

vain should I attempt to describe the heartfelt admiration and gratitude, with every one, within the limited sphere of observation, seems to have been induced by Pacificator's benevolent effort to allay the fervour of party feelings. It might, it is presumed, that a single reflection on the necessary liability of mankind to pride and error, resulting from the limited views of their delusive senses, would alone be sufficient to beget that mutual forbearance essential to the harmony of social intercourse, and to the just investigation and comparison of different political systems.—But, alas! it is the force with which their vanity attacks them to preconceived opinions, that by argument adduced to destroy them is daily rejected, as an heretical impeachment of their infallibility, and repelled with an assiduity which could only be justified by an immediate attack on the principle of vitality itself. Pacificator's address, breathing the harmonizing spirit of conciliation, may be joyfully hailed, as the harbinger of union among honest politicians, and is obviously calculated to dispel that listless indifference which too long characterized the people of America in the choice of their representatives, and awaken them to the necessity of electing, distinguished for their industry, patriotism and intelligence, in "this awful state of things," when (still further, to adopt his own words,) "the statesman, the financier, the accountant, the historian and the man of science, wanted." In occasional conversations, on the salutary influence of party zeal, I have heard it, indeed, contended, with strong appearances of truth, that each party was governed by principles, radically and essentially different, that therefore, no middle line could be drawn between them, but that each party could be supported by its advocates, with firmness, energy and candour, which the love of truth and self-consciousness of being right, ought always to inspire. Whilst others have maintained the idea, that the appellation of Federalist and Republican was a mere nominal distinction, and that each party would be found, upon accurate inquiry, to melt into one.

For my own part, I had never inquired whether it was blind prejudice, flowing from the imperceptible influence of early precept, the legitimate offspring of real experience; or, I confess with humility, I had been heretofore impressed with a belief, that however obvious the identity in the abstract theories of the two parties, their practical operation upon the feelings and interests of the people, had been widely different, happily, however, the misty vapours, which emanate from the heated imagination of the partisan, have entirely evaporated, and my mind redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, by the resolute arguments of Pacificator, I am no longer misguided by this illusive conception; with the devout enthusiasm of a regenerated sinner, I am ready to join him hand in hand, and as a band of brothers, unite in the selection of "men, divested of party prejudice, men of calm, deliberate and independent judgment. Apropos, my undisciplined mind, regardless of the example in the address before me, where elegance of expression, great strength of first principles, logical inference and correctness of conclusion, are happily united, has at length reverted to the point from which it unwarily diverted; and here the question recurs, where shall we find those rare characters, who are "competent to decide upon and debate questions of magnitude that may arise, either in the general government or government of the individual states?" In demonstrating the necessity of electing men, pre-eminent for their general information, standing aloof from the common prejudices of humanity, Pacificator has existed, universally, that very desire, which of all others, he least designed to create, of knowing him in his real character. His disinterested zeal for the people's welfare, so unequivocally displayed in addressing them under a fictitious name, it is hoped, will induce him to appear before them in his real one, and permit himself to receive the suffrages and benedictions of thousands, besides.

MODERATOR.

John Cox, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States, Brigade Major, and Inspector of the Militia of the District of Columbia.

Arrived in the Severn, on the 10th inst. Schooner Minerva, capt. P. Servanfon, in 4 days from Charleston. Left there a Swedish Schooner, capt. Young, to sail in 2 days for Baltimore. Spoke the ship Olive, from Baltimore for Savannah, in lat. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ long. 76, 46.

Wednesday, February 8, 1809.

Agreeably to the order of the house yesterday, they proceeded, in conjunction with the senate, to an examination of the electoral votes for president and vice-president of the United States.

Previously to the entry of the senate, Mr. Randolph wished to know who was to preside during the meeting of the two houses?—Whether the president of the senate or the speaker of this house? He never could consent to surrender the right of the house by having the chair given up merely because the senate were to attend here to witness the counting of the votes.

The words of the constitution on the subject are as follow:—"The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted."

After some conversation on the subject, Mr. Nicholas moved that a message be sent to the senate to inform them that this house is now ready to attend them in opening the certificates, and counting the votes of president and vice-president of the United States, in pursuance of the resolutions of the two houses of congress, of the 7th inst. and that the clerk of the house do go with the said message.

Mr. Davenport was in favour of the motion.

Mr. Randolph observed that some sort of courtesy was due to the senate by the house, but he was not willing to pay it at the sacrifice of the rights of the house. To some gentlemen it might appear to be unimportant, but it was not so in his view of the subject. He wished it not to be entered on the journal of the senate as a right which they possessed. In every thing that related to the privileges of the house, he would stickle for the ninth part of a hair. It was well known that encroachments, inch by inch, had been made on legislative privileges in Great-Britain, until they became nearly extinct.—These imperceptible encroachments may, one by one, eventually deprive the house of its rights and dignity; because power begets power as money begets money. As one body relaxes, so the other may and does frequently encroach. The president of the senate is to count the votes; but it is not thence implied, necessarily, that he is to preside at the sitting of the two houses in this hall. If he comes into this house he shall come here on courtesy; he shall not assume your chair as a matter of right, but he may be invited to it as a matter of favour. A committee ought to be appointed to announce to him as a matter of courtesy (if he is to preside) that it is the will of this house to invite him to preside. He would squabble forever, before he would yield an inch of the privileges of the representatives of the people.

Mr. Smilie remarked, that as the two houses would be in convention, and as the constitution assigned the duty of counting the votes to the president of the senate, it was to be presumed that that officer was expected to preside; and the speaker of this house could be considered in no other grade during the counting than any other member of the house.

Mr. Macon observed, that he had understood that Mr. Adams, when vice-president, presided at counting of the votes previous to his election to the presidential chair. He never knew before that there was a doubt as to its propriety.

Mr. Lyon wanted to know what was to be done if there should be a proposition to make by any member of this house; could that proposition be made to a gentleman who was not its speaker? If this house were to go to the senate on such an occasion, they would go as spectators; and, consequently, the person who usually presided in the house where they convened ought to preside in such a case. He thought the speaker the most suitable character to preside in this case.

The question being taken on Mr. Nicholas's motion there were 98 in the affirmative.

Mr. Randolph now moved that the senate be informed of the above resolution; also, that the house are ready to receive them, and that the president of the senate will please to take the speaker's seat for the purpose of counting the votes for president and vice-president. This resolution was carried, and it was ordered that the clerk of the house go with the said message.

On the proposition of Mr. Van Dyke it was determined that on the entry of the senate the members would receive that body standing and uncovered.

At about half past 12 the senate entered the chamber, preceded by their president pro tempore, (Mr. Milledge, of Georgia) who, having taken the chair of the speaker, and the members of the senate taking the chairs assigned for them on the south east side of the chamber, the tellers took seats in front of the chair.

On behalf of the senate gen. S. Smith, and on behalf of the house Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Van Dyke.

Then the president of the senate began to open the packets from the several electoral colleges, commencing at New Hampshire and proceeding southward. General Smith read the several returns and vouchers from the states, and the duplicates were examined by the tellers on the part of the house, the announcement of the votes being made by gen. Smith, which was repeated by the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives. The tellers after having counted the returns made by the several states agreeably to the constitution, reported to the president, who announced the same to the two houses as follows:

"From a report of the tellers for counting the votes given in for president and vice-president of the United States, they appear as follow:—"

He then read the returns of the several states as by a formal list appeared. [A list precisely similar was published in the Monitor of the tenth ult.] After which he said—
"The whole number of votes being 175, 88 of which are a majority,

"For PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAMES MADISON, of Virginia, has 122 votes, which being a majority of all the votes of the respective states, I therefore declare that the said JAMES MADISON IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES for four years, commencing on the fourth of March next. And that GEORGE CLINTON, of New-York, having 113 votes, being a majority of all the votes of the respective states, I therefore declare that the said GEORGE CLINTON IS ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES for four years, commencing on the fourth day of March next."

The senate immediately rose and retired in the same order in which they entered.

After the senate had retired, Mr. J. G. Jackson proposed a resolution to prevent intercourse, &c. with nations having in force edicts restrictive of the lawful commerce of the United States. This occasioned considerable conversation, and was opposed chiefly on the ground of a similar proposition being in the possession of a committee of the whole house. Finally Mr. Jackson withdrew it; and the house adjourned.

SENATE, U. S. Feb. 8.

AFTER the senate had returned from the joint meeting of the two houses,

On motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, Resolved, That the president of the United States, be requested to cause to be delivered to James Madison, Esq. of Virginia, now secretary of State of the United States, a notification of his election to the office of president of the U. States; and to be transmitted to George Clinton, Esq. of N. York, Vice-President of the United States a notification of his election to that office; and that the president of the senate do make out and sign a certificate in the words, following: [Here follows the certificate.]

An ACT authorising the employment of an additional naval force.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the frigates now employed in actual service, there be fitted out, officered and manned, as soon as may be, the four following frigates, to wit, the United States, Essex, John Adams and President; and moreover the president of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to equip, man, and employ in actual service, so many of the public armed vessels, now laid up in ordinary, and gun-boats, as in his judgment the public service may require; and to cause the frigates and other armed vessels, when prepared for actual service, respectively, to be stationed at such ports and places on the sea-coast as he may deem most expedient, or to cruise on any part of the coast of the United States or the territories thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying the foregoing provision into immediate effect, the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, in addition to the number of petty officers, able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, at present authorized by law, to appoint and cause to be engaged and employed as soon as may be, three hundred midshipmen, three thousand six hundred able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, who shall be engaged to serve for a period not exceeding two years; but the president may discharge the same sooner, if in his judgement their service may be dispensed with. And to satisfy the necessary expenditures to be incurred therein, a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, and shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[Approved and signed, January 31, 1809.]

The Archduke Constantine of Russia, is created king of Poland.

The following memorial is placed in the Insurance Office, in this town, for the signatures of citizens. We earnestly intreat the inhabitants of Boston to reflect on our situation, and as they deprecate an appeal to force, to use all such constitutional and quiet modes of expressing their indignation and abhorrence of restriction, which no law of any kind justifies.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the General Court assembled.

The subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Boston, most respectfully represent, That impelled as well by a sense of their own immediate wrongs and sufferings as by a sacred regard to public liberty, they think it their duty to lay before your honourable body, their constitutional guardians, a new and (although it may seem incredible) a far more arbitrary and despotic exercise of power.

Boston is deprived of her rights, she is disfranchised—her port is shut, she is no longer permitted to seek from the ocean and from other ports, the necessaries of life. Cold, hunger, misery and want, are the punishments which are threatened.

For what crime are her inhabitants singled out for exemplary and vindictive vengeance? Prior to the arrival of this order one town upon the continent had exhibited a more quiet and submissive example. The correct principles and moral habits of our inhabitants had produced a moderation and obedience, which a formidable military force could not have effected.

Has any public law authorized the blockade or "occlusion" of our port? Amidst the arbitrary and unexampled powers vested in the president, they can discern no such authority. How then has this measure been effected? they are advised that they are disfranchised by a military not a civil measure. While this proceeding in every other respect precisely resembles the measures of Lord North against this same devoted town, in particular, it exceeds the violence of that minister's counsels. Lord North was supported by the authority of parliament. The secretary at war it is presumed has acted on his own sovereign will and authority, not through civil power but by the direct application of military force.

When they recollect the noble opposition of this town against the measures of Lord North, the patriotic conduct of the state legislature, and the sympathetic addresses of the fellow-citizens in other towns upon that occasion, they should blush for their degeneracy if under a free constitution expressly limited they should patiently endure outrages, which they repelled with indignation when attempted by the British parliament which claimed unlimited powers.

They therefore humbly pray, that your honourable body would adopt some speedy and efficacious measures, to cause to be removed this arbitrary interdiction of the trade of this town, that they may once more be enabled to seek the food necessary to their maintenance and the fuel essential to their comfort and even existence.

That if this unmerited, unconstitutional and oppressive measure shall appear to be refused from some act of congress which they have not yet seen, that your honours would endeavour to procure its immediate repeal. But if it should appear to have been the authorized act of any superior or subordinate executive officers, that proper measures be taken to bring the offender or offenders to speedy and exemplary punishment.

A letter was received in town yesterday from Antigua, dated the first of January 1809, which states, that five French frigates had recently arrived at Martinique, and one at Guadaloupe, from France, full of troops and provisions. [N. Y. Paper.]

A gentleman arrived in Boston on Saturday evening, who left New-London on Saturday afternoon, and informs that the brig Elihu New-York, arrived at that place from Antigua—a gentleman who came in her, reports that he left Martinique on the 4th December at which time there were 30 sail of English ships off the Island for an intended attack that he stopped at Antigua, and failed to thence January 4; that news had just arrived from Barbadoes that general Prevost had arrived at St. Lucia, with 4000 men—and a general attack was fixed for the 7th January and in all probability would be successful. [Ibid.]

Another Veteran—Gone.

DIED—At Norridgewock, on Monday evening, 16th ult. col. John Moor, aged being an old revolutionary officer, who commanded the American troops on the late battle of Bunker's Hill. His funeral attended with the most numerous concourse of people ever known in those parts, 150 sleighs present.