

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1801.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT

As no subject of greater importance than the Presidential election has for a long time engaged the public attention, and as there is no one which in its effects is more calculated either to secure or subvert the national felicity, we shall present as minute and correct a statement of the various incidents that may accompany it as can be derived from the most authentic sources of information.

The preliminary measures that preceded the counting the votes have all been detailed, excepting one; which is that on Tuesday, on motion of Gouverneur Morris, the Senate decided that the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President should be with shut doors. This vote did not obtain without opposition, 16 members voting in its favour, and 10 against it.

It is believed to be in opposition to all precedent under the constitution. Nor could it be supported by arguments of inconvenience derived from the size or structure of the Senate chamber, as it is much larger than any room hitherto occupied by the Senate, as the gallery is completely removed from the area assigned to the members, and as it is supported by so great a number of masonry pillars, as to preclude the possibility of danger from any crowd whatever. Under these circumstances, it is fair to consider the exclusion of all spectators, as originating in an indisposition to give that publicity to the acts of the Senate, in relation to the election, that would have resulted from open doors.

It may not be useless to observe that the measure was adopted without the advice or concurrence of the house of Representatives, and that so rigidly was it executed that the two chaplains, who attempted to gain admission were excluded.

In counting the votes in Senate, no occurrence took place that required any decision of the body.

The result of the votes was declared as follows.

RETURN OF VOTES

For President and Vice-President of the United States.

	Jefferson.	Burr.	Adams.	Pinckney.	Jeffer.
New-Hampshire			6	6	
Massachusetts			16	16	
Rhode-Island			4	3	1
Connecticut			9	9	
Vermont			4	4	
New-York	12	12			
New-Jersey			7	7	
Pennsylvania	8	8	7	7	
Delaware			3	3	
Maryland	5	5	5	5	
Virginia	21	21			
Kentucky	4	4			
Tennessee	3	3			
North-Carolina	8	8	4	4	
South-Carolina	8	8			
Georgia	4	4			
	73	73	65	64	1

The President of the Senate then declared that as Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, had a majority of all the votes, and also an equal number of votes, it devolved on the house of Representatives to make choice of one of them as President.

The votes having been entered on the journals of the house of Representatives, the House returned to its own chamber, and with closed doors proceeded to the ballot, as follows:

Whereupon the votes of the first ballot being counted the following was the result:

1st Ballot.		
Jefferson, - - -	8 States.	
Burr, - - - - -	6	
Divided, - - - -	2	viz.
Maryland and Vermont.		
No election.		

On this ballot the individual votes were for

	Jefferson.	Burr.
N. Hampshire		4
Massachusetts	3	11
Vermont	1	1
Rhode-Island	0	2
Connecticut	0	7
New-York	6	4
New-Jersey	3	2
Pennsylvania	9	4
Delaware	0	1
Maryland	4	4
Virginia	16	3
Kentucky	2	0
N. Carolina	9	1
S. Carolina	*0	5
Georgia	†1	0
Tennessee	1	0
	55	49

* Mr. Sumter sick.
† Mr. Jones dead.
The individual votes on the succeeding ballots occasionally fluctuated, without changing the general result.

The house proceeded immediately to the second ballot, the result of which was the same, as well as that of the succeeding ballots, including the 8th, which being declared about 4 P. M. the house determined to suspend taking the next ballot for one hour; on which the members separated.

The reader will observe that this postponement of the ballot was a virtual adjournment of the house, and that it was pursued in preference to adjournment to avoid violating the rule previously adopted not to adjourn until a President should be elected.

About 5 P. M. the 9th ballot was entered upon, and the same result with the former produced.

After going through a number of other ballots terminating in the same issue, it was agreed to take each ballot at the interval of an hour. In this manner the ballots were repeated until about 9 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, no separation of the members having taken place during the whole night.

The same invariable result followed each ballot, including the 27th, when at 9 A. M. it was agreed to postpone the next ballot till 12 o'clock at noon; when the members separated.

At 12 o'clock, the 28th ballot was taken, the result of which corresponded with the preceding ballots. After which further balloting was postponed till Friday at 11 o'clock.

On Thursday morning, the Speaker stated that persons were in waiting to deliver messages from the President and the Senate, and he wished a decision of the house, whether they could be received. On the suggestion of a member, it was agreed, without formally putting the question, to receive the messages.

On Wednesday Mr. NICHOLSON, who had been for several days, very ill, appeared on the floor, and had a place assigned him in an anti-chamber adjacent to the room in which the house assembled, to which room to enable him to vote, the ballot box was carried by the tellers of Maryland. He rapidly progresses in recovery. His vote for Mr. Jefferson was important as it divided Maryland; and would, with the accession to Mr. Jefferson of one federal vote from that state have made him President.

At 12 o'clock on Friday (this day) the 29th ballot was taken, which produced the same result.

At 1 o'clock, the 30th ballot was taken, the result the same.

It was then determined that the next ballot should be taken to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

ADDLETONG & FOME'S, GROCERY & DRY GOOD STORE.

JUST arrived, and now open for Sale, on New Jersey Avenue, near the Sugar House a complete assortment of Dry Goods suitable for the present season—Consisting of the following articles, viz.

- Ladies and Gentlemen's Great Coats,
 - Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats,
 - Ladies Callomanco & Durant Petticoats,
 - Silk, cotton, and worsted Stockings,
 - French Red Gloves best quality,
 - Fashionable Ribbons,
 - Tamoured and plain Muslin,
 - 6 4 Lapet Muslin,
 - Dimity's
 - Muslin Hankerchiefs,
 - Blankets,
 - Flannels,
 - Red Ticken,
 - Sewing Silks,
 - Threads,
 - Tapes,
 - And all kinds of Haberdashery,
 - Sailors Jackets and Trowfers,
 - Check Cotton, & White Shirts.
- With a complete assortment of Shoes and all kinds of Groceries.
- Washington, Feb. 13, 1801.

The Senate of U. S. have passed the bill that originated in the House of Representatives for erecting a Mausoleum to George Washington, with amendments that entirely alter the provisions of the bill. Instead of directing the erection of a Mausoleum, they direct the erection of a Monument for which they appropriate 50,000 dollars, and appoint John Marshall, Bushrod Washington, John E. Howard and Tobias Lear, commissioners to carry the erection into effect.

SAMUEL MILLER, of New-York, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, "A brief Retrospect of the principal revolutions and improvements in Learning, Politics, and Religion, during the eighteenth century; especially in the United States of America"—to form an octavo volume, price two dollars.

As Mr. Miller is well known among the friends of literature for a laudable devotion of his mind to subjects on whose elucidation much of human happiness depends, those who view with admiration the successive revolutions of the 18th century, whereby the progress of truth has been conducted by rapid and decisive steps, will have their expectation excited by the proposed work. It is our opinion that such expectation will not be disappointed: for we know the author to be liberal, enlightened, and philanthropic; neither afraid to embrace a new truth, or discard an old error. United to this intrepidity, he possesses a mind not hurried away by the meretricious allurements of fanciful improvements.

We hold a subscription paper, to which any gentleman disposed may affix his name.

The Editor of the National Intelligencer has received a "View of a periodical work, entitled the American Review, and Literary Journal"—to be conducted by the editors of the Monthly Magazine and American Review, which work is changed from a monthly to a quarterly publication.

Among other observations, the editors remark:

"The advantages of periodical publications like the present, are too well known, and have been too often discussed, to be again enumerated. All the reasons urged in favour of the numerous periodical works which appear in Great-Britain, have additional force when applied to similar productions in this country. At present, no other common repository is to be found, where the small and scattered portions of intellectual treasure may be collected and amassed; and which, if dispersed over an extensive country, are either lost, or disregarded as of little worth; but, when collected and thrown together into one coffer, may swell to a great and precious sum."

As the American Review is intended to comprehend every native publication in every branch of literature and science, as well as American editions of European publications, this design cannot be fully accomplished without the attention of authors and publishers in transmitting, as early as possible, copies of their works to the publishers of the Review."

"The Literary Journal is designed to comprehend,

1. Original Essays, on moral, literary and scientific subjects.
2. Biographical Memoirs and Anecdotes of remarkable and eminent persons, particularly in America.
3. Intelligence of every kind, in agriculture, natural history, mineralogy, arts, and miscellaneous literature."

"At the end of every six months will be given a half-yearly retrospect of the political events and remarkable occurrences in America."

"The American Review, and Literary Journal, is intended to comprehend a survey of the state of literature, arts and science in America; and, for the entire execution of their plan, the editors rely not only on their own exertions and those of their friends, but of every person of observation, who feels any desire to encourage such an undertaking."

"CONDITIONS.

- I. To be published quarterly, in numbers consisting of one hundred and twenty pages octavo each, at fifty cents a number—to be paid on delivery.
 - II. It shall be printed on superfine paper of an uniform size with the Monthly Magazine, and American Review, and on a new type.
 - III. The first number, for January, February, and March, will be delivered on the first day of April, 1801."
- From the knowledge which the editor possesses of the talents and industry of the editors of the above work, he is disposed to place implicit confidence in their faithful adherence to the plan submitted to the public. Of its utility, if ably conducted,

there can be no doubt. Though scientific and literature disclaim all the narrow views of sect or country, yet it cannot be denied that the more our countrymen avail themselves of the resources of their own minds in their researches into truth, uncorrupted by the prejudices of the old world, the more likely they will be to promote the general welfare of the nation, by an adherence to those great and correct principles which owe their origin to this quarter of the globe.

Believing that the proposed performance will be conducted under the auspices of a vigorous and unprejudiced mind, the editor will receive subscriptions for it, recommending it to the attention of the friends of useful knowledge.

From the Advertiser

I observed in your paper a few days ago that the president Adams had issued his proclamation to call the Senate together on the fourth of March. I am at a loss to know by what authority he can convene a Body whose power only commences when his expires. Over the Senate which continues during the Presidency, I acknowledge he has a constitutional control, but it appears to me (and to many others) that he might as well convene the senate of half a dozen years hence, as the senate of the 4th of March. Perhaps some person better instructed than I am, will be good enough to explain a measure, which is very unintelligible to.

A CITIZEN.

CHEAP LUMBER FOR SALE.

By the Subscriber, on reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, at his Lumber Yards, the north end of Lamberton, and at the old Sturgeon Pond, above Richards's wharf,

A QUANTITY OF ASSORTED LUMBER, viz.

One and 1-4 inch, 1 1-8, and 1 do. Yellow pine heart boards—1 inch panel, 1 1-4 do. for floors, 1 do. common, white pine do—2 do. 7 1-4 and 2 1-2 do planks, 1 do. 1-8, and 2-8 do. boards, black walnut—2 do. plank, 3 do. 1 2 do. panel boards, bedstead fets, poplar the whole of the above are well seasoned and fit for use—Clear heart pine, and sap pine white oak, and hickory, hemlock and white pine scantling, assorted—best kind three feet cedar shingles, assorted and undressed, do two feet white pine do.; do. 18 inch cypress do—cedar rails—Also, white pine sawed rails—shingling and plastering lath, best kind; white oak wagon timber—sap pine planks sap pine one inch boards, 3-4 cedar, best kind, 3-4 white pine, 3-4 sap pine, seasoned weather boards—A quantity of handsome chestnut panelings, sawed 1 by 3 inches and from 4 to 26 feet long, for garden fence, &c. A quantity of chestnut oak posts, dressed and undressed; a quantity of cherry boards, a quantity of large white oak joice, a quantity of chestnut posts—5000 feet of neat beach scantling for tool blocks—3000 feet of sickamore scantling for bedsteads; 2 inch white oak plank; 1 inch white oak boards, 3 4 do. do. do.—25,000 feet superior cherry boards and plank, 3,000 do. very clear 2 inch white pine plank, 3,000 do. handsome beaton wood bedstead fets, seasoned, 100,000 prime North Carolina shingles, a quantity of ash plank, 150 tons plaster Paris, warranted, 3,000 bushels best Virginia pit coal, 200 bushel cypress house sand

The subscriber intends, establishing a Lumber Yard at the Federal City of Washington, which he will keep regularly supplied as above—Any quantities may be agreed for by contract, deliverable as the purchaser may wish, provided that the place of delivery may be comorable by water with a navigable vessel—Any quantity that may be ordered for shipping abroad, shall be supplied with punctuality and dispatch, agreeable to order.

Gentlemen who are or may be building—as well as carpenters who may be under or may enter into contracts to build and furnish the materials, will find it well worth their attention to apply as above—Applications may be made by letter (post paid) or otherwise, to the subscriber, or left with Wm. and Anthony M. Buckley, or Benj. W. Morris and Co. merchants, Philadelphia.

Also for Sale or to Let,

A large commodious Dwelling House, with out buildings complete, and from three to seven acres of land—Two small do. with lots thereto. Also, a small Store near the river—All laying in the village of Lamberton.

NATHAN COMBS

N. B. A Screw Jack to let, that raises from 10 to 40 tons by hand—a constant supply of plaster and Smith's Virginia coal.

Lamberton, New Jersey, (on Del.)

January 13, 1801. twtf

Thomas Carpenter, TAYLOR, GRATEFULLY acknowledges the numerous favours conferred on him, and informs his friends and the public that he has entered into partnership with CHARLES VARDEN, likewise from Philadelphia, on Capitol Hill, opposite Mr. CROQL's buildings, where, as well as in Pennsylvania Avenue, between the President's House and George Town, from their long and extensive experience in Military, Naval and Fancy dresses, and in Ladies Habits &c. and from their having procured the best of workmen and materials, the utmost taste and punctuality might be expected.

Two apprentices wanted. Washington, Dec. 22.