

Committee of the Representatives.

Hon. Mr. JAY.

Gen. KNOX.

Chancellor LIVINGSTON,

Several gentlemen of distinction.

When within a proper distance of the State-House, the troops formed a line on both sides of the way, THE PRESIDENT passing through, was conducted into the Senate Chamber, and introduced to both Houses of Congress.

Immediately after, accompanied by the two Houses, he was conducted into the Gallery adjoining the Senate Chamber, and fronting Broad-Street, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens, the Oath, prescribed by the Constitution, was administered to him by the Hon. R. R. LIVINGSTON, Esq. Chancellor of the State of New-York.

The Chancellor then proclaimed him THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, which was followed by the instant discharge of 13 cannon, and loud repeated shouts: THE PRESIDENT bowing to the people, the air again rang with their acclamations: He then retired with the two Houses to the Senate Chamber, where he made the following SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE,  
AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES;

AMONG the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties, than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the present month.—On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance, by which it might be affected: All I dare hope, is, that, in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by an affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow citizens; and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination, for the weighty and untried cares before me; my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country, with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station; it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe; who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for their essential purposes; and may enable every instrument employed in its administration, to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the great author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow citizens at large, less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. And in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations, and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to preface. These reflections arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking, that there are none under the influence of which, the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the President to "recommend to your consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstances under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that subject, farther than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled, and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In those honorable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side no local prejudices, or attachments—no separate views, no party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on the other, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government, be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world—I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love of my country can inspire. Since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness; between duty and advantage, between genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. Since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of heaven, can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which heaven itself has ordained. And since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged against the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them.

Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good.

For I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lesson of experience; a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question how far the former can be more impregably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the house of representatives, it concerns myself, and will therefore be as brief as possible.

When I was first honoured with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed. And being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments, which may be indispensably concluded in a permanent provision for the executive department; and must accordingly pray, that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together—I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that since he has been pleased to favour the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government, for the security of their union, and the advancement of their happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by His Excellency the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and both Houses of Congress, then went to St. Paul's Chapel, where divine service was performed, by the Right Rev. Dr. PROVOST, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in this State, and Chaplain to the Senate.

The religious solemnity being ended, the President was escorted to his residence.

Yesterday morning THE PRESIDENT received the compliments of His Excellency the Vice President, His Excellency the Governor of this State; the principal Officers of the different Departments; the foreign Ministers; and a great number of other persons of distinction.

We are informed, that THE PRESIDENT has assigned every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of two and three, for receiving visits; and that visits of compliment on other days, and particularly on Sundays, will not be agreeable to him.

It seems to be a prevailing opinion, that so much of THE PRESIDENT's time will be engaged by the various and important business, imposed upon him by the Constitution, that he will find himself constrained to omit returning visits, or accepting invitations to entertainments.

The transparent paintings exhibited in various parts of the city, on Thursday evening, were equal at least, to any thing of the kind ever before seen in America.

That displayed before the Fort at the bottom of Broad-way, did great honor to its inventors and executors, for the ingenuity of the design, and goodness of the workmanship; it was finely lighted and advantageously situated: The virtues, FORTITUDE, JUSTICE, and WISDOM, were judiciously applied; of the first, all America has had the fullest evidence; and with respect to the two others, who does not entertain the most pleasing anticipations.

\* THE PRESIDENT. † THE SENATE. ‡ THE REPRESENTATIVES of the United States.

His Excellency DON GARDOQUI's residence next caught the eye—and fixed it in pleasing contemplation: The *Tout-en-semble* here, formed a most brilliant front; the figures well fancied, THE GRACES, suggested the best ideas; and the pleasing variety of emblems, flowers, shrubbery, arches, &c. and above all the MOVING PICTURES, that figured in the windows, or as it were in the back ground, created by fixing the transparencies between the windows, afforded a new—an animated, and enchanting spectacle.

The residence of his Excellency, COUNT MOUSTIER, was illuminated in a style of novel elegance; the splendid bordering of lamps round the windows, doors, &c. with the fancy pieces in each window; and above all the large designs in front, the allusions, of which we cannot at present particularly describe, did great honor to the taste and sentiment of the inventor.

The above two instances of attention to honor this great and important occasion, so highly interesting to our "dear country," evince the friendship, the delicacy and politeness of our illustrious allies.

The portrait of "THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY" exhibited in Broad-Street, was extremely well executed, and had a fine effect.

There was an excellent Transparency, also shewn at the Theatre, and at the corner, near the Fly-Market: In short, emulation and ingenuity were alive; but perhaps were in no instance exhibited to greater advantage than in the display of the Fire Works, which, from one novelty to another, continued for two hours, to surprize, by variety, taste, and brilliancy.

The illumination of the Federal State House, was among the most agreeable of the exhibitions of the evening; and the ship Carolina formed a beautiful pyramid of Stars. The evening was fine—the company innumerable—every one appeared to enjoy the scene, and no accident casts the smallest cloud upon the retrospect.

ARRIVALS.

At the Port of New-York.

Wednesday. Brig Minerva, Bell, Cape de Verdes, 39 days.  
Sloop Mary, Daun, St. John's.  
Ann, Lyburn, Turks-Island, 15 days.  
Friday. Sloop Peggy, Cahoon, Rhode-Island, 1 day.  
Defiance, Drew, Baltimore.  
Friendship, Savanna.

[Several other gentlemen spake upon both sides of this question; but our limits will not admit of inserting their observations.]

The question being taken, the duty was continued at 6 cents.

Mr. SHERMAN moved, that card wire be added to the articles exempted from Impost—which was acceded to.

The House having proceeded through the remainder of the report (except the duty on tonnage, which was postponed) appointed Mr. CLYMER, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. BALDWIN, a committee, to draft and report a bill.

A resolution of the Senate was then read, purporting that they had appointed Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. IZARD, and Mr. MACLAY a committee, to determine and report, respecting the papers in the late Secretary's office. The House concurred, and appointed Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. CADWALLADER, and Mr. JACKSON, to join the committee of the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

A letter from MATTHIAS OGDEN, Esq. of New-Jersey, addressed to the Speaker, inclosing a petition and remonstrance of a number of citizens of New-Jersey, alledging, that certain irregularities had prevailed at their late election, and that undue means has been used to bias the voters; also complaining of the return made by the Governor, was read, together with the petition, and committed to the committee of elections.

The House took up the consideration of the resolution of the Senate for attending divine service, in St. Paul's church, immediately after the oath is administered to the President, and concurred therewith.

A committee was appointed to prepare an estimate of the probable amount of the revenue on impost, agreeably to the duties lately agreed to; and to procure an estimate of the public debt.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1789.

The Speech of the President, to the two Houses of Congress yesterday, was read, and referred to a committee of the whole House.

The House then resolved itself into a committee, and Mr. PAGE took the chair.

Mr. MADISON then introduced a resolution to the following effect, viz.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that a select committee of the House be appointed, to prepare an address to the President, congratulating him on his appointment to the office of President of these States by the unanimous voice of his countrymen—expressing the approbation of the House of the liberal and patriotic sentiments, contained in his speech, and their concurrence in every plan which he has or may propose, to secure the liberties, promote the harmony, and advance the happiness and prosperity of their country.—His resolution being adopted, the committee was dissolved, and the Speaker resumed the chair—when the following gentlemen were elected a committee, agreeably to the resolve—Mr. MADISON, Mr. CLYMER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BENSON, Mr. GALE.

A proposition for the appointment of a committee, to take into consideration, what compensation shall be made to the President for his services, was after some conversation referred to a committee of the whole upon the state of the Union.

Upon motion of Mr. SHERMAN, to take up the order of the day—it was voted to come to the choice of a Chaplain—the ballots being collected—the Reverend Mr. LINN was chosen.

Adjourned until Monday.

NEW-YORK, MAY 2.

On Thursday last, agreeably to the resolution of both Houses of Congress, the inauguration of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES was solemnized.

At nine o'clock, A. M. the people assembled in the several churches, with the Clergy of the respective denominations, to implore the blessing of Heaven upon the new government, its favor and protection to the PRESIDENT, and success and acceptance to his administration.

About twelve o'clock the procession moved from the House of the President, in Cherry-Street—through Queen, Great-Dock and Broad Streets, to the Federal State House, in the following order:

Col. LEWIS,

Attended by two Officers.

Capt. STAKES,

With the Troop of Horse.

Artillery.

Major VAN HORNE.

Grenadiers, under Capt. HARSIN,

German Grenadiers, under Capt. SCRIBA.

Major BICKER.

The Infantry of the Brigade.

Major CHRYSTIE.

Sheriff.

Committee of the Senate.

Civil Officers. } Assistants. } PRESIDENT. } Assistants. } Civil Officers.