

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, June 18.



MR. GOODHUE observed, that the great object of the present constitution is to provide those powers, which we suffered so much for the want of, under the old confederation. It is clearly within the meaning and design of the constitution, that all those powers which are necessary to carry the government into execution, should be vested in the several branches, of this description is the power which the clause in this bill declares is vested in the president, and although this power enables him to remove an officer, yet the power of impeachment residing in the senate, the president cannot continue an officer in his place, without their consent, however great a favourite he may be.

Mr. Gerry observed upon the danger and impropriety of the committee's undertaking to expound the constitution, or to construe its various parts: the clause in the bill has been called a declaration of the sense of the committee on the meaning of the constitution; upon this idea it ought to be denominated a declaratory act; but he contended, that congress had no power to make a declaratory act.

Mr. Sherman—The more I hear the question discussed, the more I think the clause should be struck out: It is said that the power is vested in the president by the constitution; if so, why should we officiously go to tell the president of it? It appears to me it would be more proper to leave the matter to his determination—According to the constitution the president is authorized to do every thing necessary to discharge the duties of the executive; but it is considered, that by restricting him from the power of appointing and removing officers at his will and pleasure, the liberties of the people are more effectually secured. The exercise of this power in England has swallowed up all the rights and privileges of the nation, by giving all the power of government in a measure into the hands of the executive branch.

It has been said, that the senate are considered as a council of advice; but I think they are not considered in the constitution as merely an advisory body; their consent is also necessary in appointments; and they should have the power of dismission consequently:—Those who do not suppose that the constitution vests the power in the president, and are in favour of the clause, suppose that the power should be given him by law: this would be safer, than construing the constitution, as conveying such a power: but it appears to me, that the best way will be to leave the constitution to speak for itself whenever the public exigencies may require it; and not to make a declaration, which may involve consequences unfavourable to the freedom and happiness of the people.

Mr. Ames said, it was disagreeable to sink the attention of the committee, when their patience was already weary, and their curiosity sated; still he hoped to be of some use in bringing the various arguments to a point.

If the constitution has vested this power in any branch, it is agreed to be in the president alone, or in the president with advice of the senate: but we are warned with great solemnity to forbear this inquiry.—It is said to be unnecessary and dangerous. It is true we may decide wrong; but we are bound to decide. We are as much sworn to exercise lawful powers for the common good, as to refrain from assuming powers not given us. We are as responsible for forbearing to act, as for acting. Shall we leave this question to be contended between the president and senate? Is it not diligenctus to say, it is too perplexed, and too important for us to determine, and to throw the burden of it upon the president? After so long debate, a decision must be had. It could not be avoided by striking the words out. That was deciding. We must resolve it for ourselves, as it may never come before the judges.

The executive power is vested in the president. If the constitution had stopped there, and had not defined any duties, either he would have had no power at all, or he would derive from that general expression, all the power properly belonging to the executive. The senate's power of advice is an exception from the rule. This exception must be construed strictly to reconcile the constitution with itself. For without the power in question, how can he see that the laws are executed, as is required to do? It is the control over officers.—Take that out of his hands, and he is stripped of the power of his office. He is no longer responsible, or he must be made to answer for what he cannot prevent. The senate not only acts secretly, but as their own discretion may direct. They are not answerable. The blame divided among so many will fall upon none.

We are servants, it is true; but we are watchmen—and we should be unfaithful in both characters if we should so administer the government as to destroy its great principles and most essential advantages.

This power seems, therefore, to fall within the lawful limits of the president, to be necessary to control officers, and to preserve to the executive his independence.

If gentlemen on the other side should not be satisfied with this construction, a conclusion almost as strong results from their doubts as from their assent; for they must bring more proof of the senate's power of advising, or admit the power to be in the president alone; unless they prefer rejecting both doctrines, and agree to dispose of the power as it may be expedient. In that case, the dreadful array of objections drawn from the constitution will avail nothing. The constitution has not imposed any duty upon the senate, which this construction in favour of the president will prevent being done; nor is there a single letter or clause, which by any fair or unfair construction, is opposed to it.—The argument drawn from the constitution rests solely upon this principle, which is not to be found in it, but is said to be reasonable, that the power of removal from office is incident to the power of appointing to office. This is an assumed principle, and if denied, cannot be proved. Certainly it is often not true. But if true, it is not favourable to their doctrine; for the president has expressly the power of nominating and appointing, though he must obtain the consent of the senate. He is the agent. They may prevent action, but cannot act. It is not easy to illustrate this point by examples which will exactly correspond. But suppose that a man devotes to his executor land, to be sold (with the advice of a certain person) on certain conditions: the executor sells with the consent, and upon the conditions required in the will: the conditions are broken: shall the executor re-enter for the breach of them; or has the person whom he was obliged to advise with in the sale any power to restrain him? The executor may remove the wrongful possessor from the land, though perhaps by the will he may hold it in trust for some other person's benefit. In this manner the president may remove from office, though, when vacant, he cannot fill it without advice of the senate.

We are told that it is dangerous to adopt constructions, and that what is not expressly given is retained. Surely it is as improper in this way to confer power upon the senate as upon the president.

The result is, that if the power is not in the president solely, it is clearly not in the president and senate. For the very arguments which make the former doubtful, make the latter absurd. Because the question was not free from doubt, he was safe in voting for the words in question. If the senate has not the power, which the arguments on both sides prove with almost equal force, then the president is vested with it, or it is in the disposal of the legislature.

Certainly we shall not, of choice, confer it on the senate. For the doubt whether the president is not already entitled to it, is an argument against placing it in any other hands. Besides the senate is not always sitting—is not responsible. It is out of their line of duty as legislators: they are to try, not accuse offenders: they are not to give orders, but on complaint to judge of the breach of them.

We are warned against betraying liberty: We are told that all power tends to abuse; and yet we cannot avoid trusting it out of our hands. What is intended by this? To the people it is of no importance as it respects their power. They cannot remove bad officers: they can neither gain nor lose power by it; for the question is only which of their servants shall have the power already granted. Wise and worthy as the senators are, the power in their hands will not only tend to abuse, but cannot tend to any thing else. Many free governments have been subverted. The world has professed by their experience, and agreed upon certain maxims: that all power is a trust; that to prevent abuse it must be distributed into three branches, who must be made independent, and to watch and check one another. If all power is given to the executive it is a despotism. If the senatorial branch is invested with the executive authority, it is an aristocracy, which of all tyrannies is the worst. As one usurps the powers of the other, or has them conferred upon it, the government will vibrate towards one of these points. These are to watch one another, and the people to watch them all—and liberty may long be safe. Neglecting or despising these maxims, the ancient commonwealths were destroyed. A voice issues from the earth which hides their ruins, and proclaims to mankind the sacredness of those truths which are at this moment in controversy. It is said that the constitution has in fact blended the legislative and executive powers. This has been an objection against the constitution. It is true, we should refrain, not extend the evil. But perhaps with the sole power of removal in the president, the check of the senate in appointments is proper: it is merely a check: it affords the most solid answer to the objection. There is much less objection to

the advisory power in appointments than in removals from office. The first may prevent a man's coming into office, but the latter holds him in office. The first is the transaction of an instant; the latter a permanent thing. It creates a continued connexion. It is obvious how this will nurse faction; how much it will promote intrigue to procure protectors, and to shelter tools. It is infusing poison into the constitution. It is an impure, unchaste connexion; there is ruin in it; it is tempting the integrity of the senate with forbidden fruit. It should not be possible for a branch of the legislature to hope for a share of the executive power, which they are bound to watch: for they may be tempted to increase the executive power, by the hope of partaking in the exercise of it. People are seldom jealous of their own power, and if they may become partners with the executive, will they be suitable watchmen?

Instead of being champions for liberty they will become conspirators against it. The executive should be so far independent as to defeat any attempts by either of the legislative branches to usurp his prerogatives.—In every possible event his power should be exclusive of their partnership. But the proposed executive control of the senate is setting that body above the president. It tends to establish an aristocracy by law; and at the moment of endangering the principles of our free and excellent government, the people are to be amused with the sound of liberty: for in this lies the danger to liberty: it infuses a principle of mortality into a government, which the lovers of mankind have wished might last to the end of the world. With a mixture of executive and legislative powers, no government can long remain free. With a corrupt executive liberty may long be preserved. But with a corrupt legislature it is impossible. A government so formed would be the most formidable curse that could befall this country.—Probably an enlightened people would foresee and amend the error in season. But if time was allowed for such a compound to produce its natural effects, it would either banish liberty or the people would be driven to exercise the primary rights of nature, and to destroy a monster which would destroy them. He admired the free principles of the constitution, and should vote for the clause on account of its conformity to those principles.

FRIDAY, June 19.

Mr. Baldwin—I have felt, Sir, an unusual anxiety during the debate upon this question, as I consider a proper decision upon it of almost infinite consequence to the government.

The main objection to the clause is, that we shall violate the constitution, by giving this power to the president—we have been reminded of our oaths, and with great solemnity warned against this violation; but in my opinion gentlemen should alter their mode of expression, and say, that their constructions of the constitution will be violated.

The principle ground of opposition to the constitution, as I am authorized from the best information to say, was the association of the president with the senate:—Shall we not do away this objection by drawing a line of separation as far as lies in our power?

It has repeatedly been said, that the power that appoints should be the only power to remove; but I deny the consequence; it does not follow; the judges only are to be removed by the senate; the power of removal does not, and ought not to exist in the power that appoints.

This principle is not pursued by the senate itself in the judiciary bill; there the power that appoints the inferior officers of the federal courts has not the power of displacing those officers.

If this had been the sense of the convention who framed the constitution, the clause, "to be removed in like manner," would have been added.

The maxim among the wisest legislators is, that the respective branches should not be blended any further, than is necessary to carry their separate powers into more complete operation.

If experience should point out the necessity of uniting these powers, it may be done; but what is the consequence apprehended from the exercise of this power? Why, gentlemen are afraid that the president may turn out a worthy man! It is his life, says the gentleman from New-Hampshire.

But the president cannot keep in an unworthy officer; he may be impeached by this house: this is an effectual check.

If the constitution had provided for every contingency, instead of being contained in a sheet of paper, it would have swelled to a folio volume.

But the president may turn out so many that the senate will find it difficult to procure officers.

It should be remembered, that if a misunderstanding should arise between the president and the head of a department, it is necessary that he should be removed; but every thing we hold dear is to be protracted by the power of the president!

He is however to be elected every four years, and the jealousy of this people is ever alive to catch at eve-

10 o'clock in the forenoon, premises, near Bladensburg, for ready money.
D called BROTHER'S, containing 239 acres; good BEALL'S NEGLECT, BEALL'S DISCOVERY, 42 acres, and a number of the property of JOHN BEALL, on to satisfy a judgment due
3 o'clock in the afternoon, premises, within half a mile of Bladensburg, for ready money, to
D called CRAMPHIN'S, 357 1/2 acres; part of JACK, containing 61 1/2 acres; HOS, containing 100 acres, and part containing 100 acres, the property of JOHN BEALL, taken in execution due the state of Maryland.
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, highest bidder, for ready money, near Bladensburg,
LAND called GILLARD'S, several valuable SLAVES, SAMUEL SHEKELLE, taken in judgment due the state of Maryland.
3 o'clock in the afternoon, highest bidder, for ready money, near Bladensburg,
LAND called DEAKIN'S, 249 1/2 acres, and several valuable property of colonel LEONARD, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.
at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD, for ready money, on the premises, well known tract of LAND called the property of HUMPHREY, containing 800 acres, taken in execution due the state of Maryland.
BLACKLOCK, late sheriff since-George's county.
M CATON, FLEMENS HAIR-DRESSER, the ship NANTES, captain SKIN from LONDON, ment of HAIR of different conditioned head-dress, powder-bags pinching, craping and toupee and shaving soap.
pomatum and perfumes of different and plain powder, tooth-brushes.
cordial thanks to all his customers general, for the encouragement, and hopes, by his unremitting continuance of it.
wants an apprentice who can read.
men who do not choose to attend, be waited upon at their respective
1789.
LEASED,
of GROUND in this city, on the river Severn, and the streets called Tabernacle, and the streets called Tabernacle, Mr. James Ringgold's, and Law-Mr. John Callahan's. The terms applying to the subscriber.
JAMES STEUART.
by given, that the subscriber intend a petition to the next general act to enable her to convey certain for by THOMAS H. HALL, county, deceased, agreeable to the will of said deceased.
BARBARA HALL, Executrix of Thomas H. Hall.
Annapolis, February 18, 1789.
SALE,
ON, on the north side of Severn, containing about 400 acres, under good cultivation, with a very good framed dwelling, with a very good cellar, and very comfortable, an orchard of excellent soil, wood, timber and fruit-trees necessary, as no person would purchase, examine the premises. This property any state or continental securities, or six years credit on bond with regular payment of interest at five per cent.
Apply to
JAMES RINGGOLD.
ANAPOLIS: FREDERICK and EL GREEN;

ry defect, and we always have the power of impeachment in our hands; but as it is a doubtful clause, as observed by the gentleman from Connecticut, we ought not to meddle with it: this is a bad sentiment in its operation: the great division of the committee proves it is a doubtful question! We then are the interested branch: the president and senate are the parties: It rests with us to decide: the senate will receive with pleasure our decision on this question: we are fellow-labourers: we are all trying to raise a noble structure upon the same foundation. I do not wish we should leave this question. I wish this bill may go up with our full determination—the senate will receive it with candour. The judiciary is the constitutional judge of our laws, and they will decide upon this, and I think they will consider themselves obliged by our decision. It would be a criminal pusillanimity to retreat from this decision.

Mr. Sylvester—In yesterday's debate, Sir, we had the sublime, the marvellous and the pathetic—monsters with heads, and monsters without heads. It has been said, that we have no right to give a construction of the constitution; if to decide this question is contrary to the constitution, and can be made to appear so, I shall be against it; but if it is doubtful, it is our duty to give an opinion: if there is nothing contrary to the constitution, the question is, how we shall decide.

By virtue of the constitution the executive power is vested in the president—the constitution is explicit as to appointments, and by that the power of the president is eclipsed—We have a right to create such officers by the constitution—If we have this right, we certainly have a right to modify the laws for their removal; and have a right consequently to delegate that power, and where can it be deposited with greater security? But it is said that the senate must concur in the removal—this is matter of opinion as to the expediency of the power residing in the president; it is to be considered, that this is an high officer; it may be necessary for an immediate discharge, but in order to an impeachment, the vote of this house must be obtained; this would require time, and if officers are not to be removed but by impeachment, they have an inheritance in their office.

The present is the time for us to decide this important question; we are free and unbiassed; any errors may be rectified by the judges; that the president should have the power to appoint, and not to displace, would, in my opinion, defeat his power to carry the constitution, so far as lays with him, into operation.

ALBANY, July 20.

A GENTLEMAN from Coeyman's (12 miles below this city) informs us, that Mr. Abraham Springstead, of that place, lately died there of the HYDROPHOBIA. He adds, that it is generally believed, Mr. Springstead became infected with the said disorder by skinning a cow, in April last, which had become mad, and was shot to prevent any accident which might otherwise happen—That on the 3d instant, upwards of three months from the time he became infected, he was taken with a pain in one of his hands and arms, which increasing, the day following his whole frame was affected—his senses gradually became disordered, till he was seized with fits of ravings and madnets, which generally lasted for the space of about a minute, but often returned. In this state he continued until Monday, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, when, having disengaged himself from the cords with which he had been tied, he went out of the house about ten or fifteen paces, where he fell down and expired immediately.—During his illness, he often complained of being very thirsty, but could not bear even the sight of water.—He has left a wife and two children to lament his untimely end.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, dated the 19th instant.

"We have a most plentiful harvest this year, and very fine weather for it. I have but eleven and an half acres of ground, and have cut ten tun of good clover hay, and reaped upwards of 200 dozen of excellent sheaves of wheat, which at least will produce 150 bushels when thrashed;—and so it is throughout our neighbourhood."

From Gloucester county in New-Jersey, we learn that the crops appear favourable this season.—Spring rye sowed late in April produced in that county 45 shocks (13 sheaves to a shock) on two acres. This is nearly twenty bushels per acre.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent, dated Seneca, South-Carolina, June 4, 1789.

"About three days ago, three men were killed and scalped by the Creeks, at a place called the Mulberry, on the frontiers of Georgia: it is also reported here, that a large number of Creeks are on their way for Tugaloo, in consequence of which guards are posted there, in order to protect the inhabitants. Yesterday I heard that 400 were seen on their march towards that place: God only knows what the event will be."

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

Extract of a letter from Northumberland county, dated July 2.

"The people of the Genesee and Niagara country are crowding in upon us every day, owing to the great scarcity of provisions: the most of them who have gone there lately, are starving to death; and it is shocking to humanity to hear of the number of families that are dying daily for want of sustenance. Since I wrote the above, I have heard from the Genesee and Niagara country, that the scarcity of provisions has increased since the last accounts so much, that flour was sold for 4l. 10s. per hundred; and it is a fact, that a cow valued at 7l. 10s. was given by a man for a bushel of rye, to keep a wife and children from the jaws of death.

The wild roots and herbs that the country affords, boiled, and without salt, constitute the whole food of most of the unhappy people who have been decoyed there through the flattering accounts of the quality of the lands. You have my permission to publish this, in order to deter others from going; and it is thought, that unless they get supplies from this and the neighbouring counties, they will be compelled to quit that place, as the crops have universally failed. Several boat-loads of flour that were carried from here, have been seized by force by the people."

From the Virginia Independent Chronicle, &c. [Published by authority.]

The public are advertised, that the French packet-boats, which had been suspended by order of government, are lately re-established—and that from the 15th of March, 1789, a packet-boat will sail from the port of Bourdeaux, the 15th March, 15th May, 15th July, 15th September, 15th November, and 15th January, in every year, which will take charge of the letters and packets intended to be sent to the United States of America. These vessels will arrive alternately at New-York and at Norfolk, where they will deposit the mails they bring, and take those intended for France, which they will convey directly to Bourdeaux.

On their departure from France, there will be made out two lists, the one addressed to the director of the French posts at New-York, comprehending all the letters directed to the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; the other addressed to the vice-consul of France in Virginia, containing the letters for Maryland, Virginia, North and South-Carolina, and Georgia.

The superintendance of the packet-boats at Norfolk being confided to Mr. Oster, vice-consul of his most christian majesty, letters for France, England, Germany, Holland, &c. &c. will be received at his office, on payment of the postage to Bourdeaux.

N. B. All letters sent by land, which are not franked, will remain in the post-office.

ANNAPOLIS, August 6.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES.
WEDNESDAY, July 22.

The house went into a committee on the resolution respecting the western territory, and having gone through it, ordered that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill in pursuance of the same.—Committee, Mr. Scott, Mr. Sylvester and Mr. Moore.

Mr. Carroll moved, that the house now take up the report of the committee on the subject of the enrollment, attestation, publication and preservation, of the acts of congress.

This was however postponed, on Mr. Vining giving notice that this day he should move for leave to bring in a bill to establish a domestic department. This subject was connected with one immediately preceding, as this establishment would provide a proper repository for the public records of the legislature, and many objects of the report might be comprehended in this provision.

Mr. Vining moved a resolution, that the president of the United States be authorized and requested to provide a great and lesser seal, with proper devices, for the use of the United States.

After some conversation, in which it was observed, that such a provision respecting the great seal was needless and improper, as one already existed, and some doubts were expressed as to the necessity of a privy seal, it was agreed that the motion should lie on the table.

Mr. Benson moved a resolution, that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill to prescribe the form of commissions to be granted to the officers of the United States.

Ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, July 23.

The bill establishing the compensation to be made to the president, &c. was reported by the committee appointed for that purpose, and ordered to be engrossed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Vining moved his resolution respecting the establishment of a home department—comprehending and detailing a variety of domestic duties, which he said were not included and provided for in any establishment which had been already made.

The general principle of these resolutions met with earnest opposition from Mr. White, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Gerry and others. It was contended that such a department was unnecessary, because the functions to be executed in it would be properly distributed among the officers already created; that it was impolitic, because it was expensive, and because an increase of great officers would alarm the people. It was said that many of the duties proposed to be annexed to the office were unimportant in themselves; others might be performed by the chief magistrate; some might be executed by the minister of foreign affairs, and others again by the secretary of the senate, or the clerk of this house.

Mr. Vining replied at large to the arguments which were urged; and defended each clause of the resolution.

The question was at length taken on the first clause, which provided generally for the establishment of the department, and was negatived.

A motion was then made by Mr. Sedgwick, that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill supplementary to the act establishing a department of foreign affairs, providing that the department should in future be denominated the department of state, and that certain domestic duties, which he enumerated,

should be annexed to the department, such as the keeping the seals, making out commissions, and affixing to them the seal of the United States, &c.

This motion was negatived, and the committee rose without coming to a decision.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 24.

Mr. Gerry, of the committee appointed for that purpose, brought in a bill to provide for the registering and clearing of vessels—for regulating their tonnage, and the coasting trade, which was read—voted, that two copies be printed for the house.

The engrossed bill for allowing compensations to the president and vice-president, for their respective services, was read a third time—this bill provides, that the vice-president shall, in case the powers and duties of the president devolve upon him, receive the compensation allowed to the president, and his allowance as vice-president is then to cease.

Upon motion, it was voted, that this bill be recommended, and that the house will this day resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.

The committee to whom was re-committed the bill to provide for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual states, reported an amendment to said bill, which empowers the president of the United States to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, proper persons to fill such vacancies as have taken place, or may happen, in the board of commissioners on accounts, appointed under the ordinance of the late congress, also authorizing said board to appoint a chief clerk, and such other clerks as the service may require.

This amendment, after some debate, was adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The engrossed bill for allowing compensations to the president and vice-president was then read and amended, by more particularly specifying the time when the compensation shall commence, viz. "At the time when they shall enter on the duties of their respective stations."

The clause respecting the vice-president's receiving the compensation of president, in case the powers and duties of that office should devolve upon him, was voted to be struck out.

The committee then rose—and it was ordered that the bill lie on the table.

Upon motion of Mr. Fitzsimons the estimate of supplies for 1789 was read, and taken into consideration.

It was then moved, that a committee of ways and means be appointed, to which the said estimate was referred.

Upon motion, it was voted, that this committee consist of eleven—the ballots being collected, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. Messrs. Livermore, Gerry, Wadsworth, Lawrence, Cadwalader, Fitzsimons, Vining, Smith (Maryland) Madison, Smith (S. C.) Jackson.—Adjourned.

Congress of the United States.

An ACT for establishing an EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, to be denominated The Department of Foreign Affairs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be an executive department, to be denominated The Department of Foreign Affairs, and that there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called The Secretary for the Department of Foreign Affairs, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall, from time to time, be enjoined on or intrusted to him by the president of the United States, agreeably to the constitution, relative to correspondence, commissions, or instructions, to or with public ministers or consuls, from the United States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign states or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers, or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs, as the president of the United States shall assign to the said department: And furthermore, that the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such a manner as the president of the United States shall, from time to time, order or instruct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be, in the said department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, and to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called The Chief Clerk in the Department of Foreign Affairs, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the president of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers, appertaining to the said department.

And be it further enacted, That the said principal officer, and every other person to be appointed or employed in the said department, shall, before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the secretary for the department of foreign affairs, to be appointed in consequence of this act, shall forthwith after his appointment be entitled to have the custody and charge of all records, books and papers, in the office of secretary for the department of foreign affairs, heretofore established by the United States in Congress assembled.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MULLENBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate.

Approved—July 27, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

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e Department of Foreign Af-
m and execute such duties as
e, be enjoined on or intruded
of the United States, agree-
a, relative to correspondence,
ions, or with public minist-
e United States, or to negotia-
nisters from foreign states or
s or other applications from fo-
or other foreigners, or to such
foreign affairs, as the president
ill assign to the said department:
the said principal officer shall
the said department in such a
t of the United States shall, from
instruct.
ed, That there shall be, in the
inferior officer, to be appointed
ficer, and to be employed there-
oper, and to be called The Chief
nt of Foreign Affairs, and who,
ncipal officer shall be removed
fident of the United States, or
cancy, shall, during such vacan-
nd custody of all records, books
ng to the said department.
ed, That the said principal of-
erson to be appointed or em-
ment, shall, before he enters
his office or employment, take an
well and faithfully to execute the
n.
ed, That the secretary for the
n affairs, to be appointed in con-
shall forthwith after his appoint-
ave the custody and charge of all
pers, in the office of secretary for
ign affairs, heretofore established
in Congress assembled.
USTUS MÜHLENBERG, Speaker
ouse of representatives.
e-president of the United States,
fident of the senate.
ed—July 27, 1789.
SHINGTON, PRESIDENT
UNITED STATES.

MEDICINE PRINTERS,
A DISTRESSING HOOPING COUGH now
prevailing and increasing in several places, which proves
fatal to many children, occasions your receiving the
following copy, from a British publication—not doubt-
ing you will readily give it a place in your next Ga-
zette.—As it is said, the Colt's-foot grows in many
places among us, it is presumed those who know, or
can procure, certainly, the herb, will think the pre-
scription well deserves a trial, from what is said of its
remarkable good effects.—It may be observed the herb
is recommended to be used of the year's growth; it may
be therefore inferred there can be less reliance on prepa-
rations from the Colt's-foot imported, as that may have
lost much of its virtue by age.—If happily the good ef-
fects of the prescription shall be verified by its use among
us, from your publishing it at this time, it must afford
satisfaction to yourselves, and will answer the well
meant motives of

A CUSTOMER.
"FOR A HOOPING COUGH.
"TAKE dried Colt's-foot leaves a good handful,
cut them small, and boil them in a pint of spring wa-
ter till half a pint is boiled away; then take it off the
fire, and when it is almost cold strain it through a
cloth, and squeeze the herb as dry as you can, and then
throw it away—dissolve in the liquor an ounce of
brown sugar-candy finely powdered, and give the
child (if it be about three or four years old, and so
in proportion,) one spoonful of it cold or warm, as
the season proves, three or four times a day, (or of-
ter if the fits of coughing come frequently,) till
well, which will be in two or three days; but it will
preently almost abate the fits of coughing.

"VIRTUES OF THIS MEDICINE.
"This herb seems to be a specific for those sorts of
coughs, (says the gentleman who kindly communicated
it to the world in one of the public papers,) and in-
deed for all others, in old as well as young: it has
wonderfully eased them when nothing else would do
it, and greatly helps in shortness of breath, and in the
asthma and phtyfic—continues he, I have not known
any thing exceed it. Likewise in wastings or con-
sumptions of the lungs it has been found of excellent
use, by its smooth, softening, healing qualities, even
when there has been spitting of blood, and rawness
and soreness of the passages, with hoarseness, &c. in
blasting the acrimonious humours, which in such
cases are almost continually dripping upon them. It
is to be had in the whole materia medica, a medicine
so innocent, so safe, and yet so pleasant and effectual;
or that can afford relief so soon as this will: grown
people may make it stronger than for children—Get
the herb of the same year's growth and drying that you
use it in, and the larger and fuller grown the leaves,
the better.—It is best to be made fresh and fresh, as
you want it, and not too much at a time, especially
in warm weather.

"I shall only add, that upon the above remedy be-
ing made public, it was followed by several letters in
the public papers, acknowledging the benefit received
by it, (and heaping blessings upon the generous com-
municator of it) as well in cases of grown persons as
children.—But one of the persons, who wrote that he
was sixty years of age, says he doubled the quantity of
Colt's-foot, taking four spoonfuls, as often as the fit
came upon him."
N. B. When sugar-candy cannot conveniently be
had, perhaps honey, or good clean brown sugar may
be used instead of it; but it will be best to make use
of the sugar-candy, as mentioned in the prescription,
when it can be done.—If the printers were, gene-
rally, to give the prescription a place in their papers,
it may possibly be of great advantage throughout the
United States.

On Wednesday the 23d of September next, at two
o'clock in the afternoon, will be EXPOSED to
PUBLIC SALE, in Upper-Marlborough,
BETWEEN twenty and thirty NEGROES.
Three years credit will be given upon the pur-
chases giving bond with approved security; interest
to be paid annually or the bonds forfeited.
At the same time and place will be offered for
SALE, terms as above, the PLANTATION the sub-
scriber lives on, within two miles of the aforemen-
tioned town, supposed to contain 360 acres. Those who
are desirous may see the land at any time by applying
to

W³
COLMORE BEANES.
July 31, 1789.
Will be EXPOSED to SALE on the premises, on Sa-
turday the 22d of this instant, at 11 o'clock,
THE PLANTATION whereon the subscriber
now dwells, lying on the Head of South river,
with a ten miles of Annapolis, and two of navigable
water, containing 130½ acres of land, by estimate;
whereon stands a fine dwelling house, 30 by 24 feet,
two rooms on a floor, with a fire-place in each, a cel-
lar under the whole, a good kitchen, 20 by 16, with
a stone chimney, meat-house, corn-house, stables, and
small tobacco house, with other necessary out-houses,
a new paved garden, a good apple orchard, and varie-
ty of other fruit trees; about ten acres of meadow
reclaimed, and more may be reclaimed with ease, the
whole under good fence, mostly chestnut rails.—It will
either suit for a public or private house, lying imme-
diately on the road from Annapolis to George-town,
and from Baltimore to Queen Anne. The above land
will be sold on credit of five years, giving bond with
approved security. A general warranty will be given
if required. Any person inclinable to purchase may
view the same, at any time, by applying to
August 1, 1789.
JOSEPH SELBY.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed
from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC
SALE, on Wednesday the 2d of September next,
at the dwelling plantation of FRANCIS WARE,
Esquire, for ready cash,

THE whole of said Ware's PROPERTY, consist-
ing of land; negroes, stock, household furni-
ture, plantation utensils, &c. taken in execution and
sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland. The
sale to commence at twelve o'clock.
JOHN SANDERS, late coronor
of Charles county.
August 2, 1789. *Ch. Sanders*

A CAUTION.
THIS is to forewarn any person from taking an
assignment of a BOND given by me, the sub-
scriber, to JOSHUA POMFREY, for fifty pounds
current money, as I am determined not to pay it till
the dispute between us is settled, and the property con-
veyed to me.
10/7/89
JOHN BRYAN.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer
a petition to the next general assembly to pass a
law to liberate and discharge me from my confinement
for sundry debts which I am unable to pay.
RISDON BOZMON.
Somerset county, June 24, 1789. *10/14/89*

August 1, 1789.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
preferred to the next session of the general as-
sembly, for an act to empower the subscribers to sell and
dispose of a tract of land called POPPING GAY, ly-
ing in Calvert county.
Sw
ELISHA HARRISON.
ANNE HARRISON.

TO THE PUBLIC.
ON my arrival from Cambridge at
Baltimore, having missed a bag,
with a quantity of money, which I
thought I had in my chest, I was led
to suspect an innocent man, a Mr.
JOHN KER (who was a passenger
with me from Cambridge) of taking
it, whom I pursued to Annapolis, and,
authorized by an ill-judged suspicion,
obtained a search warrant against him,
but not finding any thing in his posses-
sion to justify it, I returned to Balti-
more, and have since received a letter
from Cambridge, informing me, that
I had carelessly left the money on the
beach there—Therefore (in justice to
Mr. KER, whom I wish to be inform-
ed, that my feelings are inexpressibly
hurt, in reflecting upon the steps I have
taken, and the disgrace I have thereby
subjected him to) I do, in this public
manner, declare his innocence and my
error, and that any satisfaction he may
require, or that may be in my power
to give, at his request, I am ready and
willing to make him.—I am the pub-
lic's most humble servant,
SOLOMON FRAZIER.
Baltimore, July 18, 1789. *S. Frazier*

NOTICE.
THE creditors of Mr. THOMAS WHITTING-
TON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,
are hereby desired to bring in their accounts lawfully
authenticated, that their claims may be made known to
the subscriber by the 30th day of September next ensu-
ing, that there may be an equal distribution of his
estate made to his creditors. Those who do not com-
ply with this request by that time will lose the advan-
tage of any payment, from
THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.
Anne-Arundel county, August 4, 1789. *10/7/89*


CAME to the subscriber's planta-
tion, on Mr. CARROLL'S man-
nor, in Anne-Arundel county, about
the last of May, a dark bay MARE,
about thirteen hands high, five years
old, a star in her forehead, off hind
foot white, her near eye out, and appears not to be
doctored. Whoever owns the said creature is desired to
prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
w³ *10/7/89*
JOSEPH RATLIFF.

August 4, 1789.
WHEREAS my wife SOPHIA ROURKE hath
demeaned herself very ill, this therefore is to forewarn
all persons from harbouring or crediting her on my ac-
count, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her
contracting from the date hereof.
w³
JAMES ROURKE.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th of
this instant, July, a young negro man name
WILL, about 22 years of age, of a yellow complexion;
he is a very good hand by water. All masters of
vessels are forewarned to employ the said negro, or to
carry him away; and likewise all other persons from
employing him at their peal: he had on and took with
him sundry cloaths, two osnabrig shirts, one pair of
country cloth short breeches, one pair of brown roll
trousers new, one pair of black plush breeches, one
green coat, nankeen jacket, one white shirt, one pair
of white cotton stockings, one pair of shoes, with large
white metal-buckles; he wears a black string about
his neck when dressed; he speaks short, and is a very
spry active fellow. It is probable he will change his
name and endeavour to pass for a free man; he fre-
quently resorts among the people who call themselves
methodists. Any person that will lecture the said ne-
gro, in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall
receive ten dollars reward, paid by
10/7/89
HILLIARY WILSON.
Calvert county, July 27, 1789.

Annapolis, July 28, 1789.
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 25th of
August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,
THAT valuable and well situated LOT, with
its IMPROVEMENTS, just within the
Town-Gate, distinguished on the plot of the town
No. 66, and fronting on Sobiesky and Cathedral
streets. The above lot is divided into FOUR con-
venient TENEMENTS, each with a good DWELL-
ING-HOUSE, KITCHEN and GARDEN, &c.
with a well of most excellent water, for the use of the
whole, and will be sold as may best suit the pur-
chaser. Any person inclinable to view the premises
before the day of sale, will be pleased to apply to
Mr. WILLIAM HAMMOND, at his seat near the
town.

A CREDIT of SEVEN YEARS will be allowed
the purchaser, on giving bond and paying interest an-
nually. The property to be conveyed when the in-
terest and purchase money are paid.
WILLIAM KING.
N. B. Will be offered for SALE, on the same
day, a TEAM of HORSES, with their GEAR,
&c. and a CART almost new. Short credit will be
allowed, on the purchaser's giving bond and security.
W. KING.

NOTICE.
By virtue of a writ of *feri facias*, to me directed by
the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on
the premises, on Wednesday the 19th day of August
next,
A TRACT of LAND named SQUIRE'S
ADVENTURE, containing 43 acres; ano-
ther TRACT named MORRIS'S CHANCE, con-
taining 36 acres; another TRACT named LUCKET'S
LEVELS, containing 96 acres; the property of
SAMUEL TUBMAN, and on which the said Tubman
now lives, the sale being for the purpose of satisfying
a debt due the state of Maryland.
THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.
The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.
July 23, 1789. *2*

NOTICE.
By virtue of a writ of *feri facias*, to me directed by
the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on
the premises, on Friday, the 21st day of August next,
A TRACT of LAND named LUCKET'S
BENEFIT, containing forty-four acres. Al-
so, another TRACT by the name of MOISDITCH,
containing 229½ acres, the property of THOMAS H.
LUCKET, and on which the said Thomas H. Lucket
now lives, the sale being for the purpose of satisfying
a debt due the state of Maryland.
THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.
July 23, 1789. *2*

NOTICE.
By virtue of a writ of *feri facias*, to me directed by
the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on
the premises, on Friday, the 21st day of August next,
A TRACT of LAND named LUCKET'S
BENEFIT, containing forty-four acres. Al-
so, another TRACT by the name of MOISDITCH,
containing 229½ acres, the property of THOMAS H.
LUCKET, and on which the said Thomas H. Lucket
now lives, the sale being for the purpose of satisfying
a debt due the state of Maryland.
THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.
July 23, 1789. *2*

Saint Mary's county, July 6, 1789.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
presented to the next general assembly of Mary-
land, to establish a warehouse for the reception of
tobacco, at the Head of Canoe-neck Creek. *3*

A VENDUE STORE.
IN the house formerly occupied by the late Mr.
JOHN JOHNSON, the subscriber to sell by auc-
tion (on a low commission) takes in STORE and
HOUSEHOLD GOODS of every description. As
the situation of the house is in every respect calculated
for the business, which, together with his utmost ex-
ertions to render every satisfaction on his part, by his
punctuality, secrecy, and that dispatch which circum-
stances will admit of, he hopes to merit the approbati-
on of a discerning public.
Who am their's,
Much devoted to please,
MICHAEL SHANNON.
N. B. The days of sale will be on Wednesdays and
Saturdays, and goods taken in at any time.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ, *de fieri facias*, to me directed by the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th of August next, a TRACT of LAND, named HARRIS' TROUBLE, containing 102 acres, the property of JAMES RUSSEL, the sale being for the purpose of satisfying a debt due the state of Maryland.
 THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.
 The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.
 July 25, 1789.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ *de fieri facias*, to me directed by the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Wednesday the 19th day of August next, a TRACT of LAND named JOHNSON and SMOOT'S CHOICE, containing 160 acres; also a TRACT of LAND named FORTUNE, containing 49 acres; also a TRACT of LAND named COXE'S SWAMP, containing 38½ acres; the property of WILLIAM COX, and on which the said COX now lives, the sale being for the purpose of satisfying a debt due to the state of Maryland.
 THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.
 July 23, 1789.

Cecil county, Maryland, July 20, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Cecil county October court next for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove the outside bounding lines of a tract of land known by the name of New-Munster, lying in North-Milford hundred, in the county aforesaid.

JAMES COCHRAN,
 HUGH FULTON,
 JOHN JONES,
 JOHN ALEXANDER,
 JOHN WAGGONER,
 SARAH ALAEXNDER,
 ROBERT LONGWILL,
 JOHN M'COY,
 JOHN EVANS,
 GEORGE ALEXANDER,
 JOSIAH ALEXANDER,
 EDWARD WIER,
 FRANCIS CARUTHER,
 ROBERT OWENS,
 CATHARINE ROBINSON,
 JOHN JOHNSTON.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honourable chancellor trustees for WALTER PYE, an insolvent debtor, of Charles county, do hereby request all persons having claims against the said Pye, to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be enabled to execute the said trust. It is expected that the claims will all be brought in by the 20th of September next, otherwise those who neglect may be deprived of a dividend.

HOSKINS HANSON,
 IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.
 July 23, 1789.

Fig-Point, July 28, 1789.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts for dealings with Thomas and Edward Tillard, at this place, from June, 1784, to 1788, who have been so frequently called on for payment, and to which so little attention hath been paid, are now once more most earnestly called on, and such as do not make reasonable payments, and satisfactory settlements, with Mr. Jerningham Drury, who will attend constantly for the purpose, before the first day of October next, may expect suits will be commenced to compel them without further notice.

Those who may attend properly to the above, and continue steady and punctual in their payments for dealings with me since, I will supply with goods on the usual credit; but none others.

THOMAS TILLARD.
 N. B. Such as have removed to the distant counties of this state, and out of the state, leaving their accounts unsettled, will be attended to.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near South River, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named JEM, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout and well made, has been used to work upon a plantation, and has one of his ears cropt. Whoever takes him up and secures him so that I get him again, shall be paid the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance. He has been frequently seen upon Anne-Arundel Manor since he went off, and it is probable he is still lurking about there.

W. STEUART.
 Mount-Steuart, July 27.

By virtue of a writ *de venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 17th day of August next, at the dwelling plantation of CHARLES MANKIN, for ready cash,

THE whole of said MANKIN'S property, consisting of LAND, NEGROES, STOCK, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATION UTENSILS, &c. taken in execution and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county.
 July 14, 1789.

On the 20th of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD, on the premises, near Bladensburg, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

A TRACT of LAND called BROTHER'S FIRST LOT, containing 239 acres; one other tract of LAND called BEALL'S NEGLECT, containing 50 acres, also BEALL'S DISCOVERY ENLARGED, containing 42 acres, and a number of very valuable SLAVES, the property of JOHN BEALL, Esquire, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

On the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD, on the premises, within half a mile of the town of Bladensburg, for ready money, to the highest bidder,

A TRACT of LAND called CRAMPHIN'S LOT, containing 357½ acres; part of JACKSON'S NECESSITY, containing 61½ acres; HOSKINSON'S FOLLY, containing 100 acres, and part of ELIZABETH, containing 100 acres, the property of RICHARD CRAMPHIN, Esquire, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

On the 21st of August, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises,

PART of a tract of LAND called GILLARD, containing 127½ acres, several valuable SLAVES, the property of captain SAMUEL SHELLETS, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

On the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, near Bladensburg,

PART of a tract of LAND called DEAKIN'S HALL, containing 249½ acres, and several valuable SLAVES, the property of colonel LEONARD MARBURY DEAKINS, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

On the 25th of August, at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises,

THAT rich and well known tract of LAND called CHELSEA, the property of HUMPHREY BELT, Esquire, containing 800 acres, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.
 NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, late sheriff of Prince George's county.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

C A S H,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates, and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any Time, & with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

15 12 James Williams.

For SALE or RENT.

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 12 J. W. Annapolis, May 12.

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Washington county, Maryland, For SALE, on CREDIT.

On Tuesday the first day of September next will be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called SALSURY PLAINS, containing four thousand one hundred and twenty-two acres, situated in Washington county, nearly adjoining the town of Williams-Port, at the mouth of Conococheague, and within four miles of Hagar's-town. This tract of land is reputed to be as rich as any of the lands in that neighbourhood, has a sufficient proportion of wood land, and is well watered; it is advantageously situated for water works, and hath a stream from a large limestone spring running through it, sufficient to support them; it is convenient to market, the mouth of Conococheague, on Patowmack, being a good landing place, and the navigation of that river already so far improved as to admit of a water carriage to the Great Falls, within 12 miles of George-town. The lines of this tract of land are well established and ascertained, so as not to be in any manner affected by the variation of the compass. This tract of land will be divided into farms from 100 to 500 acres, and the terms of sale will be, that the purchasers shall pay one fourth of the price annually, with interest, until the whole be paid. The title is indisputable, and the land will be sold clear of all incumbrances. Bond with security to be given by the purchasers. Any person desirous of seeing the lands before the day of sale will be shewn them by Mr. PAUL HOYE, living on a part of the lands.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
 RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, to the highest bidder, at four years credit,

FORTY thousand acres of LAND, in tracts, from 500 to 5000 acres, situated on Cheat river, near the western boundary line of Maryland, and convenient to the head navigation of Patowmack. The subscribers will be prepared to shew their titles.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
 WILLIAM DEAKINS.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable chancery court of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling house of BENJAMIN HOWARD, deceased, on Patapico river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 20th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

ALL that part of a tract or parcel of LAND called YATES'S INHERITANCE, containing about 249 acres; on this tract of land are erected a convenient dwelling house, and sundry other valuable improvements; it is situated on Patapico river, and is well calculated for farming, or a gentleman's country seat. There is an inexhaustible bank of iron ore, of the first quality, on this tract of land, which may be easily transported to any distance by water, and has heretofore been worked to considerable advantage. The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money, with interest, in twelve months; one other third, with interest, in eighteen months, and the remaining third in two years. Bonds for the purchase money will be required, with two good and approved securities, and the land will be conveyed when the purchase money and interest are paid.

RICHARD RIDGELY, } Trustees.
 WILLIAM HAMMOND, }

Baltimore, July 7, 1789.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, near Queen-Anne, part of BOWDEL'S CHOICE, containing about four hundred acres: it is well adapted for tobacco and grain, and as it is presumed the person inclined to purchase will depend on his own judgment, it is needless to say much in commendation of the said land. To be SOLD also, the reversion of the land and improvements on which Mrs. Margaret Murdock now lives, and in which she has a life estate. For terms apply to Mr. Benjamin Hall, near the premises, or to the reverend Clement Brooke of St. Mary's county.

ADDISON MURDOCK.
 Prince-George's county, June 25, 1789.

PATOWMACK COMPANY.

THE PROPRIETORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY are once more most earnestly called on to pay up their arrears, as the present season is very favourable for working on the river, the water being very low; there are also some debts due by the company which ought to be paid, and at present there is no money in hand to do it.

By order of the directors,
 WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.
 P. S. The annual meeting will be at George-town on the third of next month, where the proprietors are requested to attend—a full meeting is more particularly necessary at this time, as a new director must be chosen.

Alexandria, July 16, 1789.

ANNAPOLIS:
 PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

LANDS,
County, Maryland,
CREDIT.

September next will be
at PUBLIC SALE,
TRACT of LAND called
AINS, containing four
twenty-two acres, situated
ly adjoining the town of
of Conococheague, and
-town. This tract of land
of the lands in that neigh-
portion of wood land, and
tightly situated for water
om a large limestone spring
nt to support them; it is
mouth of Conococheague,
od landing place, and the
ady so far improved as to
the Great Falls, within 1/4
he lines of this tract of land
ertained, so as not to be in
variation of the compass,
e divided into farms from
terms of sale will be, that
e fourth of the price annu-
e whole be paid. The title
d will be sold clear of all
security to be given by the
elicious of seeing the lands
ill be shown them by Mr.
on a part of the lands.
FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS.
land, June 10, 1789.

will be offered for SALE,
r, at four years credit,
of LAND, in tracts, from
situated on Cheat river, near
of Maryland, and conveni-
of Patowmack. The sub-
to show their titles.
FRANCIS DEAKINS,
WILLIAM DEAKINS.

TICE.
the honourable chancery court
e EXPOSED to PUBLIC
elling house of BENJAMIN
o, on Patapasco river, in Anne-
the 20th day of August next.

tract or parcel of LAND call-
ERITANCE, containing about
of land are erected a conveni-
undry other valuable improve-
Patapasco river, and is well cal-
a gentleman's country seat—
le bank of iron ore, of the first
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ce by water, and has hereto-
considerable advantage.
The third of the purchase money,
months; one other third, with
nths, and the remaining third
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d and approved securities, and
eyed when the purchase money

RIDGELY,
HAMMOND, } Trustees.
1789.

SALE,
tract of LAND, near Queen-
OWDEL'S CHOICE, contain-
acres: it is well adapted for
as it is presumed the person in-
depend on his own judgment,
uch in commendation of the said
also, the reversion of the land
which Mrs. Margaret Murdock
which she has a life estate. For
enjamin Hall, near the premises,
ment Brooke of St. Mary's coun-
6w
ADDISON MURDOCK.
County, June 25, 1789.

ACK COMPANY.
ORS of the PATOWMACK Com-
e more most earnestly called on to
as the present season is very fi-
o the river, the water being ve-
o some debts due by the company
aid, and at present there is no mo-
der of the directors,
HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.
meeting will be at George-town
month, where the proprietors are
a full meeting is more particu-
time, as a new director must be
16, 1789. 2X

APOLIS:
FREDERICK and
EL GREEN.

(XLIVth YEAR.)

THE

(No. 2222.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, June 19.

MR. STONE.—I consider, Sir, that the decision of this question will give a leading feature to the administration of the government. The people, Sir, have adopted this constitution because they thought that it would more effectually secure their liberties—all the amendments which have been proposed, go to a more perfect establishment of their rights.

Our object should be to carry the constitution into execution upon its true principles, without considering whether there is too much power here, or too little there. It is not an indifferent thing (as has been asserted) that because there is a certain quantum of power to be exercised, how that power is appropriated. I cannot think that the associated powers of the president and the senate, is so monstrous as some gentlemen have supposed; the association constantly takes place: in cases of treaty this association is requisite—what injury is apprehended? If there is that danger predicted by gentlemen, we are in a hazardous situation!

The constitution has designated a balance; the president is to appoint, the senate to approve; it remains to carry this balance throughout. This proposed delegation of power destroys the balance, for the president may defeat by removals these joint appointments.

As I respect the constitution, I would distribute the powers as nearly as possible as this constitution has done.

The separation of the powers maintained by some is not a principle in the constitution—it is contended by writers on government, that the powers in general should be separated, and properly; but in the present case there is an exception, and we ought to follow that exception step by step.

Go through the constitution, and you do not find that the president has a single power to appoint—The convention may have done wrong; but they did not think it safe to trust even the appointment of inferior officers but by law—It is said that the power of removal is in the president, and we cannot take it from him—this must be by implication; I never was fond of implications: Here Mr. Stone dilated upon the absurdity and danger of implications, and then proceeded:—In all the departments there are officers to be appointed, there is the army, the navy, the mint; who is to have the power of making all these appointments? It is said that the president is the executive, and may discharge all these officers by himself; what follows? In absolute governments there is no doubt about implications; they always suppose that the monarch is unrestrained. The executive contended for must be defined, and then there will be no difficulty about implications. I think there are good reasons to be given why the senate should have a voice in appointments and removals—in some views the senate are more responsible than the president—the senate are the watch-dog guardians of the constitution—the electors of the president cannot be this guard; they are scattered through the states.

How far above the level of the people do they exalt the president; who think it derogatory to his dignity to institute an inquiry into the conduct of an officer below him. We seem to forget the confidence we ought to have in the constitution—Do you place more confidence in the president than in the heads of departments and the senate together?

We have expended our time, blood and treasure, to very little purpose, if we do not think that liberty and safety constitute the real dignity of human nature. I think there is more real dignity of soul in a common peasant of America than in a prime minister of Europe. Mr. Stone added several other observations, and concluded with approving the motion for striking out the clause.

Mr. Vining.—I join with every gentleman in the idea of the very great importance of this subject, as it respects the constitution and the future operations of the government.

It has been sufficiently demonstrated by gentlemen, that the executive and legislative powers should be separated; but it has been asked, where does the government exist, whose powers are not blended? To answer this question fully would lead us into too extensive a field—but granting that in most countries this division of power is but faintly defined, yet in Great Britain, where the science has been carried to the greatest perfection hitherto known, and where the idea of checks is a leading feature of the system, there the powers are no further blended than is necessary.

I am pleased with the great concern which gentlemen discover for liberty—upon the same principle I

contend for the necessity of the clause. What has been the consequence of encroachments upon the executive in other countries? Anarchy, confusion, and the loss of that liberty which is now said to be at stake. The shortness of the time for which the president is elected is a sufficient preventative from abuse of power; but will you, in order to prevent him from doing harm, deprive him of the power to do good? No instances can be adduced from history to prove the infringements of the executive—but on the contrary the weakening of the executive by taking away such powers as are requisite, has constantly been followed by anarchy and despotism.

It has been said, that it is cruel to take away an office without an impeachment, a trial, &c. but the delays of impeachments will render removals almost impracticable: besides let us reflect upon the train of disagreeable and perhaps fatal consequences to the government, which may arise from an adherence to this mode. Suppose there should be parties in the senate, and they will exist, how easy will it be to support an unworthy officer in his place, through the agency of such a party in the senate, where decisions will be made by ballot, and where every man's vote will be a secret; what cabals and undue influence will be the consequence! In what a situation will this place our chief magistrate? Will this be agreeable to the spirit of the constitution? I think not. Let us remember that this government, like Hercules, rose brawling from the cradle—let us avail ourselves of the practice, the wisdom and experience of former ages, and of other countries, and bring it to maturity.

The senators—the representatives of the sovereignties of the states, are not chosen by men specially appointed for that purpose; but the president is chosen by electors who are chosen immediately by the people for that express design—hence the senate is an improper body to interfere with the executive.

The powers of the legislature ought to be commensurate to the objects of legislation: it is conceded that this act is a proper legislative act; but except it can be carried into complete operation upon the principles of the constitution, it is a nullity. Adjourned.

MONDAY, June 22.

The resolve which came down from the senate, respecting the appropriation of the rooms in the federal hall, was read, and concurred.

The order of the day being called for, the bill for establishing the department of foreign affairs, as reported from the committee of the whole, with the several amendments, were read, and the amendments agreed to by the house.

Mr. Carroll proposed a clause to limit the duration of the bill: Among other reasons for the motion, Mr. Carroll observed, that he conceived the necessity of such an officer would cease in a short time, by reason of the gradual withdrawing of our intercourse with European countries; and in the course of a very few years all political connexion with those powers will be at an end, which would render the establishment a superfluous expence.

Mr. Page seconded the motion, and added that he could not conceive the propriety of gentlemen who were elected only for two years, wishing to extend the laws of their enacting to a period beyond the time when the use and design of such laws should exist, and thus perpetuate the power and influence of the house.

Mr. Ames opposed the addition of the clause, as it would be unfavourable to the stability of government, and was little better than infusing a premature principle of mortality into the executive department.

Mr. Gerry was in favour of a limitation: He supposed, that if the expiration of the bill was not provided for at the present time, it would be extremely difficult to effect its reduction, when the officers of this department shall have formed connexions with foreign courts; and, by means of those connexions, an extensive sphere of business, uninteresting to the United States, shall be created.

The vote being taken, it passed in the negative.

Mr. Benson proposed an amendment, which he conceived would more fully express the sense of the committee, as it respected the constitutionality of the decision which had taken place: The amendment was; to strike out, in the second clause of the bill, these words, "In case of vacancy in the said office of secretary of the United States for the department of foreign affairs," and to insert in lieu thereof the following, "Whenever the said principal officer shall be removed by the president, or a vacancy in any other way shall happen."

This produced some debate; and the yeas and nays being called for, it was determined in the affirmative, as follows, viz.

Yeas 30—Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartly, Hecker, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Madison, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sinielskoff, Smith, (Maryland) Sylvester, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth.

Nays 18—Messrs. Cadwalader, Coles, Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Livermore, Matthews, Page, Parker, Patridge, Van Rensselaer, Sherman, Smith, (South-Carolina) Sturges, Sumpter, Tucker, White.

It was then moved to strike out these words in the first clause, "removable by the president of the United States."

The principal reason assigned for striking out these words was, that, as the bill now stands, it appears to be a grant of power; whereas it was presumed to be the sense of the committee, that the power was vested in the president by the constitution. A recapitulation of arguments upon this point ensued, and the question was finally determined by yeas and nays. Some gentlemen voted in the negative, supposing that retaining the words would be an additional evidence of the sense of the house, that the power was vested in the president.

Yeas 31—Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Clymer, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Leonard, Livermore, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Patridge, Van Rensselaer, Scott, Sherman, Sinielskoff, Smith, (South-Carolina) Sturges, Sumpter, Vining, White.

Nays 19—Messrs. Boudinot, Cadwalader, Carroll, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Hartly, Hecker, Lawrence, Lee, Sherman, Sedgwick, Seney, Smith (Maryland), Sylvester, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadsworth.

These additional amendments being completed, the bill passed to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

And then the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 23.

The committee appointed for that purpose brought in a bill for securing to authors and inventors the benefits of their respective publications and inventions—which was read and laid on the table.

The order of the day was then called for—and the engrossed bill for establishing an executive department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, was read a third time.

Mr. Sumpter moved, that the final consideration of the bill should be postponed.

Mr. White proposed, that the bill should be recommended to a committee of the whole, in order that the other departments might be added, and one system formed, which should embrace the whole—this motion after a short discussion was negatived.

Mr. Sumpter then renewed his motion for postponement, and that the bill should lie on the table till to-morrow.—The vote upon this motion passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that the house should take into consideration the amendments to the impost bill, which were yet to be decided—this motion was adopted.—And the enacting clause as amended by the senate being read, which is in these words,—"Be it enacted by the senate and representatives," &c. Mr. Thatcher proposed, that "house of" should be inserted immediately before representatives—this motion was agreed to.

The next amendment which the senate had not receded from was, to strike out the clause which makes a discrimination in the duty imposed on distilled spirits imported from countries with whom the United States were in treaty, and from those with whom no treaties had been formed—It was moved and seconded, that the house should accede to the amendment: This produced an animated debate, in which many new observations occurred; and those which had been adduced in the former discussion were repeated: The vote being taken, it passed in the negative—twenty-five being in favour of acceding, and twenty-seven against it.—So the discrimination remains as it originally stood.

The house then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

The engrossed bill, which was yesterday ordered to lie on the table, was taken up and read the third time.

On the question, Shall the bill pass? The yeas and nays were required by one fifth of the members, and were, yeas 20, nays 22.

The house then took into consideration the amendments insisted on by the senate to the bill for laying an impost on certain goods, wares and merchandise, and after refusing to concur therewith, a committee of conference was appointed on the part of the house, consisting of Messrs. Boudinot, Fitzsimons and Madison.

The house went into a committee on the bill for establishing the war department—after agreeing to some amendments, they rose and reported it as amended.—But the house not being ready to go through the amendments, they adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 25.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

The report of the committee of the whole on the bill for establishing the department of war, was gone through; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for establishing an executive department, to be denominated the Treasury Department.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair. A considerable debate arose upon the propriety of making it the duty of the principal officer to digest and report plans for the improvement of the revenue, &c.

The words of the bill were altered so as to read, digest and prepare; after which the committee rose and reported progress.

A message from the senate was received, notifying the house, that they had appointed a committee to confer with the committee of the house on the amendments, which were not concurred in, proposed to the impost and tunnage bill. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 26.

The house met this day pursuant to adjournment, but the committee of conference being assembled, and a great proportion of the members attending their deliberations, it was moved to adjourn till to-morrow, which accordingly took place.

SATURDAY, June 27.

The engrossed bill to establish an executive department, to be denominated the Department of War, was read a third time, and passed the house.

Mr. Boudinot in behalf of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the senate, on the subject of amendments to the impost and tunnage bills, and which amendments had been disagreed to by the house, reported that the committees had held a conference, and had agreed to recommend an accommodation on some of the points in dispute.

Respecting the impost bill, the following amendments were then taken into consideration, and agreed to.

—To reduce the duty on rum of Jamaica proof from 15 to 10 cents per gallon.

The discriminating clause, laying a less duty on rum, imported from states or kingdoms in treaty with the United States, to be struck out: And the duty on all spirits below Jamaica proof, reduced from 12 to 8 cents.

—To reduce the duty on beer, ale, porter, or cyder imported in casks from 8 to 5 cents.

—To reduce the duty on beer, ale, porter or cyder imported in bottles, from 25 to 20 cents.

—To reduce the duty on coal from 3 to 2 cents.

Respecting the tunnage bill—the following amendments were agreed to—

That instead of wholly excluding foreign ships from the coasting trade, they might be employed in it under certain restrictions.

That all ships built within the United States, and afterwards the property of foreigners, should not pay more than 30 cents per tun.

The house then took up the next amendment of the senate, to strike out the discriminating clause.—This gave rise to some conversation, when, on the question to strike out the clause, the house divided; Ayes 25—Noes 26. Adjourned.

H A G U E, May 6.

THE triple alliance which Great-Britain, Prussia and the Republic, now stand in, is precisely the same as two years ago, in respect to the balance of power in Europe. This confederacy, which is now strengthened by the conclusion of treaties, in the most solemn manner, has a very visible effect in the present era. Poland, Sweden, Turkey, are all affected by it; and a restoration of PEACE will probably be the end of their present negotiations.

L O N D O N, May 21.

We are assured that all hostilities between Sweden and Denmark are at an end: and that Denmark has agreed to the very earnest mediation of that formidable triple alliance, Great-Britain, Prussia and Holland: So that Sweden will now be enabled to act with full scope against the empress.—And it is said Russia at length has consented to listen to terms of accommodation with the Swedes, and that Great-Britain is to be the principal mediator here also.

Letters from St. Petersburg say, that the government had ordered that no merchant-ships of any nation, shall sail from Cronstadt before the departure of their grand fleet, as they are resolved that no report should get abroad of their motions, before their fleet sails.

May 28. By authentic letters now in town, the ill state of health of the emperor is mentioned with great confidence. He has had a return of his disorder, an inward bleeding, which was stopped for a time, but has again broke out. All the methods which the German physicians could adopt have been put in use; but it is feared the weak state of his condition will not long bear out against these attacks.

E X E T E R, July 7.

A gentleman, who left the city of Marietta the 22d of May last, gives us the following intelligence from that quarter: That all is peace and tranquillity between our settlers and the Indians.—That the settlers are in perfect health and good spirits, and their industry in their improvements do them great honour.—That provisions are very plenty and cheap.—That the murder of captain King, by the Indians, is not true, as appears by the following information, which comes from undoubted veracity, viz.—A white man (supposed to be a Virginian) went about fourteen miles below the city of Marietta, on the Ohio river, and took up a plantation: General Harmer, hearing of it, sent to him, informing him that the land was purchased of congress by the Ohio company and that he must go off. Afterwards, a number of men went down, by consent of

the agents of the company, to settle the land.—Captain King being one of the number, observed a canoe one day in the river (as he was alone at work near the river) with one white man in it—who asked captain King if he was not afraid that the Indians would kill him? Captain King replied, that he had done them no injury, and was not at all afraid of them. Then, says the man in the canoe, if they don't kill you, I will. Captain King not arriving so soon at their camp as was expected, created a suspicion in the minds of his adventurers, that the Indians had killed him—and after a diligent search, they found him in a most horrible condition—a ball shot through his body, and scalped, his head very much gashed with a hatchet, and his privy parts cut off.

Our informant further adds—That the growth of trees their exceed all for largeness.—That major Tupper, on returning home one day from surveying land, was overtaken by a severe storm of rain, which obliged him and party to take up their lodging for the night in a hollow tree, which at that time very happily presented.—The next morning he exercised ten men together, in the same tree, with their bayonets fixed, and each man's pack slung to his back!!

B O S T O N, July 27.

P I R A C Y.

[From the CUMBERLAND GAZETTE of July 24, printed at PORTLAND.]

On Monday last information was received at the naval-office in this town, that a sloop, of about 30 tons, had, on the Friday preceding, anchored at Cape-Cove, in Cape-Elizabeth—that she was commanded by one Josiah Jackson, who said his vessel was from the coast of Guinea, and had been out about four months. The naval-officer repaired immediately to the Cape, with an intention to seize the sloop for breach of the revenue laws; but he could find no one who would assist him in boarding her; on the contrary, the inhabitants assisted in getting the sloop under way, and then piloted her out to sea.—On the return of the naval-officer, a number of gentlemen belonging to this town voluntarily agreed to pursue her. A small sloop and schooner were immediately equipped—they set sail on Monday evening; and fortunately on Wednesday the schooner, commanded by captain John Baker, fell in with and took possession of her; and in the evening of the same day brought her into this port.—On examination it was found, that the captain differed very much from his men, and his men from each other, in their accounts of the voyage, the property, &c. But from the confession of one Hans Hanson it appears, that the sloop sailed from London about a year ago last March—that she was commanded and chiefly owned by one John Conner—that they proceeded to the coast of Guinea, and purchased the cargo of ivory, pepper, &c. which they have now on board—that a plan was then concerted to kill captain Conner, which was executed last December, and the above-mentioned Jackson was appointed captain in his stead—and that in March they proceeded on their voyage to America.

A N N A P O L I S, August 13.

“ On Tuesday, the 21st ult. departed this life, at his residence in Charles county, the honourable WILLIAM HARRISON, Esquire, member of the senate of Maryland, after a severe illness of very long continuance, which he bore with uncommon fortitude and Christian resignation. As a public character, he possessed the most distinguished probity and firmness; as a neighbour and friend, the most unbounded benevolence and sincerity.—His memory will be revered by all who knew him, as one of the best men of his time.”

H O U S E O F R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S
O F T H E
U N I T E D S T A T E S.

M O N D A Y, July 27.

The engrossed bill for settling accounts between the United States and individual states, was read, and the blanks filled.

To the chief clerk to the commissioners, 600 dollars a year was allowed, and 400 dollars to the other clerks.

A message from the supreme executive, was received by Mr. Secretary Lear, with the bill for establishing an executive department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs; to which the president had affixed his signature.

The memorial of Nathaniel Gorham, praying, that congress would take measures for determining the principles of the cession of the western territory, from the state of New-York to the United States, previous to the running the line of jurisdiction and property between that state and individuals on the one part, and the United States on the other part—which was presented on Friday last, was this day taken up, and, on motion for the commitment of the same, a lengthy debate ensued.—The motion was supported by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Benson, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Laurence and Mr. Sherman; and opposed by Mr. Scott and Mr. Boudinot.—On the question being taken, it was carried in the affirmative, and the memorial committed to Messieurs Huntington, Jackson and Lee.

In committee of the whole house on the order of the day.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the senate, in preparing joint rules to be established between the two houses for the enrollment, preservation, attestation and publication, of the acts of congress, and to regulate the mode of presenting addresses and other acts to the president of the United States, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the following resolution was agreed to, viz. That it is the opinion of this

committee a select committee ought to be appointed to prepare and report a bill to provide, without establishing a new department, for the safe keeping of the acts, records, and great seal of the United States—for the publication, preservation and authentication, of the acts of congress—for establishing the fees of office, and prescribing the forms of commissions, &c.—This resolution being added to the report, and the discussion being finished, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the same with the amendments, which were acceded to by the house. A committee, consisting of Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Wynkoop, was appointed agreeably to said resolution. Adjourned.

T U E S D A Y, July 28.

Mr. Vining, of the committee on amendments to the constitution, brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

Upon motion of Mr. Gerry, it was voted that 100 copies be struck off for the accommodation of the members.

A message from the senate, was received by their secretary, informing the honourable house, that they had concurred with amendments in the bill to regulate the collection of duties imposed on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States. These amendments were immediately taken into consideration, and acceded to by the house.

The bill for registering and clearing vessels, and for regulating the coasting trade, was read a second time—and on motion, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the discussion of the same—the committee made considerable progress in the bill, but the time did not admit of finishing it—they therefore rose, and the house adjourned.

W E D N E S D A Y, July 29.

The house went into a committee on the bill for regulating the coasting trade, and prescribing the manner of registering, entering, and clearing vessels. Some progress was made in the bill, when the committee rose, and asked for leave to sit again.

Mr. Fitzsimons requested leave to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of the impost and tunnage acts. But his motion was negatived.

T H U R S D A Y, July 30.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bill to regulate the collection of duties on tunnage, and on goods, &c. reported, that it was found correct, and laid the same upon the table: The speaker then signed the bill.

Mr. Livermore moved a resolution, that each member should be furnished at the public expence with two newspapers of this city, such as he should choose, and no more. This was laid on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill to regulate the registering of vessels and the coasting trade.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee having gone through the bill rose and reported sundry amendments. The house then proceeded to the consideration of this report, but not having time to go through the same, adjourned.

F R I D A Y, July 31.

Mr. Scott, of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for establishing a land-office for the western territory; which was read and laid on the table.

Upon motion it was voted, that a standing committee be appointed to examine the enrolled bills, and to present the same to the president for his approbation and signature, and Mr. White and Mr. Partridge were accordingly appointed.

Mr. White of the committee appointed to examine into the measures taken by congress, and the state of Virginia, respecting the lands reserved for the use of the officers and soldiers of said state, &c. brought in a report, which was read and laid on the table.

The house then proceeded in the consideration of the amendments agreed upon in committee, to the bill for registering and clearing vessels, &c. which being finished, it was voted, that the bill should be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

A message by Mr. Secretary Lear was received—informing, that he was directed by the president of the United States to return to the house an act to regulate the collection of duties imposed upon ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, which had received the president's approbation and signature: He then delivered in the act and withdrew.

A message was received from the senate by their secretary, informing, that they had passed the bill for establishing the treasury department, with amendments.

Also, that the senate had appointed Mr. Wingate as a standing committee, to join the committee appointed by the honourable house, to examine the enrolled bills, &c.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee for the purpose, brought in a bill to provide for the safe-keeping of the acts, records, and great seal of the United States, for the publication, preservation and authentication, of the acts of congress, &c. which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Huntington, of the committee on the memorial of Nathaniel Gorham, brought in a report, which was also read and laid on the table.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

M O N D A Y, August 3.

The bill for regulating the coasting trade, &c. was brought in, engrossed, and read a third time.

Mr. Fitzsimons moved to recommit it in order to correct certain errors which had escaped the house; the bill was accordingly recommitted, and the house agreed to take it up this day.

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July 28. The committee on amendments to a report, which was read, it was voted that 100 the accommodation of the

was received by their favourable house, that they had in the bill to regulate the on goods, wares and merchandise of the United States. These lately taken into consideration.

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AY, July 29. committee on the bill for, and prescribing the manner of clearing vessels. Some proposed, when the committee was again.

leave to bring in a bill to the impost and tonnage duties.

AY, July 30. to examine the enrolled duties on tonnage, and that it was found correct, and table: The speaker then signed

a resolution, that each member at the public expense with two such as he should choose, and on the table.

resolved itself into a committee on registering of vessels and the

linot in the chair.

gone through the bill of amendments. The house then of this report, but not the fame, adjourned.

AY, July 31. committee appointed for the purpose of establishing a land-office for which was read and laid on the

voted, that a standing committee examine the enrolled bills, and the president for his approbation. White and Mr. Patridge were

committee appointed to examine ten by congress, and the state of the lands reserved for the use of the said state, &c. brought in a report and laid on the table.

ceeded in the consideration of the upon in committee, to the bill for clearing vessels, &c. which being finished the bill should be engrossed for Monday next.

Secretary Lear was received—in directed by the president of the turn to the house an act to regulate duties imposed upon ships and vessels, and merchandise, imported into which had received the president's nature: He then delivered in the received from the senate by their that they had passed the bill for treasury department, with amendments.

ate had appointed Mr. Wingate as, to join the committee appointed house, to examine the enrolled bills,

of the committee for the purpose provide for the safe-keeping of the great seal of the United States, for preservation and authentication, of the which was read and laid on the

of the committee on the memorial brought in a report, which was on the table.

Monday morning.

NDAY, August 3. regulating the coasting trade, &c. was read, and read a third time. moved to recommit it in order to which had escaped the house's accordingly recommitment, and the house on this day.

Mr. Fitzsimons then moved for leave to bring in a bill to supply the defect in the impost law. By that act, he said, a drawback had been allowed on all salt, and on fish, and other salted provision exported. As the law stood, exporters would receive a drawback on the salt which had been imported previously to the operation of the impost, and consequently had paid no duties at all. He wished therefore to have it provided, that the drawback should not take effect for a limited time.

This motion was opposed on the ground that it was improper to pass an act to correct an error in a law which the congress had so lately passed.—It was proposed to add a clause to the bill which had been last read and recommitment, providing for this defect. To this Mr. Fitzsimons consented.

The bill for establishing a land-office was read a second time and made the order of the day for Thursday.

The bill providing for the custody of the great seal and papers of the late congress, and for the publication, &c. of the acts of congress, was read a second time and made the order of the day for Friday.

On motion of Mr. Madison, the report of the committee on amendments to the constitution was made the order of the day for Thursday the 12th instant.

Mr. Benson moved a resolution, that a committee should be appointed to join a committee of the senate to consider and report when it will be convenient for congress to adjourn, and to report what business now before congress it would be proper to postpone till the next session.—Laid on the table.

The amendment of the senate to the bill for establishing light-houses was taken into consideration, and acceded to.

The bill providing for the compensation for the president and vice-president, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The amendments of the senate to the bill to establish the department of treasury were taken up, and postponed till this day.

The president of the United States has been pleased to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint the following persons to the offices in the revenue, affixed to their respective names.—To hold their commissions during the pleasure of the president:

For the state of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Portsmouth, Joseph Whipple, Collector; Eleazer Russell, Naval-Officer; Thomas Martin, Surveyor.

For the state of MASSACHUSETTS.
Newbury-Port, Stephen Cross, Collector; Jonathan Tuxcomb, Naval-Officer; Michael Hodge, Surveyor. Gloucester, Ephraim, Collector; Samuel Whittemore, Surveyor. Salem and Beverly, Joseph Hill, Collector; William Pickman, Naval-Officer; Bartholomew Putnam, Surveyor.—Beverly, Josiah Bacheider, Surveyor.—Ipswich, Jeremiah Staniford, Surveyor.—Marblehead, Richard Harris, Collector.—Boston and Charles-town, Benjamin Lincoln, Collector; James Lovell, Naval-Officer; Thomas Melville, Surveyor.—Plymouth, William Watson, Collector.—Barnstable, Joseph Otis, Collector.—Sherburne, Nantucket, Stephen Hufsey, Collector.—Edgar-town, John Pease, Collector.—New-Bedford, Edward Pope, Collector.—Dighton, Hodijah Baylies, Collector.—York, Richard Trevett, Collector.—Biddford and Peppereborrough, Jeremiah Hill, Collector.—Portland, N. F. Fofdick, Collector; James Lunt, Surveyor.—Bath, William Webb, Collector.—Wiscasset, Francis Coke, Collector.—Penobscot, John Lee, Collector.—Frenchman's-Bay, Melstiah Jordan, Collector.—Machias, Stephen Smith, Collector.—Passamaquody, Lewis F. Deleider, Collector.

For the state of CONNECTICUT.
New-London, Jedidiah Huntington, Collector; Nathaniel Richards, Surveyor.—Stonington, Jonathan Palmer, Collector.—Middle-town, Ather Miller, Surveyor.—New-Haven, Jonathan Fitch, Collector; Hezekiah Rogers, Surveyor.—Fairfield, Samuel Smedley, Collector.

For the state of NEW-YORK.
Sag-Harbour, John Gelsion, Collector.—New-York, John Lamb, Collector; Benjamin Walker, Naval-Officer; John Lashes, Surveyor.—City of Hudson, John C. Ten Broeck, Surveyor.—City of Albany, Jeremiah Lanfing, Surveyor.

For the state of NEW-JERSEY.
Perth-Amboy, John Halstead, Collector.—Burlington, John Rois, Collector.—Bridge-town, Ely Elmer, Collector.

For the state of PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Sharp Delany, Collector; Frederick Hale, Naval-Officer; Samuel Meredith, Surveyor.

For the State of DELAWARE.
Wilmington, George Bush, Collector.

For the State of MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Otho H. Williams, Collector; Robert Furrance, Naval-Officer; Robert Ballard, Surveyor.—Chester, John Scott, Collector.—Oxford, Jeremiah Ranning, Collector.—Vienna, John Muir, Collector.—Snow-Hill, John Gunby, Collector.—Annapolis, John Davidson, Collector.—Nottingham, George Briscoe, Collector.—Town-Creek, Robert Young, Surveyor.—Nanjemoy, John Courts Jones, Collector.—St. Mary's, Robert Chesley, Surveyor.—Georgetown, James McCubbin Ligan, Collector.

For the State of VIRGINIA.
Hampton, Jacob Wray, Collector.—Norfolk and Portsmouth, William Lindsay, Collector; Philemon Gatewood, Naval-Officer; Daniel Bedinger, Surveyor.—Suffolk, Archibald Richardson, Surveyor.—Smithfield, James Wells, Surveyor.—Bermuda Hundred, William Heth, Collector; Christopher Roan,

Surveyor.—Petersburg, John Gibbons, Surveyor.—York-Town, Abraham Archer, Collector.—West-Point, John Spottwood Moore, Surveyor.—Tappahannock, Hudson Mufe, Collector.—Urbanna, Stage Davis, Surveyor.—Port-Royal, George Catlett, Surveyor.—Fredericksburg, William Lewis, Surveyor.—Yeocomico, including Kinfaie, Vincent Redman, Collector.—Dumfries, including Newport, Richard Scott, Collector.—Alexandria, Charles Lee, Collector; Samuel Hanson, Surveyor.—Cherry Stone, George Savage, Collector.—South-Quay, Thomas Bowne, Collector.—Louisville, Peyton Short, Collector.

For the State of SOUTH-CAROLINA.
George-Town, John Cogdell, Collector.—Charleston, George Abbot Hall, Collector; Isaac Mott, Naval-Officer; Edward Weyman, Surveyor.

For the State of GEORGIA.
Savannah, John Haberham, Collector; John Berrian, Surveyor.—Sunbury, Cornelius Collins, Collector.

Advertisements omitted this week, for want of room, will be in our next.

Annapolis, August 13, 1789.
THE necessity as well as anxiety the subscriber is under, to comply with every engagement to his creditors, induces him, in this public manner, to call on all those who are indebted to him, by bond, note or open account, to make payment between this and the first of October next, as further indulgence cannot be expected, from
JAMES MACKUBIN.

August 8, 1789.
THE property of SAMUEL TUBMAN, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the ninth day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.
THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.
THE property of WILLIAM COX, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the ninth day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.
THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.
THE property of JAMES RUSSELL, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the tenth day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.
THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.
THE property of THOMAS H. LUCKETT, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the eleventh day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.
THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.
THE property of FRANCIS WARE, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the eighth day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.
JOHN SANDERS, late coroner of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.
THE property of CHARLES MANKIN, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the seventh day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.
FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday last, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE BUTLER, and is one of those who has petitioned the general court for freedom, whence he has but lately returned, and said the court had set him free, and that Mr. J. T. Chase, his attorney, told him he might go where he pleased, and work for what he could get.—As soon as I was informed the Butler cause did not come on at the last term, I ordered him into my service, and on a complaint being made against him by his overseer, I had him corrected for his ill behaviour. He has an order of the court with him, signed by Mr. Gwinn, which I have no doubt he will produce if stopped by any person, and shew as a discharge from my service, as several of them have done the same. Whoever will apprehend the above-said negro, and will bring him home to me, or secure him in any goal so that I may get him, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expences, paid by
EDMUND PLOWDEN.
N. B. All persons are forbidden of employing him, at their peril.
July 31, 1789.

PROPOSALS,
BY
JOHN CHURCHMAN,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
Variation Chart or Map
Of all the Northern Hemisphere,
ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW,
COMPREHENDING all the empires, kingdoms and states, in North-America, Europe, Asia and part of Africa, together with the islands, oceans, seas, &c. thereto belonging; by which the magnetic variation is determined for any part thereof, for any time past, present, or to come, with an explanation of the same, or the variation and latitude being truly given, the longitude is also easily determined within less than a quarter of a degree, either by sea or land, which is corrected from the observations of the celebrated captain Cooke, deceased, and others of the most able geographers and navigators during several voyages round the world.

The work being already encouraged by a very respectable number of the first characters (whose names are proposed to be published at a future day) is at present fit for engraving; and as the principles on which this system is founded, have been already approved of by some of the most learned mathematicians of the present age, both in America and Europe, the patronage of all lovers of science is hereby respectfully solicited with a hope that this performance will give universal satisfaction.

CONDITIONS.
I. This work will be engraved on copperplate ornamented, printed on good paper and painted.
II. The price to subscribers will be THREE DOLLARS for each single copy.
III. Bookellers and others who subscribe for six copies will be entitled to the usual allowance.
IV. Notwithstanding some of his friends (towards defraying the expence) have paid one third down, yet subscribers may retain all their money until the maps are sent home, which will be immediately after the work is completed.
V. For the satisfaction of those who have advanced part of the money, security will be lodged in the hands of some indifferent persons of known fidelity for the faithful performance, if it should be by any individual thought necessary.
VI. The scale will be proportioned to the number of subscribers.

J. CHURCHMAN returns his cordial thanks to all those who so liberally furnished him during the late war with materials and other encouragement relating to his map of the peninsula between Chesapeake and Delaware bays, including the said bays, the shores adjacent, the maritime parts of West-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and all the Delaware state; and he flatters himself (although it was performed under many disadvantages) that this small specimen of his first publication in the line of his profession will operate in the public mind, in favour of the present undertaking.

The following is an extract from the report published in the journal of the house of representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, for 1789, page 21 22.
MONDAY, APRIL 20.
Mr. Tucker reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of John Churchman, agreed to a report thereupon which he delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same was twice read and debated by clauses.

The first clause in the words following, to wit: "That the committee have conferred with Mr. Churchman, and find that he has made many calculations, which tend to establish his position, that there are two magnetic points which give direction to the needle; that upon this doctrine he has endeavoured to ascertain, from a given latitude, and a given variation, what must be the longitude of the place; and having applied his principles to many instances in Cooke's voyages, has found the result to correspond with considerable accuracy with the real facts, as far as they could be determined by the reckoning of the ship; that the object to which Mr. Churchman's labours are directed, is confessedly of very high importance, and his ideas on the subject appear to be ingenious: that with a view of applying them to practice, he has contrived a map and a globe, whereby to shew the angles which are made by the intersection of the real and the magnetic meridians in different parts of the earth: that he is also engaged in constructing tables for determining the longitude at sea upon magnetic principles: That the committee are of opinion that such efforts deserve encouragement, and that a law should pass to secure to Mr. Churchman, for a term of years, the exclusive pecuniary emolument to be derived from the publication of these several inventions," was again read, and on the question being put thereupon, agreed to by the house.—On motion—Ordered, That a bill or bills be brought in, making a general provision for securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right of their respective writings and discoveries.

Subscriptions are received by the printer hereof.

VALUABLE LANDS,
In Washington county, Maryland,
For SALE, on CREDIT.

On Tuesday the first day of September next will be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called SALSURY PLAINS, containing four thousand one hundred and twenty-two acres, situated in Washington county, nearly adjoining the town of Williams-Port, at the mouth of Conococheague, and within four miles of Hagar's-town. This tract of land is reputed to be as rich as any of the lands in that neighbourhood, has a sufficient proportion of wood land, and is well watered; it is advantageously situated for water works, and hath a stream from a large limestone spring running through it, sufficient to support them; it is convenient to market, the mouth of Conococheague, on Patowmack, being a good landing place, and the navigation of that river already so far improved as to admit of a water carriage to the Great Falls, within 14 miles of George-town. The lines of this tract of land are well established and ascertained, so as not to be in any manner affected by the variation of the compass. This tract of land will be divided into farms from 100 to 500 acres, and the terms of sale will be, that the purchasers shall pay one fourth of the price annually, with interest, until the whole be paid. The title is indisputable, and the land will be sold clear of all incumbrances. Bond with security to be given by the purchasers. Any person desirous of seeing the lands before the day of sale will be shewn them by Mr PAUL HOYE, living on a part of the lands.
FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, to the highest bidder, at four years credit,

FORTY thousand acres of LAND, in tracts, from 500 to 5000 acres, situated on Cheat river, near the western boundary line of Maryland, and convenient to the head navigation of Patowmack. The subscribers will be prepared to shew their titles.
FRANCIS DEAKINS,
WILLIAM DEAKINS.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable chancery court of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling house of BENJAMIN HOWARD, deceased, on Patapco river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 20th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

ALL that part of a tract or parcel of LAND called YATES'S INHERITANCE, containing about 240 acres; on this tract of land are erected a convenient dwelling house, and sundry other valuable improvements; it is situated on Patapco river, and is well calculated for farming, or a gentleman's country seat. There is an inexhaustible bank of iron ore, of the first quality, on this tract of land, which may be easily transported to any distance by water, and has heretofore been worked to considerable advantage. The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money, with interest, in twelve months; one other third, with interest, in eighteen months, and the remaining third in two years. Bonds for the purchase money will be required, with two good and approved securities, and the land will be conveyed when the purchase money and interest are paid.

RICHARD RIDGELY,
WILLIAM HAMMOND, } Trustees
Baltimore, July 7, 1789.

Cecil county, Maryland, July 20, 1789.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Cecil county October court next for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove the outside bounding lines of a tract of land known by the name of New-Munster, lying in North-Millford hundred, in the county aforesaid.

JAMES COCHRAN,
HUGH FULTON,
JOHN JONES,
JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN WAGGONER,
SARAH ALEXANDER,
ROBERT LONGWILL,
JOHN M'COY,
JOHN EVANS,
GEORGE ALEXANDER,
JOSIAH ALEXANDER,
EDWARD WIER,
FRANCIS CARUTHER,
ROBERT OWENS,
CATHARINE ROBINSON,
JOHN JOHNSTON.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honourable chancellor trustees for WALTER PYE, an insolvent debtor, of Charles county, do hereby request all persons having claims against the said Pye, to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be enabled to execute the said trust. It is expected that the claims will all be brought in by the 20th of September next, otherwise those who neglect may be deprived of a dividend.

HOSKINS HANSON,
IGNATIUS MATTHEWS,
July 23, 1789.

On the 20th of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD, on the premises, near Bladensburg, to the highest bidder, for ready money.

A TRACT of LAND called BROTHER'S FIRST LOT, containing 239 acres; one other tract of LAND called BEALL'S NEGLECT, containing 50 acres, also BEALL'S DISCOVERY ENLARGED, containing 42 acres, and a number of very valuable SLAVES, the property of JOHN BEALL, Esquire, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the State of Maryland.

On the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD, on the premises, within half a mile of the town of Bladensburg, for ready money, to the highest bidder,

A TRACT of LAND called CRAMPIN'S LOT, containing 139 1/2 acres; part of JACKSON'S NECESSITY, containing 6 1/2 acres; HOSKINSON'S FOLLY, containing 100 acres, and part of ELIZABETH, containing 100 acres, the property of REYNOLD CRAMPIN, Esquire, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the State of Maryland.

On the 21st of August, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises,

PART of a tract of LAND called GILLARD, containing 127 1/2 acres, several valuable SLAVES, the property of captain SAMUEL SHEKELS, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the State of Maryland.

On the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, near Bladensburg,

PART of a tract of LAND called DEAKIN'S HALL, containing 249 1/2 acres, and several valuable SLAVES, the property of colonel LEONARD MARBURY DEAKINS, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the State of Maryland.

On the 25th of August, at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises,

THAT rich and well known tract of LAND called CHELSEA, the property of HUMPHREY BELT, Esquire, containing 800 acres, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the State of Maryland. NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, late sheriff of Prince George's county.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STUART.

C A S H,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlements Certificates, and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any Time, & with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

James Williams.

For SELL or BARRER.

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Botetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

J. W.
Annapolis, May 12, 1789.

Will be EXPOSED to SALE on the premises, on Saturday the 22d of this instant, at 11 o'clock,

THE PLANTATION whereon the subscriber now dwells, lying on the Head of South river, within ten miles of Annapolis, and two of navigable water, containing 130 1/2 acres of land, by estimate; whereon stands a stone dwelling house, 30 by 24 feet, two rooms on a floor, with a fire-place in each, a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen, 20 by 16, with a stone chimney, meat-house, corn-house, stables, and small tobacco house, with other necessary out-houses, a new paled garden, a good apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; about ten acres of meadow reclaimed, and more may be reclaimed with ease, the whole under good fence, mostly chestnut rails—it will either suit for a public or private house, lying immediately on the road from Annapolis to George-town, and from Baltimore to Queen-Anne. The above land will be sold on a credit of five years, giving bond with approved security. A general warranty will be given if required. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the same, at any time, by applying to
August 1, 1789. JOSEPH SELBY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying an act to enable her to convey certain lands contracted for by THOMAS H. HALL, late of Washington county, deceased, agreeable to the last will and testament of said deceased.
BARBARA HALL, Executrix of Thomas H. Hall.

WILLIAM CATON,

LADIES AND GENTLEMENS HAIR-DRESSER, Has just imported in the ship NANTES, captain SKINNER, from LONDON,

A LARGE assortment of HAIR of different colours, a new fashioned head-dress, powder bags and puffs, hair-pins, pinching, craping and toupee irons, and the best Windsor shaving soap.

He has also for sale, pomatum and perfumes of different kinds, martial and plain powder, tooth-brushes and razors.

He returns his most cordial thanks to all his customers, and the public in general, for the encouragement he has already met with, and hopes, by his unremitting exertions, to merit a continuance of it.

The subscriber wants an apprentice who can come well recommended.

N. B. Those gentlemen who do not choose to attend at the shop may be waited upon at their respective lodgings.

Annapolis, July 22, 1789.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

ZACHARIAH ALLEN, Chaptico.
Beauchuch de Bagues, Annapolis; John Brown, Prince-George's county.
Samuel Chafe, rev. John Carroll, John Callahan, Annapolis; Elizabeth Chew, Kent Island; Henry H. Carroll, Carrollsburg; Joseph Caffarene, near Nottingham; John Chamberlaine, Patuxent; Clerk of the General Court of the western shore, Maryland.
Richard Dallam, Annapolis; Robert Duvall, near Herring-bay; captain William Davis, Kent Island.
William Fitzhugh, jun. Annapolis; Mrs. Franceway, near Mount Pleasant.
John Gwine, Annapolis; Andrew Garretty, Upper Marlborough.
Samuel H. Howard, Mary Anne Howard, Annapolis; James Hutchings, Kent Island.
Mr. Johnson, care of Thomas B. Hodgkin, Annapolis; Mrs. Candice Johnson, near major Snowden's works.
John Kilty, Annapolis.

Lowndes, Annapolis; captain Joseph Leonard, of the ship Olive Branch; Aaron Levering, (2); Patowmack.

Luther Martin, Annapolis; Reuben Merriwether, near Annapolis.

Samuel Paxton, Lt. Patrick, 6th foot, Annapolis; Polly Page, near Nottingham; William Pierce, Lower Marlborough.

John Rogers, John Randall, Annapolis.

William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Vachel Stevens, Alexander Sawrie, surgeon's-mate, 6th foot, Annapolis; Bernard Shanly, Upper Marlborough.

Peter and Gilbert Totten, Annapolis, N. S.

John Weems, jun. care of William Cook, Mr. Ward, Annapolis.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters, are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.



THERE is at the plantation of TREZIN MOBBLEY, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a sorrel GELDING, about thirteen and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock thus G, has a star in his forehead, had on a small bell with a crack in it, stood before, has a very full mane, about seven years old, trots and gallops, and that very rough. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 20, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, July 29.

THE committee to whom was recommended the bill for the collection of the impost, reported a new bill, which was read and ordered to be taken up in a committee of the whole this day.

A message was received from the senate acquainting the house, that they had acceded to certain amendments to the bill for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandise, so far as to concur in the propositions of the house.—This bill has passed both houses.

A petition of William Finney, late an assistant quartermaster-general in the service of the United States, praying a reimbursement of monies expended by him in the public service, was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Scott moved for the order of the day to take up the report of the committee appointed to consider and report the state of the unappropriated lands in the western territory. This was negatived.

The house then went into a committee on the bill for establishing the treasury department.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair. Mr. Benfon moved to alter that clause in the second paragraph, which provides, that the secretary shall give information to either branch of the legislature (as he may be required) &c. so that it should read, "to either branch of the legislature in writing, or if required, verbally." The question on this motion being put, was negatived.

Mr. Vining then moved to strike out the following words—"to conduct the sale of the lands belonging to the United States in such manner as he shall be by law directed," and to insert "to direct and devise means for bringing into the treasury the money arising from the sale of the lands of the United States."

The words were struck out, and the following, which were moved for by Mr. Madison, (Mr. Vining having withdrawn those he proposed) were inserted; "to execute such services respecting the sale of the lands of the United States as may by law be required of him."

In the paragraph which recites the duties to be performed by the comptroller, Mr. Sedgwick moved to have the following words struck out—"that all monies when collected shall be paid into the public treasury," and to insert—"for the regular and punctual payment of all monies collected, and an account thereof entered on the books of the treasury."

The words were struck out, and instead of the whole of the amendment, the following were inserted, "for the regular and punctual payment of all money that shall be collected."

Mr. Burke gave notice that he should bring in a clause to be added to the bill to prevent any of the revenue officers being engaged in commerce, directly or indirectly.

The house adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 30.

In committee of the whole on the bill for establishing the treasury department: several amendments were proposed to this bill, and adopted; among others—

That the treasury should, on the — day of every session of congress, lay before the house copies of all accounts settled with the comptroller, also the state of the treasury.

Bonds, to be given by the several officers, are to be deposited in the comptroller's office, and registered in the office of the supreme court of the United States.

The discussion of this bill being finished by the committee,

Mr. Burke introduced his additional clause, which provides, that none of the officers in this department shall be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in trade or commerce, under loss of their places, and other heavy penalties: this amendment occasioned some conversation, when Mr. Burke withdrew it for the present. The committee then rose, and the chairman made his report. The speaker having resumed the chair, the house took up the bill as amended, and accepted the same, with some further alterations.

Mr. Schureman asked leave of absence till the beginning of next week, which was granted. The house then adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

The house met pursuant to adjournment, and resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole house, on the bill for establishing the treasury department.

On motion of Mr. Burke, a clause was added to restrain the officers of that department from being concerned in trade or commerce—the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message from the senate was received with the return of the impost bill.

It was moved by Mr. Gerry, to recede from the clause discriminating between foreign vessels.

The yeas and nays on the question being called by one fifth of the members, were as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benfon, Burke, Cadwalader, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilmore, Goodhue, Hathorn, Huntington, Jackson, Lawrence, Lee, Livermore, Mathews, Moore, Patridge, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sinnickson, Smith, (Maryland) Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Sylvester, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadsworth, White and Wynkoop. 31.

NAYS—Messrs. Boudinot, Brown, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Griffin, Groat, Hackly, Madison, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Van Rensselaer, Scott, Seney, Sturges, Sumpter and Vining. 18.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Gerry reported a bill for regulating the pilots and light-houses. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 2.

The engrossed bill for establishing the treasury department was read a third time, and the blank in the clause providing that the treasurer shall give a bond with sufficient securities for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for that of the officers under him, was filled up with 150,000 dollars; and the blank in the clause providing a penalty upon the secretary and other officers for being concerned in commerce, speculations, &c. was filled up with 5000 dollars for the delinquency of the secretary, and 2000 dollars for that of the comptroller, register, &c.

The bill was then passed by a large majority.

Mr. Gerry introduced a bill for establishing light-houses, and for authorizing the several states to create and regulate pilots. Ordered to be taken up in a committee of the whole on Wednesday next.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost; and the committee having made some progress rose, and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 3.

In committee of the whole.

The bill to regulate the collection of the impost still under consideration.

The clause which restricts foreign ships to particular enumerated ports, it was moved should be struck out—this occasioned some debate, the substance of which occurred in the former discussion of the same subject—this motion was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Gerry then introduced a motion, the purport of which was, that the names of the particular ports which were the object of the above motion, should be struck out, and the following words be substituted—"nor shall any foreign vessel enter or unlade but at those ports to which a collector, naval-officer and surveyor, is appointed." This also, after some conversation, was negatived.

The committee then proceeded in discussing the bill—several ports were added to the list at which foreign vessels may enter.—The committee having made further progress rose—the chairman reported—and the house adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, July 6.

A letter to the speaker from his excellency Beverly Randolph, governor of Virginia, inclosing an account of the exports and imports of that state from January 20, 1788, to January 20, 1789, was read, and referred to the committee appointed to prepare estimates, &c.

A memorial from Andrew Ellicott, surveyor, addressed to both houses of congress, introduced by Mr. Page, was read, and referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Page, Mr. Scott and Mr. Baldwin.

A motion which had lain on the table since the beginning of last month, for prefixing a correct copy of the constitution of the United States to the first volume of the laws, was called for by Mr. White. The vote being taken upon the same, it passed in the affirmative, and was sent to the senate for their concurrence.

A message was received from the president by his secretary, Mr. Lear, who informed, that he was directed by the president to return to the honourable house the bill, which had passed the two branches of the legislature, imposing duties on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, to which the president had affixed his signature of approbation.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Further progress was made in the discussion: the committee rose after three o'clock, and had leave to sit again to-morrow. Mr. Wadsworth had leave of absence for a fortnight.

The house then adjourned to meet to-morrow at ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, July 7.

The house met agreeably to adjournment. In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Very considerable progress was made in the further discussion of this lengthy bill this day; but there was not sufficient time to finish it. The committee therefore rose.

The chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

A message was received from the senate by their secretary informing, that they had appointed a committee to join with a committee of the honourable house, to examine the enrolled bill laying a duty on tonnage, and to present the same to the president for his approbation; also, that they had concurred in the vote of the honourable house, for prefixing the constitution to the publication of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Contee desired leave of absence for four weeks, which was granted.

The house then adjourned till to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, July 8.

The house being met, they resolved themselves into a committee of the whole on the bill for collecting the impost; but, not having time to complete the same, they rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned until to-morrow ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, July 9.

The house in committee resumed the consideration of the bill for regulating the collection of the impost, and made some further progress. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 10.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost.

The discussion of the bill was completed this day—when the committee rose.

Upon motion it was voted, That the chairman's report should be received to-morrow.

Upon motion of Mr. Thatcher it was voted, That 100 copies of the estimate of supplies for 1789, as reported by the committee, should be printed for the accommodation of the members.

Mr. Parker had leave of absence for one month, and Mr. Trumbull for a fortnight. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, July 11.

The house, according to order, took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for collecting the impost, and having gone through and agreed to the amendments to the same, ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading this day. Adjourned.

PARIS, June 1.

AN extraordinary courier from Vienna has brought a confirmation of the desperate state of the emperor's health, whose death is hourly expected. His palpitations have become stronger and more frequent, and his fits of coughing so violent, as to give momentary apprehensions of the rupture of a blood vessel. His majesty, who had hitherto born up against his disorder with wonderful magnanimity, seems at length to look for his dissolution, and has sent an express to bring his brother the grand duke to Vienna. Various are the conjectures on the consequences of his death, but it is better to hazard none than such as must be vague and imaginary; the event, however, is certainly a most important one.

All hopes from the favourable crisis of the dauphin's disorder are at an end; he has had a relapse, and is in such a state of debility as to baffle all medical assistance.

LONDON, June 3.

A letter from Ireland says, Mr. Sheridan speaking in the king's bench on Wednesday in defence of a printer of a morning paper, said, "though I admit all that solemn sathy can suggest against the licentiousness of the press, let us remember, that it is a public creditor, to which religion, morality, liberty, genius, and science are much indebted—let us not forget that it preserved the constitution of our sister kingdom, and restored our own. If, therefore, in its freedom it sometimes goes astray; if in assuming the office of a Roman censor it may sometimes trespass, let it be controlled—but let it be controlled as a favourite child, with caution, and with lenity, lest you injure its health, and break its spirit."—We wish the sentiments of the eloquent advocate were adopted in any degree by those who think it their duty to prosecute the press.

NASSAU, (N.P.) July 23.

In St. Domingo, the markets have been so glutted with flour, in consequence of the importation in American bottoms being permitted, that the price of that article was lower early in last month, than it had been at any time before the peace.—Similar effects, in all probability, have flowed from the same cause in other French islands.

Throughout the Bahamas, this season has been highly favourable for planting.

LEXINGTON, June 15.

On Wednesday the 3d instant two men and three boys were fishing on Floyd's fork of Salt river, when a

on the premises, on the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, on which the subscriber of the Head of South river, and two of navigable acres of land, by estimate; selling house, 30 by 24 feet, a fire-place in each, a cold kitchen, 20 by 16, with a corn-house, stables, and other necessary out-houses, and apple orchard, and various about ten acres of meadow to be reclaimed with ease, the mostly chestnut soils—it will private house, lying immediately Annapolis to George-town, near Annapolis. The above land five years, giving bond with general warranty will be given inclinable to purchase may be, by applying to JOSEPH SELBY.

given, that the subscriber intention to the next general to enable her to convey certain by THOMAS H. HALL, deceased, agreeable to the said deceased. W. A. HALL, Executor of Thomas H. Hall.

M. CATON,

EMENS HAIR-DRESSER, Ship NANTES, captain SEAM LONDON,

of HAIR of different colored head-dress, powder bags, curling, craping and toupee for shaving soap.

omatum and perfumes of different plain powder, tooth-brushes

rdial thanks to all his customers, for the encouragement and hopes, by his unremitting continuance of it.

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789. 2X

remaining in the Post-Office, not taken up before the fifth, will be sent to the General

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Mary Anne Howard, Annapolis, Kent Island.

Thomas B. Hodgkin, Annapolis, near major Snowden's

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Annapolis; captain Joseph Leobran; Aaron Levering, (2); Annapolis; Reuben Merriwether,

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GREEN, D. P. M. ending to the Post-Office for let- tend the money, as none will be

HERE is at the plantation of REZIN MOBBLEY, living in Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a sorrel GELG, about thirteen and an half high, branded on the near buttock in his forehead, had on a small red, shod before, has a very full mane, old, trots and gallops, and that owner may have him again on paying charges. 2X

APOLIS: FREDERICK and EL GREEN.

party of Indians fell in with them, killed the two men and took the boys prisoners.

We are since informed, that one of the boys has returned and informs that the Indians gave him a tomahawk and kicking, ordered him to return and inform his people what had become of his companions.

About the 20th ult. the Indians fired on nine Frenchmen going up to the Wabash river, killed four and wounded three; coming up to the dead they discovered one of them to be a French trader, who was married to a daughter of John Brandt the famous Indian chief, on which they assisted in pulling the arrows out of the wounded men, then went off leaving every thing unmolested farther.

June 20. On Sunday evening last, two Indians came to Mr. Jacob Stucker's on the North Elk Horn, near Lebanon, and stole three horses. On Monday a party of about twelve Indians killed a lad about two or three miles from Colonel Johnson's, near Captain Herndon's, Captain Herndon who heard the guns, having a horse saddled, immediately rode to the place, and seeing the lad killed, alarmed the neighbourhood, and in a very short time raised about fifteen men and pursued the Indians; a number of others who collected after Captain Herndon started, followed after: Captain Herndon and his party, after following some distance, they discovered the trail of those who had stolen Stucker's horses to cross those they were then in pursuit of, and much easier to follow, Captain Herndon thought proper to leave the former and pursue the latter: In a short time they came up with them, killed two and wounded the other (there being only three) and recovered all the horses.

QUEBEC, April 20.

Extract of a letter from Detroit, to a gentleman in this city, dated December 31, 1788.

"Colonel Brandt and his Indians are returned from the Americans, with whom they can come to no terms about their lands; which is thought, will cause them to pay a visit to the back forts in the spring; Colonel Brandt has left Detroit, and gone to Niagara.

"On the 7th of this month the government house at this place took fire, between two and three o'clock in the morning, and notwithstanding all that could be done by two fire engines, and the united efforts of the 65th regiment and inhabitants, it was impossible to extinguish the flames; happily we do not hear of any lives being lost."

NEW-YORK, August 7.

Articles of a truce agreed upon at the War Ford, on French Broad river, June 16, 1789, between the honourable JOHN STEELE, Esq; on behalf of the state of North-Carolina, and the head men and warriors of the Cherokee nation.

Art. I. THAT each party, meaning North-Carolina, and the Cherokee nation, shall without delay surrender all the prisoners now in captivity, at a place and to persons hereafter to be appointed.

Art. II. That all papers, horses, negroes, and other property, now in being, which were taken from the citizens of North-Carolina, shall be restored at the treaty.

Art. III. That the white people as they are now settled on the frontiers of North-Carolina shall remain in perfect security, until the time of holding the treaty, which will be as soon as possible.

Art. IV. That in the mean time there shall be an entire cessation of hostilities on the part of the citizens of North-Carolina, as well as the Indians; and should the lawless of either nation commit any kind of violence, complaint shall be made, and not retaliation on the innocent.

Art. V. Should the Creek Indians make an attempt to pass through the Cherokee country, with design to attack or molest our frontier, the head men and warriors of the Cherokee nation, shall use their influence to prevent or turn them back, but on this proving ineffectual, information shall immediately be given to all the frontier settlements of such design.

Art. VI. The citizens of North-Carolina shall have liberty to travel the new road to and from Cumberland settlements without interruption until the treaty may be held.

The business being thus finished, Mr. Steele addressed the people of the frontier, a number of whom were present, and urged the necessity of their strict observance of the articles of the truce, being as essential to their interest individually, as to the public at large.

The Indians, about 500 in number, with most of the head men of the nation, were plentifully supplied with provisions, and left French Broad river on the 19th day of June in fine spirits, to return to their respective towns.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, August 4, 1789.

Extract from a law of the United States passed the 31st of July, 1789, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties, &c."

"Gold and silver coin shall be received at the following rates, that is to say, the gold coins of France, England, Spain and Portugal, and all other gold coin of equal fineness, at eighty-nine cents for every penny-weight. The Mexican dollar at one hundred cents, the crown of France and England at one dollar and eleven cents, and all silver coin of equal fineness, at one dollar and eleven cents per ounce."

The president and directors give notice that the bank of New-York will in future receive and pay gold and silver coin agreeable to the above recited law.

By order of the directors,
WILLIAM SETON, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

Some further particulars relating to the PIRACY, published in our paper of August 3d, extracted from a Newbury-port paper of the 29th ult. viz.

"That the sloop was about 20 tons burthen, and was manned with three hands, besides the captain, whose names were Jackson, Bird and Hanfon:—That after she was taken and carried into Portland, the crew was taken by warrant before the supreme judicial court, then sitting in that town, and, on examination, it appeared, that the sloop sailed from London in March 1788, commanded by captain John Connor, who was principal owner, for the coast of Guinea, to attend a ship (belonging to one Clark, and another merchant in London) then gone on the slave-trade—that after having been trading some time upon the coast, said Bird and one Haddy (another of the hands) in November last, agreed to kill the captain and run away with the vessel, and executed their purpose, by discharging two small arms upon him down the companion door, and a scuttle on the quarter deck, while he was asleep: they then threw him overboard, and Haddy took the command of the vessel, and some time after sailed for the Spanish Main, where he intended to sell her: but not being able to reach that coast, he gave the command to Jackson, told him to carry her whither he pleased, and died not long afterwards.—Jackson declared his design was to carry the vessel to Boston. He said he was a native of Newton, near Cambridge. Hanfon said that Jackson was asleep when the murder was committed in the fore part of the sloop, and not concerned in it. The account he gave of himself was, that he was a native of Norway, an apprentice to captain Connor, and about 19 years of age.

"The extreme cruelty of captain Connor was the pretended reason for the murder.

"The sheriff was directed to take an inventory of the property on board and keep the same, with the vessel, for the owners."

ANNAPOLIS, August 20.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, August 4.

Mr. Heester presented a petition from the inhabitants of Cumberland county, state of Pennsylvania, praying that the sessions of the federal courts may not be restricted to the city of Philadelphia—laid on the table.

The engrossed bill for allowing a compensation to the president and vice-president for their services, was read a third time, and passed to be enacted.

Mr. Ames presented a petition from Dudley Tyler, an officer of the late continental army, praying for an allowance for services which had not been compensated—laid on the table.

Mr. Huntington presented a memorial from Christopher Colles, stating, that he had invented a Perambulator upon more simple and adequate principles than has hitherto been discovered; and praying for an exclusive right to use and improve the same—laid on the table.

Mr. White, of the standing committee to examine the enrolled bills, presented the bill for providing for the government of the western territory, which the committee had examined, and found correct—the speaker then signed the same.

Mr. Burke, of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for allowing a compensation to the members of both houses, and to their respective officers. This bill provides that the compensation shall be as follows, viz.

To each member of the senate and house, six dollars per day.

Speaker of the house, twelve dollars per day.
To the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house each, fifteen hundred dollars a year, and two dollars a day, each, during the session of the legislature:—One principal clerk to each, at three dollars a day during the session—One engrossing clerk to each, at two dollars a day during the session.

Serjeant at arms, three dollars a day during the session.

Door-keeper to the house and senate, each, seven hundred and thirty dollars a year.

Assistant door-keepers, during the session, one dollar and fifty cents a day, each.

This bill was laid on the table.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for registering and clearing vessels, and regulating the coasting trade.

A clause was added to this bill, which provides for a suspension of the bounty of five cents on every barrel of pickled fish, every quintal of dried fish, and every barrel of salted provisions, exported from the United States, as allowed by the impost law, till after the last day of July, 1790.

The committee having finished this bill, the speaker resumed the chair—the house acceded to the several amendments, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Benson's motion, introduced yesterday, was taken up, and, after a short debate, a committee for the purpose therein mentioned, consisting of Mr. Carroll, Mr. Heester and Mr. Wadsworth, was appointed.

The house then resumed the consideration of the amendments to the treasury bill, proposed by the senate, on which a decision was postponed yesterday—a lengthy debate ensued upon the subject, in which the substance of the arguments upon the president's power of removability, was repeated, and which terminated in not acceding to the amendment of the senate.

The house adjourned at half after 3 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, August 5.

The house met pursuant to adjournment, and passed the bill for establishing the department of war, with the amendment proposed by the senate.

Also passed the bill, with amendments, as returned by the senate, for regulating the government of the western territory.

The bill for regulating the coasting trade, was read a third time, passed the house, and ordered to be transmitted to the senate for concurrence.

A message from the president of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his secretary, informing that he approved the bill for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states, and had signed the same.

The report of the committee, respecting the donation lands in the western territories, granted by Virginia to the Virginia troops late in the service of the United States, was read a second time. Ordered, that a hundred copies thereof be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. White laid a motion on the table for rescinding a resolution of the late congress, respecting the location of lands for the Virginia troops.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for compensating the service of the members of the senate and house of representatives, and their officers.

A motion was made to strike out six dollars per diem as a compensation for each member.

Mr. Carroll called in question the propriety of the motion, supposing the committee not at liberty to alter principles settled in the house.

Mr. Page went into an argument to show that the sum ought not to be diminished; he thought six dollars a day not more than sufficient to compensate gentlemen for their trouble and expences; he was afraid of the consequence which would result from a parsimonious provision for the legislature of the general government.

Mr. Sedgwick advocated a reduction of the allowance, because he thought the temper of the people would be disoblged by the largeness of the sum. He did not think it more than a compensation for the sacrifices which gentlemen made in dedicating their time and abilities to the public service; but he judged it to be more than the abilities of the people were able to support.

Mr. Vining joined the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Carroll) in supposing the motion out of order; and called upon the chairman, Mr. Boudinot, to decide the point of order, which Mr. Boudinot did, by saying, that when a bill was committed to a committee of the whole, every part of it was open to debate and alteration. Mr. Vining then proceeded to oppose a reduction of the compensation: he thought that gentlemen could not live, and reciprocate those civilities which common politeness and their situation required, for a less sum than that proposed in the bill. He presumed it was not the intention of the house to embarrass the situation of gentlemen, who were at considerable expence in removing their families to the seat of government, in order to be more at liberty to employ their attention to public business, and not have their minds divided between their domestic and public affairs. He thought that congress might contemplate a reduction of the compensation, when they should be removed to a place less expensive than the capital of one of the most considerable states in the union. When that event took place—and he would join the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. White) who had dropped a sentiment yesterday of the kind, in giving his consent that it should early take place—he thought that the expences of the civil list might then be properly reduced; but at present he could not think a less sum, than that proposed in the bill, was more than was absolutely necessary for the support of the members of congress; it was the averaged sum of what was given to the members of the late congress.

Mr. Fitzsimons thought every gentleman was adequate to form an opinion, in his own mind, from the facts, within his knowledge; of what would be a proper compensation for his services and expences.

Mr. Sedgwick reprobated these sentiments, as tending to preclude debate; for they would apply upon every other subject, as well as this.

Mr. Page again opposed the reduction, and joined in sentiment with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Fitzsimons) that much argument was unnecessary.

The question for striking out six dollars, was put, and determined in the negative, 34 to 16.

A motion was made for reducing the compensation to the speaker, which met with a similar fate.

The committee, not having time to go through the bill, rose and reported progress.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, August 6.

Mr. White, from the committee appointed for the purpose of examining the enrollment of the laws, reported, that they had examined the act concerning light-houses, the act for establishing a department of war, and the act relative to the government of the western territory; that they were duly enrolled, and ready for the signature of the speaker.

The order of the day for taking up the bill relative to copy rights of authors and inventors, was postponed till Thursday next.

Mr. White obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Gerry moved a resolution, that a committee be appointed to report a catalogue of books necessary for the use of congress, and an estimate of the amount thereof, and the best mode of procuring them. The resolution was read and laid on the table.

The house went into a committee on the bill for establishing the compensation to be allowed the members of congress, and their officers, and having made some amendments to the bill, rose and reported the same; the bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed;—it now stands as follows:

The wages of the speaker twelve dollars per day, the other members six dollars per day, and two days pay for every twenty miles distance from home.

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The salary of the chaplains was fixed at the rate of
500 dollars per annum, during the session of congress.
The salary of the secretary of the senate, and clerk
of the house, at the rate of 1500 dollars per annum,
and two dollars per day during the sessions of congress.
The first clerks under the secretary and clerks of the
houses, at three dollars per day, and the other clerks at
two dollars per day each.
The sergeant at arms four dollars per day during the
sessions.
The door-keepers 730 dollars per annum, and their
assistants two dollars per day, during the sessions.
A message was received from the senate, that they
insisted on their amendments to the treasury bill, re-
specting the removability of the secretary by the presi-
dent.
That they had agreed to the resolution of the house
for appointing a committee to report what business
ought to be finished previous to the adjournment.
FRIDAY, August 7.
A committee was appointed, consisting of Messieurs
Geary, Trumbull and Burke, to bring in a bill to give
further encouragement to the commerce and navigation
of the United States.
A message was received from the president by the
honourable general Knox, secretary at war, which be-
ing read, is in the following words:
Gentlemen of the house of Representatives,
The business which has hitherto been under the con-
sideration of congress has been of so much importance,
that I was unwilling to draw their attention from it to
any other subject. But the disputes which exist be-
tween some of the United States and several powerful
tribes of Indians within the limits of the union, and
the hostilities which have in several instances been com-
mitted on the frontiers, seem to require the immediate
interposition of the general government.
I have therefore directed the several statements and
papers, which have been submitted to me on this sub-
ject by general Knox, to be laid before you for your
information.
While the measures of government ought to be cal-
culated to protect its citizens from all injury and vio-
lence, a due regard should be extended to those Indi-
an tribes, whose happiness, in the course of events, so
materially depends on the national justice and huma-
nity of the United States.
If it should be the judgment of congress, that it
would be most expedient to terminate all differences in
the southern district, and to lay the foundation for fu-
ture confidence, by an amicable treaty with the Indian
tribes in that quarter, I think proper to suggest the
consideration of the expediency of instituting a tempo-
rary commission for that purpose, to consist of three
persons, whose authority should expire with the occa-
sion.
How far such a measure, unassisted by posts, would
be competent to the establishment and preservation of
peace and tranquillity on the frontiers, is also a matter
which merits your serious consideration.
Along with this object I am induced to suggest ano-
ther, with the national importance and necessity of
which I am deeply impressed; I mean some uniform
and effective system for the MILITIA of the United
States. It is unnecessary to offer arguments in recom-
mendation of a measure on which the honour, safety,
and well being of our country so evidently and so es-
sentially depend.
But it may not be amiss to observe, that I am particu-
larly anxious it should receive as early attention as
circumstances will admit; because it is now in our
power to avail ourselves of the military knowledge dis-
seminated throughout the several states, by means of
the many well instructed officers and soldiers of the
late army, a resource which is daily diminishing by
deaths and other causes.
To suffer this peculiar advantage to pass away unim-
proved would be to neglect an opportunity which will
never again occur, unless, unfortunately, we should
again be involved in a long and arduous war.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
New-York, Aug. 7, 1789.
Sundry papers accompanied the message, which, to-
gether with the said message, was committed to a com-
mittee of the whole house.
Another message was received from the president by
Mr. Lee, that the president had approved of the fol-
lowing acts:
An act to establish an executive department, to be
denominated the Department of War.
An act for the establishment of light-houses, beacons,
buoys and public pleas.
An act to provide for the government of the territo-
ry north-west of the river Ohio.
The bill for establishing the compensation of the
members of the two houses, and their officers, having
been read a third time, was recommitted. The house
went immediately into a committee on the same; after
having reduced the door-keepers from 730 dollars per
annum, to three dollars per day, during the session; the
committee rose, and the bill as amended was again or-
dered to be engrossed.
Adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.
SATURDAY, August 8.
The house resolved itself into a committee on the
state of the union.
The message of the president, and the papers accom-
panying the same, having been taken into considerati-
on, it was
Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee,
that an act ought to pass providing for the necessary
expenses attending any negotiations or treaties which
may be held with the Indian tribes, or attending the
appointment of commissioners for those purposes.
Mr. Clymer, Mr. Ames and Mr. Moore, were ap-
pointed a committee to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee,
that an act ought to pass providing a proper system of
regulations for the militia of the United States.
Mr. Sumpter, Mr. Heefer and Mr. Matthews, were
appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.
The resolutions were approved by the house.
Adjourned till Monday morning 11 o'clock.

TO BE SOLD,
LEASE of 13 years on the tract of LAND
called THORNTON, lying on the head of
Severn, containing 400 acres, now in the occupation
of the subscriber; and also the service of five SLAVES
for six years. For terms, apply to
JOHN BALL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, in George-town,
on the fourteenth day of September next,
THREE lots or portions of GROUND, situated
in George-town aforesaid, on which is a good
framed dwelling house, and other convenient out-
houses, and a good framed store-house, the property
of colonel JOHN MURDOCK; also three lots or por-
tions of ground situated as aforesaid, on which are two
tolerable good framed dwelling houses, &c. the prop-
erty of RICHARD THOMPSON, taken by virtue of a writ
of fieri facias, and sold for the use of the state of Ma-
ryland.
BENJAMIN W. JONES, Sheriff.
August 10, 1789.

NOTICE.
THE partnership of NICHOLAS and VALEN-
TINE PEERS having been dissolved on the 1st
instant, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber is
authorized to settle the business of the said partnership.
NICHOLAS PEERS.
Port-Tobacco, August 10, 1789.

NOTICE.
Calvert county, August 12, 1789.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the VESTRY
and PARISHIONERS of CHRIST CHURCH
PARISH, in Calvert county, intend petitioning the gen-
eral assembly, at their next session, to give the vestry
a right in sundry pieces of LAND which has been
held by the said parish for a great number of years as
a glebe, to vest them with a right to dispose of the same
for the use and benefit of said parish.

APPLICATION will be made to the general as-
sembly of the state of Maryland, at the next
session, for a law to authorize the erecting of the court-
house and gaol for Caroline county at Choptank bridge,
and for holding the courts for said county thereat.

THE subscribers having removed their store from
Annapolis, take this public opportunity of re-
questing all those indebted for dealings at the said store
to call and settle their accounts, which will prevent
further trouble to them, and greatly oblige their hum-
ble servants,
JOHN PETTY, & CO.

Anne-Arundel county, August 19, 1789.
COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, the
12th instant, a negro lad, about 13 or 14 years
of age, who calls himself JACK, and says he belongs
to JAMES WARRING, of Calvert county; his cloth-
ing is an osnabrig shirt, and nothing else. His master
is desired to pay charges, and take him away.
BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff.

Annapolis, August 13, 1789.
THE necessity as well as anxiety the subscriber is
under, to comply with every engagement to his
creditors, induces him, in this public manner, to call on
all those who are indebted to him, by bond, note or open
account, to make payment between this and the first
of October next, as further indulgence cannot be ex-
pected, from
JAMES MACKUBIN.

August 8, 1789.
THE property of SAMUEL TUBMAN, in
Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to
satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed
to the ninth day of September next, when the same
will be sold on the premises.
THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.
THE property of WILLIAM COX, in Charles
county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy
a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the
ninth day of September next, when the same will be
sold on the premises.
THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
of Charles county.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers being appointed by the honour-
able chancellor trustees for WALTER PYE, an
insolvent debtor, of Charles county, do hereby request
all persons having claims against the said Pye, to bring
them in legally authenticated, that they may be en-
abled to execute the said trust. It is expected that the
claims will all be brought in by the 20th of September
next, otherwise those who neglect may be deprived of
a dividend.
HOSKINS HANSON,
IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.
July 23, 1789.

August 8, 1789.
THE property of JAMES RUSSELL, in Charles
county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy
a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the
tenth day of September next, when the same will be
sold on the premises.
THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.
THE property of THOMAS H. LUCKETT,
in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale
to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland; is postponed
to the eleventh day of September next, when the same
will be sold on the premises.
THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.
THE property of FRANCIS WARB, in Charles
county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy
a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the
eighth day of September next, when the same will be
sold on the premises.
JOHN SANDERS, late coroner
of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.
THE property of CHARLES MANKIN, in
Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale
to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed
to the seventh day of September next, when the same
will be sold on the premises.
FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff
of Charles county.

C A S H,
For Continental Loan Of-
fice, Depreciation, or Final Set-
tlement Certificates, and In-
dents.
Such as want Depreciation
or other Certificates to pay for
Property purchased of the State,
may be supplied at any Time,
& with any particular Amount
wanted, for Cash, by
James Williams.

For SALE or BARRER.
A Quantity of Land in Pas-
sents, from 250 to 1000 Acres,
situate in Bottetourt and Mos-
congahela Counties, Virginia,
will be sold very low for Cash,
Produce, any kind of Certificates
or Indents, good Bonds, Land,
or other Property in the State
of Maryland. For Terms ap-
ply to
J. W.
Annapolis, May 12.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.


RAN away from the subscriber,
on Saturday last, a negro man
who calls himself GEORGE BUT-
LER, and is one of those who has
petitioned the general court for free-
dom, whence he has but lately re-
turned, and said the court had set him free, and that
Mr. J. T. Chase, his attorney, told him he might go
where he pleased, and work for what he could get.—
As soon as I was informed the Butler cause did not
come on at the last term, I ordered him into my ser-
vice, and on a complaint being made against him by
his overseer, I had him corrected for his ill behaviour.
He has an order of the court with him, signed by Mr.
Gwinn, which I have no doubt he will produce if
stopped by any person, and shew as a discharge from
my service, as several of them have done the same.
Whoever will apprehend the above-said negro, and
will bring him home to me, or secure him in any gaol
so that I may get him, shall receive the above reward,
besides all reasonable expences, paid by
EDMUND FLOWDEN.
N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or employ-
ing him, at their peril.
July 31, 1789.

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Washington county, Maryland,
For SALE, on CREDIT.

On Tuesday the first day of September next will be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called SALSBURY PLAINS, containing four thousand one hundred and twenty-two acres, situated in Washington county, nearly adjoining the town of Williams-Port, at the mouth of Conococheague, and within four miles of Hagar's-town. This tract of land is reputed to be as rich as any of the lands in that neighbourhood; has a sufficient proportion of wood land, and is well watered; it is advantageously situated for water works, and hath a stream from a large limestone spring running through it, sufficient to support them; it is convenient to market, the mouth of Conococheague, on Patowmack, being a good landing place, and the navigation of that river already so far improved as to admit of a water carriage to the Great Falls, within 14 miles of George-town. The lines of this tract of land are well established and ascertained, so as not to be in any manner affected by the variation of the compass. This tract of land will be divided into farms from 100 to 500 acres, and the terms of sale will be, that the purchasers shall pay one fourth of the price annually, with interest, until the whole be paid. The title is indisputable, and the land will be sold clear of all incumbrances. Bond with security to be given by the purchasers. Any person desirous of seeing the lands before the day of sale will be shewn them by Mr PAUL HOYE, living on a part of the lands.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, to the highest bidder, at four years credit,

FORTY thousand acres of LAND, in tracts, from 500 to 5000 acres, situated on Cheat river, near the western boundary line of Maryland, and convenient to the head navigation of Patowmack. The subscribers will be prepared to shew their titles.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
WILLIAM DEAKINS.

Will be EXPOSED to SALE on the premises, on Saturday the 22d of this instant, at 11 o'clock,

THE PLANTATION whereon the subscriber now dwells, lying on the Head of South river, within ten miles of Annapolis, and two of navigable water, containing 130½ acres of land, by estimate; whereon stands a stone dwelling house, 30 by 24 feet, two rooms on a floor, with a fire-place in each, a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen, 20 by 16, with a stone chimney, meat-house, corn-house, stables, and small tobacco house, with other necessary out-houses, a new paled garden, a good apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; about ten acres of meadow reclaimed, and more may be reclaimed with ease, the whole under good fence, mostly chestnut rails. It will either suit for a public or private house, lying immediately on the road from Annapolis to George-town, and from Baltimore to Queen-Anne. The above land will be sold on a credit of five years, giving bond with approved security. A general warranty will be given if required. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the same, at any time, by applying to

August 1, 1789. 3 X JOSEPH SELBY.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ARTHUR HARRIS, late of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their claims against him, properly attested, on the first Monday in September next; those who neglect to comply may lose the advantage of a distribution, should there not be property enough to pay his debts, as then the estate will be settled finally; those who are due said estate are desired to make payment immediately. Attendance will be given at Hunting-town, in said county, for that purpose, by

BENJAMIN HARRIS, 3d. Executor.
Calvert county, June 28, 1789. 2

On Wednesday the 23d of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Upper-Mariborough,

BETWEEN twenty and thirty NEGROES. Three years credit will be given upon the purchasers giving bond with approved security; interest to be paid annually or the bonds forfeited.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, terms as above, the PLANTATION the subscriber lives on, within two miles of the aforementioned town, supposed to contain 360 acres. Those who are desirous may see the land at any time, by applying to

July 31, 1789. 2 W3 COLMORE BEANES.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Mr. THOMAS WHITTINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts lawfully authenticated, that their claims may be made known to the subscriber by the 30th day of September next ensuing, that there may be an equal distribution of his estate made to his creditors. Those who do not comply with this request by that time will lose the advantage of any payment, from

THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.
Anne-Arundel county, August 4, 1789. 2

Annapolis, July 28, 1789.
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 25th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, THAT valuable and well situated LOT, with its IMPROVEMENTS, just within the Town-Gate, distinguished on the plot of the town No. 66, and fronting on Sobiesky and Cathedral streets. The above lot is divided into FOUR convenient TENEMENTS, each with a good DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN and GARDEN, &c. with a well of most excellent water, for the use of the whole, and will be sold as may best suit the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the premises before the day of sale, will be pleased to apply to Mr. WILLIAM HAMMOND, at his seat near the town.

A CREDIT of SEVEN YEARS will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond and paying interest annually. The property to be conveyed when the interest and purchase money are paid.

WILLIAM KING.

N. B. Will be offered for SALE, on the same day, a TEAM of HORSES, with their GEARS, &c. and a CART almost new. Short credit will be allowed, on the purchaser's giving bond and security.

W. KING.

A VENDUE STORE.

IN the house formerly occupied by the late Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, the subscriber to sell by auction (on a low commission) takes in STORE and HOUSEHOLD GOODS of every description. As the situation of the house is in every respect calculated for the business, which, together with his utmost exertions to render every satisfaction on his part, by his punctuality, secrecy, and that dispatch which circumstances will admit of, he hopes to merit the approbation of a discerning public,

Who are their's,
Much devoted to please,
MICHAEL SHANNON.

N. B. The days of sale will be on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and goods taken in at any time.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near South River, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named JEM, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout and well made, has been used to work upon a plantation, and has one of his ears cropt. Whoever takes him up and secures him so that I get him again, shall be paid the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance. He has been frequently seen upon Anne-Arundel Manor since he went off, and it is probable he is still lurking about there.

W. STEUART.

Mount-Steuart, July 27. 3

Saint Mary's county, July 6, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, to establish a warehouse for the reception of tobacco, at the Head of Canoe-neck Creek. 4

Fig-Point, July 28, 1789.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts for dealings with Thomas and Edward Tillard, at this place, from June, 1784, to 1788, who have been so frequently called on for payment, and to which so little attention hath been paid, are now once more most earnestly called on, and such as do not make reasonable payments, and satisfactory settlements, with Mr. Jerningham Drury, who will attend constantly for the purpose, before the first day of October next, may expect suits will be commenced to compel them without further notice.

Those who may attend properly to the above, and continue steady and punctual in their payments for dealings with me since, I will supply with goods on the usual credit; but none others.

THOMAS TILLARD.

N. B. Such as have removed to the distant counties of this state, and out of the state, leaving their accounts unsettled, will be attended to. 3

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 4th inst. from the subscriber, living near Pocatoway, Prince-George's county, a negro lad named PHILL, nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high; had on, when he went away, an old osnabrig shirt, pair of blue cloth trousers, and old felt hat; he appears, when spoken to, to be somewhat silly, walks lame in his right leg, his right thigh is something smaller than the other; he was brought from the lower end of St. Mary's county, near colonel Hebb's, about two years past. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

June 22, 1789. 4 LANCELOT WADE.



TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the mouth of Monocacy, as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, with a star in her forehead, and a little white spot on her back and near buttock, about seven or eight years old, branded on the near shoulder S. P. in a circle, or something like it, and shod before. The owner is requested to take her away and pay charges. 3 X

JOHN HARWOOD.

Montgomery county, June 22, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON my arrival from Cambridge at Baltimore, having missed a bag, with a quantity of money, which I thought I had in my chest, I was led to suspect an innocent man, a Mr. JOHN KER (who was a passenger with me from Cambridge) of taking it, whom I pursued to Annapolis, and, authorized by an ill-judged suspicion, obtained a search warrant against him, but not finding any thing in his possession to justify it, I returned to Baltimore, and have since received a letter from Cambridge, informing me, that I had carelessly left the money on the beach there—Therefore (in justice to Mr. KER, whom I wish to be informed, that my feelings are inexpressibly hurt, in reflecting upon the steps I have taken, and the disgrace I have thereby subjected him to) I do, in this public manner, declare his innocence and my error, and that any satisfaction he may require, or that may be in my power to give, at his request, I am ready and willing to make him.—I am the public's most humble servant,

SOLOMON FRAZIER.

Baltimore, July 18, 1789. 2

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly to pass a law to liberate and discharge me from my confinement for sundry debts which I am unable to pay.

RISDON BOZMON.

Somerset county, June 24, 1789. 2 w8



CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on Mr. CARROLL's manor, in Anne-Arundel county, about the last of May, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, five years old, a star in her forehead, off hind foot white, her near eye out, and appears not to be docked. Whoever owns the said creature is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH RATLIFF.

August 4, 1789.

WHEREAS my wife SOPHIA ROURKE hath eloped from my bed and board, and otherwise demeaned herself very ill, this therefore is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

JAMES ROURKE.

A CAUTION.

THIS is to forewarn any person from taking an assignment of a BOND given by me, the subscriber, to JOSHUA POMFREY, for fifty pounds current money, as I am determined not to pay it till the dispute between us is settled, and the property conveyed to me.

JOHN BRYAN.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths.—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL;

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 31

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next session of the general assembly, for an act to empower the subscribers to sell and dispose of a tract of land called POPPING GAY, lying in Calvert county.

ELISHA HARRISON,
ANNE HARRISON.

ANNAPOLIS:
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