

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, August 14.

THE house went into a committee on the amendments to the constitution. Mr. Trumbull in the chair. The first amendment was again read, which was to prefix to the introductory paragraph these words—“Government being intended for the benefit of the people, and the rightful establishment thereof being derived from their authority alone.”

Mr. Gerry objected to the phraseology of this clause; it might seem to imply that all governments were instituted and intended for the benefit of the people, which was not true. Indeed most of the governments, both of ancient and modern times, were calculated on very different principles. They had chiefly originated in fraud or in force, and were designed for the purpose of oppression and personal ambition. He wished to have nothing go out from this body as a maxim, which was false in fact, or which was not clear in its construction. He moved to alter the clause by inserting the words “of right.” This motion was negatived.

Mr. Tucker objected to any amendments being made to the preamble of the constitution. This, he said, was no part of the constitution, and the object was only to amend the constitution: the preamble was no more a subject of amendment than the letter of the president annexed to the constitution.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) in answer to Mr. Tucker, shewed that this amendment had been recommended by three states, and that it was proper it should be made.

Mr. Tucker replied, that he was not opposed to the principle, but thought this was an improper place to express it: It could be inserted with propriety in a bill of rights, if one should be agreed on, and in that form be prefixed to the constitution; but the preamble was not the place for it.

Others objected to the whole clause, as it was unnecessary, since the words, “We the people,” contained in itself the principle of the amendment fully. Mr. Sherman observed, that if the constitution had been a grant from another power, it would be proper to express this principle; but as the right expressed in the amendment was natural, and inherent in the people, it is unnecessary to give any reasons or any ground on which they made their constitution: It was the act of their own sovereign will. It was also said that it would injure the beauty of the preamble.

Mr. Madison contended for the amendment—He saw no difficulty in associating the amendment with the preamble without injuring the propriety or sense of the paragraph. Though it was indisputable that the principle was on all hands acknowledged, and could itself derive no force from expressing, yet he thought it prudent to insert it as it had been recommended by three respectable states.

The question on adopting the amendment being put was carried in the affirmative.

Second amendment: From art. 1, sect. 2, par. 3, strike out all between the word “direct” and “until such,” and instead thereof insert, “after the first enumeration, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by congress, that the number of representatives shall never be less than one hundred, or more than one hundred and seventy-five, but each state shall always have at least one representative.”

Mr. Vining moved that a clause should be inserted in the paragraph, providing that, when any one state possessed forty-five thousand inhabitants, it should be entitled to two representatives.

This was negatived without a division.

Mr. Ames then moved to strike out the word “thirty” and insert “forty;” so that the ratio of representation should be one for forty thousand—He went into a train of reasoning to prove the superior advantages of a small representation: He drew an argument, in the first place, from the satisfaction which the people universally expressed in the present representation, that their minds were reconciled to it, and were convinced that a more faithful and more prompt discharge of the business of the union would take place in so small an assembly. Experience had taught them that all the information that was necessary both of a general and local nature, would be found in a body similar to the present. He suggested the importance of the expense of a numerous representation, as a capital burthen, which would soon become dissatisfactory to the people. According to the ratio of one to thirty thousand, the increase of the people would swell the representation to an enormous mass, whose support would be insupportable, and whose deliberations would be rendered almost impracticable. The present population would on the first census produce upwards of 100. The augmentation would be very rapid; it was therefore proper to fix the proportion immediately, so as to prevent these evils.—He went very copiously into the usual arguments to prove that all numerous popular bodies are liable, in proportion to their number, to fluctuations, fermentations, and a factious spirit. By enlarging the representation, the government, he said, would depart from that choice of characters who could best represent the wisdom and the interest of the United States; and who would alone be able to support the importance and dignity of this branch of the legislature.—Men would be introduced more liable to improper influences, and more easy tools for designing leaders.

Mr. Ames said it appeared clear to him, that, as the whole number was increased, the individual consequence, the pride of character, and consequently the responsibility of each member would be diminished. The responsibility would also be in some proportion to the number of the constituents. A representative of a large body of people would feel in a higher degree the weight imposed upon him, and he would be thereby the more interested to support a virtuous fame, and redouble his exertions for the public good.

Mr. Ames contended, that the original design of those who proposed the amendments respecting representation, was not to obtain an increase beyond what their first census would give them; their intention was to fix a limitation, that it should not be in the power of congress to diminish the representation at any time, below the point of security. Their object was certainly not augmentation.

Mr. Ames was much more ample in his arguments; but want of time obliged us rather to sketch the topics on which he dwelt, than pursue the connected chain of his ideas.

Mr. Madison in reply, insisted that the principal design of these amendments was to conciliate the minds of the people, and prudence required that the opinion of the states who had proposed the important amendment in contemplation, should be attended to. He said it was a fact, that some states had not confined themselves to limitation, but had proposed an increase of the number; he did not conceive it to be very necessary in this case to investigate the advantages or disadvantages of a numerous representation; he acknowledged, that beyond a certain point the number might be inconvenient. That point was a matter yet of uncertainty. It was true that numerous bodies were liable to some abuses; but if on one hand they were prone to those evils which the gentleman had mentioned, they were on the other hand less susceptible of corruption.

He thought also, that to fix the ratio at even 40,000 for one would not prevent the abuses which Mr. Ames apprehended; for before the second census should be taken, it was probable that the increase of population would be so great as to make the body very large.—There was little choice therefore with a view to futurity, between one ratio or the other, but as this of one for thirty thousand was the proportion contemplated and proposed by the states, it was most advisable to adopt it.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Seney, opposed the amendment; and Mr. Ames replied to them largely.—The question being taken, Mr. Ames's proposition was rejected.

Mr. Tucker moved to strike out the first “one hundred” in the amendment, and to insert “two hundred,” and then to strike out the rest of the paragraph—so that the representation should not be less than two hundred, nor should congress have a discretion to fix any ratio of increase, but that such proportion should be adopted as to keep the representation fixed at 200.

After some debate this motion was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the words “one hundred and seventy-five” were struck out, and “two hundred” inserted. And then the paragraph, as amended, was agreed to.

Third amendment. Art. 1, sec. 2, par. 3—Strike out all between the words “direct” and “and until such,” and instead thereof insert, “but no law, varying the compensation, shall take effect until an election of representatives shall have intervened. The members.”

This amendment was agreed to.
Committee rose—House adjourned.

SATURDAY, August 15.

The house went into a committee on the amendments to the constitution.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee took up the fourth amendment.—“Art. 1, sect. 9.—Between par. 2, and 3—insert—“no religion shall be established by law, nor shall the equal rights of conscience be infringed.”

Mr. Livermore moved to strike out this clause, and to substitute one to the following effect—“The congress shall make no laws touching religion or the rights of conscience.” He observed, that though the sense

of both provisions was the same, yet the former might seem to wear an ill face, and was subject to misconception.

The question on this motion was carried.

Fifth amendment.—“The freedom of speech and of the press, and of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and consult for their common good, and to apply to the government for redress of grievances, shall not be infringed.”

Mr. Tucker moved to insert between the words “common good,” “and to” in this paragraph, these words, “to instruct their representatives.”

On this motion a long debate ensued.—

Mr. Hartley said it was a problematical subject.—The practice on this principle might be attended with danger. There were periods when, from various causes, the popular mind was in a state of fermentation, and incapable of acting wisely.—This had frequently been experienced in the mother country, and once in a filter state. In such cases it was a happiness to obtain representatives who might be free to exert their abilities against the popular errors and passions.—The power of instructing might be liable to great abuses; it would generally be exercised in times of public disturbance, and would express rather the prejudices of faction than the voice of policy; thus it would convey improper influences into the government. He said he had seen so many unhappy examples of the influence of the popular humours in public bodies, that he hoped they would be provided against in this government.

Mr. Page was in favour of the motion.

Mr. Clymer remarked, that the principle of the motion was a dangerous one. It would take away all the freedom and independence of the representatives, it would destroy the very spirit of representation itself by rendering congress a passive machine, instead of a deliberative body.

Mr. Sherman insisted, that instructions were not a proper rule for the representative, since they were not adequate to the purposes for which he was delegated. He was to consult the common good of the whole, and was the servant of the people at large. If they should coincide with his ideas of the common good, they would be unnecessary; if they contradicted them, he would be bound by every principle of justice to disregard them.

Mr. Jackson also opposed the motion.

Mr. Gerry advocated the proposition—he said, the power of instructing was essential, in order to check an administration which should be guilty of abuses.—Such things would probably happen. He hoped gentlemen would not arrogate to themselves more perfection than any other government had been found to possess, or more at all times than the body of the people. It had, he said, been always contended by the friends of this government, that the sovereignty resided in the people. That principle seemed inconsistent with what gentlemen now asserted; if the people were the sovereign, he could not conceive why they had not the right to instruct and direct their agent at their pleasure.

Mr. Madison observed, that the existence of this right of instructing was at least a doubtful right. He wished that the amendments which were to go to the people should consist of an enumeration of simple and acknowledged principles. Such rights only ought to be expressly secured as were certain and fixed.—The insertion of propositions that were of a doubtful nature, would have a tendency to prejudice the whole system of amendments, and render their adoption difficult. The right suggested was doubtful, and would be so considered by many of the states. In some degree the declaration of this right might be true, in other respects false. If by instructions were meant a giving advice, or expressing the wishes of the people, the proposition was true, but still was unnecessary, since that right was provided for already. The amendments already passed had declared, that the press should be free, and that the people should have the freedom of speech and petitioning; therefore the people might speak to their representatives, might address them through the medium of the press, or by petition to the whole body. They might freely express their wills by these several modes. But if it was meant that they had any obligatory force, the principle was certainly false. Suppose the representative was instructed to do any act incompatible with the constitution, would he be bound to obey those instructions? Suppose he was directed to do what he knew was contrary to the public good, would he be bound to sacrifice his own opinion? Would not the vote of a representative, contrary to his instructions, be as binding on the people as a different one? If these things then be true, where is the right of the constituent? Or where is the advantage to result from? It must either supersede all other obligations the most sacred, or it could be of no benefit to the people. The gentleman says, the people are the sovereign: True. But who are the people? Is every small district THE PEOPLE? And do the inhabitants of this district express the voice of the

August 8, 1789.
MUEL TUBMAN, in
before advertised for sale to
of Maryland, is postponed to the
next, when the same will be
S. A. DYSON, Sheriff
Charles county.

August 8, 1789.
LIAM COX, in Charles
advertised for sale to satisfy
Maryland, is postponed to the
next, when the same will be
S. A. DYSON, Sheriff
Charles county.

August 8, 1789.
ES RUSSELL, in Charles
advertised for sale to satisfy
Maryland, is postponed to the
next, when the same will be
S. A. DYSON, Sheriff
Charles county.

August 8, 1789.
THOMAS H. LUCKETT,
heretofore advertised for sale
of Maryland, is postponed to the
next, when the same will be
S. A. DYSON, Sheriff
Charles county.

August 8, 1789.
ANCIS WARE, in Charles
advertised for sale to satisfy
Maryland, is postponed to the
next, when the same will be
SANDERS, late coroner
of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.
CHARLES MANKIN, in
heretofore advertised for sale
of Maryland, is postponed to the
next, when the same will be
SANDERS, late sheriff
of Charles county.

T I C E.

NICHOLAS and VALEN-
having been dissolved on the 1st
given, that the subscriber is
business of the said partnership.
NICHOLAS PEERS.
10, 1789. 2 w3

will be made to the general as-
sate of Maryland, at the next
thorise the erecting of the court-
line county at Choptank bridge,
arts for said county thereat.

having removed their store from
this public opportunity of re-
quested for dealings at the said store
accounts, which will prevent
, and greatly oblige their hum-

JOHN PETTY, & CO.

del county, August 19, 1789.
to my custody, as a runaway, the
negro lad, about 13 or 14 years
self JACK, and says he belongs
of Calvert county; his cloth-
t, and nothing else. His master
yes, and take him away.
JAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff.

Annapolis, August 13, 1789.
as well as anxiety the subscriber is
ply with every engagement to his
in this public manner, to call on
bted to him, by bond, note or open
ment between this and the first
urther indulgence cannot be ex-

JAMES MACKUBIN.

T I C E.

being appointed by the honour-
trustees for WALTER PYE, an
Charles county, do hereby request
aims against the said Pye, to bring
entiated, that they may be en-
said trust. It is expected that the
rought in by the 20th of September
e who neglect may be deprived of

HOSKINS HANSON,
IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.

NAPOLIS:
FREDERICK and
JEL GREEN.

people, when they may not be a thousandth part, and although their instructions may contradict the sense of the whole people besides?—Have the people in detached assemblies a right to violate the constitution, or control the actions of the whole sovereign power?—This would be setting up a hundred sovereignties in the place of one.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) was opposed to the motion. He said, the doctrine of instructions, in practice, would operate partially. The states who were near the seat of government would have an advantage over those more distant. Particular instructions might be necessary for a particular measure: Such could not be obtained by the members of the distant states. He said, there was no need of a large representation if, in all important matters, they were to be guided by express instructions. One member from each state would serve every purpose. It was inconsistent with the principle of the amendment which had been adopted the preceding day.

Mr. Stone differed with Mr. Madison, that the members would not be bound by instructions. He said, when this principle was inserted in the constitution it would render instructions sacred and obligatory in all cases; but he looked on this as one of the greatest of evils. He believed this would change the nature of the constitution—Instead of being a representative government it would be a singular kind of democracy, and whenever a question arose what was the law, it would not properly be decided by recurring to the codes and institutions of congress, but by collecting and examining the various instructions of different parts of the union.

Several of the members spoke, and the debate was continued in a desultory manner—and at last the motion was negatived by a great majority. The question on the amendment was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

Committee rose.

Mr. Ames moved, that all questions on the subject of the amendments, should be decided in committee by two thirds of the members. This was laid on the table. The house then adjourned.

PARIS, June 4.

HIS royal highness the dauphin died between twelve and one o'clock this morning, in the 8th year of his age, to the great grief of their most christian majesties, and the royal family.

The dauphin was in his 8th year; for four of which he has been almost constantly afflicted with diseases which baffled the art of the first physicians, and have now terminated in his dissolution. His royal highness's remains will be interred in the burying place of the king's of France, in the church of Notre Dame in Paris. All the public places of amusement are shut up, and will remain so till after his burial. The duc de Normandie, the now only remaining son of his most christian majesty, is a fine child, about five years old, and bids fair to become in due time king of France.

The present heir apparent to the crown of France, and Maria Therese Charlotte, born Dec. 19, 1778, are the only remaining children of their most christian majesties.

LONDON, June 9.

Yesterday some dispatches were received from the Falkland Islands, which contain an account of four Spanish frigates having arrived there, but to what place they were bound to, was kept a secret; they were to sail from that place the 10th of last month.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, April 20.

"All the propositions for peace, renewed under the present reign, by the ministers of the two courts of Bourbon, have been rejected—the sultan having declared, that he has taken an oath to reconquer the Crimea; so that without the preliminary restitution of all that peninsula, all proposals are vain."

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) August 8.

A letter from Bengal has the following curious particulars:—"At Oude, near Fyzabad, in the province of Bengal, is a tomb of Seth, (Adam's third son) twelve feet long.

"Sujah Dowlah's father repaired the tomb, and of Job's adjoining it. Not more than a mile from those tombs, is a fragment of Noah's ark. Perhaps by examining the wood, whether of Sak, or Teke, it might be ascertained whereabouts it was built, or discover a timber for ship-building, more durable than either of those."

PROVIDENCE, August 15.

A petition is said to have been presented to congress from the governor and council of North-Carolina, which mentions the probability of that state becoming soon a member of the union, and praying that the foreign duties may not be exacted from the citizens thereof, till after the meeting of their convention in November next. We further learn, that congress, wishing for the present to adopt lenient measures, have agreed that the said duties shall not be collected from ships and vessels belonging to North-Carolina and this state, till after November next.

NEW-YORK, August 19.

The general convention of the protestant episcopal church met at Philadelphia, July 28th, and adjourned August 8th, to meet again at the same place, September 29.

We are informed that the greatest harmony pervades that respectable body: And that among other business, they have formally recognized Dr. SEABURY's consecration, which act they have communicated to him. It is expected he will meet the convention in September.—That the churches to the eastward have wrote to each of our bishops requesting them jointly to consecrate the Rev. Dr. Bais, of Massachusetts, bishop, as soon as convenient. And that as the convention is not broke

up, the clergy from the Carolinas, &c. will remain at Philadelphia till the meeting in September.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.

Extra from a periodical work lately published in London, entitled, "An Abridgment of Politics."

"The annunciation of the sudden and unexpected death of the Ottoman emperor, Achmet IV. came too late to us, to give time and room in our last abridgment to take such solemn notice of it as became the grand occasion. We may say, there went the most christian king out of Europe! and with few, very few exceptions, the most christian king in Europe: For, although born and bred a Mahometan, and the head of all the Mahometans, in and out of Europe; yet he had all the benignity, mildness, gentleness and philanthropy, of the most distinguished christian princes! Sitting upon a throne founded in blood, and established by an immense carnage and destruction of the human race, yet he breathed peace and good-will to men; studying by all possible means in his power to prevent the effusion of innocent blood, and to give peace and tranquility to mankind in general. We are afraid, indeed, he has fallen at last a sacrifice, and died a martyr to his philanthropy.

"The emperor and empress pressed hard upon him, without any provocation on his side, and forced him reluctant into the present bloody war, not indeed at last of his own choice, but by the spirit and violence of his own indignant subjects, who could no longer bear the insults and indignities heaped upon him by his ambitious adversaries. His death will be no gain to his confederated enemies: His successor bids fair to revenge his cause amply, and with a high hand. They have lost a fine opportunity of making peace last winter, which cannot perhaps be easily recalled. In all probability there will be a trial of strength between the Ottoman empire and the two empires combined against it, in the approaching campaign."

The president of the United States has been pleased to nominate, Arthur St. Clair, Esq; to be governor of the western territory.

Winthrop Sargeant, to be secretary, and Samuel Holden Parsons, John Cleves Symmes, and William Barton, to be judges. Also,

Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; as one of the commissioners to be employed to negotiate a treaty with the southern Indians.

Ebenezer Tucker, to be surveyor of Little-Egg-Harbour, in the state of New-Jersey, and William Gibb, to be collector of the port of Folly Landing, in the state of Virginia. The senate of the United States taking the said nomination into consideration, did advise and consent thereto.

WINCHESTER, July 29.

A gentleman from Georgia has favoured us with an extract from the king of Spain's proclamation for settling his new territory on the Mississippi and Masure, which is as follows:

"He gives to each family, consisting of four children, four hundred acres of land, four cows and a bull, four ewes and a ram, four sows and a boar, one mare with harness complete, a stud horse for every ten mates in the settlement, twenty-four hens and two cocks, a net or seine with a boat for fishing, to every ten families, with a proviso, that if any should prove idle or neglect agriculture, this part of the fishing devolves to the other nine industrious; they are also to have a lot in town, with 200 choice plants and the same number of plantation plants, which are to be drawn for by lots: they are to be exempt from all duty for ten years, as well minerals as lead; they are to be supplied with all kinds of farming utensils, with provisions for one year from their arrival, with their expenses paid by the king from their respective abodes to their appointed destination, with liberty of conscience and their choosing their own clergy, and to swear never to lift arms against the interest of the crown of Spain, but privileged to enact their own laws for their own government."

ANNAPOLIS, September 3.

"Died, on the 25th of July, at Weems's Forest, in Calvert, ALICE WEEMS, wife of John Weems, and daughter of the late president Lee.

"This elegant and accomplished woman lived highly respected, and died much regretted by her acquaintances—possessed of a strong and well cultivated understanding, a masculine judgment, a brilliant imagination—a heart warm, benevolent, sincere, charitable, and fraught with the purest sentiments of christian piety, and of virtue; she was a bright ornament of society. Filial duty and respect, conjugal love and tenderness, sisterly affection, social regard, and unceasing neighbourly kindness, were splendid traits in the amiable character of the deceased—Her friends are impressed with the amplest conviction of these truths; and although she is "lost to their view" she will long live in their memory, securely embalmed as an emblem of many inestimable VIRTUES."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, August 25.

The bill establishing the salaries of the officers in the executive department, was read a second time, and made the order of the day on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the house agreed to take up, on Monday next, the report of the committee relative to the Jersey election.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records and seal, of the United States, for the publication of the acts of congress, for the authentication of records, the custody of the seal, &c.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to strike out that part of the first clause of the bill, which respects the denomination of the office, that is, which provides that the department of foreign affairs shall henceforth be denominated the DEPARTMENT OF STATE, and that the principal officer shall be called the SECRETARY OF STATE, and to insert a clause providing for the establishment of an officer to be denominated—

He said he should move that the principal in this office should be styled "KEEPER OF THE SEALS."

Mr. Smith was supported by Mr. Vining, Mr. Hartley and Mr. Clymer, and strongly opposed by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Lawrence.

A doubt was suggested from the chair, whether the above motion was in order; it appearing inconsistent with a rule of the house, that no motion shall be received under colour of amendment, which operates as a substitute for the whole clause.

On this question being referred to the committee, they resolved that the motion was not in order.

Mr. Smith then moved to strike out the whole clause. This was negatived.

Mr. Tucker moved to strike out the word "STATE" in the style of the office, and to insert the words "THE UNITED STATES." This was lost.

The committee then proceeded to the other parts of the bill; several amendments were made, and the committee rose without going through the bill.

A message was received from the senate, acquainting the house that they had concurred in the resolution to adjourn on the 22d of September next, and had also receded from their amendments to the bill for establishing the treasury department.

The house then adjourned.

Monday, the 24th August, 1789.

RESOLVED, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses deeming it necessary, That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution.

ARTICLES.

In addition to, and amendment of, the constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the 5th article of the original constitution.

I.

After the first enumeration required by the first article of the constitution, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every fifty thousand persons.

II.

No law varying the compensation to the members of congress shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

III.

Congress shall make no law establishing religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor shall the rights of conscience be infringed.

IV.

The freedom of speech, and of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and consult for their common good, and to apply to the government for redress of grievances, shall not be infringed.

V.

A well-regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, being the best security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed; but no one religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be compelled to render military service in person.

VI.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

VII.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

VIII.

No person shall be subject, except in case of impeachment, to more than one trial or one punishment for the same offence, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

IX.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

X.

The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger) shall be by an impartial jury of the vicinage, with the requisite of unanimity for conviction; the right of challenging and other accustomed re-

quisites; and no capital or otherwise infamous crime shall be committed in or in which an amendment and trial other place with

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I C L E S,
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America, proposed by congress,
signatures of the several states,
rticle of the original constitu-
I.
ation required by the first arti-
here shall be one representative
nd, until the number shall a-
after which the proportion
y congress, that there shall be
d representatives, nor less than
very forty thousand persons, un-
entatives shall amount to two
e proportion shall be so regu-
there shall not be less than two
nor less than one representa-
nd persons.
II.
compensation to the members
fect, until an election of repre-
served.
III.
no law establishing religion, or
exercise thereof, nor shall the
infringed.
IV.
ech, and of the press, and the
ceably to assemble, and consult
and to apply to the govern-
evances, shall not be infringed.
V.
ilitia, composed of the body of
best security of a free state, the
keep and bear arms, shall not be
religiously scrupulous of bearing
ed to render military service in
VI.
time of peace, be quartered in
the consent of the owner, nor in
manner to be prescribed by law.
VII.
people to be secure in their persons,
ects, against unreasonable searches
or be violated; and no warrants
probable cause, supported by oath
particularly describing the place
he persons or things to be seized.
VIII.
e subject, except in case of im-
than one trial or one punishment
e, nor shall be compelled in any
witness against himself, nor be de-
y or property, without due process
ivate property be taken for public
mpensation.
IX.
ofecutions, the accused shall enjoy
and public trial, to be informed
ause of the accusation, to be con-
tiness against him, to have com-
obtaining witnesses in his favour,
tance of counsel for his defence.
X.
rimes (except in cases of impeach-
arising in the land or naval forces,
hen in actual service in time of war
shall be by an impartial jury of the
requisite of unanimity for convict-
allenging and other accustomed re-

qualites; and no person shall be held to answer for a
capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a pre-
sentment or indictment by a grand jury; but if a crime
be committed in a place in the possession of an enemy,
or in which an insurrection may prevail, the indict-
ment and trial may, by law, be authorized in some
other place within the same state.
XI.
No appeal to the supreme court of the United States
shall be allowed, where the value in controversy shall
not amount to one thousand dollars; nor shall any
fact, triable by a jury, according to the course of the
common law, be otherwise re-examinable, than ac-
cording to the rules of common law.
XII.
In suits at common law, the right of trial by jury
shall be preserved.
XIII.
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive
fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments in-
flicted.
XIV.
No state shall infringe the right of trial by jury in
criminal cases, nor the rights of conscience, nor the
freedom of speech, or of the press.
XV.
The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights,
shall not be construed to deny or disparage others re-
tained by the people.
XVI.
The powers delegated to the constitution to the gov-
ernment of the United States, shall be exercised as
therein appropriated, so that the legislative shall never
exercise the powers vested in the executive or judicial;
nor the executive the powers vested in the legislative
or judicial; nor the judicial the powers vested in the
legislative or executive.
XVII.
The powers not delegated by the constitution, nor
prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states
respectively.
ORDERED, That the clerk of this house do carry to
the senate, a fair and engrossed copy of the said pro-
posed articles of amendment, and desire their concur-
rence.
Extract from the Journal,
JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.
The ANNAPOLIS RACES will be-
gin on Tuesday the 13th day of
October next. The particulars
will be in next week's paper.
SHERIFF'S SALES.
Notice is hereby given, that there will be EXPOSED
to SALE, on the premises, for cash, on Tuesday
the 29th day of September next,
PART of a lot of GROUND in Frederick-town,
number 63, and the improvements thereon, front-
ing on Market-street seventy-four or five feet, and on
St. Patrick-street sixty feet or thereabouts: Also, part
of a tract of LAND called PIPE MEADOW, esti-
mated to contain about five acres: Also, part of a tract
of LAND called FISH, estimated to contain about
twenty acres; and on Wednesday the 30th, a tract of
LAND called MILL-HAVEN, containing one hun-
dred and twenty or thirty acres, late the property of
ADAM FISHER, deceased; taken by virtue of a writ
of fieri facias issued out of the general court of Mary-
land against the said Margaret Fisher, executrix of
Adam Fisher, deceased, late collector of Frederick
county.
P. MANTZ, Sheriff of
Frederick county.
August 26, 1789.
TO BE SOLD,
At Annapolis, on the 3d Tuesday in October next, for
specie or specie certificates,
ABOUT 600 lots, of fifty acres each, of LAND,
a westward of Fort Cumberland, in Washington
county. OFFICERS and SOLDIERS entitled to
land may, at the same time, get their tickets.
DAVID LYNN,
DANIEL CRESAP, } Commis-
BENJAMIN BROOKES, } sioners.
TO BE RENTED,
In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,
AN elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, 100
feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fire-
places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole build-
ing, which are perfectly dry in the wettest seasons;
the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general large;
three of them are about twenty-four feet square; the
situation is pleasant and healthy, about the center of
the city, and being situated directly between two
streets is not subject to be incommoded by any neigh-
bouring improvements, which is frequently the case in
towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of
boarders.—Also to be RENTED, a two-story BRICK
HOUSE, in South-East-street, well calculated to ac-
commodate a private family; Its situation is such that
your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have like-
wise for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in
Frederick county; a description of this land will be
unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place before
he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have any
reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, by
application to
THOMAS HYDE.
Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

LANDS FOR SALE.
To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at the town of
Queen-Anne, on Patuxent River, on Monday the
28th of September next, if not before SOLD at PRI-
VATE SALE,
A TRACT of LAND called BOWDEL's
CHOICE, containing about 400 acres; also the
reversion of a tract of LAND on which Mrs. MAR-
GARET MURDOCK now lives, containing about 750
acres. The terms will be made known on the day of
sale.
1 ADDISON MURDOCK.
FOR SALE.
On the 29th and 30th days of September next, at the
late dwelling of Mr. GRIFFIN FAUNT LE
ROY, deceased, on Kent Island, in Queen Anne's
county, part for cash and part on credit,
A NUMBER of very valuable SLAVES, also
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK of
different kinds, and PLANTATION UTENSILS:
And on the 2d and 3d days of October following, will
be SOLD, at the said late Mr. GRIFFIN FAUNT LE
ROY's estate, at the Long Marsh, in the county afore-
said, part for cash and part on credit, sundry other
SLAVES, STOCK and PLANTATION UTEN-
SILS. Bond with approved security will be required
where the sale is on credit. The slaves consist of men,
women and children, and a number of very fine boys
and girls from ten to seventeen years of age, the whole
of them healthy and likely. All persons having claims
against the said estate are requested to bring them in
properly attested, and those indebted to the said estate
will be pleased immediately to discharge their respect-
ive balances.
DEKAR THOMPSON, Administrator.
August 28, 1789. 10/2/5
Bennett's-Point, August 22, 1789.
Pursuant to the last will and testament of RICHARD
BENNETT LLOYD, Esquire, deceased, the sub-
scriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the
premises, on Thursday the first day of October next,
if fair, if not the next fair day,
ALL that valuable FARM now in the possession
and occupation of Mr. WILLIAM RICHMOND,
and under lease to him for seven years from the end
of the present year. This farm lies in Queen-Anne's
county, about one mile from Wye mill, and con-
tains upwards of seven hundred acres, with a suffi-
cient quantity of wood and timber thereon, and
is well adapted to every kind of grain, tobacco and
grass. There is a good brick dwelling house, and
other necessary buildings. It will be sold on a credit
of three years by annual instalments. Good and ap-
proved securities will be required.
10/9/4 JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.
Mr. CENAS's BALL
WILL be on Monday the 7th instant at 6 o'clock,
in the Ball-Room.
Mr. CENAS presents his most respectful compliments
to the ladies in Annapolis, and begs the honour of their
attendance.
Those gentlemen who think proper to attend will be
admitted by paying ONE DOLLAR at the door.
Annapolis, September 1, 1789. 1X
NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of
Washington county mean to petition the next
general assembly for the division of said county; also,
for prolonging the time of payment for the settlers
lands to the westward of Cumberland. 10/16/10
St. Mary's county, August 10, 1789.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a
NEGRO LAD, about five feet eight or nine
inches high, called WILL, who says he belongs to a
widow CAW, near Hampton, in Virginia; had on an
old pair of corduroy breeches, and old jacket without
sleeves. His owner is desired to prove property, pay
charges, and take him away from
PHILIP FORD, Sheriff
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 rea-
sonable 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. 4 3W
Mount-Steuart, July 27.
St. Mary's county, Queen-Tree, Aug. 21, 1789.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 3d inst. a
mulatto wench and fellow; the wench named
BESS, is about fifty years of age, a bright mulatto co-
lour, and mother to the fellow, who is called JERE,
is about sixteen years of age, and lighter than his mo-
ther; as to their cloaths it is uncertain; it is sup-
posed that they will make for Annapolis, as they pre-
tend to be descendants of the famous NELL BUTLER.
Whoever will take them up and secure them, so that
their master can get them again, shall receive, besides
what the law allows, four dollars for each, paid by
me,
HENRY HILL, 3d.
All persons are forewarned hiring the above-menti-
oned slaves. 2 3W

E A S H.
For Continental Loan Office,
Depreciation, or Final Set-
tlement Certificates and Indents.
Such as want Depreciation or
other Certificates to pay for Pro-
perty purchased of the State, may
be supplied at any time, and
with any particular Amount
wanted, for Cash, by
15 16 James Williams.
For SALE or BARTER,
A Quantity of Land in Pa-
tuxent, from 250 to 1000 Acres,
situate in Bottletourt and Monom-
gahela Counties, Virginia, will
be sold very low for Cash, Pro-
duce, any kind of Certificates or
Indents, good Bonds, Land, or
other Property in the State of
Maryland. For Terms apply
to 16 J. W.
Fig-Point, July 28, 1789.
ALL persons having unsettled accounts for deal-
ings with Thomas and Edward Tillard, at this
place, from June, 1784, to 1788, who have been to
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. Jerminham Drury, who will attend con-
stantly for the purpose, before the first day of October
next, may expect suits will be commenced to com-
pel 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. w7
THOMAS TILLARD.
N. B. Such as have removed to the distant counties
of this state, and out of the state, leaving their ac-
counts unsettled, will be attended to. 4
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 some-
times 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 over-
alls, of snabrig 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
afore said 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. 32
August 16, 1789.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of
proprietors of the land lying on the Long Marsh
in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend peti-
tioning the next general assembly of the state of Mary-
land for an act to enable them more effectually to drain
and reclaim the said Long Marsh. 2
St. Mary's county, Queen-Tree, Aug. 21, 1789.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 6th day of
May last, a mulatto fellow named RALPH, un-
der pretence of going to the general court in order to
procure his freedom, as one of the descendants of
NELL BUTLER. He returned on the last day of June,
but refused to go to work with the other negroes, and
left his master again immediately. All and every one
are forewarned from employing or harbouring him.
He is a remarkable handsome fellow, a great laugher,
and opens his mouth greatly when he laughs. It has
been reported, that he acts as a ferryman in one of the
boats at South River upon shares.
w3 2 JOHN LUCAS,

SEVEN MOUNTAINS.
TO BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
THAT beautiful estate called the SEVEN MOUNTAINS, extending from the mouth of Magoth river to the mouth of Patapico river, containing, by patents, 2217 acres; the situation is partly high and very healthy, and abounds in excellent timber of almost every kind. Between three and four hundred acres of this land may, at a little expence, be made into good meadow: there is also a fine shad and herring fishery, some improvements, and excellent fruit of all kinds: the soil produces wheat, Indian corn and tobacco: the title is indisputable, and the payment will be made very easy to the purchaser, by a credit for a very considerable part for five years, and which will be further made known to those that wish to purchase, who may also see the many advantages that this land has to any other in this state, being central to the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town.—Also will be SOLD, on a long credit, several tracts of LAND in the state of Georgia. 6w
W. WORTHINGTON.

Anne-Arundel county, August 21, 1789. 2

August 25, 1789.
By virtue of two writs of *condemni expostas*, issued from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready cash, on the 21st September next, at my dwelling house, within two miles of Piscataway,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND, containing 1121 acres, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of FIELDER BOWIE, Esq; taken to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

And on the same day, and at the same place, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the highest bidder, for cash only, sundry tracts of LAND, containing 483 acres; also a LIFE ESTATE in 250 acres of land, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of Mr. JOHN BROWN, taken to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, late Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

N. B. The above debts were contracted by Mr. Bowie and Mr. Brown, as security to me, and the property now advertised was heretofore conveyed by me to them, for the purpose of indemnifying them from any loss. 2 N. B.

TO BE SOLD,

On a liberal credit, on Monday the third of December next, at PUBLIC VENDUE, if not sooner disposed of at PRIVATE SALE, in which case due notice will be given.

A VALUABLE SEAT, containing upwards of 400 acres of land, pleasantly situated on Zachia Swamp, five miles from Port-Tobacco: there are on the premises a good dwelling house, a large barn, with a good floor (for treading of wheat,) and other convenient houses. The situation is beautiful and healthy. This land has been assessed as high as the first rate land in said county. There is a great proportion of bottom, which produceth excellent corn, timothy, &c. This land has a great quantity of wood, board timber, and other timber. Possession will be given to the purchaser on complying with the terms of sale, which may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN HANSON, jun.

Charles county, August 15, 1789. 2

TO BE LEASED,

For any term not exceeding twenty-one years,

A VERY valuable tract of unimproved LAND, containing about 2700 acres, lying in Dorchester county, on the public road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, about nine miles from Cambridge, seven from Vienna, not more than four from a very good landing on Great-Choptank River, nor more than two from two very good merchant mills. The land is in general high, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco: the lowest of it may easily be rendered quite dry by short ditches, to communicate with several branches, in different parts of the tract, that are very conveniently situated for that purpose: it is very well timbered with oak, poplar, some black walnut, hickory, and several other trees, in some measure, peculiar in their growth to the best lands: a good proportion of it is extremely well calculated for meadow, which, from the particular situation of the land, may be made at a trifling expence: It will be laid off in tenements of from two to four hundred acres, so as best to suit the convenience of the tenants. None but such as can give good security for the faithful performance of the covenants that will be included in the leases need apply. The terms may be known by applying to RICHARD SPRIGG, Esquire, near Annapolis, or to the subscriber living in Cambridge, who will shew the land to any person disposed to take a lease. 5w

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, August 23, 1789. 2

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. 6X

HOSKINS HANSON, IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.

July 23, 1789.

August 25, 1789.
By virtue of a writ of *fiat facias*, issued from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the highest bidder, for ready cash, on the 21st of September next, at the dwelling house of NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, Esquire, near Piscataway, PART of a tract of LAND called TAYLORTON, containing about 125 acres; two valuable lots of GROUND in the town of Nottingham, with good improvements thereon, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of said BLACKLOCK, seized and taken at the suit of the state of Maryland, by EDWARD LLOYD WAILLES, Sheriff of Prince-George's county. 2

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 portions of ground situated as aforesaid, on which are two tolerable good framed dwelling houses, &c. the property of RICHARD THOMPSON, taken by virtue of a writ of *fiat facias*, and sold for the use of the state of Maryland.

BENJAMIN W. JONES, Sheriff.

August 10, 1789. 3X

BOARD of TREASURY of the UNITED STATES, August 12, 1789.

THE secretary at war having stated to the commissioners of this board the indispensable necessity of immediately advertising a contract for the supply of the troops on the western frontiers for the ensuing year, notice is hereby given, That proposals will be received at the office of the treasury to the 23d day of September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1790, both dates inclusive, at the places, and within the districts, herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort McIntosh, on the river Ohio, and at Fort McIntosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort McIntosh and the mouth of the river Muskingum, and at the mouth of the river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum, and up the said river to the Talcott was, and at the Talcott was, and thence over to the Cayoga river, and down the said river to its mouth.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum and the mouth of Scioto river, and at the mouth of said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Jaque-town, and thence over to the Miami village, on the river of the same name, which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Port St. Vincennes, and at Port St. Vincennes; and thence up the said river Wabash to the Miami village before described.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village.

At any place or places from the Miami village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preliq' Isle, at Preliq' Isle, and betwixt Preliq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of the Big Beaver creek.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,

One pound of beef, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound of pork,

One gill of common rum,

One quart of salt,

Two quarts of vinegar, } Per 100 rations.

Two pounds of soap, }

One pound of candles, }

The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration, and longest period of credit.

(Signed) 2 SAMUEL OSGOOD,

WALTER LIVINGSTON,

ARTHUR LEE.

Annapolis, August 27, 1789.

THE subscriber being anxious to fulfil his engagements to his creditors, requests all those indebted to him for dealings at his store to make immediate payment, as it is entirely out of his power to give them any further indulgence. 5w 2 DAVID GEDDES.

Aug 11, 1789.
WHEREAS my wife SOPHIA ROURKE hath eloped from my bed and board, and otherwise demeaned herself very illy, 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. w3
3X 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. w3

3X 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. 3 w8

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. 3

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 case 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 good so that I may get him, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expences, paid by EDMUND PLOWDEN.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing him, at their peril. 3X E. P.

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. 5

August 1, 1789.

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. 8w

ELISHA HARRISON, ANNE HARRISON.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

Aug 11, 1789.
OPHIA ROURKE had
and board, and otherwise
is therefore is to forewarn
crediting her on my ac-
not to pay any debts of her
of.
JAMES ROURKE.

TION.

any person from taking an
ND given by me, the sub-
FREY, for fifty pounds
determined not to pay it till
titled, and the property con-

JOHN BRYAN.

T MAY CONCERN.

ven, that I intend to prefer
t general assembly to pass a
ge me from my confinement
m unable to pay.
RISDON BOZMON.

24, 1789. 3 w8

PUBLIC.

l from Cambridge at
having missed a bag,
of money, which I
my chest, I was led
ocent man, a Mr.
who was a passenger
Cambridge) of taking
ed to Annapolis, and,
ill-judged suspicion,
warrant against him,
ny thing in his posses-
I returned to Balti-
since received a letter
, informing me, that
left the money on the
therefore (in justice to
n I wish to be inform-
lings are inexpressibly
upon the steps I have
disgrace I have thereby
I do, in this public
his innocence and my
any satisfaction he may
may be in my power
request, I am ready and
him.—I am the pub-
le servant,
MON FRAZIER.

3, 1789. 3

LARS REWARD.

A N away from the subscriber,
on Saturday last, a negro man
calls himself GEORGE BUT-
R, and is one of those who has
tioned the general court for free-
n, whence he has but lately re-
court had set him free, and that
is attorney, told him he might go
and work for what he could get—
informed the Butler cause did not
term, I ordered him into my ter-
plaint being made against him by
him corrected for his ill behaviour:
the court with him, signed by Mr.
ave no doubt he will produce if
son, and shew as a discharge from
eral of them have done the same.
prehend the above-said negro, and
me to me, or secure him in any goal
him, shall receive the above reward,
le expenses, paid by
EDMUND PLOWDEN.

ons are forbid harbouring or employ-
peril. 3 X E. P.

int Mary's county, July 6, 1789.
hereby given, that a petition will be
to the next general assembly of Mary-
a warehouse for the reception of
head of Canoe-neck Creek.

August 1, 1789.

hereby given, that a petition will be
to the next session of the general as-
to empower the subscribers to sell and
of land called POPPING GAY, ly-
county.
8w
ELISHA HARRISON.
ANNE HARRISON.

NAPOLIS:

by FREDERICK and

MUEL GREEN.

(XLVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2226.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, August 17.

N committee of the whole on the
subject of amendments to the consti-
tution.

The sixth and seventh amendments
were agreed to without alteration.
In the eighth, on motion of Mr.
Lawrence, after the words "nor
shall," these words were inserted, "in any criminal
cases." The ninth was adopted without alteration.
In the tenth, on motion of Mr. Benson, after the
words, "and effects," these words were inserted,
"against unreasonable searches and seizures." Ele-
venth, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth, were agreed
to in their original form. The committee then rose,
and the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, August 18.

The committee appointed to bring in a bill to regu-
late the post-office, brought in a resolve, which, with
the preamble, was to the following effect, "That as the
business of the time previous to the adjournment
would not admit of making the necessary arrangements;
therefore, resolved, that the post-master-general be di-
rected to continue the post-office upon the system estab-
lished by the late congress, and that he be authorized
to make the necessary contracts, &c."

Mr. Gerry introduced a motion upon the subject of
amendments, to this purpose, That such amendments
to the constitution of the United States as have been
proposed by the different states, which are not in the
report of the select committee, be referred to a com-
mittee of the whole house—and that those, with the
amendments proposed by that committee, be included
in one report. This motion was introduced by a
lengthy speech upon the subject of amendments at large,
and was seconded by Mr. Sumpter—This brought on
a warm debate, which continued till near one o'clock
—when the question being called for from various parts
of the house, the ayes and noes were required by Mr.
Gerry. Upon which Mr. Vining called for the previ-
ous question, and the ayes and noes were then required
upon that also—this occasioned a further debate—at
length the speaker directed the clerk to call the ayes
and noes on, Shall the main question be put?

Noes 34—Ayes 16—Majority 18.

The house then went into a committee of the whole
on the report of the select committee.

The five remaining amendments were agreed to by
the committee, with some little variation. They then
rose, and the chairman reported their proceedings,
which it was ordered should lie on the table for the
consideration of the members.

A message was received by the senate by their secre-
tary, informing the house that they had concurred with
one amendment, in the bill to provide for the necessa-
ry expenses attending negotiations, and treating with
the Indian tribes, &c.

The proposed amendment was, to strike out "forty"
and insert "twenty," which would make the provi-
sion for the expenses twenty thousand instead of forty
thousand dollars.

Mr. Tucker presented a number of papers, contain-
ing seventeen proposed amendments to the constitution,
which were read and laid on the table.

The committee on the subject of the disputed elec-
tion of the members from New-Jersey, brought in a
report containing a state of facts respecting said elec-
tion, which was read, and then the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, August 19.

The amendment of the senate to the bill for pro-
viding for the expense of treaties to be held with the
Indians, was taken into consideration. After some con-
versation on the propriety of concurring with the sen-
ate, the question was taken, and carried in the affirma-
tive.

The report of the committee of the whole on the
subject of amendments to the constitution, was next
taken into consideration.

Several propositions were submitted, as to the form
in which the proposed amendments should go to the
people. The first amendment being taken up, on the
question to agree to the same, it was negatived.

The second amendment being taken up, respecting
representations—a proposition was submitted by Mr.
Ames to the following effect—That after the first enu-
meration there shall be one representative for every
30,000 inhabitants, till the number of members shall
amount to 100; after which the number of members
shall not increase till the number of inhabitants shall
amount to 4,000,000, after which the ratio of repre-
sentation shall be one for every 40,000, till the num-
ber amount to 200, beyond which number it shall not
be increased till the number of inhabitants amount to

10,000,000, when the ratio of representation shall be
one for every 50,000.

The house spent the remainder of the day in discus-
sing a variety of amendments proposed to this motion;
when at length they adjourned without coming to a de-
cision.

THURSDAY, August 20.

A message was received from the president of the
United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing, that
the president approved of the act entitled, "An act
providing for the expenses which may attend negotia-
tions and treaties with the Indian tribes, and the ap-
pointment of commissioners for managing the same,"
and had affixed his signature thereto.

The house spent the remainder of the day in discus-
sing the report of the committee of the whole on the
subject of amendments.

The 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th,
11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th amendments were agreed
to with some alterations.

FRIDAY, August 21.

The order of the day, on amendments to the con-
stitution.—Fifteenth amendment under consideration.

Mr. Gerry moved to strike out these words "public
danger" to insert "foreign invasion." This was ne-
gated. It was then moved to strike out the last
clause "and if it be committed, &c." to the end.
This motion obtained, and the amendment, as it then
stood, adopted.

Sixteenth and seventeenth amendments were accept-
ed without alteration.

Eighteenth amendment: In this Mr. Gerry proposed
to insert the word "expressly" after the word "pow-
ers." This being objected to, the ayes and noes were
called for on the question—Ayes 17—Noes 32—Ma-
jority 14. So the question was lost.

Nineteenth amendment: Mr. Sherman moved that
after the words "prohibited by it to the" govern-
ment of the United, and after the words "reserved
to the," individuals, should be inserted. This
motion was acceded to, and the clause was then
adopted.

The report of the committee being gone through,
Mr. Burke introduced the following amendment, viz.
Congress shall not alter, modify, or interfere in the
times, places or manner, of electing senators or rep-
resentatives of the United States, except when any state
shall refuse, or neglect, or be unable, from actual in-
vasion or rebellion, to make such election. This
brought on a debate, and the ayes and noes being cal-
led, stand thus:—Ayes 23—Noes 28—Majority against
the proposition 5.

The consideration of the amendment, which was
postponed yesterday, was then resumed.

A variety of propositions were read, and, on the
question being taken, were negatived.

The following, in substance, introduced by Mr.
Smith, (S. C.) was adopted, viz. After the first enu-
meration, there shall be one representative to every
30,000 inhabitants, till the number shall amount to
100—after which the proportion shall be to be regulated
by congress, that there shall be one to every 40,000,
till the number amounts to 200—after which the
number shall not be increased at a less rate than one
for every 50,000. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, August 22.

Representations from the citizens of Trenton, in
New-Jersey, York-town and Lancaster, in Pennsyl-
vania, were presented to the house, stating the advan-
tages they possess in soil, climate, situation, popula-
tion, cultivation and buildings, and proffering their
respective towns, with the circumjacent territory of ten
miles, to congress for the permanent seat of the federal
government.

The house then went into the consideration of
amendments. Mr. Tucker moved to add an amend-
ment recommended by the state of South-Carolina,
respecting direct taxes, stipulating that congress should
first make requisitions on the states respectively, before
they attempt to obtain a revenue in that way.

Mr. Stone made a motion, that this proposition
should lie on the table. This was negatived. Mr.
Partridge then moved the previous question; which
was also negatived. On the main question to agree to
the proposition, the yeas and nays were called by Mr.
Livermore, who being supported by a constitutional
number, they were taken, and are as follow:

Ayes 9—Noes 39.

So it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Tucker then presented another amendment from
those recommended by the state of South-Carolina, to
strike out in art. 3, sect. 1, "inferior court," and in-
sert "court of admiralty." This was negatived.

Mr. Gerry proposed as an amendment, that congress
should never establish a company of merchants with
exclusive privileges of commerce. This was ne-
gatived.

Mr. Gerry offered another proposition, to prohibit
the officers of the general government from accepting

any title of nobility from any foreign king, prince, po-
tentate, &c. which was negatived.

MONDAY, August 24.

Mr. Carroll presented the memorial of the merchants
of George-town, Patowmack, praying a repeal of part
of the collection law.

The report of the committee on the subject of ad-
journing was taken up for a second reading, and, af-
ter some desultory conversation, it was agreed that the
house should adjourn (if the senate concur therein) on
the 22d day of next September, to meet again the first
Monday in December.

Mr. Fitzsimons, of the committee appointed to bring
in a bill for establishing the salaries of the officers in
the executive departments, brought in a report, which
was read the first time.

The amendments of the senate to the treasury bill,
respecting the removability of the secretary by the pre-
sident, was considered; and, on motion of Mr. Vining,
the house adhered to their disagreement against the
amendment proposed by the senate.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a commit-
tee of the whole on the bill for establishing the judi-
cial courts of the United States.

Some small alteration in the language of the first
clause was moved for and agreed to.

Mr. Tucker moved to strike out the whole of the
second clause, dividing the United States into thirteen
districts.

Mr. Livermore moved to strike out the third clause,
which establishes district judges and district courts; and
supported his motion by arguments tending to shew,
that such a regulation was expensive and unnecessary.
They were expensive, by reason of the long suite of
salary officers attending on such an establishment, the
occasion for public buildings, such as court-houses and
gaols, all of which must be erected: they were unne-
cessary, because justice could be (as indeed was the
case at present) as well administered in the state courts
as in the district courts; but if there were apprehensions
of partiality in their decisions, it was to be remember-
ed that the adjudications are subject to appeal and revi-
sion in the federal supreme court, which in his opini-
on afforded sufficient security.

He moreover said the establishment was invidious,
and tending to blow the coals of civil war; two jar-
ring jurisdictions, a subversion of the old system of ju-
risprudence, could never be agreeable to the people of
America, who did not view courts of justice, and the
officers connected with them, in the most favourable
light. What would they think of such heterogeneous
establishments? He begged gentlemen to consider this
point thoroughly before they make a decision, for much
depended thereon.

The committee rose without coming to any further
resolution.

Then the house adjourned.

An ACT to establish an EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
to be denominated the DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

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 de-
nominated the Department of War; and that there
shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Se-
cretary for the Department of War, who shall perform
and execute such duties as shall from time to time be
enjoined on or entrusted to him by the president of the
United States, agreeable to the constitution, relative to
military commissions or to the land or naval forces,
ships, or warlike stores of the United States, or to such
other matters respecting military or naval affairs, as the
president of the United States shall assign to the said
department, or relative to the granting of lands to per-
sons entitled thereto, for military services rendered to
the United States, or relative to Indian affairs: 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, to be employed therein as he
shall deem proper, and to be called the Chief Clerk in
the Department of War, 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, apper-
taining to the said department.

And be it further enacted, That the said principal of-
ficer, and every other person to be appointed or em-
ployed in the said department, shall, before he enters
on the execution of this 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 war, to be appointed in consequence of
this act, shall forthwith after his appointment, be en-
titled to have the custody and charge of all records

books and papers, in the office of secretary for the department of war, heretofore established by the United States in Congress assembled.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MÜHLENBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.

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

Approved—August 7, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

AN ACT for the establishing and supporting LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, BUOYS and PUBLIC PIERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all expenses which shall accrue from and after the fifteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, in the necessary support, maintenance and repairs, of all light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, erected, placed or sunk, before the passing of this act, at the entrance of or within any bay, inlet, harbour or port, of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, shall be defrayed out of the treasury of the United States: PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, That none of the said expenses shall continue to be so defrayed by the United States, after the expiration of one year from the day aforesaid, unless such light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, shall, in the mean time, be ceded to and vested in the United States, by the state or states respectively in which the same may be, together with the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, and together with the jurisdiction of the same.

And be it further enacted, That a light-house shall be erected near the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, at such place, when ceded to the United States in manner aforesaid, as the president of the United States shall direct.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to provide by contracts, which shall be approved by the president of the United States, for building a light-house near the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, and for rebuilding when necessary, and keeping in good repair, the light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, in the several states, and for furnishing the same with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries, wages or hire, of the person or persons appointed by the president for the superintendence and care of the same.

And be it further enacted, That all pilots in the bays, inlets, rivers, harbours and ports, of the United States, shall continue to be regulated in conformity with the existing laws of the states respectively wherein such pilots may be, or with such laws as the states may respectively hereafter enact for the purpose, until further legislative provision shall be made by congress.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MÜHLENBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.

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

Approved—August 7, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

LONDON, June 2.

THE king of Sardinia is reckoned among the confederates against England, not because he may be himself with to be so classed, but because he must be against us, whenever we reckon Austria and France among our enemies. He might be considered as a powerful ally to either of these formidable neighbours against the other. But when they unite, he must join them, or lose Savoy, and his territories in Lombardy.

The land force of the states likely to be against us, would infinitely surpass any thing that we and our allies could oppose to it, even though Mr. Pitt should be strengthened either by a direct alliance with the Porte, or by the diversion which its arms, against Austria and Russia, might produce.

Was then is the man who can lay his hand upon his breast, and declare with sincerity, that Mr. Pitt has formed these connexions on the continent, by which we might be able to check our rival, France.

If the treaty with Prussia had been coupled with one with Russia, Austria, or even Spain, we would not say what truth, nor party spirit, compels us now to declare, that we firmly believe our connexion with Prussia, as it now stands, to be pregnant with ruin to this country.

NASSAU, August 1.

By a vessel arrived this day from the Havana, we have intelligence of an order from the king being received there, declaring, that in future no negroes running away from foreign settlements, and going to the Spanish colonies, will receive any countenance or protection; and directing that such run-away negroes as are there, notwithstanding they may have received the protection of the church, shall be forthwith returned to the owners who claim them. This order was brought out in a packet from Corunna, which arrived after a passage of 47 days, on the 21st of last month.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

Among the number of interesting discoveries which have been lately communicated to the public, is the following, which is likely to prove not less useful than it is curious.—It consists of different chemical mixtures (into the composition of which ice in no form enters) by means of which, water or other liquors may be frozen, and the usual phenomena attending natural frost, produced at any time of the year, in the hottest parts of the world. The following is one of them, which, although the least powerful, is nevertheless sufficient for the purpose above-mentioned: Mix by degrees, agitating them well together in a convenient glass, or

glazed earthen vessel, equal quantities by weight of strong oil of vitriol and water: cool this mixture (which will be very hot) to the temperature of the air; to sixteen parts of this liquor, thus cooled and mixed, add twenty-one parts, each by weight, of Glauber's salts, perfectly dry and transparent, freshly reduced to a very fine powder, stirring the mixture that the salt may dissolve as soon as possible. It is necessary that Glauber's for this purpose be kept unexposed to the air, otherwise it will be converted into a white powder, in which state it is unfit for this use.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the federal troops, to his friend in this city, dated Rapids of the Ohio, 1st July, 1789.

"Our affairs in this quarter at present bear a gloomy aspect. I am just returned from Post Vincennes, on the Wabash, with a detachment of 55 men, who were employed as an escort to provision for that garrison; and believe me, Sir, it is almost next to an accident, that my whole party was not cut off: the river was lined with Indians. I routed two parties, and finding where their strength lay, evaded coming to action, by crossing to the other side of the river; and, in short, I made such expedition, that they had not time to assemble in one body. They killed one man, and wounded another, who were sent down express in a light canoe to me, directing me to fortify on an island, until I could be reinforced. I completed a passage to and from the post in 21 days. The distance between the two places is called 520 miles. This will prove to you how easy it is to ascend the river Ohio.—The Indians are daily committing depredations in Kentucky, and from the Miami we learn, that the troops there would be unsafe to go 200 yards from their post, as lurking fellows are frequently seen in wait for them. I want much to know if our new councils are about to take measures to get possession of the western posts. This, and this alone, will secure peace with the Indians. The presence of the governor is much wanted at the different settlements on the Mississippi; and indeed if he does not come out soon we may judge from appearances those settlements will generally break up."

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated 10th July, 1789.

"Since the date of my last I learn, that on the 1st of next month major Hardin, with 200 volunteers on horseback, from the district of Kentucky, are to assemble at the Rapids, on their way to some of the Indian towns on White river, in order to destroy a banditti that live there, and are very troublesome to the settlement."

WINCHESTER, August 19.

NEW-EPSON SPRINGS.

A recent gift of Providence to the people.

A sulphur spring has lately been discovered at New-Epsom, which promises to become of very general utility to the public at large.—Its salutary effects, in the cure of many disorders, have already been evidenced in a variety of instances. Several families from the counties of Fairfax and Loudoun are lately arrived there, and the neighbouring people are daily flocking in, to partake of its benefits. New-Epsom is only two miles and an half from the town of Stephensburg, in this county.

ANNAPOLIS, September 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, August 26.

A petition from Joseph Wheaton, serjeant at arms, praying the appointment of a committee, to examine into certain scandalous reports which are propagated respecting him, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions were severally received from James M'Lane and Joseph Reed, invalids in the service of the United States, praying provision to be made for them.

Mr. Goodhue presented the report of a committee on the memorial of the merchants of Dumfries, Alexandria, George-town, &c. which was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then went into a committee on the bill for annexing to the duties of the secretary of foreign affairs, (under the style of Secretary of State,) the keeping of the seals, taking care of the archives, &c. and after some time spent in the business, the committee went through and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to by the house, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for regulating the coasting trade, came down from the senate, with amendments.—They proceeded to consider the same, but not having time to go through them, adjourned until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, August 27.

The engrossed bill providing for the safe keeping the acts, records and seal, of the United States, was read a third time, and passed the house.

Mr. Partridge, from the committee, reported, that they had compared the enrolled bill for establishing the treasury department, with the original, and had found it correct.

The house proceeded to the further consideration of the amendments of the senate to the bill for regulating the coasting trade, and having gone through them, agreed to the same.

Mr. Vining presented to the house, an act of the state of Delaware, offering to the United States the jurisdiction over ten miles square in any part of that state, should congress make choice thereof for the permanent residence of the federal government; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Heister presented to the house a representation of the inhabitants of the borough of Reading, in Penn-

sylvania, stating the advantageous situation of that place, and their wishes to have it made choice of, as the place of the permanent residence of the federal government; which was read and laid on the table.

A similar representation from the inhabitants of German-town, and the inhabitants of Carlisle, both in the state of Pennsylvania, and the act of the state of Pennsylvania, ceding the jurisdiction over ten miles square to the United States, were read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Gerry, from the committee appointed for the purpose, made a supplementary report on the subject of estimating the supplies necessary for the current year; which was read, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) presented a bill to establish hospitals for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, and to regulate the harbours of the United States; which was read a first time.

This bill resolves, that hospitals shall be established and maintained in such sea-port towns of the United States as the president shall direct, by a deduction from the wages of seamen, which captains and commanders of vessels shall pay to the officers of the customs at each entry of their vessels.

Mr. Scott, agreeably to his notice, moved a resolution to the following effect: That a place ought to be fixed for the permanent residence of the general government, as near the centre of population, wealth and extent of country, as is consistent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having also a due regard to the western territory. He then moved to make this motion the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Sherman objected. He thought the house had as much important business before them as they could possibly dispatch, without entering on this; neither was the government in possession of resources at present for the establishment of a federal town. He therefore moved that the second Monday in December next be assigned for taking this motion into consideration.

Mr. Hartley hoped the motion would prevail.—Gentlemen, he said, who lived near New-York, might perhaps be satisfied to postpone this subject for ten or a dozen years. But he thought that justice to the citizens of this city required that it should be soon settled. They were going into large expenses for erecting a palace for the president, and for other objects; if the presumption, on which this project was founded, was not well grounded, it was just and proper that they should be undeceived. A regard for their interests therefore required that we should let them know what they were to depend upon. He thought also that some attention ought to be paid to the petitions of the people respecting a permanent seat.

Mr. Burke suggested that it would be doing great injustice to the southern states to fix on so early a day in the next session, as it was not probable that the members from those states would have assembled.

Mr. Fitzsimons conceived the present was the most proper time to determine this business. There was now a pretty full representation. It was not probable that at any future time there would be so great a number collected, certainly not at any period of a winter session. It was true there was much important business before congress; but what more important than the subject proposed. It was a question about which the people were much agitated.—As to the expense, that was an after-consideration. The present object was only to fix the place. Whether the removal was to be made this or next year, was a distinct affair.

Mr. Sherman observed that he moved the second Monday of December, merely to accommodate the gentlemen who were pressing. It was evident that we should have too little time this season. If the gentleman from South-Carolina thought it too early a day for the southern members, he was willing to agree to a more distant time.

In addition to the arguments for deferring this matter, there was another important consideration. The union was not yet complete. North-Carolina and Rhode-Island had not yet a voice in the union. He thought their wishes and interest ought to be consulted, and in a transaction which is to affect them so essentially, they ought to have a voice.—It was supposed that it would not be long before both those states would become members of government.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved, that the first Monday in January next should be assigned for the taking up this subject. He was opposed to going into it at present, and enumerated several reasons to shew that the other business could not be put off. The judiciary bill was pressing, and had been the order of the day for several weeks. The funding of the public debt was also important, and what was earnestly expected. It was of little consequence, he said, where the duty which the house owed to their constituents was executed, provided it was done, and done to their satisfaction.

THE drawing of the subscriber's MERCHANT-DISE LOTTERY is postponed until Thursday the 5th of November next, by which time he flatters himself the tickets will be all sold.

WILLIAM MARBURY.

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at the next session, for a law to authorize the erecting of the courthouse and jail 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 requesting 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 humble servants, JOHN PETTY, & CO.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thursday, the 22d of October, 1789, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of captain THOMAS DENT, deceased, consisting of VERY LIKELY NEGROES, MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS; there are some VERY VALUABLE HOUSE-CARPENTERS, FARMERS and COOKS; STOCK of ALL KINDS, PLANTATION UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of BEDS, MAHOGANY TABLES, CHAIRS and BOOK-CASE, besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The TERMS of SALE will be on TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT, on the purchaser giving BOND, on INTEREST, with APPROVED SECURITY. The CREDITORS are requested to produce their CLAIMS, PROPERLY PROVED, to EDWARD EDELEN, near PISCATAWAY, on the FIRST of OCTOBER; and are earnestly requested to attend the sale, in order to have a FINAL SETTLEMENT of the ESTATE. ELIZABETH DENT, Administratrix. September 3, 1789. 10/16/10 w3

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 6th day of October next, for ready money, at the dwelling of JAMES AMOSS, jun. the following tracts or parcels of LAND, to wit:

ONE tract or part called by the name of GROVE EDEN HUNDRED, 120 acres; one ditto, part of BRANSTONE RIDGE and SON'S ADDITION, 310 acres; and one ditto, called ROACHE'S CHOICE, 40 acres, late the property of the aforesaid AMOSS, taken in execution to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland. And on the 7th day of October next, in the forenoon, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the dwelling of JAMES AMOSS, sen. for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, to wit: one tract by the name of JAMES'S CARE, 135 acres; one ditto, called BRANSTONE RIDGE, 135 acres; one ditto, called FOX HILL, 20 acres; one ditto, called SHAW'S DOFUNDOME, 12 acres; and one ditto called SHAW'S PRIVILEGE, 71 acres, late the property of the aforesaid JAMES AMOSS, sen. taken in execution to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland. And on the 7th day of October next, in the afternoon, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for ready money, at the dwelling of ROBERT AMOSS, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, to wit: one tract of LAND by the name of GOOD HOPE, 614 acres; one ditto called ROBERT'S ENLARGEMENT, 77½ acres; one ditto called SPANISH OAK HILL, 37½ acres; one ditto called BOTTOM, three acres; one ditto called JOHN'S REFUSE, 38 acres; one ditto, part of BRANSTONE RIDGE, 29 acres; one ditto, part of AMOSS'S PURSUIT, 101 acres; one ditto, part of SAPPIN RIDGE, 49½ acres; one ditto, part of AMOSS'S OUTLET, 16 acres; and one ditto called WHITE GLAID, 30 acres; being the dwelling plantation and late the property of the aforesaid ROBERT AMOSS, taken in execution to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland. And on the 8th day of October next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for ready money, in Belle-Air, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, to wit: one tract called LOVE'S ADDITION IMPROVED, 190 acres; one ditto called WAXFORD and GREAT-BRITAIN, 395 acres; one ditto ROBERT'S LOT, 100 acres; one ditto called BOND'S FORTUNE and LOT, 17 acres; one ditto called HAZARD, and part of RIGDON'S ESCAPE, 61 acres; one ditto called LOVE'S CHANCE, 25 acres; one ditto, part of Kidnapper, 40 acres, late the property of JOHN LOVE, taken in execution to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland. Also, on the 8th day of October next, will be SOLD, at Belle-Air, at PUBLIC SALE, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, to wit: one tract called PART OF BIRZ, 224 acres; one ditto called NORRIS CHANCE, 362 acres, late the property of BENJAMIN B. NORRIS, taken in execution to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland. And on the 8th day of October aforesaid will be SOLD, at Belle-Air aforesaid, at PUBLIC SALE, for ready money, the GOODS and CHATTELS, and the following tracts of LAND, late the property of SAMUEL GROOME OSBORN, taken in execution to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, to wit: part of COLE RAIN, 252 acres; two HOUSES and LOTS in Joppa; 100½ acres of land, name unknown. Attendance on the aforesaid days will be given at said places, by w3 WILLIAM OSBORN, sheriff of Harford county. Harford county, September 8, 1789. 10/16/10

Montgomery county, September 7, 1789. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Montgomery county court for a commission to ascertain and mark the boundaries of his part of a tract of LAND called CLEAN DRINKING, according to the ancient running, agreeable to a late act of assembly. w4 CHARLES JONES. 10/16/10

August 14, 1789. PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, to pass a law to invest him with the fee-simple of part of a tract of LAND called SMITH'S FIRST CHOICE, which a certain William Schoolfield conveyed to Turbutt Wright, a minor, son of the subscriber. w8 JOHN WRIGHT. 10/16/10

A ROBBERY.

THE subscriber was stopped, on the eighth inst. on the road, between QUEEN-ANNE and LONDON-TOWNS, and ROBBED, by a WHITE MAN and WOMAN, of THREE HALF-JOHANNES, a CHINTZ GOWN, TWO LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, a MARSEILLES WHITE QUILTED PETTICOAT, and a CAMBRICK APRON. The man had on a PAIR of CHECK TROUSERS, a BLUE SAILOR'S JACKET, with HORN BUTTONS, and has a DEEP SCAR on his LEFT CHEEK. The woman had on a SHORT CALICO BED GOWN, BLUE SHALLOON PETTICOAT, and WHITE APRON. THREE POUNDS REWARD will be given for apprehending and bringing them to justice. ANNE SCOTT. September 10, 1789. 1

Worcester county, Maryland, Sept. 3, 1789. PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, to pass a law to make valid two deeds of conveyance for a lot of ground in Snow-Hill-town, the one from John Martin's trustees to Matthew or John Outten, and the other from Abraham Outten to Smith Bishop. w8 HANNAH BISHOP. 10/16/10

September 3, 1789. PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the VISITORS of EDEN SCHOOL, in Somerset county, intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, to pass a law to enable them to sell the said school-house and the lands belonging thereto, and to purchase lands and build a school in Worcester county, to be instituted on the same plan as Eden school aforesaid. w8 PHILIP QUINTON, WILLIAM PURNELL, JOHN DONE, PETER CHAILLIE, ISAAC HOUSTON, JOSHUA TOWNSEND, GEORGE DASHIELL, WILLIAM HANDY. 10/16/10

September 3, 1789. SUNDRY inhabitants of Charles town, Charles county, will petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to lay out said town, and to ascertain the lots and boundaries thereof, but particularly to open the street on the east side of lot number four, on the town plot, bounding on the west, Ware's lot on said plot, now in the possession of Charles Mankin. 10/16/10 10/16/10

September 9, 1789. THE subscriber, WIDOW of GASSAWAY WATKINS, ONE of the SECURITIES for Captain THOMAS HARWOOD, FORMER COLLECTOR of the TAX for ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, intends to PETITION the NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY for RELIEF. w8 DINAH WATKINS. 10/16/10

September 7, 1789. THE proprietor of the public stage between the town of Baltimore and Annapolis, respectfully informs the public, that his stage-carriage and horses are now in complete order; and that he has procured an additional number of horses to expedite the business. This route will, in future, be performed three times in each week, leaving Mr. JOHN STARCK's and Mr. GEORGE MANN's at eight o'clock precisely in the morning, and will perform the distance in six or seven hours at farthest. Having thus provided himself at a very considerable expence with the necessary means to serve his customers, he hopes his exertions will not fail to meet the patronage of a generous public. 1 HENRY STOUTER. 10/16/10

Annapolis, September 8, 1789. THE subscriber takes this method once more to inform all those that are indebted to him by bond or note of hand, that they are desired to come and discharge them by paying up the same, or if they cannot discharge the whole of the principle are requested to pay up their interest, and renew their notes or bonds by giving approved security (if required): and for the further encouragement of all those that are indebted to me by open account for all sums under £.5, commenced before the end of the year 1787, that I will receive the following articles, viz. Indian peas, beans, corn or corn flour, and pork, as pay for the same. w3 ABSALOM RIDGELY. 10/16/10

Prince-George's county, September 8, 1789. ALL persons having just claims against the estate of ALEXANDER BURRELL, late of said county, deceased, are desired to give them in properly authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to w3 JOHN BURRELL, Administrator, de bonis non. 10/16/10

Strayed or stolen from the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 19th inst. a bright bay HORSE, near fifteen hands high; he has a long tail, and a small star in his forehead. Whoever will restore him to the subscriber shall be reasonably rewarded. w3 SAMUEL RIDOUT. Annapolis, August 24, 1789. 2

Annapolis, September 8, 1789.

THE subscribers being very desirous to make good their payments at London, and finding it entirely out of their power at present without the assistance of their friends, most earnestly request all those that are indebted to them for dealings at their store from fall 1785, to spring 1789, by bond, note or open account, would be pleased to call on them and discharge the same by paying up their respective balances, by or upon the middle of October next, and by complying with this request will greatly oblige their humble servants, 10/16/10 RIDGELY and EVANS.

N. B. All those who do not comply with the above request, will put us under the very disagreeable necessity of acting in a compulsory manner. R. & E.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 4th inst. from the subscriber, 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 goal, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by me. June 22, 1789. 6X LANCELOT WADE.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of NICHOLAS and VALENTINE 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. 3X w3

Samuel and John Adams, PRINTERS.

From WILMINGTON, DELAWARE STATE, HAVING opened a PRINTING-OFFICE in Market-street, nearly opposite the post-office, Baltimore, respectfully inform the public, as BOOK-WORK, &c. is the principal object they have in view, of being engaged in, that they are now ready to receive the commands of all those who may be pleased to employ them in that line of business; and will only observe, that their utmost efforts shall be exerted to merit the approbation and favour of their employers, and the public in general.—Hand-bills, advertisements, all kinds of blank-work, &c. done expeditiously, with care, and on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS. At said office may be had, a variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY; where country store-keepers, back-country traders, and others, may be supplied at the lowest prices. Great allowance will be made to those who may purchase by the quantity. 2 August 25, 1789.

August 19, 1789. COMMITTED to my custody, the three following runaways, to wit:—WILLIAM HARTLEY, about five feet nine inches high, of a sandy complexion, well made, and has a blemish on his right eye, appears to be about forty years old, says he is a native of Pennsylvania, and known to colonel Thomas Hartley, of Little York, major John Hulyng and captain Isaac Seely, of Carlisle: He affects to be silly, but it is supposed that he is more smart and sensible than otherwise.

JOHN LYNON, a native of Ireland, about forty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, thin visage, says he came to America in the ship Peggy, to Philadelphia, in 1784, a free passenger, has since lived with Mr. Daniel Kid, in Staunton, Virginia, and with Mr. Sinclair of the same place, also in Georgetown, in Maryland, and is known to Richard Thompson, Esquire, of that place.

A negro man that calls himself WILLIAM POSEY, says he served his time with Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Petersburg, Virginia, has since lived with the reverend Mr. War, near Frederickburg, with Mr. Miller, merchant, of Frederickburg, and with Mr. Gilcrease, of Port-Royal, is about five feet seven inches high, appears to be twenty-six or twenty-seven years old, and is tolerably well dressed.

THOMAS A. DYSON, sheriff of Charles county.

Calvert county, August 12, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the VESTRY and PARISHIONERS of CHRIST CHURCH PARISH, in Calvert county, intend petitioning the general 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. 3 w3

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. 20 JAMES STEUART.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be EXPOSED to SALE, on the premises, for cash, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next,

PART of a lot of GROUND in Frederick-town, number 63, and the improvements thereon, fronting on Market-street seventy-four or five feet, and on St. Patrick-street sixty feet or thereabouts: Also, part of a tract of LAND called PIPE MEADOW, estimated to contain about five acres: Also, part of a tract of LAND called FISH, estimated to contain about twenty acres; and on Wednesday the 30th, a tract of LAND called MILL-HAVEN, containing one hundred and twenty or thirty acres, late the property of ADAM FISHER, deceased; taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the general court of Maryland against the said Margaret Fisher, executrix of Adam Fisher, deceased, late collector of Frederick county.

P. MANTZ, Sheriff of Frederick county.

August 26, 1789. 2

TO BE SOLD,

At Annapolis, on the 3d Tuesday in October next, for specie or specie certificates,

ABOUT 600 lots, of fifty acres each, of LAND, westward of Fort Cumberland, in Washington county. OFFICERS and SOLDIERS entitled to land may, at the same time, get their tickets.

DAVID LYNN, } Commis-
DANIEL CRESAP, } sioners.
2 BENJAMIN BROOKES, }

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,

AN elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, 100 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fire-places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wettest seasons; the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet square; the situation is pleasant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being situated directly between two streets is not subject to be incommoded by any neighboring improvements, which is frequently the case in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders.—Also to be RENTED, a two-story BRICK HOUSE, in South-East-street, well calculated to accommodate a private family; Its situation is such that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have likewise for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a description of this land will be unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place before he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have any reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, by application to

THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789. 2

LANDS FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at the town of Queen-Anne, on Patuxent River, on Monday the 25th of September next, if not before SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

A TRACT of LAND called BOWDEL'S CHOICE, containing about 400 acres; also the reversion of a tract of LAND on which Mrs. MARGARET MURDOCK now lives, containing about 750 acres. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

2 ADDISON MURDOCK.

FOR SALE,

On the 29th and 30th days of September next, at the late dwelling of Mr. GRIFFIN FAUNT LE ROY, deceased, on Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county, part for cash and part on credit.

A NUMBER of very valuable SLAVES, also HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK of different kinds, and PLANTATION UTENSILS: And on the 2d and 3d days of October following, will be SOLD, at the said late Mr. GRIFFIN FAUNT LE ROY's estate, at the Long Marsh, in the county aforesaid, part for cash and part on credit, sundry other SLAVES, STOCK and PLANTATION UTENSILS. Bond with approved security will be required where the sale is on credit. The slaves consist of men, women and children, and a number of very fine boys and girls from ten to seventeen years of age, the whole of them healthy and likely. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in properly attested, and those indebted to the said estate will be pleased immediately to discharge their respective balances.

DEKAR THOMPSON, Administrator.

August 28, 1789. 2

August 25, 1789.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the highest bidder, for ready cash, on the 21st of September next, at the dwelling house of NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, Esquire, near Piscataway,

PART of a tract of LAND called TAYLORTON, containing about 125 acres; two valuable lots of GROUND in the town of Nottingham, with good improvements thereon, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of said BLACKLOCK, seized and taken at the suit of the state of Maryland, by

3 EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Bennett's Point, August 22, 1789.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD, Esquire, deceased, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the first day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL that valuable FARM now in the possession and occupation of Mr. WILLIAM RICHMOND, and under lease to him for seven years from the end of the present year. This farm lies in Queen-Anne's county, about one mile from Wye mill, and contains upwards of seven hundred acres, with a sufficient quantity of wood and timber thereon, and is well adapted to every kind of grain, tobacco and grafts. There is a good brick dwelling house, and other necessary buildings. It will be sold on a credit of three years by annual instalments. Good and approved securities will be required.

JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.

SEVEN MOUNTAINS.

TO BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THAT beautiful estate called the SEVEN MOUNTAINS, extending from the mouth of Magoth river to the mouth of Patuxent river, containing, by patents, 2217 acres; the situation is partly high and very healthy, and abounds in excellent timber of almost every kind. Between three and four hundred acres of this land may, at a little expense, be made into good meadow: there is also a fine pond and herring fishery, some improvements, and excellent fruit of all kinds: the soil produces wheat, Indian corn and tobacco: the title is indisputable, and the payment will be made very easy to the purchaser, by a credit for a very considerable part for five years, and which will be further made known to those that wish to purchase, who may also see the many advantages that this land has to any other in this state, being central to the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town.—Also will be SOLD, on a long credit, several tracts of LAND in the state of Georgia.

W. WORTHINGTON.

Anne-Arundel county, August 21, 1789. 3

August 25, 1789.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready cash, on the 21st September next, at my dwelling house, within two miles of Piscataway,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND, containing 1121 acres, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of FIELDER BOWIE, Esq; taken to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

And on the same day, and at the same place, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the highest bidder, for cash only, sundry tracts of LAND, containing 483 acres; also a LIFE ESTATE in 250 acres of land, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of Mr. JOHN BROWN, taken to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, late sheriff of Prince-George's county.

N. B. The above debts were contracted by Mr. Bowie and Mr. Brown, as security to me, and the property now advertised was heretofore conveyed by me to them, for the purpose of indemnifying them from any loss.

3 N. B.

TO BE SOLD,

On a liberal credit, on Monday the third of December next, at PUBLIC VENDUE, if not sooner disposed of at PRIVATE SALE, in which case due notice will be given,

A VALUABLE SEAT, containing upwards of 400 acres of land, pleasantly situated on Zennah Swamp, five miles from Port-Tobacco: there are on the premises a good dwelling house, a large barn, with a good floor (for treading of wheat,) and other convenient houses. The situation is beautiful and healthy. This land has been assessed as high as the first rate land in said county. There is a great proportion of bottom, which produceth excellent corn, timothy, &c. This land has a great quantity of wood, board timber, and other timber. Possession will be given to the purchaser on complying with the terms of sale, which may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN HANSON, jun.

Charles county, August 15, 1789. 3X

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. 4 w8

St. Mary's county, Queen-Town, Aug. 21, 1789.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 3d inst. a mulatto wench and fellow; the wench named JESS, is about fifty years of age, a bright mulatto colour, and mother of the fellow, who is called JERE, is about sixteen years of age, and lighter than his mother; as to their cloaths it is uncertain; it is supposed that they will make for Annapolis, as they pretend to be descendants of the famous NELL BUTLER. Whoever will take them up and secure them, so that their master can get them again, shall receive, besides what the law allows, four dollars for each, paid by me.

HENRY HILL, 3d.

All persons are forbidden hiring the above-mentioned slaves.

3X w8

TO BE LEASED.

For any term not exceeding twenty-one years,

A VERY valuable tract of unimproved LAND, containing about 2700 acres, lying in Dorchester county, on the public road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, about nine miles from Cambridge, seven from Vienna, not more than four from a very good landing on Great-Choptank River, nor more than two from two very good merchant mills. The land is in general high, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco: the lowest of it may easily be rendered quite dry by short ditches, to communicate with several branches, in different parts of the tract, that are very conveniently situated for that purpose: it is very well timbered with oak, poplar, some black walnut, hickory, and several other trees, in some measure peculiar in their growth to the best lands: a good proportion of it is extremely well calculated for meadow, which, from the particular situation of the land, may be made at a trifling expense: It will be laid off in tenements of from two to four hundred acres, so as best to suit the convenience of the tenants. None but such as can give good security for the faithful performance of the covenants that will be included in the leases need apply. The terms may be known by applying to RICHARD SPRIGG, Esquire, near Annapolis, or to the subscriber living in Cambridge, who will shew the land to any person disposed to take a lease.

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, August 23, 1789. 3

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, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by
J. Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patuxent, 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
J. W.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT PHAETON,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN'S.

Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, GEORGE MANN, or the subscriber.

2 DAVID STEUART.

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.

7

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

4 JAMES MACKUBIN.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, August 27.

MR. SCOTT observed, that a principle of the union in which we were bound, was the principle of reciprocal and equal justice. He thought that the question now before the house was a grand link in the chain of the federal system. The peace of the United States depended as much on this as on any other question which would come before congress. An adoption of some such measure was a piece of justice due to the extremities of the continent. It being therefore a point with them, and a point of justice too, he could not conceive how any gentleman who had the good of their country at heart could oppose it.

The resolution held out this general idea, that the federal government ought to be fixed at that place which is most central with respect to population and territory, having an equal regard to the Atlantic and the western parts of the union. No man in the West ever wished any thing further than that when the central line between the northern and southern extremities was fixed, congress should establish their seat as far back on this line, as the convenience of maritime commerce would allow.

He thought those people had a right to demand this. If this principle was given, the subject could not involve much debate.

He thought this was a favourable moment to settle the great question which had agitated the minds of the people for several years. We might be assured that congress at this time possessed all their virtue and innocence, but it was to be feared that would not be the case in future. Congress were now clear of all factions, and as destitute as possible of the spirit of party and local views. In a future day faction might drive the government to fix on some improper place, and one of two events would result from this; either they would be again obliged to remove, after expending great sums of money on this imprudent establishment, or the union would be dissolved.

Mr. Livermore said, that the two houses had come to a resolution to adjourn in next month. Many weighty matters were still before the legislature. How long a discussion of this subject would require, was uncertain. It might engross a great deal of time, and there was danger of its producing that animosity and party spirit, which the measure itself proposes to guard against. He wished first to finish the organization of government, and the performance of those important duties which the public were anxiously expecting of them.

I do not understand, said he, that any gentleman is uneasy at his present situation. I have heard no complaints. Congress are well accommodated in this city. There may be other places, to be sure, in which they might find accommodations, but I believe both the citizens of New-York and the members of the legislature are equally satisfied. I have not heard of any memorial from the former requesting us to remove—Many parts of the country indeed seem to be in a fever to see with them; especially the state of Pennsylvania—Carlisle, Lancaster, York-town, German-town and Reading, have sent us abundance of petitions, setting forth their various advantages, and we wish that they may enjoy them. If they are pleasantly situated, and have plenty of fish, we are glad to hear it.

I cannot see any reason for postponing all our important matters in order to consider this. If we can dispose of all these matters by next spring, and the road should be so impassable that we should not be able to get home, I shall be for taking it up.

Mr. Livermore then observed, that the idea of a permanent seat was not itself strictly true. As population grew, and as men of new principles and views took their seats in congress, this permanent seat might be altered at pleasure—it was certainly wise in congress to be economical—it was always found a very expensive thing to remove—And the finances of their country were not at present adequate to many new expenses. A great variety of objects were necessary to be taken into view in fixing the seat of government, besides the mathematical centrality—The healthiness of the situation was a capital circumstance.

Mr. Scott objected to the cavalier manner in which he thought the gentleman treated the subject.

Mr. Jackson said, the existence of the union depended on this subject. The place of the seat of government was important in every view. It might be compared to the heart in the human body; it was a center from whence the principles of life were carried to the extremities.

It was indifferent to him whether the subject was determined now or next session, but he thought it best that the motion should lie on the table.

Mr. Stone remarked, that this would be a very important business, and it was necessary to be extremely cautious in conducting. He knew of no question which would have such a tendency to produce heats and divisions, and it was often the case that unhappy divisions arose chiefly from an indiscreet mode of conducting matters of this kind. He was glad to see the temperate spirit with which the house had set out, and he wished it might continue. He apprehended that no question would so fully try the temper of this body as the present.

The question was then taken on Mr. Smith's motion, and was lost. Ayes 21—Noes 30.

The speaker being about to put the question on the second Monday in December,

Mr. Ames rose, and asked if the original motion was not inconsistent with the resolution of the house to adjourn on the 22d of September? A committee had been appointed to report the business of the present session. The committee reported, and so much of that report was accepted as related to the time of adjournment. It seemed to him therefore, that the proposition to take up this subject at the present time was superfluous. He was confident that it was inconsistent with that determination. It would become necessary, therefore, to rescind that determination, and whether that would be done or not, would depend on the disposition of the senate. If they should not concur, the legislature would be obliged to leave the most important business unfinished.

He said, he could not suppress some emotions of surprise, that gentlemen could bring forward questions which had not for their object the complete organization of the government. The government yet lies prostrate and inanimate, and instead of infusing life into it, and giving it motion, we have been in the first place altering our constitution, and now we are going into a long discussion to determine where we shall sit.

If the gentleman's motion only involved a few abstract propositions, it would still be uncertain how difficult their decision might be. But were I a stranger I should apprehend, from the manner in which the motion had been introduced, that it would be a question agitated with as much acrimony as any whatever.

I have always found that even in the most trifling questions it is extremely difficult to obtain unanimity. What then must be the division on a question, which, gentlemen have said, concerns the existence or peace of the union? I believe it will involve as many passions as can reside in the human heart. Every principle of local interest, of pride and honour, and even of patriotism itself are engaged. I am willing to pledge myself to the gentleman, that if the good of the union requires that the seat of government should be fixed at Pittsburgh, I will vote for it. But I must now vote for postponing the business. It is not enough to determine where the seat of government ought to be; but it is necessary to prepare the public mind to agree with ours in the decision of questions of this magnitude. Our reasons ought to be made public, and they ought to be the reasons of the public.

When I left my constituents, I did not contemplate such a thing as this, nor have I yet formed my opinion. When I do, I pledge myself that it shall not spring from local or selfish principles.

The gentleman has brought forward this subject as a very important one. As such we will consider it. If it were to determine merely the center of matter, it might be settled in a short time—if we are to represent the oaks and the mountains—if the acres in the United States are to be represented, a few days of calculation may determine it.

I am of opinion, that the center of our government should be so placed as to propel the blood to the extremities, with the most equable and easy motion—I would place the head of the government where it might guard most effectually the extremes, and protect the weak parts. It is my wish that the territory now subject to the laws of the union may continue so, and that the government may be so situated as to use its force with the best advantage to ensure the preservation of the union, and obedience to its laws.

The gentleman from Connecticut has rightly said that the states of North-Carolina and Rhode-Island should have a voice in this business.

I would not impute unworthy motives to the gentleman who introduced the motion; but I would ask him whether the world at large should not be equally convinced of their purity; whether, in justice to himself, the public mind should not be better prepared for the occasion. I am not convinced that our government, still so ill cemented and so feeble, could stand the shock of such a measure, and therefore I most earnestly deprecate the event.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Hartley said a few words, and Mr. Sedgwick proposed that the last Tuesday in December be assigned for the business. The question on this was lost.

Mr. Sherman then withdrew his motion; and Mr. Smith (S. C.) proposed Thursday evening, which was negatived.

The question for making this business the order of the day for Thursday next, was then put and carried.

FRIDAY, August 28.

Mr. Goodhue presented, agreeably to order, a bill for suspending a part of the collection law, relative to the navigation on the Patowmack, which was read a first time.

A petition from a number of persons, commanders of packer boats that ply between Rhode-Island and the adjacent states, stating certain hardships they experience under the present revenue laws, particularly the tunnage duty, and praying relief, was read and laid on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the bill for establishing the salaries of the officers of government.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

To the secretary of the treasury, it was proposed by the bill to allow 5000 dollars per annum.

This sum was reduced, after some debate, to 3500. To the secretary for foreign affairs (now called secretary for the department of state) it proposed an allowance of 3500 dollars—This was reduced to 3000.

To the comptroller of the treasury, it proposed to allow 3000 dollars—This was reduced to 2000.

To the secretary at war, it proposed to allow 2500—This was raised to 3000.

To the auditor, it proposed to allow 1500 dollars, to the treasurer 1600, and to the register 1250—these sums were agreed to.

To the assistant of the secretary of the treasury, it proposed an allowance of 1600 dollars—This was reduced to 1500.

To the governor of the western territory, it proposed an allowance of 1000 dollars, with an additional allowance as superintendent of Indian affairs.

This was altered; the allowance as superintendent of Indian affairs was struck out, and the salary as governor raised to 2500 dollars.

A clause was added, providing for the salaries of the three judges of the western territory, allowing to each of them 800 dollars per annum.

To the secretary of the governor of the western territory, the salary was fixed at 750 dollars.

The remainder of the bill was gone through without any material amendment, when the committee rose and reported.

The report was accepted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following is a statement of the salaries as allowed by the said bill.

	Dollars,
Secretary of the treasury,	3500
Secretary of state,	3000
Secretary at war,	3000
Governor of the western territory,	2500
Comptroller of the treasury,	2000
Treasurer,	1600
Auditor,	1500
Assistant to the secretary of treasury,	1500
Register,	1250
The judges of western territory, each,	800
Chief clerk in department of state,	800
Chief clerk of the comptroller,	800
Secretary of governor of western territory,	750
Chief clerk in department of war,	600
Chief clerk of the auditor,	600
All other clerks, at	450

SATURDAY, August 29.

The bill for regulating the coasting trade was received from the senate with the concurrence of that body in the amendments proposed by the house to the amendments of the senate.

The engrossed bill for establishing the salaries of the executive officers was read a third time, when Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to recommit it, in order to supply some deficiencies. He observed, that a number of officers were not provided for, such as the foreign ministers, consuls, &c.

It was however thought improper to annex salaries to offices which the legislature had not expressly created or recognized, and the motion was negatived.

The question was then put on passing the bill, and the yeas and nays being called, it passed in the affirmative—Ayes 27—Noes 16.

Mr. Boudinot presented a memorial of sundry inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, in New-Jersey, praying that the district courts in that part of New-Jersey may be held at Perth-Amboy. Read and laid on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the judiciary bill.

Mr. Tucker's motion for striking out that section which provides for the establishment of district judges in each state, was taken into consideration. This brought on a warm debate. The motion was advocated by Mr. Livermore, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Stone, and opposed by Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Benson, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Ames and Mr. Sherman. The committee rose at four o'clock without deciding the question, and the house adjourned.

LEASED.

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M GOLDSBOROUGH.
1789. 3

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act to enable her to convey cer-
for by THOMAS H. HALL,
county, deceased, agreeable to the
at of said deceased. w8
BARBARA HALL, Executrix
of Thomas H. Hall.

Annapolis, August 13, 1789.
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JAMES MACKUBIN.

ANAPOLIS:
FREDERICK and
JUEL GREEN.

Monday, August 31.

The engrossed bill for suspending so much of the collection law as obliged vessels bound to Georgetown and Alexandria, on Patowmack, to enter at Yeocomico and St. Mary's, was read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Bland, was recommitted, in order to receive a clause to remedy the same grievance complained of by the inhabitants of Petersburg and Richmond, on James river.

Mr. Bland was added to the committee, and a motion of Mr. Thatcher, respecting a similar inconvenience suffered by the inhabitants on the river Kanawbeck, was referred to them.

The petition of the masters of packet boats and others trading between Newport and Providence and New-York, presented by Mr. Trumbull, was referred to the same committee.

The petition of Hugh Williamson, in behalf of the merchants and citizens of North-Carolina, complaining of the operation of the rummage law on that state, by subjecting it to the duties imposed on the vessels of foreigners, was read, and committed to the committee on the petition from Alexandria.

The house went into a committee on the judiciary bill. Mr. Livermore renewed the debate on the clause for instituting the district courts, by a general reply to the arguments of Mr. Smith, and others, on Saturday.

The discussion was continued in an animated manner by Messrs. Stone, Jackson, Sumpter and Burke, for striking out the clause, and by Messrs. Vining, Gerry, and Lawrence, against it.

The question being at length put on the motion for striking out, was negatived by 33 against 11.

The committee then rose, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, September 1.

A message from the senate, with a bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes; also the bill for allowing compensations to the members of the house and senate, and their respective officers; in which the senate has concurred with amendments.

Upon motion, the report of the committee of elections, on the election of members for the state of New-Jersey, was taken up for a second reading.

This brought on a variety of observations and propositions; but no determinate principle of discussing the subject being readily agreed to, and several motions being made and withdrawn.

Mr. Vining proposed, in substance, the following resolution, viz. "Resolved, That the facts reported by the committee of elections, and the documents therein referred to, respecting the election of the members from the state of New-Jersey, are not sufficient to support the prayer of the petition for setting aside said election."

Several members spoke upon the proposition; but an adjournment being called for, prevented a decision.

Wednesday, September 2.

A petition from the citizens of Philadelphia, respecting the permanent and temporary residence of congress, was read.

The committee to whom was recommitted the bill to relieve the inhabitants of Georgetown and Alexandria on the Patowmack, reported that they had not thought proper to recommend any alteration in it.

The petition of the creditors of the United States, residing in the city of Philadelphia, was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Vining then brought forward his motion, respecting the validity of the Jersey election, in a new form, viz. "Resolved, That James Schureman, Lambert Cadwalader, Elias Boudinot and Thomas Sinickson, were duly elected and properly returned members of this house."

Mr. Sherman made a number of observations in support of the validity of the election.

The question being taken on Mr. Vining's motion, was carried in the affirmative.

A message was received from the president of the United States, informing the house that he had approved and signed the bill for regulating the coasting trade, and the treasury bill.

The house then took up the amendments of the senate to the bill for establishing the compensation of the members of congress.

Thursday, September 3.

The hall and galleries were exceedingly crowded, owing to the curiosity excited by the interesting subject which was made the order of the day.

The fixing on the permanent seat of the federal government, which has long occupied the attention of the United States, and lately agitated the legislature, was an object, which, however unimportant it might be in a national view, and in the future operations of the government, was likely, in the present state of parties, and upon local, or merely federal principles, to occasion considerable divisions, and very warm debates.

After the bill for the punishment of crimes, &c. which had been sent down from the senate, had been read, the house went into a committee of the whole, according to the order of the day, to take into consideration the motion of Mr. Scott, the substance of which is as follows: Resolved, That a permanent seat for the government of the United States, ought to be fixed as near the centre of wealth, population and extent of territory, as shall be consistent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having also a due regard to the circumstances of the western country.

Mr. Goodhue rose and observed, that the members from the eastern states had contemplated the subject of a permanent seat of the federal government with deliberation. They had turned their eyes to different parts of the country, and had at last, after a mutual and full consultation, come to an agreement, that the banks of the Susquehanna was as far south, and as near

the centre of population and extent of territory, as was consistent with other circumstances important to this country. Had they consulted their own interests and convenience, they would have fixed upon a place more to the north and east. But as they felt disposed to be governed by principles of accommodation, they were of opinion that the banks of the Susquehanna ought to be chosen for the permanent residence of congress, and that, till the particular place could be fixed on, and the proper buildings erected for their accommodation, the seat of congress should continue to be at the city of New-York.

He then read a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Madison moved that the word "wealth" should be struck out. He observed that population and extent of territory were the only main principles which ought to govern. Government was intended for the equal accommodation of all ranks of citizens. They ought all to be so favoured, that they might easily transmit their grievances, and receive those blessings the government was intended to dispense. The rich were certainly not less able than the poor to resort to the government, or to establish the necessary means of securing its advantages. If there were any superior advantages to be enjoyed from the presence of the government, he rather supposed that it ought to move towards those who most wanted its protection.

The question on this motion was taken, and negatived—Ayes 22—Noes 27.

The question was then taken on the original resolution of Mr. Scott, and carried—Ayes 35—Noes 14.

Mr. Lee rose and observed, that the house was called on to deliberate on a great national question, and he hoped they would discuss and decide on it with that dispassionate deliberation which its magnitude required. He would propose the following resolution:

"Whereas the people of the United States have assented to and ratified a constitution for their government, to provide for their defence against foreign danger, to secure their perpetual union, and domestic tranquillity, and to promote their common interests; and all these great objects will be best effected by establishing the permanent seat of government in a station as nearly central as a convenient water communication with the Atlantic ocean, and an easy access to the western territory, will permit, and as it will be satisfactory to the people of the United States, and give them a firm confidence in the justice and wisdom of their government, to be assured that such a station is already in the contemplation of congress, and that proper measures will be taken to ascertain it, and to provide the necessary accommodations, as soon as the indispensable arrangements for carrying into effect the constitution can be made, and the circumstances of the United States will permit;—Resolved, That a place as nearly central, as a convenient water communication with the Atlantic ocean, and an easy access to the western territory, will permit, ought to be selected and established as the permanent seat of the government of the United States."

He wished the principles of the government to be recognized, that the people of the United States might be able to judge whether, in the measures about to be adopted, they were carried into execution by this house. If these great principles were not preserved, it would be an unhappy fulfilment of those predictions which had been made by the opponents of the constitution, that the general interests of America would not be consulted, that partial measures would be pursued, and that, instead of being influenced by a general policy, directed to the good of the whole, one part of the union would be depressed and trampled on, to benefit and exalt the other. Instead of accomplishing and realizing those bright prospects which shone upon us in the dawn of our government, and for which our patriots fought and bled, we should find the whole to be a visionary fancy.—He flattered himself, that before the house decided on the question before them, those principles would be expressly recognized, if it was meant that they should be regarded.

Mr. Hardy supported the motion of Mr. Goodhue, and pointed out Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna, as an eligible place for the seat of government.—This he considered as the middle ground between the Delaware, which might be supposed a northern object, and the Patowmack on the south.—He went largely into a display of the natural and artificial advantages which this place presented; its safety, its easy communication with the Western Country and the Atlantic, its extreme fertility, the purity of the climate, and its abundant population.

[The general question on Mr. Goodhue's motion was not decided; but the committee reported progress, and are to sit again to-morrow.]

(This debate to be continued.)

Friday, September 4.

The house being met, resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of fixing a permanent seat of government.

After a long debate on the amendment to Mr. Goodhue's motion, proposed yesterday by Mr. Lee, for fixing the seat of government on the Patowmack, instead of the Susquehanna, the question was taken, and there were 20 in favour of it, and 31 against, so the amendment was lost.

Mr. Madison then proposed to amend Mr. Goodhue's motion, so as to leave it discretionary, to be either on the Patowmack or Susquehanna, as shall be judged most eligible.

On this question the ayes were 20, nays 31.

A division of Mr. Goodhue's motion was called for; the first part, fixing the seat of government on the east bank of the river Susquehanna, was carried, ayes 32, noes 19.

The second part, resolving that until the necessary buildings were erected at the seat of the permanent residence, congress should remain at New-York, was carried, ayes 30, nays 31.

Mr. Fitzmohs brought forward a proposition authorizing the president to appoint commissioners to purchase ground, erect buildings, &c. and to open a loan for raising the necessary sums to carry the foregoing into effect. This motion being laid on the table, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Congress of the United States.

An ACT for settling accounts between the United States and individual states.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be and he hereby is empowered to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint such persons as he may think proper, for supplying any vacancy that now is, or hereafter may take place, in the board of commissioners, established by an ordinance of the late congress, of the 7th of May, 1787, to carry into effect the said ordinance and resolution of congress, for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual states.

And be it further enacted, That the said board of commissioners be and they hereby are empowered to appoint a chief clerk, and such other clerks as the duties of their office may require; and that the pay of the said chief clerk be six hundred dollars per annum, and of each other clerk four hundred dollars per annum.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUELLENBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.

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

Approved—August 5, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the UNITED STATES.

An ACT to provide for the Government of the Territory north-west of the River Ohio.

WHEREAS, in order that the ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled, for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, may continue to have full effect, it is requisite that certain provisions should be made so as to adapt the same to the present constitution of the United States;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which, by the said ordinance, any information is to be given, or communication made, by the governor of the said territory, to the United States in Congress assembled, or to any of their officers, it shall be the duty of the said governor to give such information, and to make such communication, to the president of the United States; and the president shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers which, by the said ordinance, were to have been appointed by the United States in Congress assembled, and all officers, so appointed, shall be commissioned by him; and in all cases where the United States in Congress assembled might, by the said ordinance, revoke any commission, or remove from any office, the president is hereby declared to have the same powers of revocation and removal.

And be it further enacted, That in cases of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence, of the governor of the said territory, the secretary thereof shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to execute all the powers, and perform all the duties, of the governor, during the vacancy occasioned by the removal, resignation or necessary absence, of the said governor.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUELLENBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.

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

Approved—August 7, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED, that the survey directed by the congress in their act of June the sixth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, be made and returned to the secretary of the treasury without delay; and that the president of the United States be requested to appoint a fit person to complete the same, who shall be allowed five dollars per day while actually employed in the said service, with the expences necessarily attending the execution thereof.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUELLENBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.

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

Approved—August 26, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the UNITED STATES.

VIENNA, June 10.

ON Sunday last the emperor had a return of his fever, but he is this morning rather better. Advice has been received from Croatia, that the Turks have been repulsed in a second irruption which they had attempted to make into the Lica, in the Austrian territory; and that, after this defeat, the Austrians had taken a redoubt with four iron cannons. In the evening of the 28th ult. the Turks retreated towards Vakup.

The last accounts from Moldavia state, that the prince of Saxe Cobourg, with the army under his command, had reached Baku; that the Russians were posted in the environs of Gallatz, that a considerable number of Turks were assembled near Fockichan, and that the grand vizier had arrived on the banks of the Danube, opposite to Iffall.

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United States.

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and Great Britain.

House of Representatives
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MUHLBERG, Speaker
of representatives.

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of the senate.

August 5, 1789.

INGTON, PRESIDENT
UNITED STATES.

Government of the Territory
the River Ohio.

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House of Representatives
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y absence, of the said governor.

MUHLBERG, Speaker
of representatives.

President of the United States,
ident of the senate.

August 7, 1789.

ASHINGTON, PRESIDENT
UNITED STATES.

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MUHLBERG, Speaker
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Vice-president of the United States,
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August 26, 1789.

ASHINGTON, President of the
UNITED STATES.

BENNA, June 10.

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s were assembled near Frockichan, and
vizier had arrived on the banks of the
to Hissali.

LONDON, June 25.

Three vessels have been hired by the Russian am-
bador to carry over to Revel and Cronstadt the porter
which had been made at a brewery in Southwark for
the empress of Russia's service.

The Greenland fishery has turned out extremely
prosperous this season: the Apollo, captain Greenaway,
is arrived at Dunhead with eight fish; she says all the
ships were safe when she failed for England, and most
of them had full cargoes.

Extract of a letter from Geneva, June 1.

"A loan is negotiating here among the monied peo-
ple, for the service of the empress of Russia; it how-
ever fills but slowly, occasioned by the capital being
large, though the advantages are of no ordinary kind,
as it is expressly stipulated, that every subscriber of a
certain sum shall have all the privileges of a citizen of
the Russian empire in every part of the empress's do-
minions, by conquest or otherwise.

"The Senegalia, a new ship of 54 guns, building
here, is sold to a foreign state; we believe Sweden."

June 30. This morning arrived a Dutch mail.—The
Swedish fleet has not yet failed.—Some Russian ships
have appeared before Helmsingfors.—The Swedes are
said to be detained in Carlskroon, for want of provisi-
ons, and are besides afflicted with a contagious disorder,
which carried off great numbers of their men.—An ex-
press from Stockholm has brought accounts of an action
that happened between the Swedes and Russians on the
borders of Finland.—The particulars we have not yet
learned.—Mr. Elliot still continues to negotiate for the
surrender of the Swedish frigate, that was captured by
the Russians on the coast of Denmark.—

Extract of a letter from Brussels, June 8.

"On the 31st of last month, which was the day of
Feticoat, there was a warm dispute at Tilemont, four
leagues from Louvain, between the loyalists and patri-
ots, which was followed by a scuffle, in which many
were killed and wounded on both sides. The night
following the military and citizens had a skirmish with
each other at Louvain, in which some lives were lost,
and several of each party were wounded. There are
silly perceived to be the effects of rancour of our
prejudices, who, though they appear to be meek and gen-
tle, still nourish in their hearts a secret desire to re-
venge themselves at any rate upon those who have for
some time restrained them.

"In consequence of the above disturbances, our
government-general have published a very energetic
declaration on the part of the emperor, revoking all the
concessions made, and particularly that of oblivion, or-
dering the government-general to use their utmost en-
deavours to find out those persons who were concerned
in the late troubles, and to bring them to punishment.

"His excellency the minister plenipotentiary went
on the 25th of May to Mons, to inspect the state of the
own markets, after the report of the disturbances which
had happened there. The French carry away the corn
by sack-fulls, on the backs of men and horses, and save
themselves on their frontiers, where there are 200
armed men to protect them.

"On the 29th his excellency went in disguise to
our corn market, but was discovered, and the price
lowered immediately. He made a contract with a far-
mer, who, knowing him, only asked 5 florins, instead
of 7, which he demanded before. His excellency
took him at his word, and bought a number of sacks,
which were distributed amongst the poor on the spot;
from thence the minister proceeded to the butter mar-
ket, where they asked 7 sols and a half, but soon low-
ered the price to 5 sols per lb."

BOSTON, August 28.

The state of South-Carolina have determined to call
a convention for the purpose of revising their state con-
stitution, in order to render the same conformable to
the federal constitution, and to improve a political sys-
tem, formed in the confusion of an invasive war, and
at a time when the American mind, strong, pen-
etrating, and just, as it now is, was only in its infan-
cy.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) August 29.

At an adjourned meeting of the town on Thursday,
a committee, that had been appointed on Tuesday for
the purpose, reported a draught of a petition to be pre-
sented to the congress of the United States, setting
forth the distressed situation of this state—the probabi-
lity of our soon joining the union; and praying that
vessels belonging to our citizens may be exempted from
foreign tonnage, and goods shipped from this state
from foreign duties, for such time, and under such re-
gulations and restrictions, as congress in their wisdom
shall think proper.

The petition was unanimously voted, and after
having been signed by the moderator and town-clerk,
the reverend Dr. Manning and Benjamin Bourne, Esq;
were appointed to proceed to New-York, and present
the same.

We learn that the citizens of Newport have agreed
on presenting a similar petition to congress.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

By a gentleman from Canada we are informed, that
all kinds of grain are now selling in that province at
very moderate prices, owing to the great quantities
which have been carried there from different parts of
the United States. Corn is from 4 to 6 livres per
bushel, and flour from 3 to 4 dollars per hundred, &c.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his
friend in Philadelphia.

"Our American Pliny, Dr. Mitchell, has discover-
ed, that anchovies are very abundant along the sea-
coast of New-York; he has pickled some bottles of
them, and finds them as good as those which are
brought from the Straits; our tables may hereafter be
supplied with this article of diet from our own waters,

and preclude the need of importation, thus it appears
that this country is found to be more and more abund-
ant in good things, as discovering eyes are directed to
point them out."

Captain Withart, arrived at Halifax from London,
on the 18th of July, in lat. 42. 45. long. 45. discover-
ed a ship apparently in distress, which he immediately
bore down to and boarded. She was water logged
and entirely deserted; on her stern was wrote, "Eli-
zabeth of London," and in the stern of a small boat
which they found on board, was written, "Captain
James Spence."

She was a very stout ship, laden with tobacco, and
appeared to be from Virginia, by the newspapers
found, one of which was printed at Richmond on the
24th of June last.

Sept. 7. In the house of representatives on Saturday
last, in a committee of the whole, it was resolved;
that the secretary of the treasury should be directed to
borrow the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be
repaid in twenty years, with an interest of five per
cent. for the purpose of erecting the necessary public
buildings on the banks of the Susquehanna.

Annapolis Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF FORTY
GUINEAS, will be run for, over the course
near Annapolis, on Tuesday the 13th day of October
next, agreeable to the rules of said club, with this al-
teration only, that any person, not a member of the
club, may start a horse, mare or gelding, for the purse,
on paying ONE SHILLING in the Pound Entrance.

On Wednesday, the 14th of October, 1789, will
be run for, over the course near Annapolis, a SUB-
SCRIPTION PURSE OF FIFTY POUNDS, free
for any horse, mare or gelding, except the horse win-
ning the Jockey Club Purse. Heats Four Miles
each. Four years old to carry Seven Stone, five years
old to carry Seven Stone Ten Pounds, six years old to
carry Eight Stone Seven Pounds, aged Nine Stone.

On Thursday, the 15th of October, will be run for,
a PURSE OF THIRTY POUNDS, free for any
horse, mare or gelding, of three and four years old.
Four years old to carry Seven Stone, three years old
a Feather.

Any horse winning two clear heats, to be entitled
to the Purse. Three horses to start each day, or no
race. The winning horse the first day excluded the
second. Entrance the first day EIGHT DOLLARS, and
for the second FOUR DOLLARS. The horses to be
entered with Mr. GEORGE MANN, the day preceding
the race, or pay Double Entrance. To start each day
at 11 o'clock. Proper Judges will be appointed.

September 1, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
preferred to the general assembly, at their next
session, by the subscriber, to confirm his title to two
lots of ground, lying in the town of Upper-Marlbo-
rough, formerly purchased by Judson Cooledge, de-
ceased, of the commissioners appointed to sell British
property.

Edw. Nichols RICHARD BURGESS.

September 9, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a
petition preferred to the next general assembly
of this state, for a public warehouse for the inspection
of tobacco, at Tracad Landing, on Herring Creek.

James Dwyer

Saint-Mary's county, September 8, 1789.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
GEORGE THOMAS, late of Saint-Mary's county,
deceased, are requested to bring them in legally
authenticated, those indebted to the said estate, are de-
sired to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM THOMAS, jun. Administrator.

September 16, 1789.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of go-
vernment, an election will be held on Monday
the fifth day of October next, for four delegates to re-
present Anne-Arundel county the ensuing year in ge-
neral assembly.

107/6 BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff.

September 3, 1789.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the VISI-
TORS of EDEN SCHOOL, in Somerset county,
intend to prefer a petition to the next general as-
sembly, to pass a law to enable them to sell the said
school-house and the lands belonging thereto, and to
purchase lands and build a school in Worcester county,
to be instituted on the same plan as Eden school afore-
said.

PHILIP QUINTON,
WILLIAM PURNELL,
JOHN DONE,
PETER CHALLIE,
ISAAC HOUSTON,
JOSHUA TOWNSEND,
GEORGE DASHIELL,
WILLIAM HANDY.

2

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT PHAETON,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN'S.

Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms
by applying to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, GEORGE
MANN, or the subscriber.

DAVID STEUART.

3

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.

ELISHA HARRISON.
ANNE HARRISON.

4

BOARD OF TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
August 12, 1789.

THE secretary at war having stated to the com-
missioners of this board the indispensable neces-
sity of immediately advertising a contract for the sup-
ply of the troops on the western frontiers for the ensu-
ing year, notice is hereby given, That proposals will
be received at the office of the treasury to the 23d day
of September next inclusive, for the supply of all ra-
tions which may be required for the use of the United
States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of
December, 1790, both dates inclusive, at the places,
and within the districts, herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the
state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort
M'Intosh, on the river Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intosh and
the mouth of the river Muskingum, and at the mouth
of the river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the ri-
ver Muskingum, and up the said river to the Tuscaro-
was, and at the Tuscarawas, and thence over to the
Cayoga river, and down the said river to its mouth.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the ri-
ver Muskingum and the mouth of Scioto river, and at
the mouth of said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto
river and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth
of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids on
the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the
Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Joique-
town, and thence over to the Miami village, on the ri-
ver of the same name, which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio
to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wa-
bash to Post St. Vincennes, and at Post St. Vincennes;
and thence up the said river Wabash to the Miami vil-
lage before described.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Wa-
bash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places on the east side of the river
Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the
mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami
river to the Miami village.

At any place or places from the Miami village to
Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the
mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Venan-
go, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango and Le
Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Presq'
Isle, at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the
mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or
places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cay-
oga river, by the way of the Big Beaver creek.

Should any rations be required at any places, or
within other districts, not specified in these proposals,
the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt
the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the fol-
lowing articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound of pork,
One gill of common rum,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } Per 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,

The proposals must specify the lowest price per rati-
on, and longest period of credit.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
(Signed) ARTHUR LEE.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be EXPOSED
to SALE, on the premises, for cash, on Tuesday
the 29th day of September next,

PART of a lot of GROUND in Frederick-town,
number 63, and the improvements thereon, front-
ing on Market-street seventy-four or five feet, and on
St. Patrick-street sixty feet or thereabouts: Also, part
of a tract of LAND called PIPE MEADOW, esti-
mated to contain about five acres: Also, part of a tract
of LAND called FISH, estimated to contain about
twenty acres; and on Wednesday the 30th, a tract of
LAND called MILL-HAVEN, containing one hun-
dred and twenty or thirty acres, late the property of
ADAM FISHER, deceased; taken by virtue of a writ
of fieri facias issued out of the general court of Mary-
land against the said Margaret Fisher, executrix of
Adam Fisher, deceased, late collector of Frederick
county.

3X P. MANTZ, Sheriff of
Frederick county.

August 26, 1789.

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.

4

TO BE RENTED.

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,
An elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, 166 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fire-places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wettest seasons; the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet square; the situation is pleasant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being situated directly between two streets is not subject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the case in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders.—Also to be RENTED, a two-story BRICK HOUSE, in South-East-street, well calculated to accommodate a private family; Its situation is such that your neighbour cannot incommode you: I have likewise for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a description of this land will be unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place before he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have any reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, by application to

THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789. 3

LANDS FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at the town of Queen-Anne, on Patuxent River, on Monday the 28th of September next, if not before SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

A TRACT of LAND called BOWDEL'S CHOICE, containing about 400 acres; also the reversion of a tract of LAND on which Mrs. MARGARET MURDOCK now lives, containing about 750 acres. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

3 ADDISON MURDOCK.

August 25, 1789.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the highest bidder, for ready cash, on the 21st of September next, at the dwelling house of NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, Esquire, near Piscataway,

PART of a tract of LAND called TAYLORTON, containing about 125 acres; two valuable lots of GROUND in the town of Nottingham, with good improvements thereon, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of said BLACKLOCK, seized and taken at the suit of the state of Maryland, by EDWARD LLOYD WAILLES, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

4X

Bennett's Point, August 23, 1789.

Furthest to the last will and testament of RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD, Esquire, deceased, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the first day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL that valuable FARM now in the possession and occupation of Mr. WILLIAM RICHMOND, and under lease to him for seven years from the end of the present year. This farm lies in Queen-Anne's county, about one mile from Wye mill, and contains upwards of seven hundred acres, with a sufficient quantity of wood and timber thereon, and is well adapted to every kind of grain, tobacco and grass. There is a good brick dwelling house, and other necessary buildings. It will be sold on a credit of three years by annual instalments. Good and approved securities will be required.

3 JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.

August 25, 1789.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready cash, on the 21st September next, at my dwelling house, within two miles of Piscataway,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND, containing 1121 acres, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of FIELDER BOWIE, Esq; taken to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

And on the same day, and at the same place, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the highest bidder, for cash only, sundry tracts of LAND, containing 483 acres; also a LIFE ESTATE in 250 acres of land, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of Mr. JOHN BROWN, taken to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, late Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

N. B. The above debts were contracted by Mr. Bowie and Mr. Brown, as security to me, and the property now advertised was heretofore conveyed by me to them, for the purpose of indemnifying them from any loss.

4X

N. B.

August 16, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of proprietors of the land lying on the Long Marsh in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to enable them more effectually to drain and reclaim the said Long Marsh.

Annapolis, August 27, 1789.

THE subscriber being anxious to sell his charge to his creditors, requests all those indebted to him for dealings at his store to make immediate payment, as it is entirely out of his power to give them any further indulgence.

3 DAVID CEDDES.

E A S R

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, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

25 10 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER.

A Quantity of Land in Patuxent, 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 J. W.

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

5

JAMES MACKUBIN.

September 7, 1789.

THE proprietor of the public stage between the town of Baltimore and Annapolis, respectfully informs the public, that his stage-carriage and horses are now in complete order; and that he has procured an additional number of horses to expedite the business.

This route will, in future, be performed three times in each week, leaving Mr. JOHN STARCK'S and Mr. GEORGE MANN'S at nine o'clock precisely in the morning, and will perform the distance in six or seven hours at farthest.

Having thus provided himself at a very considerable expense with the necessary means to serve his customers, he hopes his exertions will not fail to meet the patronage of a generous public.

2

HENRY STOUTER.

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.

St. Mary's county, August 10, 1789.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a NEGRO LAD, about five feet eight or nine inches high, called WILL, who says he belongs to a widow CAIN, near Hampton, in Virginia; had on an old pair of corduroy breeches, and old jacket without sleeves. His owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away from

2

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff

Pig-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. Jeremiah 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 ready and punctual in their payments for dealings with me since, I will supply with goods on the usual credit; but none others.

W7

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.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



RAN away from the subscriber, 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, of snabrig 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 goal, 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. 33

St. Mary's county, Queen-Tree, Aug. 21, 1789.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 6th day of May last, a mulatto fellow named RALPH, under pretence of going to the general court in order to procure his freedom, as one of the descendants of NELL BUTLER. He returned on the last day of June, but refused to go to work with the other negroes, and left his master again immediately. All and every one are forewarned from employing or harbouring him. He is a remarkable handsome fellow, a great laugher, and opens his mouth greatly when he laughs. It has been reported, that he acts as a ferryman in one of the boats at South River upon flares.

W3 3X

JOHN LUCAS.

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. 4

Saint-Mary's county, August 12, 1789.

WHEREAS there is reason to believe that a bond from the subscriber, for two thousand weight of tobacco, to a certain ANTHONY LEVY, was deposited in the hands of JEREMIAH PARRAN, of Alexandria, in Virginia—this is to caution all persons against receiving the said bond in payment, or taking any assignment thereof, as the subscriber has long since discharged the bond, and has Mr. Levy's receipt for the amount thereof, and annexes the following affidavit to shew that no assignment of the said bond was ever made by Levy to PARRAN.

THOMAS BOND.

Saint-Mary's county, March 25, 1788.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, Anthony Levy, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he hath not assigned to any person or persons whatsoever, a bond from Thomas Bond, dated either in June or July, 1782, and payable to the said Levy, who doth hereby acknowledge to have received of the said Thomas Bond full satisfaction for said bond, and doth acquit and discharge him, the said Thomas, from any claim relative thereto.

Sworn before 2 F. HAMERSLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Washington county mean to petition the next general assembly for the division of said county, also, for prolonging the time of payment for the settlers lands to the westward of Cumberland. 2

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

Reward.
from the subscribers
in London county, early
a negro man, named
is about 20 years of
et 7 or 8 inches high, his
markedly wide, he some-
the bottom of one of his
le lame; he is a likely
a green jacket and over-
hat, shoes and stockings
blanket, a blue broad cloth
cket without sleeves, and
been seen near this town.
ver will apprehend the
him to the subscriber, or
that he may be got again,
d, and if taken out of the
charges paid.
HILIP R. FENDALL.
88. 33
Free, Aug. 21, 1789,
subscriber, on the 6th day of
ollow named RALPH, un-
general court in order to
one of the defendants of
med on the last day of June,
with the other negroes, and
diately. All and every one
loying or harbouring him,
ne fellow, a great laughing
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as a ferryman in one of the
stures.
JOHN LUCAS.
PUBLIC.
from Cambridge at
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of money, which I
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ocent man, a Mr.
ho was a passenger
ambridge) of taking
d to Annapolis, and
ill-judged suspicion,
warrant against him,
y thing in his posses-
I returned to Balti-
nce received a letter
informing me, that
ft the money on the
erefore (in justice to
I wish to be inform-
ings are inexpressibly
upon the steps I have
 disgrace I have thereby
I do, in this public
his innocence and my
any satisfaction he may
may be in my power
request, I am ready and
him.—I am the pub-
le servant,
MON FRAZIER.
1789. 4
y's county, August 12, 1789.
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cribe, for two thousand weight
ain ANTHONY LEVY, was
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and has Mr. Levy's receipt for
and annexes the following affi-
davit of the said bond was
PARRAN.
THOMAS BOND.
y's county, March 25, 1788.
appeared before me, the subseri-
justices of the peace for the coun-
ty Levy, and made oath on the
almighty God, that he hath not al-
n or persons whatsoever, a bond
dated either in June or July,
to the said Levy, who doth hereby
received of the said Thomas Bond
aid bond, and doth acquit and dis-
Thomas, from any claim relative
2 F. HAMERSLEY.
reby given, that the inhabitants of
county mean to petition the next
e division of said county; also,
time of payment for the settlers
rd of Cumberland. 2
NAPOLIS:
FREDERICK and
JEL GREEN.

(XLVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2228.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 24, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[This debate concluded from our last.]



R. SEDGWICK hoped that the motion of Mr. Lee would not obtain. The gentleman, he said, who moved the other day to have this business brought on this session, could not fail to recollect, that they were called on and intreated to defer this business. They were told that this was not the time, consistent with the real good of the country, to determine the permanent residence of congress. They were told that the government was not yet in operation—that the union was not yet complete—yet that gentleman in particular, and the majority of the house, supposed that suspending it would occasion so much dissatisfaction and agitation, that the peace and happiness of the country required a speedy decision.—As his and other gentlemen's remonstrances proved ineffectual, and it was resolved to bring the business on immediately, he came now ready to meet the gentlemen prepared to decide upon the important subject. He should oppose the motion of Mr. Lee, because it involved unnecessary delay.

Mr. Tucker reproached the motion of Mr. Lee. He wished to know what gentlemen were going about.—It seemed to him that the proposition was a preamble: Was it customary to agree to a preamble before the substance of the resolution was determined on? No.—The regular way was first to agree to the substance then the preamble. This mode of settling the preamble tended to lead members hood-winked to something they were not aware of. He wished something more candid might be brought forward; something that might be understood. He was not disposed to agree to principles which may lead to consequences of which he was not apprized.—This, he said, was an irregular mode of proceeding.—This was like Socratic reasoning, first to admit certain principles, then others, till we found ourselves involved irresistibly in conclusions which we were utterly unaware of. Gentlemen seemed to him disposed to make laws syllogistically.

Mr. Lee assured Mr. Tucker that fair dealing was his object. He wished to bring forward those considerations which ought to guide their judgment. A question was to be decided which involved present and future interests, and extended to remote generations. The question was to be settled, which must determine whether the government was to exist for ages, or be dispersed among the contending winds.—Would gentlemen say that these principles ought not to be recognized? Would gentlemen say that the centre of government should not be the centre of the union? Should it not be in a situation which would admit of an easy communication with the ocean?—Would they say that our western brethren are to be disregarded?—These were the momentous considerations which should lead the house to a conclusion. If they were disregarded, it would be an alarming circumstance to the people of the southern states. They had felt these alarms already. It was with difficulty on another occasion that their apprehensions on this score were silenced, and their difficulties surmounted. If this question was decided without regarding these interests, it would be said that a congress was found, who were not disposed to recognize the general principles of the government. He had come forward, he said, with such explicit propositions as the interest of his country dictated. Some principles ought to be previously established as a guide, as a polar star to direct the house to just conclusions.

Mr. Thatcher said, the motion was certainly not in order. This was a preamble, and it was improper to fix the preamble before the substance of the law was determined.

Mr. Sherman thought it best to let the preamble lie on the table—pass a resolution to fix on the place, and then adapt the preamble to that resolution.

Mr. Vining did not consider this resolution as a preamble. It was only settling some general principles, by which the house were to be governed in coming to a final determination. Was there a sentence of the propositions which could be denied? Was it not proper and expedient that the government should be fixed at some central place? If that was proper why not express it? Was it unusual? Was it repugnant to the forms of legislation? What would be the operation of these principles? Every gentleman would have an eye to some fixed and leading maxims. It would regulate and facilitate his conclusions. On these accounts he was in favour of the motion. He agreed that this was a matter of the highest importance. He wished that all exterior circumstances might combine in aid of the government, and every principle attended to which could preserve and add strength to it. While we had a Washington and his virtues to cement and

guard the union, it might be safe; but, when he shall leave us, who would inherit his virtues, and possess his influence? Who would remain to embrace and draw to a centre those hearts which the authority of his virtues alone kept in union?

Mr. Stone opposed Mr. Lee's motion, as he considered the resolution a preamble, which it was improper to settle previous to the substantial resolution.

Mr. Sency also objected to it, because the principles of it were sufficiently provided and recognized in the resolution of Mr. Scott, to which it seemed to be a preamble. He was not impressed with the necessity of any preamble at all. But if it was necessary he submitted it, whether the resolution on the table did not fully express that the seat of government ought to be as near the centre of extent, population, &c. as the Atlantic and western interests should permit.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) observed, that it was a preamble to a preamble, and therefore improper. He did not believe that the event of fixing the seat of government could have the dangerous consequence which alarmed the gentleman, of rending the union in pieces. Nor did he think that it was an interest to be contended for with so much zeal and violence.

Mr. Lee said, that gentlemen pretended that this was a preamble to a preamble—he denied it. It was no more than ascertaining certain principles, which lead to a conclusion in the substantial resolution. That the principles preceded declaring the design of the government, and was followed by a resolution in exercise of these principles.

Mr. Madison asked, if the motion of his colleague could be supposed out of order. He submitted that to the chair. Did it contain any thing which was not true? He appealed to the candid judgment of the committee. Were the truths contained in the proposition inapplicable to the subject? He appealed to the justice and policy of the people of the United States. The position, he said, was strictly in order. Was it improper or inapplicable to declare the principles which ought to govern on this question, and which were properly prefixed to the motion that lay on the table.

The gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Tucker) had talked of these propositions leading him blindfolded into embarrassments. But they were in fact the luminous truths which should guide him safely to a just decision.

Mr. Ames was at a loss to conceive why the gentlemen from Virginia were so agitated, and anxious to press the subject of these resolutions. The gentleman had asked, was there any thing contained in the proposition which was not true? Was there any thing not applicable to the subject? And, by way of conclusion, asks, whether the resolution shall not therefore pass? But was such a conclusion necessary to these premises? If they were true, why be so solicitous? Did truth acquire any new authority by being frequently voted? If they were truths, would not those truths guide us? But he had, he said, another difficulty. If the house should vote these propositions, the gentleman might bring forward other abstract questions without limitation, and supported by the same arguments; and might then ask, Were not these things true? Were not these things applicable? And in this way the house would have upon their journals all the arguments which could rise out of this multifarious subject.—But was there any necessity for it? Would it not embarrass the committee? It was not their business, he said, to syllogize upon abstract principles, like school logicians, but to settle facts. He insisted, that if the principles were incontrovertibly true, there was no use in inserting them.

The question was then taken on Mr. Lee's motion, and negatived—34 against 18.

The next question was on the original motion of Mr. Scott.

Mr. Tucker was opposed to settling any principles whatever. He declared, that the majority for fixing on any set of principles could not govern his mind with regard to the fact. If, on the whole, he did not think that place the best which the principles adopted by the committee should seem to lead to, he certainly could not vote for it.—With what view then would gentlemen establish principles if they could not govern the conduct of the house?—But the principles themselves were vague, and led to no certain conclusion. What was the centre of wealth, population and extent of territory? Was there a common centre? Territory had one centre, wealth another, and population another.—He begged to know if a centre was to be determined from those three centres. It was not proper to settle principles, but fix the place. Gentlemen would in argument bring every principle into view that was necessary. Some would be for one place, some for another, and the advantages of all would be calculated.

Mr. Tucker dwelt some time longer on the absurdity of this arrangement. He doubted whether the centre of wealth ought in any form to be considered. The centre of population was variable. Though the principle might now be fixed, it might be entirely inapplicable in future. The centre of territory was fixed, but

that alone would probably lead the government to a situation entirely ineligible. Indeed, whether principles of population, wealth and territory, were considered separately, or in combination, they furnished no certain direction, no possible guide to the committee, in fixing on the proper place of the seat of government.

The question was then taken on the original resolution of Mr. Scott, and carried—Ayes 35—Nocs 14.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 14.

A REPORT was current in town yesterday, that a severe shock of an earthquake had done considerable damage in the parish of St. Thomas in the east.—We sincerely hope the report is premature.

July 29. The schooner Loyallit, Sweeting, had a passage of 17 days from New-Providence; and has brought dispatches from the governor of the Bahama Islands to rear admiral Affleck.—The following is an extract of a letter received by the above vessel:—

"I have also to inform you of a Spanish pirate, of the name of Gregorio, in a schooner of six guns, with two other armed vessels, (one of which is a sloop taken from one of his majesty's subjects of this island) attending him, that have been for some time cruising off the island of Henega and other islands, within this government, and has committed various acts of piracy upon his majesty's subjects, by robbing them of their negroes, provisions, stores, &c. and even put some of them in irons; I fitted out an armed vessel and sent in quest of him, which is returned without falling in with him.

(Signed,) JAS. CULFORTH, Sec'y.

In consequence of the above letter, rear admiral Affleck, has ordered one of his majesty's ships to go in quest of the pirate.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Madeira, to his correspondents in Boston, dated July 27, 1789.

"The following is a copy or extract taken from an original letter received here a few days ago, which may probably serve for your government, and convey interesting intelligence to my fellow-citizens in Boston, if made public.

Marseilles, June 30, 1789.

"The Algerines have committed recently hostilities against the French flag.—The ship Bienfaisant, captain Merlumes, from Cape Francois, has been conducted to Algiers, under pretext of the pass not being exact, and the cargo declared a good prize, and sold.

"The L'Esperance from Cape Francois, has already been taken; but happily the Portuguese squadron retook her from the Algerines, under Turkish colours: his fate is not known here.

"A Tartarree, laden with timber, for ship-building, for the king of France's arsenal at Toulon, sailed from Naples under French colours, and has also been taken and conducted to Algiers.

"It is not yet known what measures our government will take to stop these hostilities.

"Our underwriters are all alarmed—they ask 10 per cent. for insurance to Madeira and back again, for what they would have done before at 2 and 3 per cent."

ANNAPOLIS, September 24.

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 honourable Alexander Hamilton, of New-York, secretary of the treasury, and the honourable Nicholas Eveleigh, of South-Carolina, comptroller of the treasury.

Died, last night, much lamented, the honourable JOHN ROGERS, Esquire, chancellor of this state.

The following intelligence is taken from late London papers.

LONDON, July 15.

Yesterday morning a courier arrived at the duke of Leeds's office, with dispatches from his excellency the duke of Dorset, the most recent of which were dated Paris, the 12th of July, and contained particulars of the most important nature!

Similar advices were also received by Monsieur Colonne; and from these sources, we are enabled to state, that the dismissal of Monsieur Neckar, and the other officer of state, mentioned in the Gazette of last night, was affected by the intervention of the French queen, and the comte D'Artois: That the restoration of the baron de Breteuil was owing to the same interference; and that the doctrine of his councils was the coercion of the people.

That the late concessions of the court to the just claims of the tiers etat, appear to have been a dissimulated acquiescence!—For while they thus temporized, troops to the amount of thirty-six thousand, had been secretly drawn to the neighbourhood of Paris!—And that several new appointments had been made in the war department, to enable the marshal de Broglie to call in, to his aid, some field officers, on whose compliance he could depend.

The king, from this aspect of affairs, appears to have been entirely under the guidance of his consort;—and so generally was this understood, that the tiers état had insisted on the banishment of the comte D'Artois;—a step put to the mischievous and ruinous interference of the queen, and that her creatures the Polignacs should be dismissed!

The comte de Mirabeau's patriotic endeavours to cause the troops to be withdrawn, were in vain:—all he could urge, and other members in favour of the people, tended only to increase a spirit of resistance to the court: and it is not exaggeration to say, that the most dreadful anarchy is on foot!

The foreign regiments, among the forces above-mentioned, were stationed in situations most contiguous to the gates of Paris and Versailles; and they very soon proceeded to insult the people:—Riots ensued, and a great multitude assailed the Palais Royal!—The officers and guard were killed on the spot:—The troops advanced into the city, and a continued engagement ensued, in which the people made a stand with astonishing intrepidity. Before Ross, which is the name of the courier, left Paris, the populace had repeatedly attacked the comte D'Artois' residence, with a view of burning it, and also some of the offices of state; and a number of lives on both sides were lost in these conflicts. A part of the multitude were on their way to Versailles, and the Palace was threatened to be laid in ashes.

An arrest was issued for seizing the duc D'Orleans, and several attempts made to take him, all of which miscarried. The charge was, that he had issued one hundred thousand crowns, on a pretence of relieving the wants of the people, in respect to the scarcity of corn, but that, in reality, it was employed to encourage insurrection.

Several persons possessed of military skill, appeared as leaders to the populace; and the names of patriotic noblemen were in circulation, as being disguised among them;—which latter rumour seemed to impart particular animation. Against the queen and count D'Artois very general vengeance was denounced!

The messenger further reports, that it was related and believed, that monsieur Neckar was in confinement; and that he distinctly heard the firing of cannon, soon after he left Paris, which continued till he reached Chantilly. He was stopped and examined by detachments of the military three times in the intermediate way;—but was permitted to depart, on his shewing his greyhound and dispatches. He left Paris on Sunday evening at six o'clock, and was only about thirty-six hours till he reached England.

In the commotion this occasioned, several of the distinguished noblesse, solicited, and were allowed an escort from Paris. Some of these are on their way to England; and the prince of Wales, in order to give them a reception at Brighthelmston, to which spot they proposed to repair, last night set off to the Marine Pavilion.

These particulars were yesterday transmitted to the king at Weymouth, and a council was held in Downing-street, on this very critical situation of France!

July 17. We have already observed how much the people in general were alarmed by seeing upwards of 30,000 soldiers in Paris, Versailles, and the villages adjoining.

These troops are all composed of foreigners, such as Swiss, Germans, Irish, Scotch, &c. In the field called the Champs de Mars, near the military school, two regiments are encamped; a proportional number quartered in all the villages round the capital; and the bridges of St. Cloud and Seve, as well as all the avenues from Paris to Versailles, are guarded by soldiers with cannon. In short, such are the military preparations, that one would suppose that Versailles was on the point of being besieged by a foreign enemy.

The national assembly itself, from these preparations, seemed to fear that its immediate dissolution was portended; accordingly they presented, on Wednesday, an humble address to the king, requesting his majesty to remove the troops, for that the minds of the members were so troubled at the idea of such an armament brought to their very doors, that they could not quietly deliberate on the essential business of the state.

On Saturday morning his majesty's answer was read in the assembly, the purport of which was, that he had brought the troops so near, merely for the safety of the inhabitants of the capital, and to prevent the disturbances which were so common there: that the members might be perfectly easy on their own accounts; but that if they were still alarmed, they might remove the assembly to Soissons or Noyon, towns at twenty leagues distance from Paris. The trouble and expences attending such removal determined the assembly to remain at Versailles, and they peaceably resumed the important question they had begun, the establishment of a sound constitution. Monsieur Mounier proposed a plan which was highly applauded: Monsieur de la Fayette proposed one also, which was likewise listened to with great attention. Monsieur Lally de Tollendel proposed some amendments, which had great weight: As these plans were formed from the united instructions the members had received from their constituents, they were founded nearly on the same principles; and resemble, as much as the nature of the two countries will admit, the magna charta and bill of rights in England.

Thus far every thing went well; but to-day the scene is changed; a sudden commotion and terror has taken place, by the dismissal of Monsieur Neckar and Monsieur de Montmorin, the supporters of the national credit, and the true real friends of the king and country. An earthquake would scarce throw a greater alarm among the people! They wait with trembling and impatience the news of the effect this change will produce at Paris, and the decision the national assembly will adopt on it to-morrow.

There has been for several days past a smart, though not dangerous, run on the Caisse D'Escompte. This step will be far from diminishing it.

At the head of the new ministry are Monsieur de Breteuil, and the duc de la Vauguyon is secretary of state—de Broglie premier of the army department—The duc de Nivernois and comte de Fuytegar, who resigned, will have their places supplied by two of the queen's particular partisans. The duc D'Orleans' situation is truly perilous:—Orders are issued to seize him!

The populace have for some days past committed several excesses, particularly the destruction of the barriers of Paris.

That the French guards may not associate with the people of Paris, they are shortly to be encamped on a plain about three leagues distant. On the whole, the military gentlemen are the persons most consulted in the present circumstances.

What the end of this will be it is impossible to foretell; but already very serious affrays have taken place between detachments of the military and the people. The guard at the Palais Royal, attempting to stop the resort of the people, a skirmish took place, in which the military were overcome and killed; other very serious and alarming frays happened this day:—but in the state of general alarm that prevails, nothing authentic can be collected in time to save the post.

The spirited address to the king, on the subject of bringing the troops to Paris, voted by the national assembly on the 9th instant, and written by M. le comte de Mirabeau, was not published at the departure of the mail from that city. We have, however, received a copy, printed by authority, and which was obtained from a leading member of the states by an English gentleman now resident there; a translation of which we lay before our readers:

S I R E,

YOU have invited the national assembly to testify its reliance in your majesty; this is anticipating the dearest of our wishes. We now come to repose in your majesty's breast our most lively fears. If we ourselves were the object, if we had the weakness to be alarmed for our own safety, your goodness would still vouchsafe to re-assure us, and even while you would blame us for having entertained a doubt of your intentions, you would graciously hearken to our uneasiness, and dissipate its cause; you would not suffer the situation of the national assembly to remain in uncertainty. But, Sire, we implore not your protection; this would be an offence offered to your justice. We have conceived fears; and we will dare to say, they are such as arise from the purest patriotism, the interest of our electors, the public tranquillity, and finally from our zeal for the happiness of a beloved monarch, who, in preparing for us the road to public felicity, well deserves himself to proceed in it without obstruction.

In the movements of your own heart, Sire, rests the true happiness of Frenchmen. But when troops are advancing from every quarter, when camps are forming around us, when the capital is invested—we ask ourselves with astonishment, Why does the king distrust the fealty of his people? And if it were possible for him to entertain such a doubt, would he not have poured into our hearts his paternal sollicitudes?—What means this menacing preparation? Where are the enemies of the state and of the king that are to be subdued? Where exist the rebels, where the conspirators that are to be reduced to obedience? One unanimous voice is re-echoed in the capital, and through the whole extent of the kingdom, "We cherish our king, we bless Heaven for the gift it has conferred upon us in his love."

Sire, the pure intentions of your majesty cannot be imposed upon but under the pretext of public good. If those persons who have dared to advise our king to the present measure, had sufficient confidence in their principles to lay them before us, that moment would manifest the triumph of truth. The state has nothing to fear but from evil counsellors, who dare to besiege the throne itself, and who respect not the conscience of the purest, the most virtuous of princes: and how have they been able, Sire, to render you doubtful of the attachment, and of the love of your subjects? Have you been prodigal of their blood? Are you cruel, implacable? Have you been guilty of the abuse of justice? Do the people impute to you their present distresses? Do they in their calamities name you as their author? Have these evil counsellors dared to insinuate that the nation is impatient of your yoke; that it is weary of the reign of the Bourbons? No, no, they have not attempted this; calumny has not recourse to absurdities; it searches at least for probabilities to give colour to its malicious aspersions. Your majesty has seen a recent instance of your influence over your people; subordination is re-established in the agitated capital; the prisoners liberated by the multitude have voluntarily surrendered themselves to their fetters; public order, which might have cost torrents of blood, had force been employed, is re-established by one word from your royal mouth. But this word was a word of peace; it was the expression of your heart, and your subjects make it their glory never to resist its reverend dictates. How glorious is the exercise of such an empire! It was that of Louis IX—Louis XII. It is the only one worthy of you.

We should deceive you, Sire, if (forced as we are by the present circumstances) we did not add, that this empire is the only one practicable in France at the present juncture. France will not endure the best of kings to be abused, and to be drawn aside by sinister views, from that noble plan which he himself had traced.—You have called us together for the purpose of fixing the constitution in concert with your majesty, and to effect the regeneration of the kingdom: the national assembly now declare to you, in the most solemn manner, that your wishes shall be accomplished, that your promise shall be fulfilled; that no difficulties, no snares, no terrors shall either retard their proceedings or intimidate their courage. Where, then, will our enemies

affect to say, is the danger of the troops? What means their complaints, since they are inaccessible to fear? The danger, Sire, is pressing, is universal, it cannot be calculated by human prudence.

The danger respects the people of the provinces.—Once alarmed for our liberties, we shall no longer know by what curb they might be restrained. Distance alone magnifies every thing; it sharpens, it envenoms, it doubles every inquietude.

The danger respects the capital. With what eye will the people, in the gripe of indigence, and tormented with the most cruel anguish, how will they behold a croud of menacing soldiers dispute with them the small remains of their subsistence? The presence of troops will heat, will agitate, will cause an universal fermentation: and the first act of violence exercised under the pretext of police, may be the commencement of a train of the most direful evils.

The danger respects the troops. The French soldiers, drawn near to the centre of the national discussions, participating with the people their passions and their interests, may forget the engagement which made them soldiers, whilst they remember that nature has made them men.

The danger, Sire, menaces those labours which are our first duty, and which would only have a full success, a true permanency, whilst the people felt themselves entirely free. There is a contagion in impassioned emotions. We are but men: the distrust of ourselves, the fear of appearing weak, may carry us beyond our intentions; we shall be besieged by rash and violent counsels, and the dictates of calm reasoning, and of tranquil wisdom, will not be heard in the midst of tumult, of disorder, and of faction.

The danger, Sire, is yet more dreadful. Judge of its extent by the alarms which now bring us before you. Great revolutions have been brought about from causes apparently less important; many an enterprise, fatal to nations, has been announced in a manner less sinister, and less formidable.

Believe not those who talk to you lightly of the nations and who with only to represent it agreeably to their own designs, now insolent, rebellious and seditious; now submissive, patient of the yoke, and ready to bow down the head to receive it. Both these representations are equally untrue.

Always ready to obey you, Sire, because you command in the name of the laws, our fidelity is without bounds as without blemish.

Ready to resist every arbitrary command of those who abuse your name, because they are the enemies of the laws; our very fidelity commands this resistance, and we shall ever deem it an honour to have deserved the reproaches which our steadiness draws upon us.

Sire, we conjure you, in the name of our country, in the name of your happiness and of your glory, send back your soldiers to the posts from whence your counsellors have drawn them;—send back that artillery destined to cover your frontiers; above all, send back the foreign troops, those allies of the nation, which we pay to defend, and not to disturb our domestic peace:—Your majesty has no need of them.—Ah! why should a king, adored by twenty-five millions of Frenchmen, assemble around his throne, at a great expence, some thousand strangers!—Sire, surrounded by your children, let their love be your safeguard. The deputies of the nation are called together to consecrate with you the eminent rights of royalty on the immovable basis of the liberty of the people. But whilst they fulfil their duty, whilst they give way to their reason and their feelings, would you expose them to the suspicion of having ceded only to fear? Ah! the authority which all hearts yield to you is the only pure, the only immutable authority; the just return for your goodness, and the immortal ornament of princes, of whom you will be the model.

DEPUTATION.

CLERGY.

M. L'Archeveque de Vienne,
M. L'Eveque de Chartres,
M. L'Abbe Joubert,
M. Chatizel,
M. Gregoire,
M. Yvernauld.

NOBLESSE.

M. Le Duc de la Rochefoucault,
M. Le Comte de Cressy,
M. Le Vicomte de Toulougeon,
M. Le Vicomte de Macaye,
M. Le Marquis de Blacons,
M. Le Comte de Clermont Tonnerre.

COMMONS.

M. Le Comte de Mirabeau,
M. Coroller,
M. Regnaud de Sainter,
M. Robertspierre,
M. Marquis,
M. Barrere de Venzac,
M. De Seze,
M. De Launay,
M. Petion de Villeneuve,
M. Buzot,
M. De Keruelegan,
M. Tronchet.

July 20. The unhappy commotions at this time existing in France, renders the regular communications which we have hitherto given from Paris, extremely uncertain as to the period of their arrival; we are enabled, however, to lay the following particulars before our readers, on the authority of a French nobleman, who landed in England on Saturday morning.

Immediately after the public announcement of the dismissal of the popular ministers, the citizens assembled in large parties, and attacked the palaces and hotels belonging to the princes and adherents of the queen's party; and on Tuesday last they proceeded to the Bastille, with an intention of liberating the prison-

ers. On demand keys and fortrefs, ed the engine to be let down; the po effected their purp the gates, who w those who remaine conduct of the gov ing friends; a ge citizens, being join al troops, with fe tile with wonderf actually got possi by way of retaliat and commandant after having their headed, and their streets of Paris!

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On demanding the governor to surrender the
keys and fortrefs, the commandant immediately order-
ed the ensign to be struck, and the draw-bridges to be
let down; the populace, of course, thought they had
effected their purposes, and about 400 of them entered
the gates, who were immediately put to the sword;
those who remained without, discovered the deceitful
conduct of the governor, by the cries of their slaughter-
ing friends; a general alarm was then given, and the
citizens, being joined by some thousands of the nation-
al troops, with several cannon, they attacked the Bas-
tile with wonderful fierceness and determination, and
tile with wonderful fierceness and determination, and
actually got possession by storm. The officers were,
by way of retaliation, put to death, and the governor
and commandant led to the Place de Grave, where,
after having their right hands cut off, they were be-
headed, and their heads carried on poles through the
streets of Paris!

During these tumults, the king sent letters to the
Provost a Merchant (lord mayor) which he attempted
to read publicly; but on his coming to a passage in
which the words Sovereign Authority were used, he
was suddenly stabbed, and died on the spot.

On Wednesday, the populace having formed them-
selves into regular companies, well armed, marched
with the regularity of veterans, and obliged the camp,
formed under the command of marshal Broglie, to re-
tire; they then proceeded to Versailles, where the
mansions of several unpopular characters experienced a
similar fate with those of Paris. The queen, the com-
te D'Artois, and marshal Broglie, and many others, pru-
dently withdrew themselves; and the mob, in the
madness of their rage, offered a reward of three hun-
dred thousand livres for their discovery.

Her majesty, it is said, had, a short time before,
dispatched a trusty courier with letters, and the most
valuable part of her jewels, for Vienna.—The messen-
ger was, however, intercepted by the people, and his
charge wrested from him.

The Barriers (toll-gates) at which the duties were
collected, are all burnt to the ground, and the books
destroyed; of course that part of the revenue ceased to
be collected.

The populace executed five or six of their compani-
ons, whom they discovered plundering the houses of
those persons whom they had attacked.

It is computed that not less than 100,000 men, in-
cluding the national troops, were in arms in and round
Paris.

The report was, that 25,000 Spanish troops were
on their march for France, but the general opinion was,
that they would never be able to get through the pro-
vinces.

The people had brought all the stores of corn from
the monasteries and convents, and publicly disposed of
it in the markets, at low prices, to the poor.

Amongst the unhappy captives liberated from the
Bastille, was Louis Mazarine, who is said to have ar-
rived in England on Saturday night.—His lordship's
feelings, on landing in his native country, after
twenty years confinement, may be easier felt than ex-
pressed.

The general report in town last night, was, that the
king of France had sent on Thursday last to the national
assembly, reprobating the conduct of his advisers, and
calling on the assembly for their advice how to act;
and that they had recommended to him, as the first
step to restore peace, immediately to order all the
troops from the capital; which, it was said, his majesty
had actually done, and that they were not to be nearer
than eight leagues to Paris.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,
THE ill state of my health, and my professional
business and private affairs, requiring, at this time, my
particular attention, oblige me to decline offering my-
self as a candidate at the ensuing election. I have
made this communication to you that you may fix on a
person to supply my place. I am,
Gentlemen,
With Real Respect,
Your Obedient Servant,
J. T. CHASE.
Annapolis, September 21, 1789.

Saint-Mary's county, September 15, 1789.
Pursuant to the last will and testament of JUSTINIAN
JORDAN, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased,
will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the
premises, on Thursday the 15th day of October next,
A TRACT of land, lying in Bathford manor, in said
county, containing, by estimation, 201 acres. This
land is pleasantly situated, lying on Wicomico river,
and has plenty of wood and timber thereon for its sup-
port. Part of the purchase money will be expected on
the conveyance and possession being given the purchaser
(which will be at Christmas next) and credit for the
remainder, on giving bond with approved security, to
JEREMIAH JORDAN, } Executors of
CHARLES LLEWELLIN, } Just. Jordan.

Prince-George's county, September 14, 1789.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application will
be made to the next general assembly, for a law
to authorize the justices of Prince-George's county to
levy a further tax on the inhabitants thereof, for the
purpose of erecting a bridge over the Eastern Branch,
near the town of Bladenburg. *Long. 29 miles*

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.

September 19, 1789.
To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on
Monday the 19th of October next, on the pre-
mises,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, situate in
Prince-George's county, on the road leading
from Upper-Marlborough to George-town, about 8
miles from the former, containing 520 acres, about
400 of which are wood land, whereon is some meadow
land; the cleared land is well adapted for farming.
There are on the premises, a good dwelling-house,
kitchen, corn-house and tobacco-house. Three years
credit will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond
with approved security. Interest to be paid annually,
or the bond forfeited.

10/9/4 JOHN SMITH MAGRUDER.
Annapolis, September 23, 1789.

By virtue of a DEED of TRUST, from captain ALEX-
ANDER TRUUMAN to the subscriber, will be
SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the twentieth day
of October next, the following PROPERTY, that
is to say:

THAT valuable and well situated LOT and
IMPROVEMENTS in this city, lately occu-
pied by Mr. THOMAS PRICE, and where Mr. WIL-
LIAM REYNOLDS formerly lived. This lot, and the
improvements, with its advantageous situation, are too
generally known to need a particular description.

Also a TRACT of fertile and valuable LAND,
being part of MONOCACY MANOR, in Frederick
county, containing about one hundred and thirty-three
acres.

Also FOUR LOTS of LAND, containing fifty
acres each, all adjoining, to the westward of Fort
Cumberland, in Washington county.

Also the INTEREST of captain TRUUMAN in the
LOT whereon the THEATRE stands, and one other
LOT where Mrs. CLARKE lately lived.

Also a TRACT of LAND, in Bedford county, in
Virginia, situate near James River, containing nearly
six hundred acres.

The sale to be at the house first above mentioned,
and on CREDIT, the extent of which will be made
known on the day of sale. SPECIE CERTIFICATES
and FINALS will be received at a rate to be agreed
on.

1 G. DUVAL L.

Prince-George's county, September 21, 1789.
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday
the 20th of October, at the late dwelling of my
brother, Mr. RICHARD GREEN, on Anne-Arundel
Manor, for ready money only,

A NUMBER of COUNTRY-BORN NEGROES,
consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILD-
REN. 10/2/6 JACOB GREEN, Administrator.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

AT a meeting of the GOVERNORS and VISITORS
of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, in the STATE of
MARYLAND, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August,
1789,

RESOLVED, That the Tuition Money for each
Scholar be Five Pounds current money per annum,
to be paid Quarterly.

RESOLVED, That the Mathematical and Grammar
Schools be opened on Wednesday the eleventh day of
November next.

Extracts from the Minutes,
NICHOLAS BRICE, Clk.

N. B. The Mathematical School to be under the
Direction of JOHN M'DOWELL, Esquire, A. M. and
the Grammar School under the Direction of the
Reverend Mr. RALPH HIGINBOTHOM.

GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS
FOR
STUDENTS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Annapolis, September 20, 1789.

THE subscriber will accommodate TEN BOYS
with good LODGING, BOARD and WASHING,
at the rate of THIRTY POUNDS Current Money
each per annum.

ANNE TOOTELL.
Annapolis, September 20, 1789.

THE subscriber will accommodate TEN BOYS
with good LODGING, BOARD and WASHING,
at the rate of THIRTY POUNDS Current Money
each per annum.

SUSANNA BREWER.
Annapolis, September 20, 1789.

THE subscriber will accommodate TWENTY
BOYS with good LODGING, BOARD and
WASHING, at the rate of THIRTY POUNDS Cur-
rent Money each per annum.

VACHEL STEVENS.
Annapolis, September 20, 1789.

THE subscriber will accommodate EIGHT BOYS
with good LODGING, BOARD and WASHING,
at the rate of THIRTY POUNDS Current Money
each per annum.

B. MAYBURY.
Saint-Mary's county, September 14, 1789.

TAKEN up adrift, by the subscriber, in Febru-
ary last, off the mouth of Wicomico river, in
Patowmack, a BATTOE about thirty feet long and
seven wide, painted on the stern, with lampblack, the
word MAURLBOURGH. The said battoe has been
hauled up ever since, exposed to the sight of all craft
passing into Wicomico. This is to request the owner
to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
10/7/6 3 GEORGE LOCKE.

August 21, 1789.
ON the application of the trustees of NICHOLAS
SERLOTT, the first day of March next is limited
and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of
said Nicholas Serlott to bring in and declare their
respective claims to the said trustees, that the same may
be on that day liquidated and adjusted. Due notice
hereof to be published in Mr. Green's paper.
(Signed) SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE above order is published by the trustees, that
the creditors of NICHOLAS SERLOTT may have due
notice.

6w
GEORGE DENT,
ZEPHANIAH TURNER.

Port-Tobacco, Sept. 17, 1789.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN in-
clined to STUDY MEDICINE,
and qualified for the purpose, will be
received on reasonable terms, by
GUSTAVUS R. BROWN.

Anne-Arundel county, September 1, 1789.

WHEREAS sundry persons, for which the sub-
scriber was liable to pay debts to a large
amount, as well several others his debtors in large sums,
have availed themselves of the late insolvent act, where-
by the burthen hath become very grievous on him;
and being desirous to do equal justice as far as in his
power—having made a deed of trust of all his prop-
erty, real, personal and mixed, for the purpose of dis-
charging the claims against him, and if, after the full
and just application of the same, it should prove insuf-
ficient—Application will be made to the next general
assembly of Maryland, to exonerate him therefrom,
and to liberate his person from confinement.

10/16/8w SAMUEL GODMAN.

NICHOLAS LEEKE,
SCHOOL-MASTER,

Removed from Cornhill-street to South-East-street,
next door to Mr. Thomas Hyde's large house,

TEACHES youth reading after the best and most
approved method, i. e. one at a time, in any
proper book—Writing the Round and Italian hands,
after the most modern methods—Arithmetic in all its
branches and dependencies—Book-keeping, &c. Like-
wise some of the most useful branches of the Mathema-
tics, as Navigation and Surveying, &c. both instru-
mentally and practically, and the use of the plain and
sliding Gunter, and the Sector, in the aforementioned
branches of the Mathematics and Arithmetic.

A diligent discharge of my duty may be depended
on, and am the Public's most humble Servant,
10/2/8 NICHOLAS LEEKE.
YOUNG GENTLEMEN BOARDED.

West-River, Anne-Arundel county.

A FERRY-BOAT.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public,
and his old customers in particular, that he still
keeps a PASSAGE-BOAT to carry gentlemen and
their horses, charriots and carriages, to any part of the
EASTERN SHORE. He runs to ROCK-HALL, KENT-
ISLAND, TALBOT and DORCHESTER COUNTIES, or
any where it may suit them to go to. Those gentle-
men who will please to favour him with their custom,
may depend on his utmost endeavours to give every fa-
tisfaction that lies in his power. He is determined to
quit every other kind of employ, as to freights, and be
always in place, ready for passengers. He will diet
them as cheap as possible, and lodging and pasturage
gratis, by their most humble servant,
THOMAS TUCKER.

Washington county, September 19, 1789.

ALL persons having any just claims against the
estate of THOMAS H. HALL, late of said coun-
ty, deceased, are desired to give them in well authen-
ticated, and those indebted to the estate, are requested
to make immediate payment, to
10/9/4 BARBARA HALL, Executrix.

September 15, 1789.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the Head
of South river, about ten miles from the city of
Annapolis, on the seventh of July last, a negro man
named WILL, a short, thick fellow, about 5 feet 6
or 7 inches high, thirty years old, one of his shoulders
is larger than the other; had on a cotton jacket with-
out sleeves, new of nabrig shirt and trousers, and felt
hat. He has been seen in Annapolis since he went off.
It is probable he may change his cloaths and name,
and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up and secures
the said fellow, so that his master gets him again, shall
receive, if above ten miles from home, thirty shillings,
if out of the county three pounds, and if out of this
state the above reward, including what the law allows,
paid by
JOSEPH HOWARD, jun.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or employ-
ing him, at their peril. J. H. 2

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.

September 9, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a
petition preferred to the next general assembly
of this state, for a public warehouse for the inspection
of tobacco at Trace's Landing, on Herring Creek.

September 7, 1789.

THE proprietor of the public stage between the town of Baltimore and Annapolis, respectfully informs the public, that his stage-carriage and horses are now in complete order; and that he has procured an additional number of horses to expedite the business.

This route will, in future, be performed three times in each week, leaving Mr. JOHN STARCK's at eight o'clock, and Mr. GEORGE MANN's at nine precisely in the morning, and will perform the distance in six or seven hours at farthest.

Having thus provided himself at a very considerable expence with the necessary means to serve his customers, he hopes his exertions will not fail to meet the patronage of a generous public.

HENRY STOFFER.

Annapolis Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, will be run for, over the course near Annapolis, on Tuesday the 13th day of October next, agreeable to the rules of said club, with this alteration only, that any person, not a member of the club, may start a horse, mare or gelding, for the purse, on paying ONE SHILLING in the POUND Entrance.

On Wednesday, the 14th of October, 1789, will be run for, over the course near Annapolis, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, except the horse winning the Jockey Club Purse. Heats FOUR MILES each. Four years old to carry Seven Stone, five years old to carry Seven Stone Ten Pounds, six years old to carry Eight Stone Seven Pounds, aged Nine Stone.

On Thursday, the 15th of October, will be run for, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, of three and four years old. Four years old to carry Seven Stone, three years old to carry Six Stone.

Any horse winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the Purse. Three horses to start each day, or no race. The winning horse the first day excluded the second. Entrance the first day EIGHT DOLLARS, and for the second FOUR DOLLARS. The horses to be entered with Mr. GEORGE MANN, the day preceding the race, or pay Double Entrance. To start each day at 11 o'clock. Proper Judges will be appointed.

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER, AN elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, 100 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fire-places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wettest seasons; the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet square; the situation is pleasant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being situated directly between two streets is not subject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the case in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders.—Also to be RENTED, a two-story BRICK HOUSE, in South-East-street, well calculated to accommodate a private family; its situation is such that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have likewise for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a description of this land will be unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place before he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have any reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, by application to

THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of proprietors of the land lying on the Long Marsh in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to enable them more effectually to drain and reclaim the said Long Marsh.

Annapolis, August 27, 1789.

THE subscriber being anxious to fulfil his engagements to his creditors, requests all those indebted to him for dealings at his store to make immediate payment, as it is entirely out of his power to give them any further indulgence.

DAVID GEDDES.

August 1, 1789.

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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Washington county mean to petition the next general assembly for the division of said county; also, for prolonging the time of payment for the settlers lands to the westward of Cumberland.

Prince-George's county, September 8, 1789.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of ALEXANDER BURRELL, late of said county, deceased, are desired to give them in properly authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN BURRELL, Administrator, de bonis mor.

Annapolis, September 8, 1789.

THE subscribers being very desirous to make good their payments at London, and finding it entirely out of their power at present without the assistance of their friends, most earnestly request all those that are indebted to them for dealings at their store from fall 1785, to spring 1789, by bond, note or open account, would be pleased to call on them and discharge the same by paying up their respective balances, by or upon the middle of October next, and by complying with this request will greatly oblige their humble servants, RIDGELY and EVANS.

N. B. All those who do not comply with the above request, will put us under the very disagreeable necessity of acting in a compulsory manner. R. & E.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 4th inst. from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, 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 ofsnabrig 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 goal, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

June 22, 1789. X LANCELOT WADE.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of NICHOLAS and VALENTINE 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. X

Samuel and John Adams, PRINTERS,

From WILMINGTON, DELAWARE STATE,

HAVING opened a PRINTING-OFFICE in Market-street, nearly opposite the post-office, Baltimore, respectfully inform the public, as BOOK-WORK, &c. is the principal object they have in view, of being engaged in, that they are now ready to receive the commands of all those who may be pleased to employ them in that line of business; and will only observe, that their utmost efforts shall be exerted to merit the approbation and favour of their employers, and the public in general.—Hand-bills, advertisements, all kinds of blank-work, &c. done expeditiously, with care, and on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

At said office may be had, a variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY; where country store-keepers, back-country traders, and others, may be supplied at the lowest prices. Great allowance will be made to those who may purchase by the quantity.

August 25, 1789.

August 19, 1789.

COMMITTED to my custody, the three following runaways, to wit:—WILLIAM HARTLEY, about five feet nine inches high, of a sandy complexion, well made, and has a blemish on his right eye, appears to be about forty years old, says he is a native of Pennsylvania, and known to colonel Thomas Hartley, of Little York, major John Hulyng and captain Isaac Seely, of Carlisle: He affects to be silly, but it is supposed that he is more smart and sensible than otherwise.

JOHN LYNNON, a native of Ireland, about forty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, thin visage, says he came to America in the ship Peggy, to Philadelphia, in 1784, a free passenger, has since lived with Mr. Daniel Kid, in Staunton, Virginia, and with Mr. Sinclair of the same place, also in Georgetown, in Maryland, and is known to Richard Thompson, Esquire, of that place.

A negro man that calls himself WILLIAM POSEY, says he served his time with Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Petersburg, Virginia, has since lived with the reverend Mr. War, near Fredericksburg, with Mr. Miller, merchant, of Fredericksburg, and with Mr. Gilcreese, of Port-Royal, is about five feet seven inches high, appears to be twenty-six or twenty-seven years old, and is tolerably well dressed.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Calvert county, August 12, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the VESTRY and PARISHIONERS of CHRIST CHURCH PARISH, in Calvert county, intend petitioning the general 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.

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, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

15 19 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

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 19 J. W.

STRAYED or stolen from the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 19th inst. a bright bay HORSE, near fifteen hands high; he has a long tail, and a small star in his forehead. Whoever will restore him to the subscriber shall be reasonably rewarded.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, August 24, 1789. X

September 1, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly, at their next session, by the subscriber, to confirm his title to two lots of ground, lying in the town of Upper-Mariborough, formerly purchased by Judson Cooledge, deceased, of the commissioners appointed to sell British property.

RICHARD BURGESS.

Saint Mary's county, September 8, 1789.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE THOMAS, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM THOMAS, jun. Administrator.

September 16, 1789.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held on Monday the fifth day of October next, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county the ensuing year in general assembly.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff.

September 3, 1789.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the VESTRY of EDEN SCHOOL, in Somerset county, intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, to pass a law to enable them to sell the said school-house and the lands belonging thereto, and to purchase lands and build a school in Worcester county, to be instituted on the same plan as Eden school aforesaid.

PHILIP QUINTON,
WILLIAM PURNELL,
JOHN DONE,
PETER CHAILLIE,
ISAAC HOUSTON,
JOSHUA TOWNSEND,
GEORGE DASHIELL,
WILLIAM HANDY.

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT PHAETON,
At Mr. GEORGE MANN's.

Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, GEORGE MANN, or the subscriber.

DAVID STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.