Republican Star, Extra.

TUESDAY MORNING, (11 o'clock) March 7, 1809.

Since the publication of the Star this morning, the following was received at 8 o'clock, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

This day at twelve o'clock, his Excellency JAMES MADISON, Esq. President of the United States, delivered in the Hall of the Representatives, the following inaugural address, and was immediately sworn into office, amidst an immense concourse of spectators.

Unwilling to depart from examples of the most revered authority, I avail myself of the occasion now presented, to express the profound impression made on me, by the call of my country to the station, to the duties of which I am about to pledge myself, by the most solemn of sanctions. So distinguished a mark of confidence, proceeding from the deliberate and tranquil suffrage of a free and virtuous nation, would, under any circumstances, have commanded my gratitude and devotion, as well as filled me with an awful sense of the trust to be assumed.—Under the various circumstances, which give peculiar solemnity to the existing period, I feel that both the honor and responsibility alloted to me are inexpressibly enhanced.

The present situation of the world is indeed without a parallel: and that of our country full of difficulties. The pressure of these too, is the more severely felt, because they have fallen upon us at a moment, when the national prosperity being at a height not before attained, the contrast resulting from the change has been rendered the more striking. Under the benign influence of our republican institutions, and the maintenance of peace with all nations, whilst so many of them were engaged in bloody and wasteful wars, the fruits of a just policy were enjoyed, in an unrivalled growth of our faculties and resources. Proofs of this were seen in the improvements of agriculture, in the successful enterprizes of commerce, in the progress of manufactures and useful arts; in the increase of the public revenue, and the use made of it in reducing the public debt, & in the valuable works and establishments, every where multiplying over the face of our land.

It is a precious confession, that the transition from this prosperous condition of our country, to the scene which has for some time been distressing us, is not chargeable on any unwarrantable views, nor, as I trust, on any involuntary errors, in the public councils. Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights, or on the repose of other nations, it has been the glory of the United States to cultivate peace, by observing justice; and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations at war, by fulfilling their neutral obligations with the most scrupulous impartiality.—If there be candor in the world, the truth of these assertions will not be questioned. Posterity at least will do justice to them.

This unexceptionable course could not avail against the injustice and violence of the belligerent powers. In their rage against each other, or impelled by more direct motives, principles of retaliation have been introduced equally contrary to universal reason and acknowledged law. How long their arbitrary edicts will be continued, in spite of the demonstrations that not even a pretext for them has been given by the United States, and of the fair and liberal attempts to induce a revocation of them, cannot be anticipated. Assuring myself that under every vicissitude, the determined spirit and united councils of the nation will be safe-guards to its honor and its essential interests, I repair to the post assigned me with no other discouragement than what springs from my own inadequacy to its high duties. If I do not sink under the weight of this deep conviction, it is because I find some support in a consciousness of the purposes, and a confidence in the principles which I bring with me into this arduous service.

To cherish peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having correspondent dispositions; to maintain sincere neutrality towards belligerent nations; to prefer in all cases amicable discussion and reasonable accommodation of differences, to a decision of them by an appeal to arms; to exclude foreign intrigues and foreign partialities, so degrading to all countries, and so baneful to free ones—To foster a spirit of independence, too just to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender her own, too liberal to indulge unworthy prejudices ourselves, and too elevated not to look down upon them in others; to hold the union of states as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the constitution, which is the cement of the union as well in its limitations as in its authorities; to respect the rights authorities reserved to the states and to the people, as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of the general system; to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion so wisely exempted from our jurisdiction; to preserve in their full energy the other salutary provisions in behalf of private and personal rights, and of the freedom of the press; to observe economy in public expenditures; to liberate the public resources by an honorable discharge of the public debts; to keep within the requisite limits a standing military force, always remembering that an armed and trained militia is the firmest bulwark of republics: that without standing armies their liberty can never be in danger, nor with large ones safe; to promote by authorised means improvements friendly to agriculture, to manufactures, and to external as well as internal commerce; to favor in like manner, the advancement of science, and the diffusion of information, as the best aliment of true liberty; to carry on the benevolent plans which have been so meritoriously applied, to the conversion of our aboriginal neighbors from the degradation and wretchedness of savage life, to a participation of the improvements of which the human mind and manners are susceptible in a civilized state: As far as sentiments and intentions, such as these, can aid the fulfilment of my duty, they will be a resource which cannot fail me.

It is my good fortune, moreover, to have the path in which I am to tread, lighted by examples of illustrious services, successfully rendered in the most trying difficulties, by those who have marched before me. Of those of my immediate predecessor, it might least become me here to speak. I may, however, be pardoned for not suppressing the sympathy with which my heart is full, in the rich reward he enjoys in the benedictions of a beloved country, gratefully bestowed for exalted talents, zealously devoted, through a long career, to the advancement of its highest interest and happiness.

But the source to which I look for the aid which alone can supply my deficencies, is the well tried intelligence and virtue of my fellow-citizens, and in the councils of those representing them, in the other departments associated in the care of the national interests. In those, my confidence will, under every difficulty, be placed; next to that which we have been encouraged to feel, in the guardianship and guidance of that Almighty Being, whose power regulates the destiny of nations, whose blessings have been so conspicuously dispensed to this rising sepublic, and to whom we are bound to address our devout gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent supplications and best hopes for the future.