

The addressees which they have obtained to the King and his Generals, when their army was in Boston, Newport, New-York, Philadelphia, Savannah and Charleston, shew the same thing. It is very well known, that every art of flattery and of terror, was always used to obtain subscribers to these addressees. Yet the miserable numbers that they have obtained, and the still more despicable character of most of these small numbers, shew that the British cause is held in very low esteem. Even in Charleston, the capital of a Province, which contains two hundred thousand whites, they were able to obtain only two hundred and ten subscribers, and among these there is not one name that I ever remember to have heard before.

I am sorry I have not BURGOYNE's narrative; which shews, in the same point of light, the resources the English are likely to find in the tories, to be nothing more than a sure means of getting rid of a great number of their guineas.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your humble servant,

J O H N A D A M S .

To learn the present state of America, it is sufficient to read the public papers. The present state of Great Britain and its dependencies may be learned the same way. The omnipotence of the British Parliament, and the omnipotence of the British navy, are like to go the same way.

MR. CALKOEN.

JOURNAL OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(CONTINUED.)

THURSDAY, March 19, 1789.

The Hon. WILLIAM PATTERSON, from the State of New-Jersey, appeared and took his seat.

FRIDAY, March 20.

Present as yesterday: Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, March 21.

Present as yesterday: The Hon. RICHARD BASSETT, from the State of Delaware, appeared and took his seat. The number sufficient to constitute a quorum not appearing—adjourned from day to day, until

SATURDAY, March 28.

Present as on the 21st: The Hon. JONATHAN ELMER, from the State of New-Jersey, appeared and took his seat.

The number sufficient to constitute a quorum not appearing, adjourned from day to day, until April the 6th; when the Hon. RICHARD HENRY LEE, from the State of Virginia, appeared and took his seat in the Senate.

MONDAY, April 6.

The Senate assembled: Present,
From New-Hampshire, { Mr. LANGDON, and
Massachusetts, { Mr. WINGATE,
Connecticut, { Mr. STRONG,
New-Jersey, { Mr. JOHNSON, and
Pennsylvania, { Mr. ELLSWORTH,
Delaware, { Mr. PATERSON, and
Virginia, { Mr. ELMER,
Georgia, { Mr. MACLAY, and
Mr. MORRIS,
Mr. BASSETT,
Mr. LEE,
Mr. FEW,

Being a quorum, consisting of a majority of the whole number of Senators of the United States.

The Credentials of the afore-mentioned Members were read, and ordered to be filed.

The Senate proceeded by ballot to the choice of a President, for the sole purpose of opening and counting the votes for President of the United States.

JOHN LANGDON, Esquire, was elected.

Ordered, That Mr. ELLSWORTH inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is formed—that a President is elected for the sole purpose of opening the certificates and counting the votes of the Electors of the several States in the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States; and that the Senate is now ready in the Senate Chamber, to proceed, in the presence of the House, to discharge that duty: And that the Senate have appointed one of their Members to sit at the Clerk's table to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; submitting it to the wisdom of the House to appoint one or more of their members for the like purpose.

Mr. BOUDINOT, from the House of Representatives, communicated the following verbal message to the Senate:—

" MR. PRESIDENT,

" I AM directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate, that the House is ready forthwith to meet the Senate, to attend the opening and counting the votes of the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States."—And he withdrew.

ORDERED, That Mr. PATERSON be a teller on the part of the Senate.

The Speaker and the House of Representatives attended in the Senate Chamber, for the purpose expressed in the message delivered by Mr. ELLSWORTH.—And after some time withdrew.

The Senate then proceeded by ballot to the choice of a President of their body PRO TEMPORE.

JOHN LANGDON, Esq. was duly elected.

The President elected for the purpose of counting the votes, declared to the Senate, that the Senate and House of Representatives had met and that he, in their presence, had opened and counted the votes of the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States—which were as follows:—

George Washington, Esq.	John Adams, Esq.	Samuel Huntington, Esq.	John Jay, Esq.	Robert H. Harrison, Esq.	George Clinton, Esq.	John Rutledge, Esq.	John Milton, Esq.	James Armstrong, Esq.	Edward Telfair, Esq.	Benjamin Lincoln, Esq.
5 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
7 5 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6 1	4 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
10 8	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6	- -	-	6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
10 5	1 1	-	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
7	- -	1	-	6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5	- -	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
69 34 2	9 4	6 3	6 2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

Whereby it appears, that
G E O R G E W A S H I N G T O N , Esq.
was unanimously elected PRESIDENT, and
J O H N A D A M S , Esq.
was duly elected VICE PRESIDENT,
Of the U N I T E D S T A T E S O F A M E R I C A .

Mr. MADISON came from the House of Representatives with the following verbal message:

" MR. PRESIDENT,

" I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate, that the House have agreed, that the notifications of the election of the President and of the Vice President of the United States, should be made by such persons, and in such manner, as the Senate shall be pleased to direct."

Whereupon the Senate appointed CHARLES THOMPSON, Esq. to notify GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. of his election to the Office of President of the United States of America, and Mr. SYLVANUS BOURNE, to notify JOHN ADAMS, Esq. of his election to the Office of Vice President of the said United States.

A letter from JAMES DUANE, Esq. was read, enclosing resolutions of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York, tendering to Congress the use of the City Hall.

Adjourned.

(To be continued.)

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.—No. XXII.

F R E E D O M an exile—for'd the world to roam,
In these blest States, at last hath found a home :
For her abode, we've rear'd a noble pile,
In which her presence shall reward our toil ;
Here safe from treason, anarchy and strife,
If we're wise she'll pass her future life.

THERE is a natural propensity in mankind to find fault—more particularly with the administration of public affairs.—In free governments this spirit is peculiarly apt to shew itself:—The citizens, while they enjoy the high privilege of electing their civil officers, seem to think that a right to criminate is as essential to their happiness, as the right of free suffrage.

There is in all communities a proportion of restless, carping, self-sufficient characters, who never think that any thing is well done, that they have no share in directing: Such persons will on all occasions depreciate the merit, arraign the conduct, and impeach the motives of those who are in office—and the world will never go right, till placed under their infallible guidance!—A small degree of attention to the general principles, the past conduct, and present manœuvres of such persons, will afford an antidote to the mischief which might otherwise result from their poisonous insinuations.

There is another class of beings whose motives to mischief, the quite different from the above, are productive of as great, if not greater evils to society:—These are your daring, ambitious spirits, who possessing a vain confidence of their own superior merit and abilities, will never let their neighbors, and fellow-citizens, live in peace, and enjoy security and happiness under a good government, so long as they conceive themselves neglected.—If, under the favor of Heaven the public mind can be tranquilized—if the people can be brought to make so just an estimate of the blessings that will flow in upon them, under the operation of the new system of government, as to reject the counsels and opinions of unprincipled men at least for a season—their machinations in future will meet with such general contempt, as to discourage the most hardy and inveterate votaries of confusion in the pursuit of their projects. It is devoutly to be wished that the good sense of the people may lead them to give the government of their own election a fair chance,—that we may know whether it is possible to enjoy the oft-described, but seldom-realized advantages, that are said to be connected with leading a quiet and peaceable life, under the auspices of the most perfect state of Liberty, that is compatible with the existence of any legal restraints.

We have long enough been tossed on the waves of uncertainty and perplexity—We have long enough been fluctuating between jarring and opposing systems:—Our purposes have been broken off—our plans of trade have proved abortive—our manufactures have languished—our agriculture has been without support—our rich men have flunked from public exertions, and their wealth has retreated out of circulation, for want of confidence in the public faith, and from the dread of annihilation by tender laws, and other plans of iniquitous import:—This has diminished the quantum of the circulating medium—while the mechanic and laborer, (their hands not being sufficient for their support) have been compelled to quit their country to find employment:—Surely it is time for us to be at peace among ourselves—to coalesce under some system that shall not be subject to those vibrations that are productive of evils which threaten depopulation, or the loss of that Freedom, which hath cost the treasure and best blood of our country.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the Fourth of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT to provide for the payment of the INVALID PENSIONERS of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military pensions which have been granted and paid by the States respectively, in pursuance of the acts of the United States in Congress assembled, to the invalids who were wounded and disabled during the war, shall

be continued to be paid by the United States, from the fourth day of March last, for the space of one year, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate,
APPROVED, SEPTEMBER 28, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

In pursuance of the above recited law, information is hereby given to all the invalid pensioners of the United States, that the amount of one year's Pension from the fourth day of March last will be paid to them, or their attorneys respectively, in two equal payments, the first of which will be made on the fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; and the second on the fifth day of June following; at such places in each State, and by such persons as shall hereafter in due season be publicly made known.

The payments will be made agreeably to the following regulations: To wit:

The returns which have been or shall be made to the Secretary for the department of War by the several States of the Pensions which have been granted, and paid by them respectively will together with the vouchers herein required be considered as the evidence whereon the payments are to be made.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the State specifying that the person possessing it, is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2dly. An affidavit agreeably to the following form: To wit:—A. B. came before me one of the Justices for the county of _____ in the State of _____ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the State to be recited.)

That he served in _____ (regiment or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the _____ and county of _____ and has resided there for the last _____ years, previous to which resided in _____

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney must, besides the certificate and oath before recited, produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form: I A. B. of _____ county of _____ State of _____ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of _____ (the first or second moiety) of my annual Pension, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this _____
Signed and sealed
in the presence of _____

Acknowledged before me

Applications of executors or administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalid died, whose Pension they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States of America.

H. KNOX, Secretary for the Department of War.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 13, 1789.
The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert this information for the benefit of the brave men who have recently suffered in the cause of their country.

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS.

VIENNA, JULY 22.

Letters from Mohillon, on the Neisse, mention a smart engagement which has taken place between four divisions of huskars of the army under General Kamenskoi and 3000 Turks from the garrison of Bender, in which the Turks were obliged to return to that fortress, with the loss of many of their men, who were taken prisoners.

PARIS, JULY 31.

Every part of the Bafile was searched by a committee from the Town-House, accompanied by the turnkeys, that no poor wretch might be forgotten and left in the caverns and dungeons of that dreadful place of confinement, which is now levelled to the ground; and, it is said, a noble hall will be built on the spot for the Assembly of the Deputies of the French Nation.—The papers found in the Bafile, though shocking to humanity, are still very interesting, and will bring many curious anecdotes to light; there are among the rest 140 folio volumes of Lettres de Cachet.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The brave Fusileers of the French guards, who first ascended the walls of the Bafile on the 14th of July, who was decorated by the cross of Saint Louis, which had appertained to the Governor of the fortress, is since dead of his wounds, and has been publicly interred.

AUGUST 8. To the Marquis de la Fayette, may the present emancipation of the citizens of the commonwealth of France, be more justly attributed, than to any other of their patriotic characters. His long residence in England and America gave him just ideas of government—and he has been