solemn and affectionate terms in which the President takes leave of Congress. Few men, that have been placed in elevated stations, can look back with purer feelings on a long scene of active and arduous service; and if the benefits which he has conferred on his country have not equalled his intentions, he will yet carry with him into retirement the consolation of having effected all the good that a comprehensive and illuminated mind, animated by the brightest virtues, could atchieve. If he has not done all he wished, he has perhaps done more than his most sanguine friends expected; and, when the rivalries of the moment, and the passions they engender, shall have passed away, the lasting foundations on which he has placed the prosperity of his country will extort an universal approbation.

With us, who in all times have considered the advancement of domestic manufactures one of the greatest sources of national prosperity, and guarantees of national independence, it is in the highest degree interesting to notice the handsome and respectable appearance of a large number of the members of Congress in full suits of *Homespun*. In most instances the cloth is a mixture of wool and cotton and in some cases equals in appearance foreign fabrics.

There are too many proofs any longer to entertain a doubt, but that, should the embargo be much longer continued, England will most severely suffer from a want of several most essential supplies. The whole quantity of cotton on hand, when the last accounts reached us, did not exceed an ordinary consumption of two months; and it was then likewise unequivocally ascertained that her harvest, particularly that of grain, would be unusually scanty. Preceding the 20th of September there had not been during 30 days one in which it did not rain. The effect of this had been a total destruction of crops in some districts, and generally a very considerable reduction of the harvest calculated upon.

Information from every quarter attests the union and triumph of the republicans. In *Virginia* the Electoral Election took place on Monday last. In every county from which we have heard, the *Madison* ticket commands an ascendant majority. Even in Richmond, a strong hold of federalism and the place of Mr. Monroe's residence, the Madison majority is considerable. The following are the returns we have received:

In Richmond.

For Madison Ticket	110
Monroe do.	70
Henrico County.	
Madison	228
Monroe	29
Spotsylvania County.	
Madison	220
Monroe	41
Fairfax County.	
Madison	136
Federal	54
Monroe	3

Stafford. Madison 180—Monroe 20.

Chesterfield. Madison 324—Monroe 21—Federal 2.

In *Prince William* only 3 votes for the Monroe ticket.

In *Prince George* there were only FIVE *Monroeites*, and in *Dinwiddie*, not more than 20 or 30. *Pet. Intel.*

In *New Jersey*, the Electoral and Congressional Elections were held on the 1st and 2d of November. From the information we have received, we entertain no doubt of the success of the republican ticket, both for Electors and Representatives in Congress.

In *Essex*, the republican majority is 2633, which considerably exceeds that recently given for assemblymen.

In *Morris*, the republican majority is about 2,000, which exceeds that for members of assembly about 700.

The American Citizen of the 8th inst. says that the following gentlemen have been chosen electors of President and Vice-President by the Legislature of New-York:—

Messrs. Spencer, (Judge) Huntingdon, Tallmadge, Yates, Shankland, Hurd, Atwater, Carpenter, Symonds, Jameson, Moores, Pettit, Rouse, Lawrence, Vrooman, Garretson, White, W Rutgers, Seaman.

This information, we believe, to be incorrect, as no such choice had been made at the latest advices from Albany. The facts probably are, that such a nomination had been made at a republican caucus of the members, at which it was agreed that the members of each Congressional district should nominate an elector, and that the whole electors thus named should be supported generally by the republicans. These will, therefore, probably be the electors, two thirds of whom are said to be friendly to the election of Mr. Madison. Some letters say that the vote will be unanimous for him.

Pennsylvania. In *Lancaster County*, no opposition was given to the republican ticket.

In *Norris-Town*, 409 votes for the republican ticket.

In *Easton*, 501 for the republican and 206 for the federal.

State of Ohio. In the *Town of Marietta*, the republican ticket of Electors had 130 and the federal 89 votes.

Mr. Huntingdon is elected Governor of Ohio.

Mr. *Winder*, of Somerset, (a federalist) has been chosen Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland; & Mr. *Brewer* (a republican) has been re-elected clerk.

CONGRESS.

SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

On Tuesday and Wednesday no business of importance.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Mr. Giles offered the following resolution:

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.

On making this motion, Mr. Giles observed, that as the resolution he had the honor of moving respecting the embargo laws, was intended only as an enquiry into that subject, which was deemed important by all, and if to be further acted upon, requiring immediate attention; and as it did not commit the Senate upon any point in relation to those laws, he hoped that the committee might be now appointed.

Mr. *Goodrich* requested that the motion might not be acted upon untill to-morrow, to which Mr. Giles agreed.

Mr. *Smith*, of Md. submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to the militia laws of the United States.

The Senate have appointed Rev. Mr. Elliott Chaplain.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Mr. *Saml. Shaw*, elected from the state of Vermont, in the place of Mr. Witherall, resigned, appeared & took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, it was Resolved, That the several standing committees of the House should be now appointed.

The following gentlemen were then named by the Speaker on the committees respectively:

Ways and Means. Messrs. G. W. Campbell, W. Alston, Eppes, Smilie, Tallmadge, Fisk, and J. Montgomery.

Commerce & Manufactures. Messrs. Newton, M'Creery, Cutts, Dana, Marion, Mumford, and Porter.

Claims. Messrs. Holmes, Pitken, Seaver, Johnson, Humphreys, Brown, and Butler.

Public Lands. Messrs. Jeremiah Morrow, Goodwyn, Russell, Boyd, Ely, Bibb, and Howard.

District of Columbia. Messrs. Lewis, Van Horn, Southard, Blackledge, Rea (P.) L. J. Alston, and Wharton.

Revisal and unfinished Business. Messrs Clopton, Van Rensselaer, and Durell.

Accounts. Messrs. N. R. Moore, Stedman, & Milnor.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from the Legislature of the Mississippi Territory, praying an extension of the time of payment for public lands, &c. Referred, on motion of Mr. Poindexter, to the committee of Public Lands.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

Immediately on meeting the House proceeded in the reading of the documents accompanying the President's message; which being concluded,

On motion of Mr. *Dawson*, they were referred, together with the message, to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.

On the question as to the number to be printed, it was moved by Mr. *Fisk*, and seconded by Mr. *Dana*, that *ten thousand* copies be printed. Negatived by a considerable majority.

Five thousand copies were then ordered to be printed.

The House was then cleared and the doors closed for the purpose of reading the confidential part of the President's message.

After the doors were opened, a resolution yesterday laid on the table by Mr. Rhea (T.) for appointing a committee of Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of one member from each state, was taken up and agreed to.

The following gentlemen compose the committee: Messrs. Rhea (T.) Green, Chittenden, Davenport, Stanford, Calhoun, Troup, Desha, Whitehill, Newbold, Verplanck, Pugh, Storer, Jer. Morrow, Goldsborough, A. Wilson, & Wilbour.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOV. 9.

EMBARGO.

Immediately on the meeting of the House—

MR. CHITTENDEN said he rose with considerable diffidence to offer to the House a resolution on the subject of the embargo. Having witnessed the feelings heretofore excited by a similar proposition at the last session, he said he would assure gentlemen that he had no object in view but to bring the subject before the House, and excite a fair and liberal discussion. He had hoped that the situation of our affairs would ere this have authorised the removal of the embargo. Disappointed in this, he felt it a duty which he owed to his constituents and to the nation, to endeavor to elicit an expression of the opinion of the House, to prevent ruinous speculations, and to relieve the nation from suspense. The measure had now been in operation 10 or 11 months, and he had not perceived the good effects resulting from it. The importance of this subject, its interesting nature to his constituents, who in addition to the common sufferings, had the extreme mortification of being represented as in a state of insurrection, must be an apology for his coming forward at this early period on the subject of the embargo. He then offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the act passed at the last session of Congress, 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 and additional thereto," ought to be immediately repealed.

On the question whether the House will agree to consider the resolution, it was decided by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 83—Nays 9.

Mr. Chittenden then moved, that it be referred to the committee of the whole House on the state of the union, to whom was referred the President's message.

Mr. MACON had no objection to a fair discussion. If the laws were wrong and productive of no beneficial effect, they ought to be repealed. He suggested to the gentleman, however, the propriety of moving a reference to a committee of the whole, other than that on the state of the union.

Mr. Chittenden so modified his motion, and it was agreed to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole.

On the question for what day it should be the order, Mr. Chittenden moved to-morrow.

Mr. SMILIE said, he had no objection to meet this question, but not at so early a period. From the general state of our foreign relations, he thought the resolution was ill-timed. What could the gentleman mean by bringing this distinct question now before the House? Does he mean, said Mr. S. that we must repeal the whole of the embargo system, and substitute nothing in the room of it? Certainly, if his intention may be judged by the manner in which the subject is brought forward, he means this. If he does, I wish him to come forward and tell us so; tell us that he and his constituents are willing to pay tribute and submit; that they will surrender the independence of their country. To consider this motion now, unless a substitute for the embargo were proposed, Mr. S. said, he could not agree. He therefore moved that it be made the order of the day for Monday week. In the mean time he took it for granted that the President's message would become the subject of consideration, and the House would be prepared to say what course it would pursue.

Mr. W. ALSTON objected to the mode in which the subject had been now introduced; and suggested that it would have been more respectful to the President first to have considered the message. But since the gentleman had thus brought forward the question of repealing the embargo law, he was ready to meet him on his own ground to-morrow. He trusted it would then be seen in what quarter and from whom the opposition to the execution of the measure had arisen, and the desire for its removal now proceeded.

Mr. Dana presumed the gentleman from Vermont was perfectly competent to shew the motives of his actions and the object he had in view without the assistance of the gentleman from North Carolina. Really commencing the public business in this manner did not bode auspiciously to its progress. As a reason for now bringing this subject forward Mr. D. reminded gentlemen of a fact which in the fulness of their zeal they seemed wholly to have overlooked—that the season was fast approaching when the navigation of the northern portion of the union would be locked up. If the embargo was to be removed at all, it was of the utmost importance that it should be done promptly; that it should be decided within a fortnight from this time. And whether it should be removed or not, it was of importance to know the opinion of this body. Need gentlemen now be told that in almost all the ports of the union vessels were preparing for sea? That some had even bent their sails, many having taken cargoes on board? These now remained in a state of suspence, and a state of suspence always gave birth to perpetual speculations. To put a stop to these speculations it was necessary that a decision of the question should be had. *How* it should be decided at the present time Mr. D. said he did not undertake to say. The people should know, as soon as practicable consistently with the decorum of legislative deliberation, the decision of the House.

As to the question asked by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) as to paying tribute, and as to the gentleman who proposed the resolution being willing to pay tribute—if the gentleman wanted to know the spirit of Vermont, Mr. D. referred him to the history of the revolutionary war. Let the gentleman see if, for her numbers, any other state gave the enemy more bloody battles. Let him then suppose the gentleman from Vermont to differ from the mass of his fellow citizens whom he represents. Mr. D. censured these insinuations as indecorous in the extreme.

Mr. D. said the present motion led to a question of serious moment; and when they came to a decision of it he wished it to be done by comparing their opinions fairly, frankly and decisively if necessary; and that they might unite in taking the course which would best maintain the rights and preserve the honor of the nation. On the question of the raising of the embargo, it was necessary, however, that there should be an authoritative decision one way or other.

MR. ELLIOT said it might for aught he knew be considered disrespectful to the President to urge the immediate agitation of this momentous question; but if it were so, a forbearance from so doing on that account would be a respect inconsistent with the independence of sentiment which elevates and warms the character of an independent representative of an independent people. He had read somewhere in the works of celebrated newspaper civilians of this country, that "oppugnation" or even disrespect were treasonable offences. He hoped no gentlemen here meant to advance the doctrine that *disrespect* partakes of the nature of treason.

Mr. E. then spoke of a resolution which he had intended to have offered, and which he described, as leading to an enquiry into the mode in which the embargo law had been executed.

Notwithstanding the insinuation of the gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Alston) which no one could mistake, notwithstanding whole volumes of newspaper denunciation, Mr. Elliot said he trembled not for the character of Vermont. The great body of the people of Vermont, though hostile, as he firmly believed, to the whole system of the embargo, had manifested a degree of patriotism that had not been exceeded by any; they had never failed, when called upon, to march to the frontiers and enforce those laws which they disapproved.

He thought it due to the character of the nation to investigate this subject, the constitutionality of the laws, the propriety of their continuance, the manner in which they had been carried into execution, and the manner in which they had been evaded. Whilst he did not wish to precipitate the discussion, much less the decision, yet he thought the day mentioned by the gentleman from Pennsylvania was too distant. The people had certainly looked forward to the meeting of Congress with considerable solicitude, as much excited by the embargo system as by the situation of our foreign affairs. The people of the United States, (said he) do not believe that they are called upon to decide between the embargo or war. We who originally opposed the embargo law, believing that it would be ruinous to the nation, are under no obligation to propose the substitute which is called for, and which we would have proposed, though it would not have been adopted, had not the embargo been put into operation. Mr. E. apologised for his warmth on this subject by alleging the sensibility he had felt at the allusion of the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. ALSTON explained that he had not said or meant, that it would be seen from "what quarter of the Union" opposition came.

Mr. MACON could see no advantage in postponing a decision of the question, being himself ready to meet it at any moment. The very proposition of the resolution would excite all the attention of the seaports and awaken all their anxiety. He thought it out of order now to discuss the merits of the question.

Mr. TROUP said he felt himself bound at all times to treat with the greatest delicacy all motions & propositions of an ordinary nature. But there were times in which his feelings compelled him to depart from the ordinary rule. This was one. He had voted against the consideration of the resolution because he would reject with that indignity which it deserved, an abstract proposition at this time to remove the embargo; and because he thought a prompt rejection would mark to the foreign world the temper of the country. He suggested, since it was to be discussed, that the discussion should be postponed a while till time was given to digest the voluminous mass of documents laid before them. For in these documents were contained the best arguments in favor of the embargo.

Mr. EPPES was willing to vote in favor of the commitment of the motion; but did not wish the delusion under which some portion of the people of the U. S. laboured should longer continue. He wished them to understand what course would be pursued. If, said he, it be the opinion of the Representatives of the Nation that the Embargo should be taken off and no other measure substituted, the majority governs in a Republic, and I should with every good citizen submit to its decision; but I should ever feel for the eternal disgrace of that nation of which I should then feel it a misfortune to be a member. As it is my opinion that should the embargo be raised, other measures ought to be adopted, whether I meet with the support of the house or not I will at least evince to the people whose Representative I am, that I will not submit to British or French tyranny, but hand down to their posterity unimpaired that liberty which their forefathers so nobly atchieved.

Mr. E. then proposed the following resolutions, as an amendment to Mr. Chittenden's motion:

"Resolved, that from and after the day of next all intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain, its islands and dependencies ought to cease and determine.

"Resolved, that from and after the day of next, all intercourse between the United States and France, its islands & dependencies, ought to cease and determine:

"Resolved, that provision ought to be made by law for arming and equipping for immediate service thousand militia in addition to the force already authorised by law."

The Speaker informed Mr. Eppes that these could not be received while another question was pending; and Mr. Eppes withdrew them for the present.

Messrs. Blackledge, Clopton, & G. W. Campbell declared themselves positively opposed to the motion in its present abstract form. We have not room to detail their observations. They were however of the same tenor as those of Messrs. Smilie, Troup, and Eppes.

Messrs. *Cook* and *Cutts* spoke in favor of an immediate consideration of the subject, from its importance to the mercantile interest.

The resolution was then made the order of the day for Monday next; a motion for postponement till Monday week having been negatived.

EXECUTION AND EVASIONS OF THE EMBARGO LAWS.

Mr. ELLIOT offered the following resolution:

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.

On motion of Mr. *D. R. Williams*, the following amendment was added to the end of the resolution:

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

After a short discussion, which shall be noticed in the next National Intelligencer, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table till to-morrow.

NON-INTERCOURSE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. *Eppes* now moved the resolutions given above; which were referred to the committee to whom was referred Mr. Chittenden's resolution.

CHAPLAIN.

The house then proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain; and on the second ballot, Mr. Obadiah B. Brown, having a plurality of votes, was declared to be duly elected.

Some minor business having been done, the house adjd. at 2 o'clock.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SONG,

Respectfully inscribed to Capt. RICHARD O'BRIEN, *and to the* PATRIOTIC TARS *of* AMERICA, *in general.*

I.

O'er the regions of EUROPE, from SPAIN to the Pole,
See the tempest of war drives amain;
Through the mountains it's thunders incessantly roll,
And it's lightnings dart over the plain:
Their cities and palaces fall, in the blaze,
Which consumes the low village, and cot;
And the Prince, and the peasant, with horror surveys;
His equal;—and ruinous lot.

II.

From the hills of COLUMBIA the tempest is seen,
While Ocean beats loud on its shores;
Yet the sky, o'er our heads, is still calm and serene,
As louder and louder it roars.
While the sunshine of LIBERTY gladdens our land,
And the day star of UNION our sky,
Though the tempest its billows may roll to the strand,
Yet, our ROCK of SALVATION's on high.

III.

Then, let us abandon old Ocean, awhile,
Since a storm so destructive prevails,
Neither *prudence*, nor *skill*, can its fury beguile,
Or encounter it's blasts with their sails.
TERRA FIRMA, and FREEDOM are blessings I ween,
Far above what are found on the waves;
For with these PEACE and PLENTY, in union, are seen;
All on ocean are TYRANTS, OR SLAVES.

RICHARD BECK,

HAS just received from Philadelphia a Large and Handsome Assortment of Seasonable and Fashionable GOODS, among which are—

Superfine cloths and cassimeres,
Second do. do.
Moleskin and silk waistcoating
Bennets cord and Spanish marcels, do.
Constitution cords and velverets
Coating, frizes and kerseys
Rose and striped blankets
Worsted, cotton and silk hosiery
Flannel and baizes
Navy blue cloths
Checks, calicoes and Chintzes
White and colored cambrics
Dimities, brown Holland and dowlasses
Bandanno and Madrass handkerchiefs
Durants and calimancoes
Tapes and bobbins
Silk and cotton chambray
4-4th and 7-8th Irish linens
4-4th and 7-8th cotton shirting
London and other hatts
Plain India mul muslins
Seeded do. do.
Diagonal and Trafalgar do.
Plain and figured lenoes
Linen cambrics
Damask, silk and serge shawls
Tabby velvures for pelices
Italian Mantua
Bombazets and bombazeens
Elegant assortment thread and cotton laces
Handsome assortment ribbons
Kid and silk gloves
Picknet silk mits and gloves
Diaper and diaper table cloths
Kid and Morocco shoes
A few bales India muslins assorted
Ticklenburgs and osnaburgs, &c. &c.

All of which being bought on the best terms will be sold by the piece [illegible] very low for cash or approved notes.

Georgetown, Nov. 11—tf