who are to be conducted to France, amounting altogether to 17,000 men, so that there does not remain a single French soldier in arms in the Andalusias, a victory most glorious and singular, which has been effected without the effusion of much Spanish blood, in which it appears we stand alone.

"The local situation of the Andalusias presents also a more probable mode of defence against the arms of Napoleon, if he means to attack us; and, with this view, we have united with us the Portuguese provinces of Argava and Alentexo, who have placed themselves under our protection; and the Canary Isles have sent us a deputy for the same purpose.

"The greater opulence and other peculiar circumstances of their provinces offer resources which the rest want; and we have thus been enabled to make provision for immense expense, not having received any money from any other part, or imposed any contributions.

"The marine arsenal of the Isle of Leon, perhaps the most considerable of all, obeyed us from the beginning, and with it the Spanish squadron off Cadiz, whose force is the greatest, and has since been augmented by that of the French moored in that harbor, and surrendered to us at discretion.

"Gibraltar, the famous English fortress, is in our territory, and one of the most numerous squadrons of that nation kept our coast in a state of blockade. We immediately, therefore, opened a communication with Gibraltar, and with the English squadron, which has given us all the assistance that was in its power, sent us a resident minister at the very first, and conveyed our deputies to London, to request subsides, and settel a peace advantageous to the whole nation.

"We have transmitted all the arms which it was possible to transmit to Grenada, Estramadura has received a still greater number, and has experienced our protection, and so has Cordova and Jean. We have offered arms to La Mancha, to Murcia, to Tarragon, to Gerona, who requested them of us, and we exerted ourselves to the utmost to fulfil the promises which we had made.

"We have not forgotten the rest of the European provinces and kingdoms, and we hope in time that the effects of our zeal and vigilance will be made clear and public.

"The Americas claimed at first a great share of our attention, in order to preserve that so important a part of the Spanish monarchy. We have sent envoys and commissaries thither, and to Asia, in order that they may unite themselves to us, which we could not do without qualifying ourselves as the Supreme Junta for the government of Spain and the Indies, and we trust that this title and our cares will not be found useless. So many labors, surrounded by so many dangers will, we trust deserve some consideration of our country, for the love and defence of which only we have done and suffer so much.

"With all this, we repeat, that we neither affect nor desire any superiority. Whatever we have done, we owed to our country: it was an indispensable obligation upon us. Our only object is, that Spain may preserve its integrity and independence, for our Lord and King Ferdinand VII. and for that object we joyfully sacrifice our lives.

"May God, who has so clearly and marvellously shewn his protection to Spain, grant a safe return to its king, Ferdinand VII. and then, with the Supreme government, he will determine what may be his royal will, either commanding an union of the Cortes, or by such other means as his prudence may suggest, and will facilitate the reform of abuses, and the general happiness of the kingdom, securing it upon such foundations as are firm and subject to no change.

"If these hopes are vain, in which the clemency of God leads us to indulge; then the existing Supreme Government will itself determine what is most conducive to the interest of the kingdom, conforming itself to the fundamental laws thereof, defending it against the fury and malice of our enemies, and preserving this monarchy in which itself, the liberty of the nation, and the Catholic Church, the beloved Spouse of our Lord Jesus Christ, is so deeply interested.

"Given at the Royal Palace of Seville this 3d day of August, 1808.

"*Francis Saavedra*, archbishop of Laodicea; the dean of the chapter of the holy church, *Frantis Xavier Cienfuegos*; *Vincent Hore*; *Francis Dias Bermudo*; *Manuel Gill, C. M.*; father *Joseph Ramirez*; *Juan Fernando Aguire*; count *Tilly*; marquiss de la *Granina*; marquiss *Torras*, and 11 others.

"By command of his Serene Highness."

MEXICO.

The following has been translated for the North-American, from a Havanna paper of the 28th September. It removes the rumor, that the viceroy had not followed the example of all other Spaniards, in adhering to Ferdinand the VIIth.

PROCLAMATION

Of his Excellency the Viceroy.

To all the inhabitants of New Spain.

Most faithful inhabitants of these kingdoms, when on the 11th instant, I made known to you in consequence of the determination of the general council, held on the 9th, the resolution which it concluded upon in a meeting so wise and so repectable, I acquainted you that the atrocity without example committed against our beloved sovereign Ferdinand 7th, the the royal family and all Spain, of which I suppose you minutely apprised, by the information, proclamations and other papers, printed in this capital, would afford to the heroism of our nation in the peninsula, by its consequences, and the machinations of the enemy, which has overturned Europe, a progressive series of successes, which without doubt would require as many more provisions and deliberations.

On my part I have adopted and incessantly repeat all that in the actual state of things I thought could be necessary in order that the arms and cowardly seduction (considering the vile and deceitful manner in which Spain has been invaded) of the emperor of the French, and in whose favor many kingdoms have been conqucred and betrayed, may never trouble your quiet, invade your property nor diminish in an atom the religion and conspicuous fidelity, that rivalled those of the whole world for almost three centuries, and constantly formed your character. I calculate on a respectable number of disciplined and obedient troops in different places of the kingdom, and many others full of enthusiasm and honor for their religion and king, all under the command of generals, the most prudent, valorous and disposed in the extreme to shed the last drop of blood, in obedience to the sacred interests of these precious dominions, the faithful adorers of the true God, and lovers of a protecting monarch, the father of his subjects, for his safety and love, who has been almost voluntarily immolated in the cradle of his reign, though he is the best that the world contains.

We ought then to draw more and more together the sacred and intimate union that by so many titles of religion, law and convenience, unites and constitutes exclusively, the entire basis of our reciprocal felicity and defence, insomuch, that it unfortunately, in our view has been in the most powerful countries of the east the active cause of real slavery.

Let us live united, if we desire to be invincible and remove from us the misfortunes, which are the necessary consequence of all disunion and rivalship—If any should conspire against those wholesome maxims of safety, by means of seditious conversations, infamous libels, or in any other manner whatever, to dissolve the social ties which support our union and identity of sentiments; he without doubt ought not to exist among us—impeach him immediately, with truth and evidence to the judges, that being informed of the offence, by the summary means, which the cause demands, they may refer it to the respective superior tribunals—to the end, that on account of the scandal and ignominy, he may suffer without reprieve the punishment of treason the most execrable.

Let us be prepared according to our respective faculties, at the cost of depriving ourselves and wanting what is necessary, to be able at the first opportunity to assist the mother country, our fathers, brothers and relatives, who in order to live in our beloved country, subsist in the midst of the threshold of blood, and perhaps under the privation of the most necessary articles of life, pouring with the last breath, vows for the altars, the throne and your own honor, on which would have been placed a blot the most dark and indelible, if with an heroism that has no example, they had not voluntarily delivered themselves up to fire, the dagger and death; removing by an instantaneous, and almost miraculous transmutation, the lethargy in the road of glory, which had paralized our beloved peninsula, to the disgrace of religion, majesty, and of that which Spaniards have always in the face of the world owed to themselves by their faith, valor and loyalty, ever uncontaminated and unequalled.

Often times assured of your perfect fidelity, I calculate with the most certain confidence, on whatever relates to the renown and comfort of our beloved sovereign Don Ferdinand 7th, all the royal race of Bourbons, and the sacredness of the laws that fortunately govern us, render us happy, and are the example by which we ought to regulate our proceedings, and even the smallest action; together with your persons, your fortunes, and what can be facilitated by the inexhaustible zeal that animates you. I confide in the opinions of the authorities formed of the most wise and upright ministers, and flatter myself to find in all the professions, chiefs and bodies, even much more of the aid which I can promise myself; all to confirm the repeated proofs, which have been given of their estimable faith and honor.

Be ready, that at the call of that voice which animates you, we may fly to resist and confound the enemy, wherever and in whatever manner he may present himself, to preserve these kingdoms in peace and opulence for our beloved sovereign, and his royal line, with the inimitable wisdom of their own laws, being certain the Almighty, and the most holy, and our mother Maria of Guadaloupe, patron of these dominions, assisting you, you will follow the road of the most complete triumph to the summit of the most honorable glory, to which a Catholic patriot and subject can aspire—you will transmit to posterity your memory, in a manner enduring to the remotest ages.

Dated in the Royal Palace of Mexico, 27th August, 1808.

JOSEF DE YTURRIGARAY.

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber is impowered by Judge FINDLEY, the inventor of the *Chain Bridge*, to superintend and build those Bridges, and he is also constituted sole agent, to sell Patent rights throughout the United States. Those who may incline to benefit by this new and invaluable sort of bridge, may obtain information on the subject, by addressing letters to the subscriber in Georgetown, in the territory of Columbia, who will, either superintend the construction of those bridges, or build them on contract.

JOHN TEMPLEMAN.

October 30—ep1m

FORTUNE will turn round her wheel on Tuesday the first day of November, to distribute the prizes of Trinity Church Lottery.

Now is the lucky moment, any of the following prizes may be had for the small sum of five dollars and an half by immediate application to J. Milligan, at J. March's Book Store, George-Town.

1	Prize of	5,000 Dollars.
1	Do.	3,000
2	Do.	2,000
2	Do.	1,500
3	Do.	1,000
6	Do.	500

Besides other good prizes—The whole lottery consists of 18,000 tickets: less than two blanks to a prize.

It is worthy of remark that the drawing of this lottery will be completed in nine weeks from the first of November.

*** The prizes in this lottery are paid without *deduction*.

Oct. 31—3t.

FALL GOODS.

BAKER, RIGGS, & Co. *Sign of the Plough*, have just received from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia—37 Packages of English, India, and French GOODS—consisting of a general assortment of FANCY AND SUBSTANTIAL Articles, which being selected at the best markets, principally for Cash, enables them to sell lower than their usual prices. A liberal deduction will be made to retailers and large buyers, for cash or negotiable notes.

Georgetown, October 31—taw4w&w4w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Montgomery county, will be offered at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on *Thursday* the 1st. day of December next, if fair, (if not on the next fair day) all the *PERSONAL ESTATE of John Fletchall*, deceased—Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

The sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

DARCUS FLETCHALL, Adm.

Of John Fletchall deceased,

October 31—w3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31.

The British minister, Mr. Erskine, has arrived in this city.

The *Hope* brings dispatches of a late date from both France and England, which will, no doubt be laid before Congress, in detail, and be soon published, as that body meet this day week. In the mean time, it may not be improper to repeat, that the terms offered by our government, which, as far as we have been able to obtain them, have been faithfully given to the public, and which have extorted even the approbation of the federalists, are such as will, if not accepted, rally every American citizen round his government.

As it is now reduced to a certainty that Mr. Madison will have a decided majority of the electoral votes, it may be rationally expected that every republican elector will vote for him. There undoubtedly was *originally* a number of republicans, some of whom were more friendly to the election of Mr. Clinton, and others to that of Mr. Monroe. So long as there remained any chance of producing a general concurrence in favor of either of these gentlemen, it is not surprising that their respective friends persevered in recommending them to the favor of the people. But now, when all such chance is over, we are confident that every republican elector will consider it his duty to vote for Mr. Madison. Because, it is admitted generally by the republicans that Mr. Madison possesses the requisite qualifications for the Presidency, and because they will also feel it to be a duty, at this interesting crisis, to support the individual placed in that important office by the full strength of the republicans. The federalists have come out in all their might; foreign governments identify their opposition with that of the tories of old, or, in other words, consider that opposition as meant to play into their hands. It, consequently, becomes all-important for the republicans, or in other words, the whigs, to shew themselves in their full strength, and to prove, that however they may be divided on subordinate points, they are indivisible on whatever respects the solid welfare of their country; and that, above all, they will be unanimous in their resistance of that tribute and vassalage which are now attempted to be imposed upon their country. By centering all the republican votes in Mr. Madison, the vast preponderance of the republicans will be manifest; and this only will perhaps effectually dissipate the deceptions which have been spread in Europe. Every friend to his country must wish to see his government armed with the means of resisting the unjust aggressions of foreign powers. No means can be more availing than those derived from the decided and unequivocal support of the great majority of the people, which will prove that all the opposition, so vehemently urged to the measures of our government, is a party opposition, and which foreign governments will know how to appreciate. They will see nothing in it but the attempt of the *outs* to get *in*.

On the other hand, should the republican votes be scattered, they can answer no other purpose than that of diminishing, without destroying Mr. Madison's majority. He will unquestionably be President, notwithstanding. But foreign governments may still continue under a delusion, and suppose they have more partisans than they really have, and will be thus emboldened either to persist in their present, or in still more aggravated acts of injustice.

As to the few votes given to Mr. Clinton and Mr. Monroe, they will serve to shew any thing rather than that they possess the confidence of their country.

The Constitutional Republicans of Reading, Pennsylvania, have determined to abandon the electoral ticket previously agreed upon by them, and to support that agreed upon at Lancaster, without any alteration. From this we infer that the votes given for Mr. Spayd as Governor will be given in support of Mr. Madison.

To repel the false statements of the federal prints, the Editor of the Trenton True American has given a full statement of the votes in the respective counties at the late election for New-Jersey, by which it appears that of the aggregate votes given in the whole state the republicans had a majority of 3,293. The same print says there is no doubt of the republican majority being much greater for Electors. It is equally certain that every republican Elector will vote for Mr. Madison as President, as there is not the slightest division on this point among the republicans.