WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

Th[illegible] following interesting intelligence received [illegible] night, from Montpelier, proves [illegible] undaunted and incorrupti-ble.

Extract of [illegible] letter dated Montpelier, Nov. [illegible], 1808.

"The im[illegible] question of choosing the Electors wa[illegible] determined this day at 11 o'clock—when

	Majority.
His Excellency Israel Smith	12
Hon. Jonas Galusha	8
Hon. John White,	11
Hon. Samuel Shepherdson	10
Hon. James Tarbox	11
Gen. William Cahoon	9

Were elected.

We are authorised to say that these gentlemen will all vote for Mr. Madison as President.

We have likewise received the answer of the assembly to the Governor, which nothing short of the great importance of the other contents of our columns should supersede appearing in this day's paper. Every line of it burns with the whiggism of seventy six. It declares the fullest confidence in the administration, indignantly rejects every suggestion of submission to foreign injustice, reprobates the violations of the Embargo, and concludes with declaring that although the period is anxiously looked for which shall justify its removal, they will "be the last to urge a repeal before it can be accomplished, without sacrificing the honor or essential interests of the country."

William King, late of Abingdon, Virg. has bequeathed 10,000 dollars to the Academy of that town.

ELECTIONS.

The state of Georgia has never more unequivocally expressed her firm adherence to the republican cause than at the recent elections. In her legislature, composed of more than an hundred members, there are not more than six federalists. We are assured, indeed, that in this state scarcely any division exists with regard to the measures of the administration. The whole mass of the people are prepared to endure any privations rather than disgrace themselves and their country by an abject submission. We are further assured that no division exists on the Presidential Election, and that it is probable that Electors who will vote for Mr. Madison will be unanimously chosen.

Robert Witherspoon, republican, is elected a representative in Congress in the room of D. R. Williams by a majority of 393, over Mr Gourdin.

Elisha R. Potter is re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the state of Rhode Island.

Francis Malbone, federal, is elected a Senator of the United States for six years ensuing the 3d of March next.

Massachusetts—For members of Congress—Boston, for Mr. Quincy 2513—For Mr. Jarvis 1395. The votes in the whole districts, except Hull and Hingham, for Mr. Quincey 2964—Mr. Jarvis 1805.

Mr. Quincy is undoubtedly re-elected.

In the district of *Essex South*, Mr. Pickman, federal, is elected. Mr. Pickman had 2764, and Mr. Kilham 2524 votes. In Salem Mr. Pickman had 901, and Mr. Kilham 900 votes.

Essex North. Seven towns give Mr. Livermore, fed. 1470, and Mr. Kittridge, rep. 766. Mr. Livermore is re-elected.

Norfolk. Twelve towns give Mr. Seaver, rep. 1278, and Mr. Robbins 927 votes. Mr. Seaver is re-elected.

Middlesex. Six towns give Mr. Varnum, rep. 363, and Mr. Biglow, federal, 443.

Plymouth. Eight towns give Mr. Baylies, fed. 1173, and Mr. Turner, rep. 908.

Bristol. Fifteen towns give Mr. Wheaton, fed. 1293 and Mr. Deane, rep. 807 votes.

Worcester South. Five towns give Mr. Upham, fed. 475, and Mr. Bang's republican, 304 votes.

Pennsylvania. Six counties, additional to those of which accounts have been already offered, give the republican ticket 10,640 and the federal 2,123 votes.

Virginia Electoral Election.

	Madison	*Monroe*	*Pinkney*
Culpepper	271	60	1
Norfolk borough	202	243	
——— County	149	97	
Isle of Wight	218	36	
Nansemond	122	24	
Goochland	192	120	8
Spotsylvania	221	41	
Charles City	93	7	3
Prince George	152	5	0
Amelia	187	5	0
Hanover	207	20	1
Powhatan	167	23	0
King and Queen	309	40	0
Stafford	118	5	0
Richmond	110	70	1
Henrico	238	29	0
Chesterfield	234	21	2
King William	123	24	0
Prince William	137	25	6
Brunswick	291	0	0
Princess Ann maj.		30	
Fairfax	136	3	54
	3878	933	68

N. Hampshire. Seventy-eight towns give 6,582 votes for Federal electors, and 6,730 for republican electors.

In Portsmouth the votes were 699 republican; 352 federal.

New Jersey. No doubt remains of the complete triumph of the Congressional and Electoral Tickets by a great majority. In Middlesex there was a federal majority of 306. In Salem a republican majority of 458. In Bergen, 893 republican and 923 federal votes. In all the counties, from which we have heard, republicanism has gained since the October election.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.

Capt. Bartlett, of the Zebra, from Guadaloupe, (arrived at New-York) informs that he spoke, on the 30th ult. in lat. 30, 30 long. 71, the brig Harriet, Tauft, from Tobago to Boston, 17 days from Spain, who stated that there was an arrival at Tobago in a short passage from Spain, which brought accounts of Murat being killed, and Joseph Bonaparte being taken prisoner by the Spaniards. He also informed, that he spoke a brig from Martinique, which gave similar information.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, November 11.

Mr. *White* submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of all the orders and decrees of the belligerent powers of Europe, passed since 1792, affecting the commercial rights of the U. States.

Mr. *Hillhouse* submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the act, entitled "An act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States;" and the several acts supplementary thereto, be repealed, and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. *Lloyd* submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, a statement, shewing the number of vessels which have departed from the United States with permission between the 22d of December, 1807, and the 30th September, 1808; specifying the names of the vessels and their cargoes, the size of the vessels, the date of their clearances, the ports or places for which they were destined, and the amount authorised to be brought back to the United States in each of such vessels.

The Senate proceeded to consider the motion submitted yesterday, that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to the militia laws of the United States, and having agreed to the same.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Maryland, Mr. Sumter and Mr. Bradley be the committee.

The following motion was submitted by Mr. *Reed* for consideration:

Resolved, That in future the Secretary provide for the use of the Senate, stationery of the manufacture of the United States or of some territory thereof.

The Senate took into consideration the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Giles, and agreed to the same, as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the several embargo laws, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to examine and report, whether any further measures are now necessary to enforce a due observance thereof during their continuance; and also whether any further modification thereof be expedient at this time, and that such committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Giles, Smith of Maryland, Hillhouse, Bradley and Pope, be the committee.

Mr. Mitchill moved an amendment, to insert after the word *modification*, the words "or a repeal." Mr. M. said his object was to refer the whole subject, and authorize the committee to enquire as well into the expediency of a removal of these laws, as into further provisions for inforcing them, if it should be judged most safe and proper to preserve them in operation. He thought this the most expeditious way of obtaining the opinion of the Senate on that great question, which was the subject of the most anxious solicitude, and on which he wished there might not be a day's, nor even an hour's delay.

The motion was not seconded.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Nov. 10.

MR. ELLIOT'S RESOLUTION.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Elliot, being under consideration:—

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House of Representatives copies of all instructions which have been transmitted by him to the collectors of the revenue and other officers of the United States, in relation to the execution of the act laying an embargo upon all ships and vessels in the ports & harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary and additional thereto.

Mr. Elliot observed that as his sole object was to obtain information, he presumed no objection could be made to the resolution.

Mr. Quincy said it certainly was not his intention to make any objection to the resolution, on the contrary, he was happy that it had been brought forward. His mind had been turned to the same subject, and he suggested to the gentleman from Vermont whether his resolution comprised all the information which might be desirable. Mr. Quincy said, for himself, he should wish to see all the instructions given, not only by the Secretary of the Treasury but by any head of any department, to any civil or military officer, touching the embargo law.

Mr. Elliot said that all the objects which he had in view would be answered by the resolution as it now stood. The calling for such a mass of matter might delay the production of the part which he wished immediately to obtain.

Mr. Love thought that the calling for these instructions would be an assumption by the legislature of the functions of a department with which they had no connection. Their business was to enact laws; the execution of those laws was confided to another department. If there had been an infraction of the constitution or laws by that department, there was a constitutional mode of redress.

Mr. D. R. Williams said, as the resolution went to call for information, he felt solicitous to enlarge its scope by an amendment which he held in his hand. [*Mr. Elliot* said he had no objection to such an amendment.] Mr. W. said, the gentleman perhaps might not approve of the amendment when he heard it read. It was in these words:—

"Also as far as practicable, the names and places of residence of such persons as have been detected in violating the embargo laws."

Mr. Elliot consented to the amendment.

Mr. Dana said, on the general merits of the resolution, having information for its object, he should not suppose that it was so reprehensible as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Love) seemed to think it. They were placed in an unfortunate situation indeed if they could never ask for information, except they would first accuse some one of the departments of misconduct. He really hoped the gentleman did not wish them to become accusers before they had information on which an accusation could be formed; or to prefer complaints before they knew of what to complain.

Mr. Love said, as he understood the resolution it stood on the broad ground of an enquiry into the manner in which the laws had been executed, and that it was travelling out of their province. He was not opposed to receiving information; but he could not see how jurisdiction on this subject could be assumed by Congress. Would they pass a law declaring void instructions which had been given? No. If then no use could be made of information when received, he could not see why it should be required. He wished the gentleman to explain his object.

Mr. Elliot said, the gentleman from Virginia seemed to object to the motion, first, because he wished to hear it *dilated* on, and secondly, to know the object contemplated by it. Tho' perhaps not so much in the habit of *dilating* as the gentleman from Virginia, he would explain his object, and before the subject was dismissed, there would probably be *dilatation* sufficient on it. He hoped, notwithstanding the alarming doctrines of late advanced in regard to motions, that no gentleman would ever rise on this floor to make a motion the object of which he should be ashamed to declare and defend.

A great number of facts (said Mr. E.) have been stated to me from various quarters in relation to the execution of the several embargo laws. Indeed I have collected almost enough to fill a volume, which have left in my mind not a particle of doubt that the constitution and laws have been almost daily violated in the execution of the embargo laws, and sometimes in the most flagrant manner. These facts I will hereafter state to the House. It is not to be presumed, however, because the constitution and the laws have been violated by subordinate officers whether civil or military, that these violations have been authorised by the Executive. I will not presume it; I have no right to do so; nor does the resolution. But I think it very proper that it should be ascertained whether the officers in these violations or supposed violations of the constitution and laws are or have not been authorised by instructions received from superior officers. If, when the information is obtained, it shall appear that the statements which I have received on these subjects are erroneous; that the Executive has not authorised the commission of these violations which have been stated to me; I shall certainly have nothing of which to accuse the Executive. And if it shall even appear that the Executive has gone further than he should, it will not follow that it will be either my duty or disposition to move an impeachment. Certainly the Executive officer is liable to errors of judgment; he may have misinterpreted his authority, and thus have led to violations without any corrupt intention. I have stated in the most explicit manner my object. I mean not to impeach the head of the Executive or any other department, for I know not *officially* where, in any one instance, orders have been issued which amount to a violation of the constitution or law. Although I have not *dilated* so much as the gentleman perhaps could wish, he must be convinced of the propriety of the motion.

Mr. Love said, since the gentleman had explained his object, he would withdraw his opposition.

Mr. G. W. Campbell wished the resolution to lie on the table till to-morrow to give time for further consideration. He had no objection to calling for information when necessary, though he must say, that had any persons suffered by violations of the constitution and laws under pretence of carrying them into effect, they had their remedy in a court of justice against the individual officer perpetrating the offence. When brought to trial, the officer would in defence produce the authority upon which he acted. That authority would be the instructions to which the gentleman alluded, which would then properly be subjected to a judicial decision on their constitutionality or legality, and the party injured thus obtain his redress.

The resolution was then, with the consent of Mr. Elliot, ordered to lie on the table.

PETITIONS.

Mr. *Porter* presented the petition of a number of merchants of Philadelphia, praying that the bill giving an extension of credit on revenue bonds, be amended so as to include bonds given for duties on goods imported since the passage of that law; and for which it does not provide.—Referred to the committee of commerce & manufactures.

Mr. *Southard* presented the petition of Stephen Sayre, praying further compensation for services rendered the United States by negociation in the north of Europe; which he moved to refer to the committee of claims. The motion was negatived; and on motion of Mr. Holmes, the petition was rejected, without a division

Mr. *Lewis* presented the petition of sundry persons in the city of Washington, relative to the subdivision of lots in the city.—Referred to the committee on the district of Columbia.

Several petitions of a private nature were also presented and referred.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Mr. *Jackson*, elected from the state of Vermont, vice Nehemiah Knight, deceased, appeared and took his seat.

BRITISH AND FRENCH ORDERS AND DECREES.

Mr. *Burwell* offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved* That the President of the U. States be requested to lay before this House copies of the act or acts of the Parliament of Great Britain carrying the orders in council of the 11th November, 1807, into effect; and also an act placing the commerce of America in English ports upon the footing of the most favored nation."

Mr. B. said he had never met with the documents here referred to. He thought it very important that they should be before the House and the nation, that they might know precisely the duties imposed on American commerce; and particularly that they ought to have a copy of the act placing this country on the footing of the most favored nation, that it might be seen, in carrying their own produce to Great Britain, what immense advantage was given to America. If he was not mistaken, such was the advantage that the British merchant might pay double the freight for American produce to be exported in British vessels to England, which an American merchant would, and yet reap double the profit to be made on the same produce, if carried in American vessels. It was in this view he thought the production of these papers important, and to have considerable bearing on the question of our foreign relations, which had been made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. *G. W. Campbell* said he was willing to see all the acts alluded to; but he believed they were so numerous and so contradictory in their nature, that it would require all the skill and ingenuity of the House to discover the extent of their operation or to define what would be the practice under them.

Mr. Burwell's resolution was adopted without a division; but a short time afterwards rescinded, on Motion of Mr. *Macon*, seconded by Mr. *Quincy*, with the consent of Mr. Burwell, and the following resolution adopted, giving more latitude to the call for papers:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House copies of all acts, decrees, orders and proclamations affecting the commercial rights of neutral nations, issued or enacted by Great Britain and France, or any other belligerent power since the year 1791; and also an act placing the commerce of America in English ports upon the footing of the most favored nations."

In advocating the above resolution, Mr. Quincy expressed his wish to have all these papers, that it might be clearly understood which power had commenced the system of violations of neutral commerce.

In discussing the terms of the resolution Mr. *J. G. Jackson* took occasion to observe that the precise words were immaterial; for that every edict *violated* which *affected* neutral commerce.

Messrs. *Burwell* & *Cutts* were appointed a committee to wait on the President with the above resolution.

EMBARGO LAWS.

Mr. *J. G. Jackson* said, in order to meet the proposition of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr Chittenden) of yesterday, he would offer to the House these resolutions:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for more effectually carrying into execution the several embargo laws.

Resolved, That no vessel shall be allowed to depart from one port to another of the U. States that does not with her cargo wholly belong to a citizen or citizens of the United States, and be navigated solely by citizens thereof.

Mr. *Jackson* said, it was not his purpose now to discuss the propriety of their adoption of the principles contained in them; but he moved their reference to the same committee to whom was referred the resolution for repealing the embargo laws, which was agreed to.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. *G. W. Campbell*, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, Mr. MACON in the chair.

Mr. Campbell, after observing that it appeared proper that the several subjects contained in the President's message should be referred to the consideration of committees, offered the following resolutions, which were severally agreed to in committee of the whole without a division, and concurred in by the House:

Resolved, that so much of the message of the President of the U. States, as relates to our relations with foreign powers, be referred to a select committee.

2. Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to fortifications for the security of the seaport towns and harbors, be referred to a select committee.

3. Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to our military and naval establishments, be referred to a select committee.

4. Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to revising and improving the militia system of the U. States, be referred to a select committee.

5. Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the disposition of the surplussage of our revenue, to improvements of roads, canals, & rivers be referred to a select committee.

6. Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the U. S. as relates to encouraging and promoting internal manufactures be referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

7. Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the U. S. as relates to our finances, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

LIGHT HOUSES.

On motion of Mr. *Livermore* the House came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of re-building 2 light houses on Plumb Island, at the mouth of Merrimack river, in the state of Massachusetts; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Elliot* then called up his resolution laid on the table yesterday; but a motion for adjournment being made, was carried 53 to 29: the House adjourned till Monday morning, 11 o'clock.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT CHARRIOT, full Silver mounted and double lined, with or without silver mounted Harness for four or two Horses. It is of first rate materials and workmanship, has scarcely ever been used, and never out of the limits of this city and Georgetown.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby warn all persons from advancing *money* on my account to any person or persons without a written order from me.

PATRICK MAGRUDER.

Washington city, Nov. 14—3t

UNION CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

MANY well informed Inhabitants of *Georgetown & Washington*, as well as several respectable persons residing in their vicinity, having frequently expressed their wishes to have access to a well chosen *Circulating Library*, and their regret that no institution of the kind is here to be found on a scale sufficiently ample to afford copious information on the various subjects of general Literature: the subscriber has resolved to establish one on *a new and extensive plan*.

It is intended, in the first instance, to furnish it with a numerous selection of those works to which time has affixed the seal of sterling worth, and to replenish it with *every book published in the United States*, as soon as issued from the press, whether historical, political, scientifical, or of that description which is designated by the more general term, *amusing*, including all the new plays; together with a regular series of the British Reviews, and every French and English publication of merit.

The advantages of such an establishment are obvious; to Ladies and Gentlemen of literary taste it holds out a pleasing and never ending source of rational amusement; to those in search of knowledge, a cheap and easy attainment of their wishes; and to persons desirous of forming a private library, a valuable opportunity of selecting such books only as they may approve, which cannot be determined otherwise than by a previous perusal—an advantage, which, without such an institution, can be obtained only by the expence of a purchase frequently ending in disappointment.

Should this plan meet with that encouragement which is necessary to justify the undertaking, it shall go into operation on the following

CONDITIONS.

First—As soon as one hundred subscribers, at Five Dollars each, are obtained, the Union Circulating Library shall be opened with $1000 worth of books, and in like proportion for any greater number of subscribers.

Second—The terms of subscription will be—for one year, Five Dollars—six months, Three Dollars—three months, Two Dollars, and one month, One Dollar.

Third—All subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance.

Fourth—Each subscriber to be entitled to one book at a time, or two volumes, if of the same set, which may be changed once a day *and not oftener*; but subscribers residing more than six miles from Georgetown will be allowed two books at a time.

Fifth—To accommodate subscribers as early as possible, two copies at least of such new books as possess a high degree of interest shall be placed in the Library.

Sixth—The prices will be marked in each book belonging to the Library, and any subscriber who may lose or damage any of them will be required to pay the amount or replace the same—if part of a set, the remaining volumes to be delivered to the subscriber who will be charged with the whole.

Seventh—The Library shall be open every day, from nine o'clock in the morning till sun-set.

For the accommodation of strangers, books will be loaned at the following rates, viz.—Six Cents for books of the value of one dollars and fifty cents—Twelve and a half Cents for those of two dollars fifty cents, and in like proportion for books of higher value.

A deposit equal to the marked price of each book will be required, to be returned on safe delivery of the book into the Library, deducting the premium for reading.

JOSEPH MILLIGAN.

Georgetown, November 14, 1808.

N. B. As soon as the Library shall be established, a proposal will be made to extend the plan by the addition of a *Reading Room*, which, however, will be distinct from the Library, and furnished with New Books, and Periodical Publications, as well as with files of at least six Newspapers from different parts of the Union, and a complete Atlas.

☞ Subscriptions received by *J. M[illegible]*, Georgetown, and *R. C. W[illegible]*, Washington city.

November 14—eop6t