

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

tizens in carriages and on horseback. On passing the Fort, a federal salute was fired. His Excellency alighted at the house of the Hon. JOHN JAY, Esq.

A Committee of both Houses of Congress, specially appointed for that purpose, attended to congratulate his Excellency on his arrival.

Yesterday a committee of the Senate, consisting of Mr. STRONG, and Mr. IZARD, conducted the VICE-PRESIDENT to the Senate-Chamber, and Mr. LANGDON, the President, pro tempore, left the chair, and addressing the VICE-PRESIDENT, said, "That he had it in charge from the Senate, to introduce him to the Chair of the House, and to congratulate him on his appointment to the office of VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States of America. He then conducted the VICE-PRESIDENT to the Chair, who addressed the Senate to the following purport.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

INVITED to this respectable situation by the suffrages of our fellow-citizens, according to the Constitution, I have thought it my duty, cheerfully and readily to accept it. Unaccustomed to refuse any publick service, however dangerous to my reputation, or disproportioned to my talents, it would have been inconsistent, to have adopted another maxim of conduct, at this time, when the prosperity of the country, and the liberties of the people, require perhaps as much as ever, the attention of those, who possess any share of the publick confidence.

I should be destitute of sensibility, if, upon my arrival in this city, and presentation to this Legislature, and especially to this Senate, I could see, without emotion, so many of those characters, of whose virtuous exertions I have so often been a witness—from whose countenances and examples I have ever derived encouragement and animation—whose disinterested friendship has supported me, in many intricate conjunctures of publick affairs, at home and abroad:—Those celebrated defenders of the liberties of this country, whom menaces could not intimidate, corruption seduce, nor flattery allure: Those intrepid assertors of the rights of mankind, whose philosophy and policy, have enlightened the world, in twenty years, more than it was ever before enlightened in many centuries, by ancient schools or modern universities.

I must have been inattentive to the course of events, if I were either ignorant of the fame or insensible to the merit of those other characters in the Senate, to whom it has been my misfortune to have been, hitherto, personally unknown,

It is with satisfaction, that I congratulate the people of America on the formation of a National Constitution, and the fair prospect of a consistent administration of a government of laws. On the acquisition of an House of Representatives, chosen by themselves; of a Senate thus composed by their own State Legislatures, and on the prospect of an executive authority, in the hands of one whose portrait I shall not presume to draw.—Were I blessed with powers to do justice to his character, it would be impossible to increase the confidence or affection of his country, or make the smallest addition to his glory. This can only be effected by a discharge of the present exalted trust on the same principles, with the same abilities and virtues, which have uniformly appeared in all his former conduct, public or private. May I nevertheless, be indulged to enquire, if we look over the catalogue of the first Magistrates of nations, whether they have been denominated Presidents or Consuls, Kings or Princes, where shall we find one, whose commanding talents and virtues, whose overruling good fortune have so completely united all hearts and voices in his favour? Who enjoyed the esteem and admiration of foreign nations and fellow citizens with equal unanimity? Qualities so uncommon, are no common blessing to the country that possesses them. By those great qualities, and their benign effects, has Providence marked out the head of this nation, with an hand so distinctly visible, as to have been seen by all men, and mistaken by none.

It is not for me, to interrupt your deliberations by any general observations on the state of the nation, or by recommending, or proposing any particular measures. It would be superfluous, to gentlemen of your great experience, to urge the necessity of order. It is only necessary to make an apology for myself. Not wholly without experience in publick assemblies, I have been more accustomed to take a share in their debates, than to preside in their deliberations. It shall be my constant endeavour to behave towards every Member of this Most Honourable Body, with all that consideration, delicacy, and decorum, which becomes the dignity of his station and character:—But, if from inexperience, or inadvertency, any thing should ever escape me, inconsistent with propriety, I must entreat you, by imputing it to its true cause, and not to any want of respect, to pardon and excuse it.

A trust of the greatest magnitude is committed to this Legislature—and the eyes of the world are upon you. Your country expects, from the results of your deliberations, in concurrence with the other branches of government, Consideration abroad, and Contentment at home—Prosperity, Order, Justice, Peace and Liberty:—And may God Almighty's Providence assist you to answer their just expectations.

APRIL 21.

WHEN Heaven resolv'd COLUMBIA should be free,

And INDEPENDENCE, spake the great decree,
Lo, ADAMS rose! a giant in debate,
And turn'd that vote* which fix'd our empire's fate.

In Europe next, the Minister behold,
Who Treaties form'd—and melted hearts of gold:†
Maintain'd the honour of our rising name,
And as a NATION, gave us RANK and FAME!

When ally'd Armies triumph'd in the field,
And full plum'd Victory made Great-Britain yield,
When WASHINGTON commanded 'wars to cease,'
HE crown'd our triumphs, by a glorious Peace.

For THESE, his country pours its honours down,
And ranks him next—her first, her darling Son.
Long may they reign, in sentiment ally'd,
COLUMBIA'S SAFEGUARD, GLORY, BOAST,
and PRIDE. C—.

* Vote of Independence. † Loans effected with Holland.

From the first appearance of the New Constitution, the sentiments of the citizens of New-York were decidedly in favour of its adoption.—In confirmation of this, an uninterrupted series of facts has occurred: The following Arrangement for the reception of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, is an additional evidence of their attention to the real dignity of the city—and the high veneration in which the illustrious character it refers to, is held.

ARRANGEMENT.

The following Arrangement is agreed upon by His Excellency the Governour, and the principal Officers of the state and City, for the reception of the President of the United States.

1. A Deputation of the State Officers, to consist of His Honour the Chancellor and the Adjutant General, accompanied by a Deputation from the Corporation of the city of New-York, to consist of the Recorder, will receive his Excellency the President of the United States, on the Jersey shore.
2. A salute will be fired from the battery immediately on the President's embarkation.
3. Should he pass the battery, a second salute will be fired on his passing; and should he land in the city without passing the battery, the second salute will be fired on his landing.
4. His Excellency the Governour, and the principal officers of the state, and
5. The Mayor and principal Officers of the Corporation will attend and receive the President on his landing; and thence accompany him to his house. The citizens who attend on the occasion, will form in such manner, as that the President and his attendants may conveniently pass through their ranks.
6. The Volunteers of the Legion of Gen. MALCOM's brigade, and Col. BAUMAN's regiment of Artillery will parade in their uniforms.
7. Immediately after the salute on the President's landing, the bells of the several churches, &c. will ring, and continue ringing half an hour.
8. The colours of the Fort, and of the vessels in the harbour, will be displayed on firing the first salute.
9. The city will be illuminated from seven to nine o'clock in the evening.

The following articles are in the resolutions, but omitted in the debates that have appeared in our paper, viz.

All candles of tallow per lb.	2 cents.
All candles of wax or spermaceti	6 do
All cheese per lb.	4 do
Soap per lb.	2 do
Boots per pair	50 do
On all shoes, slippers or galloshoes } made of leather	10 do
All shoes or slippers, made of silk or } Stuff	10 do
Every 112 lb of unwrought steel	56 do
On all cabinet ware	
On all buttons of metal	
On Saddles	
On all gloves of leather	
On hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either	
On all millenary	
On all castings of iron slit or rolled iron	
On all leather tanned or tawed	
And upon all manufactures of leather, except such as are otherwise rated, 7½ pr cent advalorem.	

The most distinguished among the sages of antiquity, have left it upon record, as the dictate of reason and the result of experience "that the only solid basis on which to establish the public happiness, is a REFERENCE FOR THE DEITY." May the People of the UNITED STATES, imbibe this sentiment, with all the additional force with which it comes attended from the SACRED ORACLES.

It is devoutly to be wished that the United States in their revenue system, may avoid the introduction of what, in cant phrase, are termed "Custom House Oaths" such swearing being often found the most convenient passport for contraband goods. Our allies the French and Spaniards set us an example in this business worthy of imitation.

It is an object of the greatest importance, that an uninterrupted series of federal sentiments should be disseminated through the American nation—Our political connection with each other becomes daily more intimate and interesting: this will, in time assimilate our minds, our habits, our manners, our objects, till we become one great People, cemented by national ideas, national spirit, and national glory.

Never since the formation of government and civil society, were the great body of a people, so universally solicitous and engaged about these important subjects, as the citizens of the United States, at the present moment.—Every ear is open! every mind is full!—Surely as the great Mr. ADAMS said of the American war—"If ever there was a Government of the People, this is the government."

The great objects which have arrested the attention of our country since the Constitution came upon the carpet, seem to have called up the most latent and astonishing powers of the human mind, which have discovered themselves in a great variety of instances—in Processions—Publications—Inventions of Machines—Military Improvements and Mechanical Excellences.

In a late Boston paper is the following paragraph, viz. An elegant Barge is now building in New-York, to waft the great WASHINGTON across the Hudson, to be rowed by ten SEA-CAPTAINS, and one to act as cockswain.

The above Barge is now completed, and is a most masterly construction in its line—it is between forty and fifty feet long, and moulded upon the finest model.

The laudable curiosity of the publick is daily gratified by a free accession to the Galleries of the Hon. House of Representatives, where it is not doubted that the most profound attention and perfect decorum will continue to be exhibited by the spectators and auditors.

A correspondent would enquire, if it is an Order or Rule of the Gallery, to be covered when the Speaker of a certain Hon. House is in the chair?

One day last week a Bevy of Ladies appeared in the Gallery of the Hon. House of Representatives—a most laudable curiosity is a sufficient reason for the novelty of the circumstance.

Arrived in this city since our last, the Most Hon. Mr. Henry, from Maryland, and the Most Hon. Mr. Gunn, from Georgia, Senators of the United States.

The illustrious PRESIDENT of the United States will arrive in this city to-morrow.

The Eagle in the front of the Federal State House is now displayed; the general appearance of this front is truly august.

The Federal Barge was launched yesterday.

It should have been noticed in our first number, that SAMUEL ALLEN OTIS Esq. of Massachusetts, is appointed Secretary, to the Most Hon. Senate of the United States, and JOHN BECKLEY, Esq. of Virginia, Clerk to the Hon. House of Representatives.

Extracts from a Madrid paper, January 20.

"The King of Spain was proclaimed in this capital on Saturday the 17th inst. with all customary ceremonies. The Conde de Alameda, as Alferaz Mayor of Madrid, bore the Royal Standard, and was accompanied in the procession by a great number of grandees on horses very richly caparisoned, and also by the Corregidor, Alguazil, Heralds, and others. The Proclamation was repeated in different parts of the city, and silver and gold coins, prepared for the occasion, were thrown by the Heralds among the people. The first Proclamation was made in the great square, in front of the palace. Their Catholic Majesties were present, seated in a balcony, and attended by the Ambassadors, and other foreign ministers, and by the principal officers of State. The acclamations of the people were great and expressive of much loyalty and affection to their Sovereign. The publick mourning was suspended during three days, a very large list of promotions was published, various entertainments and balls were given, and there was a general illumination on each of the three evenings.

"A royal order has been published at Malaga, permitting for the present, and only at the custom house of that port, the free transshipping and deposit of such produce, goods and merchandize, as may be entered there and destined for the Barbary or other foreign ports; as also of such as may arrive from those countries, and be destined for the Northern or other ports, including silver in coin, in bars, or wrought; which as well as all other goods, is to pay, on being re-shipped, one pr. cent. on the value, according to the invoice; and gold ingots, or dust, and all kinds of articles of silver and gold, set or unset with pearls or precious stones, are to pay half pr. cent. The goods may remain in deposit, till it may be convenient to ship them, on paying warehouse rent, as there is not sufficient room for them in the Custom-house.

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APRIL 22.