Jersey for members of Congress and Electors of President and Vice-President. It marks, not only the triumph of republicanism in this state, but the great accession it has gained since the October Elections. The majority is augmented by more than a thousand votes. This, we understand, is the greatest election ever held in New Jersey.

CONGRESS.

Republican.	
Adam Boyd,	18575
Henry Southard	18581
William Helms	18579
James Cox	18534
Thomas Newbold	18541
Jacob Hufty	18470
Federal.	
John Beaty	14394
John Nelson	14364
Aaron Ogden	14399
William Campfield	14357
William Cox	14366
Samuel Harrison	14186
Republican Electors.	
James Mott	18364
James Morgan	18528
Amus Harrisson	18525
David Welch	18522
Ben. Egbert	18591
Thomas Kendry	18443
George Bergan	18598
Abijah Smith	18520
Federal Electors.	
Jonathan Elmore	14311
Thomas Sinnexson	14376
John Black	14352
Jonathan Rhea	14348
John Outwater	14387
Evi Adams	14370
William Lold	14277
P. I. Striker	14311

New Hampshire Election. The republican Electoral ticket has still a majority, and marks a gain of 1007 votes since the election in August.

The Legislature of New-York have chosen the following gentlemen Electors of President and Vice President by the votes respectively affixed to their names:—

Ambrose Spencer 64, *Henry Huntington* 64, *John W. Seaman* 65, *Henry Rutgers* 65, *John Garratson* 65, *Ebenezer White* 65, *Thomas Lawrence* 64, *James Tallmadge* 64, *Jonathan Rouse* 65, *Michajah Petti* 64, *Henry Yates, jun.* 64, *Benjamin Mooers* 64, *Adam B. Vrooman* 64, *Thomas Shankland* 64, *William Hallock* 64, *Russel Atwater* 64, *Joseph Simonds*, 64, *Hugh Jamison* 65, *Matthew Carpenter* 64.

They are all republican. On the authority of a letter received from a correct source of information, we consider ourselves justified in stating that nine of these gentlemen are ascertained to be favorable to the election of Mr. Madison, and that there is a great probability that the whole number will vote for Mr. Madison. The federal ticket of Electors received 45 votes.

Virginia Electoral Election.

	Madison	Monroe	Pinkney
Already given	3,873	938	68
Orange	198	2	6
Louisa	300	4	0
Jefferson	110	45	62
Berkeley, maj.		23	
Frederick	297	116	4
Shenandoah, maj.	640		
Augusta, maj.	3		
Winchester	297	116	4

Massachusetts Election for Representatives in Congress.

In Suffolk, the whole votes given are 3004 for Mr. Quincy, fed. and 2076 for Mr. Jarvis, rep.

In *Essex North*, eleven towns give Mr. Livermore, fed. 2073, and Mr. Kittridge, rep. 1108.

In *Norfolk*, fifteen towns give Mr. Seaver, rep. 1588, and Mr. Robbins, fed. 1156.

In *Middlesex*, thirteen towns give Mr. Varnum, rep. 1074, and Mr. Bigow, federal, 727.

In *Plymouth*, fifteen towns give Mr. Turner, rep. 1853, and Mr. Baylies, fed. 1828.

In *Bristol*, fifteen towns give Mr. Wheaton, fed. 1290 and Mr. Deane, rep. 837.

In *Worcester South*, seventeen towns give Mr. Upham, fed. 1533, and Mr. Bangs, rep. 1174.

In *Barnstable*, twelve towns give Mr. Gardner, rep. 1535, and Mr. Davis, fed. 1038.

In *Cumberland*, ten towns give Mr. Whitman, fed. 1584, and Mr. Ilsey, rep. 11[illegible].

In *Lincoln*, five towns give Mr. Bradford, fed. [illegible], and Mr. Cobb, rep. 31[illegible].

In *York*, Mr. Cutts 1502, and Mr. Leland 1535.

It is thought that Messrs. Varnum, Seaver, [illegible], Bacon, Cannet, Turner, and [illegible], and Messrs. Quincy, Livermore, Wheaton, Upham, Whitman, Bradford, Taggart, Ely and Pickman federal are elected.

Rhode Island Election for Representatives in Congress. The votes have been all counted, and it appears that Richard R. Jackson, federal, is elected by a majority of 392 over Mr. Russell, republican: and Elisha R. Potter, federal, by a majority of 346 over Mr. Wilbour.

The Legislature of Massachusetts met on the 10th inst. when the Governor communicated a short message in which he recommends the choice of Electors by the people.

The Legislature of New York have granted 20,000 dollars, as an endowment for the College of Physicians and Surgeons established in New York.

ANSWER

OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VERMONT TO THE GOVERNOR'S

SPEECH.

Passed by a majority of 17.

Permit the General Assembly to assure your excellency that the person, who is invited by the suffrages of a free people to preside over us as chief magistrate, will always be entitled to our esteem and respect: and while with you, we are sensible, that no man can expect to retire from public life without censure, we cannot but express our desire, that among the rulers of the earth, your administration may prove the least exceptionable.

We agree with your excellency, and we do not wish to have it concealed, that the civil and political interests of our constituents, have been considerably affected by a late law of the general government. And while with you we regret that the character of any of our citizens, should be stained by the conduct of a few avaricious, self-interested and designing men, we still more regret, that neither the conduct of belligerent Europe, from the year 1793 to 1808, by their infringements of neutral commerce, the impressment and murder of our seamen, nor the united patriotism of Americans, could induce a strict observance of a law, on which depended the honor, independence and tranquility of the American nation; and which was wisely laid without limitation, by which foreign nations were taught that the repeal of the law depended on the removal of the causes which produced it. We cannot but consider the law alluded to as necessarily inflicting on our country, severe privations, while the measures employed to enforce it cannot fail to create considerable expence; yet we feel a dignified pleasure, that this, *the only practicable measure* that could have averted the dangers and horrors of a war, with one or more of the contending nations of Europe, has been patiently submitted to by every well informed and well disposed citizen; and that the great body of our fellow-citizens of this and the U. S. unite with us, as well in our consolations and pleasures, as in our unavoidable privations. Under these impressions, we cannot but deeply lament, that among the people of our own country, generally accustomed to honest industry, and blessed with a government, which, as long as prudence and safety dictated, had permitted them freely to vend the fruits of their labor and honest enterprize, for their own comfort and emolument, there should any be found so destitute of patriotism, as to attempt, for the acquisition of wealth, or some more reprehensible object, not only by fraud but in open defiance of the laws, to defeat their wholesome provisions; or by their treasonable opposition to the government of their choice, deprive their dutiful brethren of life, and expose themselves to an ignominious and untimely death. It is also to be lamented, that such a contempt for the civil authority should be manifested, as to render a resort to military force necessary.

We reciprocate the sentiment, that by the adoption of the late measures, a strong appeal has been made to our patriotism; a principle, which we confidently believe, sufficiently animates the breasts of a great majority of the American people, to prompt them to forego present inconveniences, and thereby insure their lasting and permanent interests; and altho' the prospects of the laborer are in some measure disappointed, we have the pleasing consolation, that if the produce of our soil is prohibited from exportation for a season, it will, in the end, excite to the most useful and honorable enterprize, by diverting much unemployed capital in the establishment of home manufactures and in the promotion of internal improvements.

We join with you, sir, in the hope that the period is not far distant, when the laws, laying an embargo, may, with prudence and safety, be repealed; but, believing that the good people of this state, will cheerfully endure any privations, rather than to submit to the impositions of France and England, we shall be the last to urge a repeal, before it can be accomplished, without sacrificing the honor, or essential interest of our country.

Your Excellency may rest assured, that our endeavors will be united in enacting just and equal laws, and in our appointments to office a strict regard will be paid to wisdom and virtue; and while we bestow our favors on the wise and prudent, we shall be careful to withhold them from those (if any there be) who violate and disregard the constitution and laws of their country.

Conformable to the sentiments of the patriotic Washington and in concurrence with your recommendations, a careful and vigilant attention shall be paid to the interests of the militia, who, for their fidelity and promptitude in support of the laws will claim our warmest gratitude.

With a faithful observance of those principles of economy, which you have so justly recommended, the subject of the State Banks, and State Prison, together with such other matters, as you have, or may, hereafter communicate, shall claim our early and assiduous attention; and we cordially unite in reposing special reliance on the great Parent of Nature, that our joint labors may be directed for the public good, and crowned with success.

DUDLEY CHACE, *Speaker*.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Nov. 14.

The Senate took into consideration the motions, severally made by Mr. White, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Reed, as heretofore stated, and agreed to the same. It will be recollected that the motion of Mr. White calls for the orders of the belligerent nations passed since 1792; that of Mr. Lloyd for the number, &c. of vessels which have sailed from the United States during the embargo; and that of Mr. Reed requires *American* stationery to be in future provided for the use of the Senate. The motion of Mr. White was so modified as to extend back to 1791; and that of Mr. Reed amended, by adding "as far as can be procured."

NOVEMBER 15.

No business of importance transacted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

The following gentlemen are appointed on the different committees on the subjects comprized in the President's message:

On the subject of our relations with foreign powers, Messrs. G. W. Campbell, Nicholas, Mumford, Fisk, Champion, J. Montgomery, Bacon, Taylor, and Porter.

On the subject of fortifications, Messrs. Blount, Burwell, Cook, Goldsborough, Riker, J. K. Smith, and Troup.

On the subject of our military and naval establishments, Messrs. Nelson, Dawson, Tallmadge, Howard, Storer, Butler, & Shaw.

On the subject of revising and improving the militia system, Messrs. Macon, Clay, Findley, Durell, Cutts, Sturges, & Johnson.

On the subject of the disposition of the surplusage of the revenue, to internal improvements, &c. Messrs. Randolph, Quincy, Brown, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Sawyer, and Desha.

EXECUTION AND EVASION OF THE EMBARGO LAWS.

Mr. Elliot's resolution calling for information on these subjects, was taken up and agreed to, without opposition.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

Mr. Marion presented the petition of the company for opening the Catawba and Wateree rivers, signed by J. F. Grimke, president, stating the embarrassed state of the association, and praying that the Secretary of the Treasury may be authorised to subscribe to such number of shares on account of the U. States, as Congress may in their wisdom think proper.

Mr. Marion moved a reference of the memorial to the committee on that part of the President's message relating to internal improvements.

Mr. Randolph said, with due submission to the gentleman from South Carolina, he could not see the propriety of the reference moved for. He thought the petition was for a specific object. If he understood the reference of this part of the President's message, it embraced a general question, and indeed nothing short of an alteration of the constitution of the U. States. He could not therefore see the propriety of referring to it a petition for a specific aid.

Mr. Marion said, he was induced to move a reference to this committee, because he had no doubt the memorial had been preferred in consequence of an idea which had gone abroad, from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of last session, that Congress had it in view to take the subject of the improvement of the country under serious consideration. Expecting that other applications of a like nature would be made, he thought it best that they should go to the committee on the general subject.

Mr. *Randolph* said, the two questions were totally distinct; for, if this petition should go to any committee already appointed by the House, it should be to the committee of claims. If not to the committee of claims, there should be some such thing as a standing committee of Benevolences and Aids, and it should go to that. Without any disparagement to the memorialists, he thought it highly improper to refer their prayer to a committee who had under their consideration the general subject of internal improvements, its expediency and constitutionality. This was entirely a matter of individual claim. The two subjects were in their nature so distinct, that it did not appear to him that the same committee could take up and consider both. With submission, therefore, to the gentleman who presented the memorial, he moved that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Marion consenting, that course was given to the petition, without opposition.

Messrs. Marion, Trigg, Moseley, Jenkins, and Sturges form the committee.

SEAMEN.

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

Resolved, That the committee on so much of the message of the President of the U. States as relates to the military and naval establishments, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the President of the U. States to employ such additional number of seamen, not exceeding [illegible], as in his opinion the public service may require, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Burwell, from the committee appointed to wait on the President with the resolution requesting him to lay before the House copies of certain orders and decrees, &c. reported, that they had performed the duty assigned them, and had received for answer that the President would cause the papers called for to be laid before the House as soon as possible.

On motion of *Mr. Bacon*, a resolution was adopted, instructing the committee of Post-Offices and Post-Roads to enquire into the propriety of providing for the transportation by mail, free of expence, of the documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States.

PENSIONS.

Mr. Rhea (T.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That every pension or arrearages of pension due or that may hereafter become due to any officer or soldier of the U. States, *who served in the revolutionary war with Great Britain, and* who doth reside in any of the U. States, in which there hath not been established a commissioner of loans, or in which there may not be any resident attending commissioner of the loans, shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury at the city of Washington, on application of the party interested, conformably to the rules and restrictions provided by law for the payment of pensions or arrearages of pensions by a commissioner of loans.

Mr. Morrow (O.) moved to strike out the words in *Italic*, as he could not conceive any reason why the accommodation should be confined to pensioners of one description only. Agreed.

Mr. Poindexter moved to insert after the words "United States" the words "& territories thereof." Agreed.

Mr. Rhea's resolution as amended, was referred to the committee of Claims to consider and report by bill or otherwise.

EMBARGO.

Mr. Mumford offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, be repealed, so far as to allow the ships and vessels of the U. States to depart with their cargoes for those countries not subject to the decrees of France, or those subject to the British orders in council.

Mr. Mumford observed, that his object was, simply, to enquire into the propriety of opening our trade with those countries not subject to the orders and decrees of England and France, viz. Spain and her colonies in the East and West Indies, including Buenos Ayres; Portugal and her colonies in the East and West Indies, including the Brazils; China and the native ports in India; Russia; Denmark; Sweden and her island of St. Bartholomew's in the West Indies; the coast of Barbary; and the island of Hayti.

The resolution was referred to the committee of the whole, to whom several resolutions on the same subject have been referred, without opposition.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

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

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the President of the U. States to employ an additional number of revenue cutters; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Rhea (T.) moved that resolutions which he moved at the last session on the subject of the public lands in the Louisiana and Orleans territories, which were not acted on by the committee of Public Lands, be again referred to the same committee. Agreed.

Mr. Poindexter presented several petitions from persons in the Mississippi territory, on the subject of public lands; which were referred to the committee on Public Lands.

The *Speaker* laid before the House a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory, praying for a division of the territory; which, on account of the absence of the territorial delegate, was ordered to lie on the table.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S RESOLUTION.

This resolution, together with several others, referred to a committee of the whole, having been made the order of this day, the Speaker stated the circumstance.

Mr. Chittenden said, in consequence of a wish expressed by several gentlemen, that the subject should not be discussed to-day, he would wave the calling it up.

Several petitions and resolutions on the subject of post-roads, and several petitions of a private nature, were presented and referred.

Mr. Smilie observed, that since it was determined that the House were not prepared to go into a discussion today, as many committees had been appointed, he moved an adjournment, to give them time to meet. Carried.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

EMBARGO.

Mr. Sawyer begged leave to add one more resolution to those already before the House on the subject of the EMBARGO.

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient for the United States to open a communication and trade with the West-Indies generally."

Mr. S. said, he thought the present resolution would be found, when they were all taken up and examined by the House, the least liable to exceptions of any. For he could not go so far with trade as to vote for the resolutions of the gentleman from Vermont in favor of an indiscriminate repeal of the whole embargo system; neither could he go so far against it as to support those of the gentleman from Virginia for a total non-intercourse. He thought our best policy might be found in a medium between the two. In the first place, the orders of council, which were, he supposed, a principal cause for those latter resolutions, do not affect our West-India trade; and unless that trade came under the cause which very properly influenced the gentleman in his intention of suppressing our foreign trade, he could not see the necessity of its being included in its effects. He would mention one fact, of serious importance, which was, the very great amount of revenue which we derived from that quarter. By recurring to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of November last, it would be found that almost one half our revenue arose from that trade. [He here read the report, enumerated the different articles, with their relative amount, the aggregate of which was, $7,803,195.] Whether it would be prudent or wise in us to give up this large sum, to dry up this genial current, at a time when it was so much required to support the body politic under its accumulating ills, was certainly a serious question. To these considerations of a general nature, which he trusted would have some weight with the House, he added another particular reason, which had very great weight with him for introducing this resolution. The district he had the honor to represent, was engaged exclusively in this trade. Their staple article, viz. lumber, was calculated for no other market. Vast piles of that article had been accumulating in the hands of our merchants, in payment of their accounts as in ordinary cases, under a supposition that some opportunity might offer of making their usual shipments, by which means alone would they be enabled to comply with their engagements. If this opportunity were now denied them, inevitable ruin must overtake a considerable portion, and infinite injury the whole of them, as their creditors would see no motives for farther indulgence, but would fall upon them, and the hard earnings of an active life would be wrested from them for comparatively inconsiderable claims. This would induce the merchant to heap upon his customers a share of the evils which he felt himself. He therefore felt some solicitude for the fate of his resolution.

The resolution was referred to the committee of the whole to whom several resolutions on the same subject have been referred.

Mr. *Clopton*, from the committee of revisal and unfinished business, made a report in part, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Fisk, the house came to the following resolution:— *Resolved*, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the time and place of holding the circuit and district courts of the U. States in the district of Vermont, and report by bill or otherwise.

CAPT. PIKE's EXPEDITION.

On motion of Mr. *Montgomery*, the house adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what compensation ought to be made to Capt. Z. M. Pike and his companions for their services in exploring the Missouri and other rivers, &c. and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

On motion of Mr. *Poindexter*, the House agreed to the following resolution, proposed by him:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the ordinance for the government of the territories of the United States as authorises the Governors of those territories respectively to prorogue and dissolve the General Assemblies.

Several petitions of a private nature were presented and referred.