

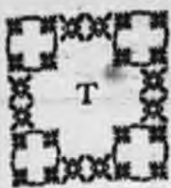
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 2, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.



THE house met pursuant to adjournment, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for collecting the impost.

Having, after much debate, made some progress, the committee rose and reported, and the house adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 11.

The house went into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Parker, a clause was added to the bill declaring that foreign ships should be restricted to certain ports at which only they may enter and discharge their cargoes. These ports are yet to be enumerated.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, an additional clause was added, restricting ships arriving from India or China to certain ports at which only they may enter and discharge their cargoes. These ports are yet to be enumerated.

Some farther progress was made in the bill, and several other amendments agreed to, when the committee rose and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 12.

The house formed into a committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost on goods, wares and merchandises, imported into the United States.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Considerable progress was made in the bill this day, by passing many of the clauses, chief of them with amendments. The committee was proceeding in the discussion, when a message from the senate was announced. The secretary then appeared on the floor of the house, and informed, that he had it in command from the senate to inform the honourable house that they had concurred with amendments in the bill for laying an impost on goods, wares and merchandises, imported into the United States—and hoped for the concurrence of the honourable house in those amendments. He then delivered in the bill, with a draught of the amendments, and withdrew. These amendments were read to the house, proposing to reduce the duties on certain articles very considerably, to wit: molasses from five to two and an half cents per gallon, rum from fifteen to ten, Madeira wine from twenty-five to eighteen, and other wines from fifteen to ten, &c. and then the chairman of the committee having resumed his place, further progress was made in discussing the bill.

At three o'clock the committee rose, and the house adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, June 13.

The house met, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the collecting bill.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

After getting through the principle of the commercial regulations, they came to consider a clause respecting the manner of securing the payment of the duties which may in any cases be bonded with security. A long debate took place on the legal mode of recovering the amount in cases of insolvency or non-payment, at the conclusion of which, but before the question was put on the clause,

Mr. Fitzsimons moved the committee to rise for the purpose of committing the bill to a select committee; observing, that the commercial regulations were mostly gone through, and what remained related principally to law points, if every one of which were to be debated in the same manner that the one just considered had been, he conjectured it would take them seven years to get through the bill. He hoped gentlemen of legal knowledge would be placed upon the committee, and there they might employ themselves in discussing the phraseology, while the house would be at liberty to proceed with other business.

After some little further conversation the committee rose and the bill was re-committed, together with the resolutions and clauses agreed to in committee of the whole, to Messrs. Goodhue, Fitzsimons, Lawrence, Burke, Livermore, Sherman and Jackson.

Mr. Gerry proposed a resolution that it should be a standing order of the house in future, always to adjourn from Friday to Monday. This was laid on the table for farther consideration.

Mr. Leonard proposed a resolution, that the constitution should be prefixed to the first volume of laws to be printed. This resolution was also laid on the table for consideration.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, June 15.

Mr. Sedgwick, member from the state of Massachusetts, and Mr. Brown, member from the state of Virginia, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Smith (of Maryland) and Mr. Parker, were added to the committee to whom was re-committed the bill for regulating the collection of the impost.

Mr. Scott, from the committee appointed to consider and report on the state of the western lands, made a report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill for imposing duties on goods, wares and merchandises, imported into the United States.

The first amendment was to alter the enacting style, by striking out "The Congress of the United States," and inserting "The Senate and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled."

This occasioned some conversation—It was insisted that it was proper to adhere to the style of description used in the constitution, as far as it applied, and was not obviously improper—That the constitution uniformly spoke of the legislature collectively, and called it the Congress of the United States, without distinguishing between the branches—If, however, there was any propriety in adopting a distributive style, the amendment was still inadmissible, it was said, as it made an improper distinction between the senate and house of representatives, speaking of the former only as a collective body.

The question of concurrence being put, was negatived.

The next amendment proposed was, to strike out the clauses of discrimination between states and kingdoms in alliance, and those not in alliance, with the United States. This brought forward some debate, which consisted only of a repetition of those arguments used in the former progress of the bill for and against a discrimination, and the amendment was non-concurred.

The next amendment was to reduce the duty on molasses from five to two and an half cents per gallon. This was carried without debate.

To reduce the duty on Madeira wine from 25 to 18 cents. This was non-concurred.

To reduce the duty on all other wines from 15 to 10 cents. This was carried.

On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, imported in casks, to reduce from eight to five.—This was negatived.

On all cider, beer, ale or porter, in bottles—from 26 to 16 cents per dozen. Negatived.

On cables from 75 to 60 cents per cwt.—Negatived.

On tarred cordage, from 75 to 60 cents.—Negatived.

On twine or pack-thread, from 200 to 150.—Negatived.

The next amendment proposed was to insert the article indigo, and to impose on it a duty of 16 cents per pound. Concurred.

To reduce the duty on coals per bushel, from three to one cent. Negatived.

The next amendment was to add to the following paragraph respecting teas, "On all teas imported from China or India in ships built within the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof"—this clause, to wit:—"or in ships or vessels built in other countries, and on the 16th of May last the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation."

This amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to raise the duty on all green teas other than hyson, imported as aforesaid, from 10 to 12 cents per pound.—Agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out the following clause:—

On all teas imported from any country other than China or India, in any ship or vessel whatsoever, or from China or India in any ship or vessel which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:

On bohea tea per lb. 10 cents.

On all fouchong or other black teas, 15.

On all hyson teas, 30.

On all green teas, 18,

and to substitute—

"On teas imported from Europe in ships or vessels built in the United States, and wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ships built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May last the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing till the time of importation, to wit:

On bohea tea per lb. 8 cents.

On fouchong or other black teas, 13 cents.

On hyson teas, 26 cents.

On other green teas 16 cents.

"On teas imported in any other manner.

Bohea tea per lb. 15 cents.

Souchong or black teas, 22.

Hyson teas, 45.

Other green teas, 27.

"On all other goods, wares and merchandises, imported in ships or vessels not built within the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May last the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing till the time of importation, twelve and an half per cent. ad valorem."

This amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to insert, "On gunpowder, and paints ground in oil,"—ten per cent. ad valorem.—This was agreed to.

Another amendment was to raise the duty on gold, silver and plated ware, from seven and an half per cent. to ten per cent. and to add thereto gold and silver lace, and gold and silver leaf.—This was agreed to.

There were several other amendments to raise the duties on articles enumerated, from seven and an half to ten per cent. which were negatived.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 16.

The house resolved, that seats should be provided within the bar for the occasional accommodation of the president of the senate, and the members of that body.

The house then resumed the consideration of the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill for imposing duties on goods, wares and merchandises.

First amendment, to insert in the list of enumerated articles playing cards, with a duty of ten cents per pack. This was agreed to.

Amendment, in the list of articles excepted from the general clause laying a duty of five per cent. ad valorem, to insert immediately after the word "wool," the word "cotton," with a duty of three cents per lb. and to strike out from the same list the words "other than indigo." Agreed to.

Amendment, to insert in the clause providing a drawback on goods, &c. re-exported, the words "except on distilled spirits, other than brandy and Geneva." Concurred.

Amendment, to strike out the clause allowing a bounty of five cents on rum distilled within the United States, and exported. Concurred.

The house then took up the amendments; the consideration of which had been postponed, respecting the time when the act should commence its operation; which was, that the words "15th of June" should be struck out, and the words "1st of July" inserted.

After some conversation the house concurred with a further amendment, viz. to substitute the words "1st of August."

The house then, according to the order of the day, went into a committee on the following bill for the establishment of an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Be it enacted by the Congress of the United States, That there shall be an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs; and that there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the secretary to the United States for the department of foreign affairs, to be removable from office by the president of the United States, and who shall perform and execute such duties, services and functions, as shall from time to time be enjoined on or intrusted to him by the president of the United States, agreeable to the constitution relative to correspondences, commissions or instructions, to or with public ministers or consuls from the United States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign states or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers, or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs as the president of the United States shall assign to the said department; and furthermore, that the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner as the president of the United States shall, from time to time, order or instruct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be, in the said department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, and to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the chief clerk in the department of foreign affairs, and who, in case of vacancy in the said office of secretary to the United States for the department of foreign affairs, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers, appertaining to the said department. Provided nevertheless, That no appointment of such chief clerk shall be valid, until the same shall have been approved by the president of the United States.

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

And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the said secretary for his services, a salary, at the rate of ——— per annum; and that there shall be

HAFTO,

the citizens of Annapolis, and that he has been regularly SURGERY in England; that in America, during which that he has acquired some incident to this climate, and Mr. GILBERT MID. the Dock, in this city, where tulted at all hours. The doc. that no care, attention or ten- g on his part to give entire fa- do him the honour of calling

1789.

SALE of the fol-
able real estates.

of a decree from the hono-
urt of Maryland, on Monday
next, at the auction room in
o'clock in the forenoon,

of WILLIAM NEILL, de-
of the following TRACTS of
GROUND, &c. &c.

of LAND called Privilege or
containing two hundred and fif-
or less; all that TRACT of

s Neck, containing forty-nine
land, more or less; all that

called Bagford's Fortune, con-
and one quarter of land, more
ee tracts of land are situate on

s Neck, about fifteen miles from
contiguous to each other, and
for the great quantity of grain

all that TRACT of LAND
one and an half miles distant

tracts, containing one hundred
land, more or less; on this lat-
telling-house and sundry other

a large and spacious brick barn,
LAND called Brown's Farm,
and seventy-nine acres, more

ings, Esquire's, in Baltimore
le farm there are a great variety
quantity of meadow now in grain,

to raising wheat, Indian-corn,
on it are commodious and va-
sive LOT of GROUND,

of Jones's Falls, on which is
g-house; the said lot is enclosed,
as a garden; it is lots No. 29

the plot of Baltimore-town,
d half part of two other LOTS

OUND, distinguished on sid
28 and 29; all that valuable

Fell's-Point, being part of lot
scribed on the plot of Fell's-
ere are a valuable warehouse, a

le, and a brick dwelling-house,
d sundry other improvements,
LOT of GROUND, described

re-town by the No. 568, situate
top, whereon are erected a valu-
and wharf.

bove property will be set up se-
the highest bidder.—The pur-
give bond with approved securi-

at one year, eighteen months,
ard at each payment. Plots of
ted at the day of sale, and a more

of the terms of sale, by
ES COURTENAY, Trustee,

ay 4, 1789.

7W
LES COURTENAY, acting
executor of William Neill.

altimore-town, May 4, 1789.

also gives further notice, that all
on or persons in anywise indebted

LLIAM NEILL, deceased, are
of the honourable chancery court

tying Thomas M'intire, and lis-
der of them, any sum or sums of
the said estate, or transacting any

er either of them, on account of
executors, until the honourable

wife direct; to this notice all per-
quested to attend and act accord-

7W
LES COURTENAY, acting
executor of William Neill.

orge's county, May 30, 1789.

BUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday
ly, at the plantation of my late

LARD GREEN, on Anne-Arun-
ment of claims against his estate,

OLD FURNITURE, STOCK
and PLANTATION UTEN-

sale will be made known on the

APOLIS:
FREDERICK and
EL GREEN.

allowed to the said chief clerk, for his services, a salary of — per annum—the said salaries to be payable quarterly, in equal payments.

Mr. White moved to expunge from the first clause of the bill the words "to be removed from office by the president of the United States."

Mr. White observed, that the constitution had made a specific provision only for the removal of the judges of the supreme court; but as it had associated the president with the senate in the appointment of officers, it was proper that the power of removal so nearly allied to the former, should be jointly exercised.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) said, the gentleman had anticipated the motion which he himself had intended to make. The question had gone through some discussion when this subject came before the house, but he believed that many gentlemen then neglected to oppose the principle in the bill, under an idea that a further discussion would take place, and had reserved themselves accordingly. He had then his objections to the giving the proposed power to the president, and he still was opposed to it.

The power of removal was, he said, either given by the constitution, in which case it was nugatory to insert it here; or it was not, and the house had no right to confer it. He had examined the subject maturely. He had found it was the opinion of the most sensible writers on the subject of the constitution, who had laid it down, that the senate ought to be consulted in the removal as well as in the appointment of officers. One, in particular, under the signature of Publius, who had commented with extensive learning, and the most profound sagacity, had expressed fully that opinion.

He was sure, he said, that the constitution had given no such power to the president.—If one reads that instrument with attention, one would see that the powers of the different departments of the government were defined expressly.—It declared what the different powers vested in the president should be. But no such power as this was given him. Mr. Smith, therefore concluded, that the design of the constitution was that he should not possess it. This he thought would further appear by another part of the constitution, which has established a mode of removing principal officers on conviction, after impeachment, of treason, &c. If the constitution had provided a particular mode of removing from office, it was a reason from which to conclude that it was improper to adopt any other. He would be glad to know for what causes an officer was to be removed from his office, except for mal-practices or misdemeanors? Could they be removed for sickness or ignorance? But who was to judge of a man's ignorance or incapacity, unless by reason of that ignorance something was done which would constitute an offence. But in that case the punishment would be not for the incapacity, but for the actual misdemeanor resulting from it.

He apprehended that the clause vested a power in the president which might be liable to great abuses, for we were not to expect always to have a chief magistrate in whom so entire a confidence could be placed, as in the present; the splendour of whose virtues was so dazzling as to prevent gentlemen, he feared, from calculating with sufficient caution for futurity. When the constitution was formed the convention did not presume that the presidential chair would always be filled with so much virtue and merit; they had therefore provided various checks and guards. It was certain, he said, that if the presidents possessed the power of displacing persons from high offices, they would all be rendered abject dependents, and slaves to him, and would be obliged to submit to all his caprices and fancies.—Men of integrity would be unwilling to make such sacrifices of their feelings and principles, and it would be difficult to find characters proper to fill the offices of government. When a man of virtue was assured that, if accused, he should have a fair trial, and be heard publicly in his defence, he would be willing to come forward and to hazard his reputation. But when a person was liable, according to the whim of the president, to be deprived of his office without trial, secretly, and without knowing the reason, when he was exposed to the loss of his property by wanton changes in office, (for an office for which a man has relinquished his employments and his profession was a real and sacred property;) when this was the case, the tenure would be too dangerous or too humiliating for a virtuous man.—The president might always have around him some, who, envious of the honours and emoluments of men in office, would be perpetually insinuating suspicions, and intriguing against them.

Mr. Smith made some other observations to shew the danger of abuses which would flow from the proposed investitures of so delicate and important a power.

Mr. Huntington was in favour of the motion: he observed, that the argument which had been most urged, respecting the responsibility of the president, would be deprived of much of its weight, by reflecting that this responsibility, when a vicious man was placed at the head of government, would be of little avail as to all those small abuses, which were most to be guarded against, and if a virtuous man held the first post, responsibility would not be necessary, and would rarely come into view.

Mr. Sedgwick was opposed to the motion. He was persuaded the remedy by impeachment for public offences, from the length of its process, and the difficulties attending it, could rarely be adopted and pursued with efficacy and decision. It was calculated only for the most important occasions. In most of the cases, for which the summary remedy of removal was provided, impeachment would be entirely inadequate. When a man became odious from various causes without the commission of any positive offence, when experience had discovered a deficiency in his talents or industry, when his political principles were obnoxious to the people, and he had lost their confidence, when his

powers instead of being exerted for the good of his country were directed to his personal aggrandizement, in all these cases, and in many others of the like kind, it would be improper to wait the tedious process of a formal trial—something decisive was necessary.

In addition to this idea it would be requisite, he said, on the gentleman's principles, that the senate should be constantly assembled, which he hoped would not be the case.—In the absence of this body, what was to be done? A crime was committed, or the popular dissatisfaction was excited to an alarming degree—must the senate be collected from the extremities of the union, and multitudes be delayed?

Gentlemen, he said, had dwelt on the danger of abuses; it was true there was some possible danger; but surely the argument operated against the senators with equal force, and the power in their hands was as liable to abuse as in the possession of him whom the united voice of the people should call to the chief magistracy.

[The debates on this question were extended by several gentlemen. The house adjourned without coming to a decision.]

NEW-YORK, June 19.

HIS excellency the president of the United States has been much indisposed for several days past, which has caused great anxiety in the breast of every true friend to America; on Wednesday he was visited by several physicians, and a chain extended across the street to prevent the passing of carriages before his door; it is however hoped, that this indisposition will not prove other than incidental, and the cause be soon removed.

HUDSON, June 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman living on Lake Champlain, to his friend in this city, dated May 9.

"It is almost impossible to describe the extreme distress surrounding the people here. No bread or provision of any kind. The scene is truly painful. The common sustenance of the women and children has been tad-poles boiled in water, and pease straw, which they swallowed till they began to swell in the glands of the throat; when fish came to their relief, which they simply boiled in water, without salt or bread, which brought on dysenteries. Some have died, and many are sick. I was without bread fourteen days, and obliged to live on my seed potatoes."

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

The indisposition of our beloved PRESIDENT took its rise from an abscess in the thigh, which brought on a considerable degree of fever.—We are happy in being able to assure our readers from good authority, that his fever had abated yesterday morning, and that the tumour was in a fair way of being speedily removed.

We are informed, that his excellency THOMAS JEFFERSON, minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of France, has requested leave to visit America; and that THE PRESIDENT has granted him permission accordingly.

We further learn, that this event was made known to the senate on Wednesday last by a message from THE PRESIDENT, who at the same time was pleased to nominate WILLIAM SHORT, Esq; *Charge des Affaires* for the United States, at that court, during the absence of Mr. JEFFERSON.

The nomination, we hear, is confirmed by the senate.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Messrs. Printers,

A DESIRE of contributing something towards the increase of science, and the gratification of the lovers of it, is my motive of sending to you the following account of a very extraordinary HALO*, or rather a most curious complication of Halo, which was yesterday observed here. It was about half after nine in the morning when I first saw it.

The primary circle about the sun appeared as usual, except that it was very highly distinguished with most, if not all, colours of the rainbow. The other circle which I call secondary, extended with several degrees past the zenith, and its semi-diameter was nearly, if not exactly double that of its primitive.—Both this and the two elliptical circles were luminous stripes of equal and uniform brightness, about as wide as the rainbow. Just without the points where the greater circle intersected the smaller ellipsis, were too exceedingly bright but short and highly coloured streaks, like what are vulgarly called Sun-Dogs; and one who saw it earlier than me, informs, that there were two averted, luminous and coloured arches.—Though I observed those parts of the hemisphere to be too highly luminous and coloured, I did not observe they were circular. When I made my observation I retired immediately to lay it down on paper, while the idea was full in my mind.—I saw it no more until about ten o'clock, when I perceived the greater circle considerably diminished, in extent, and each of the ellipses diminished both in extent and brightness—and in half an hour more these latter had wholly disappeared, and the secondary circle though bright as ever, was now no larger in circumference than the primitive, and within fifteen minutes after was no more to be seen; leaving however the principal circle as bright as before, which did not disappear until nearly twelve o'clock.

THEODORE HINSDALE.

Windsor, May 29, 1789.

* Or circles around the sun.

AUGUSTA, April 25.

Copy of a letter from brigadier-general Clarke, to his honour the governor, dated Washington, May 29, 1789, 10 o'clock at night.

S I R,

Yesterday evening, four o'clock, I received information from the Creeks, brought by five head men of the Cherokees, who had attended at the Creek nation to settle a dispute between the two nations. The ex-

press came upwards of two hundred miles in three days from the Cherokees, informing that three hundred Creeks set off from their towns the 22d instant; and that a runner was sent to the Cowetas for another hundred to join them. I was informed that their instructions are, to fall on the frontiers of Georgia, and commence hostilities near the Cherokee corner the 29th inst. I sent express to alarm the different parts, and in the mean time ordered that a party of the militia should march to their relief. The express returned at four o'clock this afternoon, with accounts that a fort was attacked near that place this morning by thirty Indians, and many more discovered in different places. One man was killed at the fort. The militia first raised will be on the ground this evening. I am collecting a reinforcement, and am in hopes to be there myself to-morrow with five hundred men. These Cherokees farther say, that they understood that 500 Creeks were ordered to the lower parts of Georgia; and that they saw the three hundred first mentioned draw their ammunition and march, with orders from McGillivray to break up the new counties at all events by burning houses; and in case of resistance, to kill and take their property. From these, and other co-operating circumstances, I have every reason to believe they are determined on hostilities. We are entirely out of ammunition, and hope a supply will be forwarded as soon as possible. I shall call on the contractor for supplies, and hope it will meet with approbation. I am, with due respect and esteem, your honour's most obedient and most humble servant,

E. CLARKE.

N. B. The fort attacked is in Wilkes county.

Published by order of the executive,

J. MERIWETHER, Sec.

In COUNCIL, Augusta, May 31, 1789.

Ordered unanimously,

That it be affirmed, that the most effectual measures shall be immediately taken, in the power of the executive to make, for the support of the frontiers, and the general defence of the state.

Extract from the minutes and published by order of the executive.

J. MERIWETHER, Sec.

The honourable Mr. Osborne, one of the commissioners of Indian affairs of the United States for the southern department, has returned to this place from Abbeville, in the state of South-Carolina. That he met there the honourable general Pickens, with whom a board was formed; and that the most prompt and cheerful acquiescence was experienced, on the part of the general, to promote the wishes of the government of this state for a peace with the Indians.

It is also said that they have appointed Mr. G. Galphin to carry the talk up to the Creek nation, preparatory to the treaty. The many signal services of the father of Mr. Galphin to this state, and the universal friendship that is held for his memory by the Creeks, together with his own good character, it is said and hoped, will render him a very acceptable messenger.

SAVANNA, (Georgia) June 4.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, dated May 31, 1789.

"After all, it seems, we are not to have a peace with the Creeks. If Mr. McGillivray has a policy, it is a delusive one; its foundation can only be the letters which have been written to him from the northward, styling him sovereign, &c. buoying him up with the expectation on his being recognized such by the union. We have been hardly dealt with. If this is not the case, he is set on by Pantan and others, to prevent peace as long as possible at any rate: or, it is said he is going to England on account of the rheumatism, and means to mark his departure from his native country with blood."

FREDERICK, June 17.

Last week a person passed through this town, on his way from Kentucky, who informs us, that on the 22d of May last, he and eleven persons more in company, at the distance of four day's journey from the Crab-Orchards, in the Wilderness, were fired upon by a party of Indians; five of the company were killed, the rest made their escape, but lost all their horses except two. A young man of the name of Funk, from Funk's-town, another of the name of Lewis Myers, from Pipe Creek, and a Mr. Blayer, from near Harper's ferry, were among the unfortunate victims.—As this fact is to be depended on, it induces us to credit the many various reports that have been lately so much circulated respecting the horrid murders and depredations committed by the Indians upon the frontiers, and makes humanity shudder at the idea of the bloody consequences which must ensue from a war with those barbarians.

ANNAPOLIS, July 2.

On Monday last arrived here from London, the ship Nantes, captain Skinner, by whom we have received prints to the 17th of April.

LONDON, April 13.

The cessation of arms between Russia, Denmark and Sweden, does not expire till the 15th of May, therefore no important news can be expected from that quarter till the latter end of next month.—It is, however, currently reported, that several skirmishes have happened between the Russian and Polish troops. Uncommon great promotions took place in the Prussian army within these three weeks.

A project of vast importance is said to be in agitation in Germany, the king of Prussia being desirous to exchange his dominions on the Baltic for the electorate of Saxony, and to render the electoral family hereditary kings of Poland.—Should this project be crowned with success, that extensive and fertile country would be delivered from the tumultuous anarchy which has

no hundred miles in three days forming that three hundred towns the 22d instant; and to the Cowetas for another I was informed that their in the frontiers of Georgia, and the Cherokee corner the 20th from the different parts, and in at a party of the militia should The express returned at four with accounts that a fort was his morning by thirty Indians, red in different places. One fort. The militia first raised this evening. I am collecting in hopes to be there myself hundred men. These Cherokee underfoot that 500 Creeks were parts of Georgia; and that they first mentioned draw their sm with orders from McGillivray to at all events by burning resistance, to kill and take their and other co-operating circum- reason to believe they are deter- We are entirely out of ammuni- will be forwarded as soon as on the contractor for supplies, with approbation. I am, with your honour's most obedient

E. CLARKE.
ked is in Wilkes county.
order of the executive,
J. MERIWETHER, Sec.
Augusta, May 31, 1789.

that the most effectual measures taken, in the power of the ex- the support of the frontiers, and the state.

minutes and published by
of the executive.

J. MERIWETHER, Sec.
Osborne, one of the commissio- of the United States for the has returned to this place from e of South-Carolina. That he sole general Pickins, with whom and that the most prompt and was experienced, on the part of the wishes of the government with the Indians.

they have appointed Mr. G. talk up to the Creek nation, pre- The many signal services of alphin to this state, and the uni- is held for his memory by the his own good character, it is render him a very acceptable

N. A. (Georgia) June 4.

Augusta, dated May 31, 1789. us, we are not to have a peace Mr. McGillivray has a policy, it oundation can only be the letters itten to him from the northward, &c. buoying him up with the ng recognized such by the union. y dealt with. If this is not the y Pantan and others, to prevent ole at any rate; or, it is said he n account of the rheumatism, and eparture from his native country

ERICK, June 17.

passed through this town, on his who informs us, that on the 22d eleven persons more in company, ur day's journey from the Crab- Wilderiness, were fired upon by a e of the company were killed, the oe, but lost all their horses except of the name of Funk, from Funk's e name of Lewis Myers, from Mr. Blayer, from near Harper's the unfortunate victims.—As this d on, it induces us to credit the ts that have been lately so much the horrid murders and depreda- the Indians upon the frontiers, shudder at the idea of the bloody mult ensue from a war with those

OLIS, July 2.

arrived here from London, the ship nner, by whom we have received April.

DON, April 13.

arms between Russia, Denmark and xpire till the 15th of May, there- ws can be expected from that quar- d of next month.—It is, however, that several skirmishes have hap- Russian and Polish troops. Un- otions took place in the Prussian ar- ee weeks.

importance is said to be in agitati- king of Prussia being desirous to ions on the Baltic for the electorate render the electoral family heredita- —Should this project be crowned xtensive and fertile country would the tumultuous anarchy which has

long disturbed it at home, and rendered its forces con- temptible abroad. The condition of twelve millions of wretched peasants would be rendered more tolera- ble; and two great kingdoms, that of Prussia and Po- land, would be rendered still greater, and enabled to exert their united force for restraining the ambition of Austria and Russia.

The grand vizier is now assembling his troops in the neighbourhood of Orsova, and will, as soon as the sea- son permits, cross the Danube. His intention, it is confidently said, is again to invade the Bannat, and to repair the errors of the last campaign. He has declared, that he will destroy his bridge over the Danube, when he has crossed it, and thus take away all hopes of a re- treat. Victory or death must then await the Ottoman army!

The Turkish forces, including the Asiatics, amount to not less than 400,000 men.

The corps of the prince of Cobourg, and count Ho- lenlow, took their march on the 17th of last month towards Wallachia, where they are to act in concert with the Russians.

April 15. The accounts communicated in London yesterday morning from Elsinore, dated the 24th ult. say, that an intense frost has prevailed since the 14th; that there is yet no appearance of change; and that the Sound is completely frozen; and the communication with Sweden, by the Ween island, even for carriages, common and safe; that a brig from Norway, with mi- litary stores, was cut into the Ween island at the ex- pence of 1000 rix dollars; that she has been fished up, and that no further accounts are received of captains Watton and Carberg, they are therefore supposed still fast in the ice.

At Petersburg the inhabitants are still amused with shows; one hundred and eighty colours, being the to- tal number taken from the Turks since the war begun, were carried in procession by as many horse-guards, on the 22d of February, to the church of the fortrefs, passing before the empress's apartments on their way.

April 17. By private letters from Vienna we learn, that the emperor was in so reduced a state, that his physicians had no hope of his recovery.—He had sent for his brother Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany, his presumptive heir, to be present at his demise, in order that he might be ready to assume the reins of govern- ment. The discontents of Hungary and Bohemia were expected to burst forth on account of many grievous imposts, which the people are determined to have an- nulled before they consent to admit the sovereignty of any successor.—The Austrian Netherlands participate in these hostile sentiments, so that if the emperor, as is hourly expected, should die, his successor will find it a difficult matter to allay the ferment which the ar- bitrary spirit of his government had excited.

There has been a very serious tumult in Aix, owing to the dearth of bread, and which was at length hap- pily appeased by the moderation of the assembly, who took off the duties, and provided a supply of provisions to the people. The scarcity was excessive.

June 30, 1789.

ATTENDANCE will be given at the next Charles and Saint-Mary's county courts, by the subscriber, for the purpose of receiving all balances due to the present, or any of the late PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE; and he earnestly en- treats those indebted to take that opportunity of paying off their respective arrears. He in a particular manner requests the subscribers in those counties to the late edition of LAWS, to be prepared by that time to comply with the terms of their subscriptions, which alone will relieve him from difficulty, and save trouble and expence to themselves.

FREDERICK GREEN.

All persons whatever, indebted as aforesaid, are also requested to assist the printers with what may be due them; this is essentially necessary to the future prosecution of their business, and to enable them to dis- charge their own debts.

FOR SALE,

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in- tends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying an act to enable her to convey cer- tain 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.

June 24, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or otherwise, are requested to make imme- diate payment; attendance will be given at Queen- Anne for that purpose, by WILLIAM BROGDEN. As an indulgence longer than the first of August can- not be given, it is hoped those indebted will comply, and prevent our adding to the docket of August court.

WILLIAM BROGDEN and CO.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 9, 1789.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Frederick county August court next for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, as well to fix; mark and bound, the lines of a tract of land called CARROLLSBURG, as our particular parts thereof.

SAMUEL CLELAND,
CHARLES ROBISON,
JAMES YOUNG,
WILLIAM BROWN, sen.
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.
ROBERT BROWN.

June 24, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL BROGDEN by bond, note or open account, are requested to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM BROGDEN, Administrator.

St. Mary's county, June 15, 1789.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of PHILL; he is about six feet high, and appears to be about twenty-one or two years old, has on an old ofsnabrig shirt, and blue cloth trousers, and says he belongs to Lanta Wade, in Prince-George's county, near Broad Creek. His master is desired to take him away, and pay charges to PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.



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

JOHN HARWOOD.
Montgomery county, June 22, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 15th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at PUBLIC SALE,

TWO parcels or tracts of LAND, lying in Anne- Arundel county, within about six miles of Pig- Point, the one containing about twenty acres, where- on is a very good water grist mill, a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other convenient houses; the other within about a quarter of a mile of the above, contain- ing about 95 acres, well adapted to Indian corn, to- bacco, &c. with a sufficiency of fire wood, fence-rail, timber, &c. for the support of both places, whereon is a good tobacco house, 40 by 24 feet, and quarter; also will be offered for sale, the same day, some valu- able STOCK, such as cattle, horses, hogs, some house- hold furniture, plantation utensils, the crop on the ground, and many other things too tedious to mention. One half the purchase money to be paid down, for the other half indulgence will be given for twelve months, on giving bond with approved security, payable to
JOHN W. BURGESS.
June 17, 1789.

Pig-Point, June 17, 1789.

The subscriber has for SALE, remaining on hand, ABOUT 400l. cost of goods, at the above place;— amongst which are—two rich square looking- glasses, in burnished gold frames, varnished with rich carved ornaments and medallion and canopy tops, 37 inches by 21, two oval ditto, 27 by 19, three elegant square mahogany Pembroke tables, one dozen neat mahogany satin hair cloth bottomed chairs, one dozen neat Florida mahogany chairs, with loose seats, covered with black leather, plated candlesticks, and sundry other articles necessary for furnishing a house, too tedious to mention, which will be sold very low for ready cash or a short credit. Any person inclinable to purchase may apply to the subscriber, at the above place, on Satur- days.

SAMUEL LANE.

N. B. All persons indebted to me are desired to make payment immediately, as no further indulgence can be given, by
S. L.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain THOMAS HUN- TER, from LONDON, and to be SOLD on the most REASONABLE TERMS, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE,

JOHN PETTY, and CO.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

May 20, 1789.

To be LEASED,

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

NOTICE is hereby given to the officers and sol- diers of the Maryland line, that a distribution of land will be made to them at Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on the first and second of August next, agreeably to an act of assembly: and at the same time and place will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, about 1000 LOTS of LAND, of fifty acres each, for ready money or specie certificates of the state of Maryland. This land lies to the westward of Fort Cumberland. For a particular description there- of apply to captain Daniel Cresap, or Mr. John Tom- linson, who live near the same, by

DAVID LYNN,
DANIEL CRESAP,
BENJAMIN BROOKES, } Commissioners.

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, on the north side of Severn river, containing about 400 acres, under good fencing, bounding on the river Severn; about five miles distant from Annapolis, with a very good framed dwell- ing house, with brick ends and cellar, and very con- venient out houses thereon, an orchard of excellent young fruit trees.

A description of the soil, wood, timber and situati- on, are thought unnecessary, as no person would pur- chase who would not examine the premises. This prop- erty will be sold for any state or continental securities, good assigned bonds, or six years credit on bond with security, upon the regular payment of interest at five per cent. per annum. Apply to
JAMES RINGGOLD.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The Old and New Testament;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be fi- nished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome Amer- ican edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an induce- ment to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in pri- vate families. He therefore wishes to attract the at- tention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execu- tion of the work, he will be able to give ample satis- faction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Cruikshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Pat- ton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this under- taking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions—and that the several printers of newspapers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportu- nities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the commissi- oners appointed to build a court house, prison and prison yard, at the Head of Elk, in Cecil county, intend to petition the general assembly at their next ses- sion, for a further sum of money to be levied on the inhabitants of said county, to enable us to finish and complete said court house, prison and prison yard.

JOSEPH GILPIN,

ZEBULON HOLLINGSWORTH,

EDWARD OLDHAM,

JOSEPH BAXTER.

Cecil county, May 1, 1789.

PUBLIC SALE.

To be SOLD, for ready cash, by virtue of a deed of trust, on Tuesday the 20th of October next, at 12 o'clock, at the house occupied by Mr. EDWARD JENKINS, in Charles county, (and formerly the property of the said Edward Jenkins) to wit:

ONE TRACT of LAND called BATCHELOR'S HOPE, containing one hundred and eighty acres; one other TRACT of LAND called THE MAZE, containing two hundred and forty-nine acres; part of one other TRACT of LAND called PYE'S HARDSHIFT, containing one hundred and sixty acres; also the LIFE ESTATE of the said EDWARD JENKINS and his sister SARAH BOWLING, in the three following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, to wit: one parcel called THE FOLLY, containing fifty-seven acres; one other parcel of LAND called THE COLT, containing fifty-five acres, and one other parcel of LAND called OGDEN'S CONTENT, containing one hundred and four acres; also twelve valuable NEGRO SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. For further particulars apply to

W 6 JAMES MIDDLETON.
Charles county, June 4, 1789.

VALUABLE LANDS,

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

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

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, to the highest bidder, at four years credit, FORTY thousand acres of LAND, in tracts, from 500 to 5000 acres, situated on Cheat river, near the western boundary line of Maryland, and convenient to the head navigation of Patowmack. The subscribers will be prepared to shew their titles.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
WILLIAM DEAKINS.

Pursuant to the will of RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD, Esquire, deceased, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 27th of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PART of that very valuable TRACT of LAND called Worton Manor, in Kent county, delightfully situated on the Chesapeake Bay; the soil of this land can be exceeded by none, being well adapted to every species of grain, tobacco and grass; and what renders it still more valuable is the immense quantity of fine timber growing on it of every kind, a good navigation, and well situated for a variety of markets. It will be laid off into small and convenient lots, and sold on a credit of three years, by annual instalments. Good and approved securities will be required.

JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.
Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county,
May 5, 1789.

Doctor SHAFTO,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Annapolis, and the public in general, that he has been regularly bred to PHYSIC and SURGERY in England; that he has been fifteen years in America, during which time, he flatters himself that he has acquired some knowledge in the diseases incident to this climate, and that he has now settled at Mr. GILBERT MIDDLETON'S, near the Dock, in this city, where he may be sent to or consulted at all hours. The doctor gives every assurance that no care, attention or tenderness, shall be wanting on his part to give entire satisfaction to such as may do him the honour of calling him in to their assistance.

Annapolis, June 10, 1789.

THE subscriber will take, as an apprentice to physic and surgery, a young MAN, who may apply well recommended.

JAMES CRAIK, sen.

C A S H.

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

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

James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER.

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

J. W.
Annapolis, May 12.

RAN away from the subscriber, a young NEGRO MAN, called DAVY, on the 13th of March, 1789; his dress is an offnabrig shirt, and cotton waistcoat and breeches; it is probable he will change his dress as he has other cloaths; he is an artful, deceiving fellow, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and stole a large sum of money two or three days before he went off: it is thought he is gone off with his overseer, ROBERT JACKSON, who is gone away with Joshua Pearce's wife. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, shall be entitled to EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

ELIZABETH RAWLINGS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price One Dollar,

THE
L A W S

OF
MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

A L S O,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A VENDUE STORE.

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

Who are their's,

Much devoted to please,

MICHAEL SHANNON.

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

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate are most earnestly called on to make immediate payment to the subscriber, that he may be quickly enabled to discharge the claims against the estate. The very great indulgence which the debtors generally have experienced from the deceased, will, I hope, induce many to pay the proper attention to this advertisement; those who neglect may depend that suits will be instituted against them to November court, without respect to persons.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Administrator.



THERE is at the plantation of WILLIAM HERRON, living near major Henry Ridgely's mill in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, fourteen and an half hands high, has a star in her forehead, and snip on her nose, four white feet, no perceivable brand, appears to be nine or ten years old, she trots and gallops, and has been used to the draught. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

St. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of SAINT JOHN'S COLLEGE, the subscribers were appointed a committee, with adequate power, for superintending and carrying on the building, and were directed particularly to have therein two rooms finished and prepared, with all convenient dispatch, for the purpose of opening a mathematical and a grammar school, under a professor for each.

The said committee was requested to advertise, that the visitors having already appointed John McDowell, A. M. professor of mathematics, have determined to appoint, at their ensuing quarterly meeting, on Tuesday the 11th of August next, a professor of languages, to receive, in quarterly payments, for his services, a salary of 300l. per annum, to commence one calendar month before the opening of his school, in consideration of his advice and assistance in preparing for the same.

This is therefore to give notice, that the subscribers have entered upon the discharge of their trust; and to request all persons qualified for and desirous of being appointed to the professorship of languages in the said college, on the terms aforesaid, to make application, either in person or by writing, to the visitors at their said next quarterly meeting, or in the mean time to make application to the subscribers.

JAMES BRICE,
CHARLES WALLACE,
RICHARD SPRIGG,
THOMAS HYDE,
THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, May 25, 1789.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of the State of Maryland, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, the following property, lying in Queen-Anne's county, and Chester-town,

A TRACT of LAND called Darland, containing seventeen hundred and fifty acres, about four miles from Chester mill; one other TRACT of LAND called Lloyd's-town, containing one thousand acres, about the same distance from the Head of Chester River. These lands are well adapted to farming, and will be laid off into small and convenient lots; also sundry LOTS in Chester-town. The terms of the sale will be one third part of the purchase money, with interest thereon, from the day of sale, to be paid in one year from the said sale; one other third part of the said purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be paid in two years from the said sale, and the residue of the said purchase money, and interest thereon from the day of sale, to be paid in three years from the said sale, with good and approved security; and upon full payment of the said purchase money and interest, the subscriber will execute to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, good and effectual conveyances of the same in fee-simple. The sale of Darland will commence on Monday, the 20th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Mr. James Harris's, tenant on the land; Lloyd's-town on Wednesday the 22d following, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Mr. Edward Heathers's, living on the premises; and the lots in Chester-town, on Friday the 24th of the same month.

JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.
Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county,
May 5, 1789.



RAN away on the seventh inst. a mulatto man named FRANK; he is about twenty years of age, middle-sized, gray eyes, and pretty well made; his cloaths are uncertain. He was, some time before this elopement, taken up and put into prison in Hagerstown county. Whoever secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall be paid TWO GUINEAS, and if delivered to me, THREE GUINEAS.

RICHARD DARNALL.

June 20, 1789.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

THE question, whether offices should be held during the pleasure of the president, still under consideration. Mr. Hartly advocated the principle. He made some introductory observations on the necessity and importance of the office under consideration, and its intimate connexion with the executive department; and maintained, that in whatever hands this department was placed, the office ought to be immediately dependent on, and controllable by it. This was the policy of the constitution, and was the practice, he believed, of all nations with whom he was acquainted. It could not be considered an office held during good behaviour. The constitution had particularly pointed out those who held their places by this tenure; they were the judges alone. He conceived that the gentleman from South-Carolina deviated widely from just construction, in supposing that the clause respecting impeachments extended to every office in the government. This principle will be inconvenient, mischievous, and destructive to all decision in the administration. The same gentleman had, he said, contended, that every man had a property in his office.— This idea he hoped would never find advocates in this house.

In Great-Britain it had prevailed to a pernicious degree. It was the practice there to give a man a pension who was removed from office, in consideration of the interest which he was deprived of. He hoped we should never admit this corrupt and ruinous practice among us.

The gentleman, he observed, had questioned the right of the legislature to make a construction on the constitution, or in case it was silent, to supply the defect.—He could not agree to this. The instrument had expressly given it the power to make all laws necessary to carry the constitution into effect.—If it was silent therefore, in any point necessary to be settled, in order to put it in operation, the inference was clear, that congress had a right to supply the defect.

He concluded with some observations to prove, that the power would be more safely lodged with the president than the senate, and that the conferring the power of removal to the senate would deprive the president of some of the most important executive functions, which few as they were, ought not to suffer the least diminution.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that it had been objected against the clause, that the powers which it vested were unconstitutional, and not only so but unnecessary, as the constitution must contain in itself somewhere the power under consideration, which it had given to some men or body of men. And therefore that it was unnecessary for a law to interfere, which could neither enlarge, diminish or modify, this power. If it was unconstitutional to give it to the president, it would only be because it had been vested in some other body; it had not been contended, that the constitution had expressly vested it in the senate; and otherwise it could not be said with certainty that it would be unconstitutional for the legislature to declare that the president should have it; but the objection had been collected from the nature of that body who had a voice in appointments, and from the clause in the constitution respecting impeachments. The constitution, he observed, declared, that the judges should hold their offices during good behaviour: if this clause was to have any effect, it certainly must imply that there were other officers who held their places during pleasure, or for a limited time; for if all officers held their places during good behaviour, and were removable only by impeachment, then the clause was useless. The person must have misbehaved before he could be impeached. But if he were infirm or incapable he could not be impeached, but must on this principle be perpetuated in office.

But it had been urged, that we were to seek for the power of removal in the nature of the authority which appointed. Here he would be willing to meet the gentleman, if it were necessary to rest the cause on this point alone. He would ask who, by the constitution, had the power of appointing. It was true, it had given the senate an advisory power, but it had considered the appointment to be by the president. It had expressly declared, that he should nominate and appoint, though their advice was rendered necessary. This was given in the strongest language. The appointment was in the president, and in him should be also the removal; but it had been objected that it would be an extension of the executive power. This was not true; or if there was any weight in the argument, it would apply against the reasoning of gentlemen in favour of vesting the power with the president

and senate conjointly. If it could be said, that the president's functions and powers ought not to be extended, it could also be said, that those of the senate could not.

The constitution, he said, was silent on this subject, it was also silent respecting the removal of those whose appointment it had enabled the legislature to vest in the president, in the heads of departments or in the courts of law—but nothing about their removal. Now the legislature having, in pursuance of this authority, vested the power of appointing in the president, could the constitution be carried into effect if the legislature had no right to determine in whom the power of dismissing should reside? What was the consequence? Why, in those cases, the power of removal must be in the president, and the congress must, from the necessity of the thing, have the right to determine this. Of course, in cases where the constitution had originally given the power of appointment to the president, he must, for the sake of consistency, have the power of removal.—Certainly no person would pretend, that if the legislature should give the president the sole power to appoint in certain cases, and there was no special limitation of the office, that he should not, in those cases, have the sole power to remove. Thus, then, he said, stood the business. There was no express words prohibiting the power; and all the ideas collected from inference pointed out the legality and propriety of vesting the president with the power; at least they proved that he had every constitutional right to it, which the senate, together with the president, could claim.

This had, he said, been called a case omitted: but in omitted cases, in which a certain provision was absolutely essential to the administration, who was to make this provision and supply the defect? Undoubtedly the legislature. It was the only authority in any measure competent to it.

Mr. Lawrence asked, if any gentleman supposed, that the power of expounding the constitution and of providing for the removal from office could be more securely trusted to the wisdom and integrity of one branch of the legislature than the whole; or if it would be more satisfactory to the people to have the power of displacing officers in the senate than in the president? He said the people looked up to the legislature as their great security and the centre of political wisdom. They naturally supposed, that where any provisions were necessary to be made constructive and declarative of the constitution, that from this source and this alone they ought to spring.—From all these circumstances he concluded, that the congress had the right, and that it was their duty to supply the deficiency in the constitution. The same constitution, which had given them the power of establishing offices, had given them a right of making all the particular provisions, whenever the constitution was silent, which were necessary to carry that general power into effect.

In the contemplation of the constitution, he observed the heads of the executive departments were mere servants and aids of the president. He had the superintendence, the control and the inspection, into their conduct. They were not only to perform the regular duties of their function, but to assist the president with their occasional counsel, and to answer all questions which he should put to them respecting the execution of their offices. These circumstances would give him such advantages of discovering the secret delinquencies, the faults, the deficiency of abilities or knowledge of those whom he employed, that he alone could be competent to an able exercise of this authority. Under such circumstances, would gentlemen deprive him of the power of pursuing the interests of the United States?

But it had been urged, said Mr. Lawrence, that the trust was subject to abuses; that there might be wanton changes of officers, and revolutions in all the departments, on the occasion of every new president.—He contended, that changes were proper, when he, who was the only judge of their necessity, thought them expedient. A new president ought to have the power on his accession, to bring forward those men, in whom he was sure he could place the highest confidence.—Under the guards and checks under which the chief magistrate acted, it was to be presumed that changes would not take place from capricious motives, but from principles of policy and propriety.

He said he did not make his calculations from the safety of the administration upon the merit of the present chief magistrate, whose talents and virtues were the admiration of the world, but he had the best grounds to presume, that no man would ever be elected to that exalted office, who had not given abundant proofs of his abilities, integrity and other great qualities, requisite for such a station.

He begged gentlemen to consider that the president was liable to impeachment, for having displaced a good man who enjoyed the confidence of the people.

But it was not proper, he said, to view the subject on one side alone—the difficulties on one side, as well as those on another, ought to be contemplated. He here mentioned the necessity, on the gentleman's plan, of

the senate being perpetually assembled, or of the president's convening them from the purpose of a removal; from the extremes of the continent. He instanced the case of a foreign minister negotiating and intriguing to the injury of his country, who, before a sentence of recall could be procured from the senate, might have completed his machinations, and involved the republic in ruin.

Mr. Jackson conceived this to be altogether a constitutional question. He was convinced of the necessity of energy in the executive, but he was sure the liberties of the people deserved equal attention and care.—Of two evils it was proper to choose the least. It had been mentioned, that in all governments the executive necessarily had the power of dismissing officers under him. That might hold good in Europe, but it did not apply to our constitution, by which the president had not the executive powers exclusively. The senate was associated with him, and investing them with any particular authority could not impair the energy of the executive. If this arrangement was wrong, the fault was only in the constitution, and it could be remedied only by amendment. He dreaded the dangers to which this power would expose us. It would establish a fatal system of influence in the government. We should have a treasury bench, and a crowd of the president's creatures in the house. His ministers would intrude here, and lead and govern the measures of legislation.

The gentlemen, he said, had contended, that there might be cases where the officer was unfit for his station, by reason of infirmity, incapacity, and other qualities not punishable.—He might sink into dotage, or be seized with a fit of lunacy. It was proper, therefore, that some silent remedy should be applied. It was true this might happen, and so it might happen to others, whom there was no mode of removing. Suppose the president should be taken with a fit of lunacy, would he not continue in office during his four years? Suppose the senate should be seized, or the representatives themselves become lunatics, would not the people be obliged to submit to this mad congress? We had already, he said, seen a king of Great-Britain a lunatic, and the same might be the case with our president; and although it was improbable that a majority of this house should be lunatics, it was by no means impossible. It was also urged, that the judges alone were to hold their offices during good behaviour. It was admitted that they ought. But was not a judge, as well as other executive officers, liable to the act of God, which might deprive him of his faculties and his legal knowledge? Yet he must continue in office till impeached and convicted of some crime.

Was it politic, he asked, to place the officers in such a situation as to deprive them of all their independence and firmness? Had not the president the command of the army, and would he not have the treasury under his thumb? The secretary of the finances would never dare oppose him, and would leave him unchecked to exercise his powers. Then, he said, we might bid adieu to liberty, and all the blessings of genuine republicanism. He begged gentlemen to consider the deadly influence of the crown in England, where officers were held during the pleasure of the king. Let gentlemen turn their eyes to Sweden, and behold the monarch shutting the doors upon his senate, and compelling them to submit to his despotic ordinances. He affirmed, that the error in gentlemen lay in calculating upon the merit of the present chief magistrate, as if he was to continue for ever. With him he was confident every power might be lodged. But he was not immortal; the period must come when he should be taken from us. Could we be sure who would succeed him? Might not a man come into the office who carried a Pandora's box in his breast?

The business of construction, he observed, was a dangerous business. One of the favourite amendments proposed to the constitution was, a provision that all power which was not expressly given to the congress, was retained. Under this idea the constitution was adopted; and was it proper now to construe the constitution so, as to give extraordinary powers not before vested? The legislature had nothing but the letter of that compact to go by, and the moment a deviation was made from this, the house was making an arbitrary stride towards an arbitrary government.

Mr. Jackson was willing to consent that in case of a recess of the senate, the president might have power to make a temporary suspension. If any officer was guilty of any misdemeanor, he trusted that there would be always virtue enough in the house of representatives to impeach him.

Mr. Clymer remarked, that were he to give his vote merely as it respected the constitution, he should be indifferent whether the words were struck out or not; for he was clear that the executive had the power of removal as incident to his department.—With respect to appointments, the senate was only a check on the president, to prevent his filling offices with unworthy men. In the case of removal there is not such a necessity for this check; for suppose a worthy man should

claims against the estate of
N. N. late of this city, de-
ceasing in properly authen-
d to the estate are most car-
mediate payment to the sub-
quickly enabled to discharge
estate. The very great in-
generally have experienced
hope, induce many to pay
advertisement; those who
uits will be instituted against
without respect to persons.
H. N. Administrator.

ERE is at the plantation of
WILLIAM HERRON, liv-
major Henry Ridgely's mill
upper part of Anne-Arundel
taken up as a stray, a bright
ARE, fourteen and an half
her forehead, and snip on her
perceivable brand, appears to
the trots and gallops, and has
The owner may have her
y and paying charges.

'S COLLEGE.

the visitors and governors of
COLLEGE, the subscribers
nittee, with adequate power,
arrying on the building, and
y to have therein two rooms
with all convenient dispatch,
ing a mathematical and a gram-
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was requested to advertise, that
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g quarterly meeting, on Tues-
next, a professor of languages,
payments, for his services, a
m, to commence one calendar
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affluence in preparing for the

give notice, that the subscribers
discharge of their trust; and to
ified for and desirous of being
orship of languages in the said
fore said, to make application,
writing, to the visitors at their
eting, or in the mean time to
the subscribers.

JAMES BRICE,
CHARLES WALLACE,
RICHARD SPRIGG,
THOMAS HYDE,
THOMAS HARWOOD.
1789.

ree of the honourable the chan-
Maryland, the subscriber will
IC SALE, on the premises, the
lying in Queen-Anne's county,

AND called Darland, containing
red and fifty acres, about four
1; one other TRACT of LAND
containing one thousand acres,
e from the Head of Chester Ri-
e well adapted to farming, and
small and convenient lots; also
hester-town. The terms of the
part of the purchase money, with
the day of sale, to be paid in
sale; one other third part of the
with interest thereon from the
d in two years from the said sale,
said purchase money, and inter-
day of sale, to be paid in three
le, with good and approved secu-
ayment of the said purchase mo-
e subscriber will execute to the
ers thereof, good and effectual
ame in fee-simple. The sale of
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not the next fair day, at Mr.
nt on the land; Lloyd's-town on
ollowing, if fair, if not the next
ward Heathers's, living on the
s in Chester-town, on Friday the
10th.

JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.
Queen-Anne's county,
1789.

AN away on the seventh inst. a
mulatto man named FRANK;
about twenty years of age, mid-
dized, gray eyes, and pretty well
le; his cloaths are uncertain. He
some time before this elopement,
prison in Harford county. Who-
fellow, so that I get him again,
GUINEAS, and if delivered to
NEAS.
RICHARD DARNALL.

APOLIS:
FREDERICK and
EL GREEN.

be dismissed, what great danger or inconvenience would follow from it? Must he not consult the senate in filling the vacancy? and would he have a better chance of procuring their consent to advance an improper character, than in the first appointment? The presumption therefore, only was, that one good man would be changed for another.

If the power was not given to the executive, he would want the best power of doing good. He would be an inefficient officer; would only act by the agency of others, and would be destitute of responsibility.

It would be entirely frivolous, he said, to call the people together every four years to choose a president, if when chosen he should be a mere cypher in the government, to nominate for the senate to appoint; and to propose, in order for the senate to remove. It would be as proper to give the whole executive authority to the senate at once. If this power was denied the president, he declared that the government would be as destitute of energy as any in the universe.

Mr. Page was in favour of the motion. He contended, that the clause would establish a dangerous power in the hands of the president, and was in direct opposition to that clause in the constitution which provides for the impeachment of officers.—He asserted, that the clause contained in it the seeds of royal prerogative.—It appeared to him that every thing which had been said in the house respecting energy in the executive, might be carried to the destruction of a free government. This very energy so much talked of, had led many patriots to the battle, to the block, and to the halter. If the president might take a man from the head of a department without assigning a reason, he might as well be vested with a power, on certain occasions, of taking away his existence. The idea was not consonant to the principles of a free government, where no man ought to be condemned unheard, nor till after a fair and solemn trial. He would rather suffer for a time the mischiefs arising from the administration of a bad officer, than to see a dangerous prerogative vested in the chief magistrate, which might lead to despotism. He knew that gentlemen supported the principle from honest motives: he knew they were friends to the government, but he thought they were in an unhappy error.

Mr. Sherman was opposed to the clause.—He conceived that the paragraph in the constitution respecting appointments, was provided for some useful purpose; but it appeared to him that on the construction of the gentlemen, it would be defeated. He thought that the concurrence of the senate was as necessary to the very nature of an appointment, as the nomination of the president. They were mutual checks and had each a negative. He considered it as an established principle, that the appointing power should have the right to remove, except where there was an express restriction, as in the case of the judges, who held their places during good behaviour. Were it not for that restriction, the president and senate might displace them. It was, he said, a general principle in law as well as reason, that the same authority was necessary to repeal as to establish. It was so in legislation. The several branches whose concurrence was requisite to pass an act, must also concur to repeal it. He supposed that if a law was passed, giving the president the exclusive appointment of certain inferior officers, he would also have the power of removing them. But this was not an inferior officer. He was the head of a great department, and his appointment was constitutionally vested in the president and senate. If gentlemen would suppose that this was a subordinate officer, who was to be in aid of the president, there a question might arise, whether his appointment could not, by law, be vested in the executive; for being an executive officer, and the president being the great executive, the president might be supposed to be properly the head of that department. This reasoning, however, was not to be admitted.—He was an officer within the meaning of the constitution, who might have authority given him to make subordinate appointments, and therefore it was necessary that the senate should have a voice in his appointment. As the office was a mere creature of the legislature, it might be limited in its power and duration: the officer might be annually elected, and displaced for certain crimes, as neglect of duty, &c.

Mr. Stone (Maryland) considered it the duty of the house to determine on the question. He was opposed to the leaving it for the decision of a court of law or any other power than the legislature.

When the question was brought forward, his mind, he said, was in doubt. He had reflected upon it, and had formed an opinion which was entirely satisfactory to himself. He thought that every officer should be removable by the power that appointed him. It was in the very nature of things. The power of appointment arose from a power over the subject on which the principal possessed in the transactions of his agent. Therefore in general, appointing officers appeared to be nothing more than authorising agents for the dispatch of business. This was, in his opinion, an established principle, and it would operate from a minister of state down to a tide-waiter. The constitution, it had been admitted, recognised this principle, and it could not be denied but that, when general appointments were made, they were during will and pleasure; that where appointments were made during good behaviour, they were exceptions from the general rule, in which the exercise of the creating power was limited.

He would examine whence originated the power of congress respecting these offices. He presumed that if it was vested in congress, by clear deduction from that instrument, to erect departments that no gentleman would consent to diminish it, or restrict them in the exercise of it. The congress had power to levy and collect taxes. This would include to establish an of-

fice of treasury—to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and with Indian tribes. This comprehended a power of erecting a board of trade, &c. and in order to carry these powers into execution, they were to make all laws necessary to carry the constitution into effect. Now it appeared to him that the establishment of this department was clearly within the constitution; and that, as congress, in their legislative capacity, had an interest in, and power over the whole affairs of the department, they might appoint and displace its officers. But again, the constitution had limited the legislature with respect to appointments, and given them to the president and senate.—The question then was, whether the senate, having a share in appointing, did not possess the power of removal, as incidental to it.

[To be continued]

LONDON, April 18.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, March 24.

WE have received orders to keep all our troops in readiness for marching to the assistance of Sweden. The English on their side are to send a fleet into the Baltic, whilst Prussia marches into Holstein. The Danes have sent eight regiments on the side of Alton.

Extract of a letter from Ramsgate, April 8.

Came into this harbour, the Polly, captain Marshall, from Ostend, for Maryland, with the loss of her main and mizen masts, and leaky; having been on shore on the Goodwin Sands, and obliged to throw most of her water overboard to get the ship off.

Many people, struck by the incidents of former ages, think the present times dull and spiritless. But will the American war, the king's illness, the projected regency, and his majesty's recovery, form no striking events in future history?

Lord Cornwallis, in his last dispatches, states truths equally cheering in India: that the company's debt was diminished, and diminishing: that the revenues were augmented, and augmenting, no less than 200,000l. a year; with probable expectation of more! that the trade, both for imports and exports, for the commodities of tea and silk, &c. on one side, and our manufactured goods on the other, was in the best state of gain; that we were buying cheap, and selling dear!

April 22. By the mail which arrived yesterday morning, we have received advice, that the reports relative to a treaty of sextuple alliance, are confirmed.

The respective ambassadors of France, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Spain, Copenhagen, and Naples, who are appointed to negotiate this treaty, have received their final instructions, and are on the conclusion of this grand affair.

Our readers will readily perceive that this measure forbodes further war, which is strengthened in appearances by the preparations making in every quarter of Europe.

The Turks are likewise firmly resolved to proceed, and have absolutely refused all propositions of peace—their preparations are immense—all their forces both by land and sea are in motion.

The emperor is entirely recovered and preparing for the field, his camp equipage has been all dispatched from Vienna.

April 27. By the last advices from Constantinople, dated the 8th of March, the Turks are making great preparations for war; they have purchased the following ships sent from England for sale:

The Count de Nord (a fine frigate, formerly called the Giseau, and taken from the French last war) the Sybille, and the Camela.

April 28. From the best authority, we hear that the resolution of dissolving parliament, is given up for the present.

A message is to be sent from his majesty in a few days, signifying his intention of visiting his German dominions, and desiring the lords and commons to provide for the safety of the kingdom in that event.

Her majesty had signified her determination to accompany the king.

Their majesties intend to pay a visit to the king of Prussia, at Berlin.

There seems to remain no doubt of the quadruple alliance between France, Spain, the emperor, and Russia, so long in agitation, being now actually formed.

This report, which daily gains ground, together with the certain expectation of disturbances being renewed on the continent, in which we may be eventually involved, is the cause of the present flatness of stocks, and it is likely they will continue in this state for some time.

By the present revolution in France, the people will enjoy liberty fully equal to the people of Great Britain, and in some respects a more equal representation.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 6.

We learn that the French government has declared the ports of Jacmel, Jeremie, and Aux-Cayes, in Hispaniola, free ports, from and after the first day of August next, for vessels of all nations whatever to import gold and silver, slaves, all kinds of salt provisions, timber, drying woods, mules, horses, &c. which they may dispose of in the utmost security; and in return they are allowed to export any article the produce of that island; such as indigo, cacao, sugar, taffia, coffee, cotton, &c. This ordinance is to continue in full force for the space of five years.

Extract of a letter from Aux-Cayes, dated 26th May, 1789.

"We have the honour to inform you that this port has been made free for the importation, by vessels of all nations, of negroes, salt provisions, flour, and every other species of merchandise hitherto prohibited—and the exportation of the produce of the colony,

cotton, coffee, indigo, &c. under no other restriction than paying the same duties as the subjects of France—this privilege commences the first day of August next, and is to continue for the term of five years.—We congratulate you upon this appearance of union by commercial ties, &c."

Our neighbours in Hispaniola have very sanguine hopes, from the improved state of their distilleries, of rivalling the British islands in the manufacturing of rum: They have several able English distillers, who closely follow the method practised in our plantations: Should they persevere, though it may be a long time ere they attain the perfection we have arrived at in that article, they will be dangerous rivals in the American and other foreign markets.

The number of American families that have emigrated to New-Orleans, is said to be very considerable: they are treated by the Spaniards with great hospitality, and have met with every possible encouragement.

WORCESTER, June 18.

The accounts lately published and circulating respecting the scarcity of grain, appear to be greatly exaggerated. That there was not a sufficient supply in the British settlements is without doubt true; and in consequence large quantities have been sold to the British subjects in America by the inhabitants of these states. A great handle we are assured has been made of this, by speculators, and avaricious holders of grain, to enhance the price, but as the crops now look promising, the probability is, that in a short time grain will be much more plenty and cheaper than at present, and these canker worms to society be disappointed in acquiring unjust gain.

PITTSBURGH, June 20.

A letter from Fort-Harmer, wrote the beginning of this month, to a gentleman in this place, mentions, that undoubted intelligence had been received there of one man being killed and four wounded, belonging to judge Simm's party on the Miami. From every information we have received, a disposition for war seems to prevail with the Indians who live on the Miami, and little else but a series of murders may be expected, until these pests to society and civilization are entirely extirpated.

Intelligence from Limestone, dated May 30, 1789.

Yesterday were brought into this place and buried, the bodies of two young men, named Arthur Graham and Alexander Campbell, who had gone out the evening before to fish. They were killed by the savages about two miles from this place.—One was shot through the heart, the other slightly wounded through the arm—both were tomahawked in the most shocking manner, scalped, and stripped naked.

David Graham, father of one of the young men, uneasy at the long stay of his son, went in search of him, and found him as above described. Alexander Campbell was near to him.—What the feelings of the father were upon this affecting occasion, a father under like circumstances could only imagine, but cannot be described.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

From Marietta we learn, that captain Zebulon King, late of the Massachusetts line, was on the 30th of April last, killed near the Hockhocking, by a party of straggling Indians.

A subscription is set on foot in New-York by a Mr. Joseph Decker, for the purpose of constructing and filling in an air balloon, of twenty-five feet diameter. The cost, it is said, will amount to upwards of an hundred guineas. Mr. Decker is to ascend himself with the balloon when prepared.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated June 20.

"Georgia is now in the greatest distress; urge congress to something soon, or the state is lost; the Indians have acted a treacherous part, and were we in a situation should be chastised, and present peace is best; but unless the general government interfere, it cannot be obtained.

"My neighbours are breaking up and leaving their crops; I fear I must follow their example; the risk is too great; I have done all an individual could, but now despair."

The scarcity of provisions in Canada, and in the back parts of New-York and Pennsylvania, mentioned in some of our late papers, is owing chiefly to accidental causes. In Canada, the royal issues of provisions to the loyalists have ceased, before the persons fed by them had begun to work; and in the new counties of New-York and Pennsylvania the accession of settlers has been so great, as to be beyond the supplies in provisions of those young countries. The scarcity is therefore both local and accidental. It is expected, that it will be wholly prevented next year in the new lands of New-York and Pennsylvania, by magazines of provisions being provided in the winter, for the accommodation of new settlers, as well as by the increase of the farms which are now under cultivation, on the east branch of the Susquehanna.

RICHMOND, June 25.

Extract of a letter from Danville, Kentucky, dated June 2, 1789.

"Our district has enjoyed more peace this season than has been known for near 12 years, though we are far from being quite out of danger: about 5 weeks ago the Indians killed two men at the mouth of Kentucky, and last Thursday they killed a woman and negro in Jefferson county; two more persons are supposed to be killed on the waters of Green river, which is all the mischief that has been done for some time past, except in the settlement forming on the north-west side of the Ohio, where I am informed the Indians have been troublesome, and murdered several of the adventurers. They lately fired on a boat in the Ohio with a company of federal troops on board, kill-

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supposed to be mortally.
I am surprised to see such publications in your
public papers respecting this district as I find they are
indiscreetly circulated, one would be taught to believe
that we were in a state of anarchy and confusion, but
it must be obvious from the various reports, some af-
fecting we are about to join the Spaniards, others the
British, and some have asserted we mean to set up an
independent government, that these are calumnies and
not facts; nothing but an attempt to abridge us of the
common rights of mankind would force us into mea-
sures inimical to the union. I am of opinion that the
act of your last assembly for erecting this district into a
separate state, will be rejected by our convention, some
of the terms being thought too fervile, and others too
vague."

BALTIMORE, July 7.

Captain Weatherby, in the brig Paca, from this
port, bound to Port-au-Prince, about the 1st of June,
in the latitude of Bermuda, fell in with a ship which
was lying to; supposing her to be in distress, he bore
down in order to speak her; on coming within hail,
he informed him she was from Virginia, bound for Ca-
biz. Captain Weatherby then perceived the mounted a
number of guns and was manned in proportion. The
captain ordered him to bring to as he intended to send
his boat on board. Captain Weatherby immediately
concluded she was a pirate, and made all the sail possible
—the ship immediately began firing at him, and conti-
nued chasing him for six hours; one shot carried away
the cross-jack slings; the brig falling very fast escaped,
and got safe into Port-au-Prince. Captain Weatherby
communicated this intelligence to the governor, who,
it was reported, intended dispatching a frigate in pur-
suit of her—She was under Spanish colours, had yel-
low sides, white bottom, no head, and in ballast.—
This intelligence was communicated by captain Wea-
therby to Mr. David Plunket, who has just arrived
from Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE.

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

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

RICHARD RIDGELY, } Trustees.
WILLIAM HAMMOND, }

Baltimore, July 7, 1789.

Mr. RICHMOND

INFORMS his friends, that he hath taken passage,
for London, on board of the ship Goliath, now
lying at Baltimore—that she is expected to sail in the
course of the month of August next, and begs leave to
request, that such of them as incline to consign tobacco
to him, will be pleased to provide the same as soon
as possible. He will wait upon his friends for their or-
ders, and provide craft to transport their tobacco to the
ship; but as his rides will be very long it may not be
in his power to visit all of them, in less than five weeks.

Annapolis, July 1, 1789.



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

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 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 coun-
ty, near colonel Hebb's, about two years past. Who-
ever takes up and secures the said negro in any gaol, so
that I get him again, shall have the above reward,
and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid
by

LANCLOT WADE.
June 22, 1789.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold at the Printing-Office;
(Price Fifteen Pence.)

Introductory Discourse

TO AN
ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT
OF THE
PAYMENTS MADE OF BRITISH DEBTS
INTO THE
TREASURY OF MARYLAND
DURING THE LATE WAR,

By JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

June 30, 1789.

ATTENDANCE will be given at the next
Charles and Saint-Mary's county courts, by the
subscriber, for the purpose of receiving all balances due
to the present, or any of the late PRINTERS of the
MARYLAND GAZETTE; and he earnestly en-
treats those indebted to take that opportunity of paying
off their respective arrears. He in a particular manner
requests the subscribers in those counties to the late
edition of LAWS, to be prepared by that time to com-
ply with the terms of their subscriptions, which alone
will relieve him from difficulty, and save trouble and
expence to themselves.

FREDERICK GREEN.

All persons whatever, indebted as aforesaid, are also
requested to assist the printers with what may be due
them; this is essentially necessary to the future pro-
secution of their business, and to enable them to dis-
charge their own debts.

American Balsamic Ointment,

INVENTED and prepared by William Logan, and
sold by William Alexander, near the Dock, An-
napolis, at ten shillings the phial, containing two
ounces.

This ointment cures all tumors, imposthumes, ulcers
wounds occasioned by fire-arms or sharp instruments,
burnings and scaldings, however bad (even by light-
ning), and quite obliterates the scar in every process.
It cures also all poisonous stings, and bites of venomous
creatures, and insects.—It cures all nasty ulcers in the
legs, or elsewhere, and if the bone be effected, it will
scale it without any instrument, and bring up bad flesh
from the bone—it taketh away suddenly all redness,
pimples, and sun-burns—a green wound dressed with
it will never putrify.—It cures the head-ache by anoint-
ing the temples; the stomach being anointed with it,
no infirmity will harbour there, neither imposthumes
nor consumptions of the lungs can harbour near it,
the body being anointed with it—it helps the cholic
and iliac passions, the worms and piles—it is a sure
remedy for rheumatic pains, by anointing the place
for three or four days together, twice a day—it is a
certain remedy for all kinds of gout, &c. &c. &c.
This medicine is known by none but the maker.

The son of Nicholas Green, of Charles county, was,
for two years, afflicted with the rheumatic pains, and
in four days, by anointing with this balsam, he was
able to walk abroad.

Mrs. Lecke, of Annapolis, was afflicted with a se-
vere head-ache, and by anointing her temples with
this balsam, she was relieved in a quarter of an hour.

The son of John Humphreys, of Annapolis, was
afflicted with the ague and fever, and by anointing
with this balsam across the navel, it quite relieved
him.

Captain Mortimer, in Annapolis, had been troubled
with a sore leg for six months, and by this balsam,
was relieved in a few days, and is perfectly well.

Mrs. Sewell, of Talbot county, had her teeth loose,
and was in such severe pain with the tooth-ache that
she could have no rest, by applying this balsam, in one
night her teeth were fast and her pain gone.

Richard Lockay's son, of Annapolis, was afflicted
with waxen kernels, and with a large bile the size of
a hen's egg, and by applying this balsam, it quite dis-
persed the whole.

N. B. Said Logan has also another balsam that will
relieve the palsy in a short time.

FRIENDSHIP,

A HANDSOME full bred horse, stands this sea-
son at the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-
George's county, about seven miles from Bladensburg,
and the same distance from Snowden's works, and will
cover mares at six dollars each; he is a good sorrel,
full fifteen hands high, with length and bone in pro-
portion, and is six years old; he was bred by Willi-
am Mitchel, Esquire, of Virginia, and was got by
Apollo, the property of colonel Henry Lee, out of an
imported full bred mare. Apollo was got by general
Spotwood's noted Apollo. FRIENDSHIP has run
two matches, and won both easy. Few horses in this
state are equal to him in beauty and form. He covers
at half price, owing to the scarcity of cash.

CHARLES DUVAL.

N. B. Thirty-five shillings will be received if the
money be paid by the first day of September next.

FOR SALE,

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

ADDISON MURDOCK.

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

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, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings,
and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth
coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and
sundry other cloaths.—He has been seen near this town
since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the
aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or
secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again,
shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this
state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable the chan-
cellor of the state of Maryland, the subscriber will
EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, the
following property, lying in Queen-Anne's county,
and Chester-town.

A TRACT of LAND called Darland, containing
seventeen hundred and fifty acres, about four
miles from Chester mill; one other TRACT of LAND
called Lloyd's-town, containing one thousand acres;
about the same distance from the Head of Chester Ri-
ver. These lands are well adapted to farming, and
will be laid off into small and convenient lots; also
sundry LOTS in Chester-town. The terms of the
sale will be one third part of the purchase money, with
interest thereon, from the day of sale, to be paid in
one year from the said sale; one other third part of the
said purchase money, with interest thereon from the
day of sale, to be paid in two years from the said sale;
and the residue of the said purchase money, and inter-
est thereon from the day of sale, to be paid in three
years from the said sale, with good and approved secu-
rity; and upon full payment of the said purchase mo-
ney and interest, the subscriber will execute to the
purchaser or purchasers thereof, good and effectual
conveyances of the same in fee-simple. The sale of
Darland will commence on Monday, the 20th day of
July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Mr.
James Harris's, tenant on the land; Lloyd's-town on
Wednesday the 22d following, if fair, if not the next
fair day, at Mr. Edward Heathers's, living on the
premises; and the lots in Chester-town, on Friday the
24th of the same month.

JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county,
May 5, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 15th day of July next, if fair, if not the next
fair day, at PUBLIC SALE,

TWO parcels or tracts of LAND, lying in Anne-
Arundel county, within about six miles of Pig-
Point, the one containing about twenty acres, where-
on is a very good water grist mill, a good dwelling
house, kitchen, and other convenient houses; the other
within about a quarter of a mile of the above, contain-
ing about 95 acres, well adapted to Indian corn, to-
bacco, &c. with a sufficiency of fire wood, fence-rail,
timber, &c. for the support of both places, whereon
is a good tobacco house, 40 by 24 feet, and quarter;
also will be offered for sale, the same day, some valua-
ble STOCK, such as cattle, horses, hogs, some house-
hold furniture, plantation utensils, the crop on the
ground, and many other things too tedious to mention.
One half the purchase money to be paid down, for the
other half indulgence will be given for twelve months,
on giving bond with approved security, payable to

JOHN W. BURGESS.

June 17, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to prefer a petition to the next general
assembly, praying an act to enable her to convey cer-
tain 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.

To be LEASED,

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

JAMES STEUART.

PROPOSALS,

JOHN CHURCHMAN,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

Variation Chart or Map

Of all the Northern Hemisphere,

ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW,

COMPREHENDING all the empires, kingdoms and states, in North-America, Europe, Asia and part of Africa, together with the islands, oceans, seas, &c. thereunto belonging; by which the magnetic variation is determined for any part thereof, for any time past, present, or to come, with an explanation of the same, or the variation and latitude being truly given, the longitude is also easily determined within less than a quarter of a degree, either by sea or land, which is corrected from the observations of the celebrated captain Cooke, deceased, and others of the most able geographers and navigators during several voyages round the world.

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

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be engraved on copperplate ornamented, printed on good paper and painted.

II. The price to subscribers will be THREE DOLLARS for each single copy.

III. Booksellers and others who subscribe for six copies will be entitled to the usual allowance.

IV. Notwithstanding some of his friends (towards defraying the expence) have paid one third down, yet subscribers may retain all their money until the maps are sent home, which will be immediately after the work is completed.

V. For the satisfaction of those who have advanced part of the money, security will be lodged in the hands of some indifferent persons of known fidelity for the faithful performance, if it should be by any individual thought necessary.

VI. The scale will be proportioned to the number of subscribers.

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

The following is an extract from the report published in the journal of the house of representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, for 1789, page 21 22.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

Mr. Tucker reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of John Churchman, agreed to a report thereupon which he delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same was twice read and debated by clauses.

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

Subscriptions are received by the printer here.

C. A. S. N.

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

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

For SALE or BARTER.

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

RAN away from the subscriber, a young NEGRO MAN, called DAVY, on the 13th of March, 1789, his dress is an offshag shirt, and cotton waistcoat and breeches; it is probable he will change his dress as he has other cloaths; he is an artful, deceiving fellow, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and stole a large sum of money two or three days before he went off: it is thought he is gone off with his overseer, ROBERT JACKSON, who is gone away with Joshua Pearce's wife. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, shall be entitled to EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. ELIZABETH RAWLINGS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price One Dollar,

THE

L A W S

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

A L S O,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A VENDUE STORE.

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

Who are their,

Much devoted to please,

MICHAEL SHANNON.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

To be SOLD, by public sale, by virtue of a deed of trust, on Tuesday, 20th of October next, at 11 o'clock, at the house occupied by Mr. EDWARD JENKINS, in Charles county, (and formerly the property of the said Edward Jenkins) to wit: ONE TRACT OF LAND called BATTLE LOR' HOPE, containing one hundred and eighty acres; one other TRACT OF LAND called THE MAZE, containing two hundred and forty-nine acres; part of one other TRACT OF LAND called PYE'S HARDSHIFT, containing one hundred and sixty acres; also the LIFE ESTATE of the said EDWARD JENKINS, and his sister SARAH BOWLING, in the three following TRACTS or PARCELS OF LAND, to wit: one parcel called THE POLLY, containing fifty-seven acres; one other parcel of LAND called THE COLT, containing forty-five acres; and one other parcel of LAND called OGDEN'S CONTENT, containing one hundred and four acres; also twelve valuable NEGRO SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. For further particulars apply to JAMES MIDDLETON, Charles county, June 4, 1789.

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Washington county, Maryland,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

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

FRANCIS DEAKINS,

RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

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

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

FRANCIS DEAKINS,

WILLIAM DEAKINS.

Pursuant to the will of RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD, Esquire, deceased, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 27th of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PART of that very valuable TRACT of LAND called Worton Manor, in Kent county, delightfully situated on the Chesapeake Bay; the soil of this land can be cultivated by none, being well adapted to every species of grain, tobacco and grass; and what renders it still more valuable is the immense quantity of fine timber growing on it of every kind, a good navigation, and well situated for a variety of markets. It will be laid off into small and convenient lots, and sold on a credit of three years, by annual instalments. Good and approved securities will be required.

JAMES MINDMAN, Trustee.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county,

May 5, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, that a distribution of land will be made to them at Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on the first and second of August next, agreeably to an act of assembly: and at the same time and place will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, about 1000 LOTS of LAND, of fifty acres each, for ready money or specie certificates of the State of Maryland. This land lies to the westward of Fort Cumberland. For a particular description thereof apply to captain Daniel Cresap, or Mr. John Tomlinson, who live near the same, by

DAVID LYNN,

DANIEL CRESAP,

BENJAMIN BROOKES,

Commissioners.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

[Continued from our last.]



R. STONE asked, what qualities were necessary for an appointment that were not requisite for dismissing? Information, impartiality and judgement, in the business to be conducted. Were not the same qualities necessary in order to dismiss? He was not able to subscribe to the principle, that the executive in its nature comprehended a necessary power of appointing or removing officers—Why did it imply it? The appointment of officers requiring qualities which are necessary to judge of the merits of men; so the dismissing them—to know what was necessary for an executive officer; what for a judge, &c.

This knowledge was acquired by experience, and might belong to one body of men as well as another. In the nature of things, therefore, there was no necessary connexion between the executive functions and the power of removal. That body which could best judge of the qualities necessary to transact business were the most proper disposers of offices, and if it was contended that the executive magistracy was in the best situation, and under the best advantages to judge of these qualities, still this was a mere matter of fact, which might depend upon circumstances, and the nature of the office did not necessarily involve the capacity of judging, or imply the power of exercising that judgment.

Mr. Stone then took notice of the principles which had been contended for, in another view, as it applied to the situation of other nations where a hereditary monarch was established, who had a personal property in the government and administration, and who was considered as the natural fountain of honour and office.—It was supposed that he had necessarily the power of choosing and controlling those who were to manage his property.—But this had no application to our country, where the chief magistrate had no species of property in the government, and was not the master, but the great servant of the people.

These circumstances concurred to prove that the president of the United States had no natural right to be the sole judge of the merits of officers; and as far as he could conclude from examining the constitution, it never intended to bestow it upon him.

It therefore struck his mind, that all control of officers independent of the agency of the senate, was confined to the case of such inferior officers, the appointment of which the constitution had enabled the legislature to vest solely in him. It struck him also, that as to the power of pardoning, the president should be precluded in the exercise of this power, in case where the senate had convicted an offender.—So that it appeared to him, that the senate were a body to whom the constitution had given great weight in the executive scale, and in the administration of government.

In determining whether it was proper on the score of expediency to give the power to the president, or to him with the senate—the degree of confidence which was to be placed in those bodies were to be considered.—Was it more probable, he asked, that one man should do wrong, or that a number of men, chosen with equal care, and acting under the same obligations, should do wrong? Where were the greatest temptations? Where were the greatest obstacles? Who would have the greatest objects to attain?

He concluded with proposing, that the president should have the power of suspension, in order to remedy a difficulty which had been suggested in case of a refusal of the senate when it became necessary to punish an officer by removal.

Mr. Madison.—I feel the importance of the question before us, as our decision will be a permanent exposition of the constitution in this point, and as on this decision will depend, in a great degree, the genius and character of our government. On the determination which will now take place, will depend, perhaps, the preservation of the government on that equal balance which the constitution designed. It is therefore of the utmost importance that we weigh the subject with the most cautious deliberation. I own, to you, I feel an anxiety on this subject. I feel anxious, because I am called on to give my voice on a question which may affect the fundamental principles of the government. But all that I can do, on an occasion of this kind, is, to weigh the arguments which have been advanced on both sides, with an honest desire to discover the truth, and to form my opinion under the influence of an attachment to that spirit of liberty which this constitution is happily calculated to preserve.

Several constructions have been put on the constitution, relative to the point in question. It has been

contended, that the power of displacing from office is subject to a legislative discretion, which is to create and to modify.—At first sight, Sir, this doctrine appears considerably plausible. But when I consider that a prime object of the constitution was to maintain a marked institution between the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, and when I consider that the legislature, on this principle of discretion, may transfer, at their pleasure, powers from one department to another—that they may narrow the executive, confer new powers on the senate, and enlarge the general mass of their own authority; when I consider the consequences of this doctrine, and compare them with the true objects of the constitution, I own I cannot subscribe to it.

Another doctrine, which has a very respectable patronage, is, that when an officer is appointed, he can be removed only by impeachment, for some misdemeanor in office. This would give a permanency to the executive system, which would be more incompatible with the genius of republicanism than any principle that could be advocated. The danger of liberty, the danger of despotism has never been found to spring so much from the difficulty of procuring virtuous men to fill the offices of government, as the difficulty of displacing those who have been found unworthy of trust. If it be said that an officer, when once appointed, should not be removed without a crime and conviction, I would be glad to know what security there would be for the faithful administration of the government.—Every individual between the highest and lowest link in the long chain of executive magistracy, would find a security which would greatly relax his fidelity in the discharge of his duty.

A doctrine which stands most in opposition with the principle we have contended for is, that the power to make appointments implies in its own nature a power of removal as incidental to it. If nothing more was said in the constitution than that the president, with the senate, should appoint officers, there would be force in the observation, that the power of dismissing results from the power of appointing. But, Sir, there is another part of the constitution as explicit as that on which the gentlemen found their doctrine: It is that which declares, that the executive power shall be vested in the president of the United States. The association of the senate with the president in the exercise of one particular executive function, is an exception to this general principle; and exceptions to general rules are ever taken strictly. But there is still another part of the constitution which, in my judgment, clearly favours the construction I give. The president is required, Sir, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. If the faithful execution of the laws be required at the hands of the executive magistracy, it should seem that in general the constitution must have intended that he should have that species of power in all its extent, which is necessary to accomplish the purposes of the department, and to enable him to answer for their accomplishment. Now if the officer, when once appointed, is not to depend for his official existence upon the president, but upon a distinct body, (for where there is a mutual negative, either alone can secure this dependence) I do not see how the former can provide for the execution of the laws. It is true, that by a circuitous mode he may obtain an impeachment, and gain the concurrence of the senate; but will not this deprive him of that control which is essential to a responsibility for the administration?

There is another maxim which ought to direct us in expounding the constitution. It is the opinion of all great civilians and political writers, that the great departments of government ought to be preserved separate and distinct. That in any case where they are blended together, it ought to be under special restrictions and guards. This is laid down as essential to liberty. When, therefore, we review the several parts of the constitution, which provide that the legislative powers shall be vested in two houses, and the executive in a president, with certain exceptions, we must conclude, that the intention of the constitution was, that these departments should be kept perfectly separate, where they were not expressly mixed, and that we ought to construe the instrument in such a manner as to conform them as little as possible.

Sir, every thing which relates to the merits of the question, as distinguished from a constitutional question, seems to turn on the danger of such a power vested in the president. But when I consider the checks which will attend the president in the exercise of it, I confess I feel no apprehensions. If there are any dangers incident to that power, they must belong to it wherever it exists, whether you place it in one body or another. I will not repeat what has been said with respect to the mode of the president's election, and the extreme improbability that any citizen will be selected from the common mass, who is not distinguished by his virtue and worth. In this alone we have an unusual security for the faithful exercise of the power.—But leaving that out of the question, let us consider the obligations and restraints he will feel when placed in

that exalted responsible station. Perhaps, as has been observed, the great danger arises from the continuance of unworthy men in office; but so is the system contrived, that though the president may be veiled by law with a power of removal, he is restrained and prevented from continuing a corrupt officer. For if an unworthy man be not displaced by the supreme executive, the house of representatives may at any time impeach him, and he may be removed in spite of the president. But it is contended that the danger consists in this, that the president may remove from office a man whose merit requires that he should be continued in it. Let us consider what motives he can have for such an abuse of power, and what will be the checks on him. In the first place, he himself will be impeachable for the wanton removal of a meritorious officer, and will himself be removed from his high trust. Again, what can be his motive for displacing a worthy man? It must be with the expectation of filling the vacancy with some unworthy favourite. Can he accomplish this himself? Must he not consult the senate? They may reject the person he nominates. Sir, he can have no security for success in his projects. The senate will judge of them by the merits and character of the person removed; and having been guilty of one obnoxious measure, he will himself thereby furnish a check to his own design: but let us consider the consequence. The injured man will be supported by the public opinion. The community at large will take side against the president—and combinations will be produced which may effectually prevent his re-election. To displace a man of high merit, and one who, from his station, may be supposed a man of extensive influence, will excite jealousies, and create an interdicted opposition in the system, and in the people. He will have his friends, his dependents, and the public sympathy on his side, and if it should not give birth to an impeachment in the legislature, it would probably produce a fatal impeachment before the community at large. But suppose the persecuted individual should not be able to accomplish the object of his resentment in this way, there are other modes in which he can be very troublesome to the president. If he has not influence enough to direct the vengeance of the whole community, in all probability he will be able to obtain appointments in one or the other branch of the legislature, and possessing weight and talents, he will be able at least to give him considerable disturbance. We have seen, in the history of other nations, examples that justify the remark I now make. Though the prerogative of the British king is great, and his resources of influence extensive and commanding, there have been examples of his ministers being opposed, and removed by the decision of one branch of the legislature.—If this be the case with a hereditary monarch, possessed of such high prerogatives, and furnished with such means of influence, can we suppose that a president of the United States, elected for four years only, dependent on the popular voice, impeachable by the legislature, and not perhaps distinguished in point of wealth or personal talents from the head of the department himself, can we suppose, I say, that, in defiance of all these considerations, he will presume wantonly to dismiss a meritorious and virtuous officer from his service? I own it is an abuse of power which exceeds my imagination, and of which I can form no rational conception. But let us not contemplate the dangers only on one side. Vest this power in the senate, jointly with the president, and in my opinion you destroy that great principle of responsibility, which was intended for the security of liberty itself. Vest the power in the president, the chain of dependence is this.—The officer of the lowest grade, the officer of the middle and higher grades, will be dependent on the president, and he again on the people.—The chain of security, therefore, terminates in the general community, who will possess, in aid of their great original power, the decisive engine of impeachment. Take the other supposition, that the power should be vested in the senate, upon the principle that the power to displace is necessarily connected with the power to appoint. Subordinate appointments may depend upon the heads of departments—and they must therefore remove. I see here a very different prospect present itself. Where shall we find the responsibility? Where does it terminate? If you begin with an inferior officer, he is dependent on his superior, and he again on his superior, and so on till you come to the senate, a permanent body; a body, by the singular mode of their election, existing in reality for ever; a body that possesses that portion of aristocratic power which the constitution has wisely established. Shall we trust the senate rather than the whole community? For though the senators will not hold their offices for life, yet the fact is, that they will not possess any responsibility whatever, which can make it safe to trust them with such a power.

But, Sir, what an aspect will it give to the executive department? Instead of keeping it distinct from the legislative, you transfer its best powers to a body in which the constitution never vested it; you render the executive merely subservient to the other branch, you

SALE.

by virtue of a deed of Mr. EDWARD country, and formerly the (to wit: N. called RATCH, containing one hundred and ACT OF LAND called g two hundred and forty TRACT OF LAND HET, containing one to the LIFE STATE JENKINS, and his fi NG, in the three follow, ELS OF LAND, to wils, OLLY, containing fty of LAND called THE five acres, and one other EDEN, CONTENT, four acres; also twelve va ES, consisting of men, wa ther particulars apply to MES MIDDLETON.

E LANDS, county, Maryland, on CREDIT.

of September next will be, at PUBLIC SALE, ACT OF LAND called LAINS, containing four twenty-two acres, situated early adjoining the town of with of Conococheague, and town. This tract of land of the lands in that neig proportion of wood land, and antagously situated for water from a large limestone spring cient to support them; it is e mouth of Conococheague, good landing place, and the ready to far improved as to to the Great Falls, within 14 The lines of this tract of land scertained, so as not to be in the variation of the compass, be divided into farms from e terms of sale will be, that one fourth of the price annu the whole be paid. The title land will be sold clear of all uth security to be given by the defrours of seeing the lands will be shown them by Mr. ing on a part of the lands. FRANCIS DEAKINS, RICHARD POTTS, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

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

of RICHARD BENNETT deceased, the subscriber will IC SALE, on the premises, on f July next, if fair, if not the

ry valuable TRACT of LAND amon, in Kent county, delight- hesapeake Bay; the soil of this oy none, being well adapted to tobacco and grafs; and what uable is the immense quantity g of it of every kind, a good na- ated for a variety of markets— small and convenient lots, and ree years, by annual instalment, curties will be required. MES MINDMAN, Trucee. een Anne's county, 1789.

by given to the officers and fol- laryland line, that a distribution e to them at Upper Marlborough, ounty, on the first and second of ly to an act of assembly: and at ices will be offered at PUBLIC s LOTS OF LAND, of fifty money or specie certificates of the This land lies to the westward of For a particular description there- Daniel Cresap, or Mr. John Tom- e same, by

IN, ESAP, } Commissioners. BROOKES,

APOLIS: FREDERICK and EL GREEN.

destroy its responsibility and defeat the purposes for which an executive was established.—Sir, the laws cannot be executed but by officers chosen for the purpose; and the control over the officer must be in the executive power. If any other doctrine be admitted, what is the consequence? certainly, Sir, that you may go on with equal reason, and set the senate at the head of the executive department. You may declare that all officers shall hold their places during the pleasure of either branch of the legislature. And by this means you may link together branches which the preservation of liberty requires to be constantly separated.

But, Sir, another species of argument has been urged against the clause.—It has been said that it is improper, or at least unnecessary, to come to any decision on the subject. It has been said, that it will be officious in this branch of the legislature to expound the constitution, so far as relates to the division of power between the president and senate.—Sir, it is undoubtedly of as much importance to this branch as to any other, that the constitution should be preserved entire: It is our duty as well as interest to take care that its principles be adhered to. A breach in the constitution in one point, may lead to a breach in another. A breach in this point, may destroy that equilibrium in the government, by which this house maintains its share of authority. I do not think we can be charged with officious interference, as this bill, before it can have effect, is to be submitted to both those branches who are particularly interested in it. The senate may negative it.—The president may object to it.

Sir, an objection strongly urged is, that the legislature itself has no right to expound the constitution; that whenever its meaning is doubtful, you must leave it undecided till the judiciary shall be called on to declare its meaning. I conceive, that in the ordinary course of things, the exposition of the constitution devolves on the judiciary. But I beg to know on what principle it can be contended that any one department derives from the constitution greater powers than another, in declaring what are the true limits of the constitution. We have a great charter which assigns certain great boundaries and fences to the several departments of government. If these constitutional boundaries be brought into question, I cannot conceive why any one of those independent branches has not a right to express its sentiments.

This is perhaps an omitted case; there is no one government; that I know of, in which provision is made for a particular authority to determine the great constitutional limits, and the great division of power between the branches of government. In all systems there are points which must be settled by the branches themselves, and to which no other power is competent. If they cannot be, there is no resource left, but the will of the community to be collected, either by the mode which our constitution provides, or by a mode dictated by necessity. It is therefore a fair question before us, whether the great point may not as well be decided by the whole legislature as by a part—by us, as well as by the executive or judiciary. As it will be equally constitutional, it cannot be less safe, that the explanation should come from the legislature, particularly as it comprehends all those branches whose powers can be affected by it; besides, Sir, I do not see how the question could be brought before the judges, were the right of determining assigned to them. If there is any part of the government from which an opinion on this capital point can come with singular advantage, it is this house, who being not so immediately interested, can form their opinion, and express their sense, with less bias than any other. My conclusion from these reflections is, that the clause is perfectly constitutional; that it expresses the meaning of the constitution, as a fair construction must explain it, and that it is not only consistent with liberty, but more favourable to it than any other possible interpretation.

Mr. Gerry was clearly of opinion with the gentleman last on the floor, that it was of importance to decide the question on its true principles. He declared he should be ready to oppose every encroachment of the legislature on the just rights of the executive. He considered himself bound not only by an oath, but by an obligation equally strong, that of honour. Gentlemen had laboured to prove the constitutionality of the clause.—He said he had listened to their arguments, and was convinced that the clause was as inconsistent with the constitution as any set of words which could be inserted in the bill.

There appeared to be two questions. One, whether the people had delegated to the government at all the power of dismissing at pleasure.—The other was, to whom it belonged. As to the first, he agreed that the power had been delegated. It seemed to be proved by the arguments of the gentlemen, that otherwise the clause in the constitution respecting the judges was nugatory. As to the second question, it was agreed that the power must rest in some department. He believed that gentlemen in support of the clause, would agree that this house did not possess the power, any more than the judges.—It lay therefore either with the president, or the president and senate. And if so, it appeared to him, that the clause, in either case, was useless.—For if the senate would assent to the clause when set up by the house, they would assent to the provision contained in it when the president should exercise it. If the senate thought the power ought to be vested in the supreme executive, they would freely consent to his using it, if not they would reject this clause.—In either case the clause was nugatory.

[To be continued.]

HERMANSTADT, March 19.
ADVISED from the defection of Torzburg inform us, that on the 9th inst. about 60 Turks appeared

near the village of Ruckur. Their intention was probably to reconnoitre the environs; for after firing a few shot against our advanced posts, they retired towards Kimpolung. The next day prince Hohenloe arrived at Torzburg; and, notwithstanding the badness of the roads, visited all the advanced posts, and examined the situation of the environs. The second regiment of Wallachian infantry is destined to defend the defection of Torzburg. The second battalion of that regiment, under the command of major Rinsfield, will guard the advanced posts. The dispositions of the major are not only defensive, but seem to be such as to enable him to act offensively, if necessary.

P A R I S, April 2.

Though every thing is quiet respecting political affairs, the dearth of bread has given occasion to very violent tumults in some of the southern provinces. At Aix, Marseilles and Toulon, the riots have been carried to a great height. The count de Montferri, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the people, was obliged to retire to his house: Here he was pursued and besieged; and unfortunately firing on the multitude, by which a man was killed, he was at length dragged from his house, and literally torn in pieces by the populace. The bishop of Sisteron narrowly escaped with his life, but was so ill-treated, that it is supposed he will not long survive. On the other hand, the count de Mirabeau (the Wilkes of the people) has been every where conducted in triumph. On his entry into a town where he was elected a deputy for the Third Estate, the windows were let at two guineas, for seeing the procession; not only the horses, but the wheels also were taken from his carriage, and he was thus carried on the people's shoulders.

VIENNA, (Germany) April 17.

The emperor's indisposition has returned with such alarming symptoms, that he has expressed a desire to have, and has had, the sacrament administered to him. Seven thousand Turks have begun hostilities, by attacking the advanced post of Vallie-mulicri—they were well received, and finally routed.—Their loss 253 killed—our's 10.

L O N D O N, April 18.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 28.

"Some authentic accounts from Moldavia inform us, that hostilities are already begun in those countries. A numerous troop of Turks made an incursion as far as Okna. In this single town was an advanced post of 18 volunteers, who were surprised by the Turks, and all, except two, killed. The Turks afterwards set fire to the town, and retired. In their retreat many villages met the same fate. They have since retired to Fokschan."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 31.

"We learn, with the greatest satisfaction, that his majesty the emperor is better, and within these two days he has left his bed, and dressed himself. The fever quitted him; his strength is so far returned as to enable him to give his directions relative to the different branches of administration, but his majesty is not well enough to appear in public, on which account there will not be any circle at court on Sunday next."

April 26. We learn from Constantinople, that the captain pacha is employed half the day at the arsenal and in the docks, where he opens his purse very freely to encourage the workmen, whilst at the same time he keeps up a severe discipline. He keeps also a vigilant eye on the police of the capital, to prevent any tumults, and preserve the peace. The Asiatic troops are defiling fast in great numbers to the army, and a considerable train of artillery went the latter end of February to the grand vizier. The captain pacha persists in his plan of attempting a descent on the Crimea, and he has requested to have 24,000 men, to embark on the flotilla and the grand fleet for this purpose. This plan is proposed to oblige the Russians to reinforce the army of prince Potemkin, and draw their troops from other parts. An army of 100,000 men, under a Seraskier, is preparing to face that hitherto commanded by field marshal Romanzow, and the grand vizier is to oppose the Austrians on the Danube. Independent of these three general points, the Turks will have a fourth army in Bosnia of 50,000 men, which are near the army formerly under marshal Laudohn.

If we add these terrible preparations to those that are making in the north, two belligerent fleets in the Baltic, and several light squadrons, two armies in Finland, the motions of the Danes, the fire which a single spark may light in Poland, and the designs which are manifest enough in other powerful courts, the present moment may be deemed pregnant with events of the first magnitude and importance.

May 2. The king will not go this year to Hanover—positively.

His majesty, and the prince of Wales are perfectly reconciled to each other.

Prince William Henry is arrived at Spithead in 21 days from Halifax.

May 4. At Paris, there has been an alarming insurrection.—A capital manufacturer having unintentionally offended the common labourers, they assembled in great numbers to pull down his works, &c.—He applied to the military for protection—the military came, and were attacked by the mob, who killed several of the soldiers.—The military were then reinforced, and a dreadful slaughter ensued, in which more than 600 persons were killed. The scene was the Faubourg de St. Antoine.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

We learn by the last accounts from Europe, that the war between the Turks, Swedes, Russians, &c. is likely to be renewed this campaign with redoubled vigour, and that in all human probability France and

England will be involved in the bloody contest. An English fleet of 16 sail of the line, we are assured, is already preparing for the Baltic.

Extract of a letter from William Cooper, of the city of Burlington, dated Cooper's Camp, June 2, 1789. (This encampment is about 145 miles from Philadelphia, and about 7 miles west of the northern road.)

"Respecting the navigation of the Susquehanna, I may inform thee, that a boat built by myself and two hands in one day, and without tar, carried a burden of 3 tons from the Otsego Lake down to Ononago, which is a distance of about 70 miles.

"Kettles are much wanted here for making pot-ash and fugar. This last article is an object of greater consequence than is commonly supposed.—In a former letter, I mentioned that 30 hogheads had been made at our settlement the last season; but upon inquiry, I find they have exceeded that quantity—and that some of those who had proper kettles, made their fugar equal in appearance to any Muscovado. The New-England people value a fugar-tree equal to an apple. Each tree is said to yield 5lb. of fugar; 50 trees are found upon one acre. In common, where they set their kettles, three hands will make 1500lb. in a season: say three weeks.

"Although, from the local situation and scarcity of provisions, this country is not so readily settled as I supposed, yet if favoured with health, I shall complete the sale of the several tracts in this neighbourhood in the course of this season; being in the whole about 28,000 acres. However difficult our Pennsylvania farmers may make the settlement of this country, I can assure thee that I shall this day complete the sale of 10,000 acres, which will have 40 families upon it in the course of this and the next summer. The contracts for this land are made with men of character; and it is my judgment, and also that of the settlers, that the soil is excellent for grain and grafs."

Annapolis, July 10, 1789.

By virtue of a DEED of TRUST from captain ALX. ANDER TRUUMAN, to the subscriber, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the sixth day of August next, the following PROPERTY, that is to say:

THAT valuable and well situated LOT and IMPROVEMENTS in this city, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS PRICE, and where Mr. WILLIAM 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.

G. DUVALL.

Fig-Point, July 1, 1789.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of PHILIP HOPKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the first day of August, 1789,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called HOPKINS'S FANCY, containing about two hundred acres, situated within three miles of Fig-Point, whereon is a comfortable DWELLING, TOBACCO HOUSE, and other OUT HOUSES, with an excellent APPLE ORCHARD. Further particulars and terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD HOPKINS.

N. B. The above plantation was advertised for sale in the Maryland Gazette of the fifteenth of April last, when Stephen West threw in a caution to hinder the sale thereof; but the right by my late father's will, laying undoubted in me, (which on the day of sale said will will be produced, or to any person previous thereto, if desired.) Therefore I intend proceeding to sell according to the direction of said will, when the purchasers may be assured of a good and sufficient title from

1007/6

R. H.

DOCTOR FENDALL, Operator upon TEETH,

IS now in this city.—Those that are disposed to apply to him, will find him at Mr. STEVENS'S, where he may be consulted in all disorders of the TEETH, GUMS, SOCKETS, &c.—The Doctor's continuance in Annapolis will be but for a few days, as he is on his way to BATH, and Baltimore.—The Doctor still sells his DENTIFRICE, which is infinitely superior, he thinks, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto ever made use of for the teeth and gums.—'Tis a most powerful Antiseptic, united with the most Balsamic and Antiputrescent substances.—There is nothing in the composition but what is of the softest and smoothest kind.—Free from every thing that is in

Annapolis, July 15, 1789.

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d here for making pot-ash an object of greater con- fupposed.—In a former hogheads had been made son; but upon inquiry, I quantity—and that some es, made their sugar equal ado. The New-England al to an apple. Each tree ; 50 trees are found upon ere they set their kettles, lb. in a season: say three

cal situation and scarcity of not so readily settled as I th health, I shall complete is in this neighbourhood in being in the whole about difficult our Pennsylvania ment of this country, I can is day complete the sale of have 40 families upon it in e next summer. The con- ade with men of character; and also that of the settlers, grain and graft."

nnapolis, July 10, 1789. TRUST from captain ALIZ. o the subscriber, will be ALE, on the sixth day of wing PROPERTY, that is

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15, 1789.

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

ZACHARIAH ALLEN, Chaptico.

Beauchuteh de Bagues, Annapolis; John Brown, Prince-George's county.

Samuel Chafe, rev. John Carroll, John Callahan, Annapolis; Elizabeth Chew, Kent Island; Henry H. Carroll, Carrollburg; Joseph Caffarence, near Not-tingham; John Chamberlaine, Patuxent; Clerk of the General Court of the western shore, Maryland.

Richard Dallam, Annapolis; Robert Duvall, near Herring-bay; captain William Davis, Kent Island.

William Fitzhugh, jun. Annapolis; Mrs. France-way, near Mount Pleasant.

John Gwine, Annapolis; Andrew Garretty, Upper Marlborough.

Samuel H. Howard, Mary Anne Howard, Anna- polis; James Hutchings, Kent Island.

Mr. Johnson, care of Thomas B. Hodgkin, Anna- polis; Mrs. Candice Johnson, near major Snowden's works.

John Kilty, Annapolis.

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

Luther Martin, Annapolis; Reuben Merriwether, near Annapolis.

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

John Rogers, John Randall, Annapolis.

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

Peter and Gilbert Totten, Annapolis, N. S.

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

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

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

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.

London-town, July 15, 1789.

RAN away from the subscriber, a young negro fellow, named DICK, about five feet six inches high, of a deep black complexion and smooth face, he is about 18 years of age. I imagine he conceals himself in the neighbourhood. Whoever brings him home to the subscriber, shall receive one dollar if taken within two miles from home, two dollars if four miles, three dol- lars if eight miles, and if out of the county eight dollars, paid by

JOHN SEFTON.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold at the Printing-Office,
(Price Fifteen Pence,)

AN
Introductory Discourse
TO AN
ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT
OF THE
PAYMENTS MADE OF BRITISH DEBTS
INTO THE
TREASURY OF MARYLAND
DURING THE LATE WAR,
BY JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Mr. RICHMOND

INFORMS his friends, that he hath taken passage, for London, on board of the ship Goliath, now lying at Baltimore—that she is expected to sail in the course of the month of August next, and begs leave to request, that such of them as incline to consign tobacco to him, will be pleased to provide the same as soon as possible. He will wait upon his friends for their or- ders, and provide craft to transport their tobacco to the ship; but as his rides will be very long it may not be in his power to visit all of them, in less than five weeks: Annapolis, July 1, 1789.

June 30, 1789.

ATTENDANCE will be given at the next Charles and Saint-Mary's county courts, by the subscriber, for the purpose of receiving all balances due to the present, or any of the late PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE; and he earnestly en- treats those indebted to take that opportunity of pay- ing off their respective arrears. He in a particular manner requests the subscribers in those counties to the late edition of LAWS, to be prepared by that time to com- ply with the terms of their subscriptions, which alone will relieve him from difficulty, and save trouble and expence to themselves.

FREDERICK GREEN.

All persons whatever, indebted as aforesaid, are also requested to assist the printers with what may be due them; this is essentially necessary to the future prose- cution of their business, and to enable them to dis- charge their own debts.

American Balsamic Ointment,

INVENTED and prepared by William Logan, and sold by William Alexander, near the Dock, An- napolis, at ten shillings the phial, containing two ounces.

This ointment cures all tumors, imposthumes, ulcers wounds occasioned by fire-arms or sharp instruments, burnings and scaldings, however bad (even by light- ning,) and quite obliterates the scar in every process. It cures also all poisonous stings, and bites of venomous creatures, and insects.—It cures all nasty ulcers in the legs, or elsewhere, and if the bone be effected, it will scale it without any instrument, and bring up bad flesh from the bone—it taketh away suddenly all redness, pimples, and sun-burns—a green wound dressed with it will never putrify—it cures the head-ache by anoint- ing the temples; the stomach being anointed with it, no infirmity will harbour there, neither imposthumes nor consumptions of the lungs can harbour near it, the body being anointed with it—it helps the chollic and iliac passions, the worms and piles—it is a sure remedy for rheumatic pains, by anointing the place for three or four days together, twice a day—it is a certain remedy for all kinds of gout, &c. &c. &c. This medicine is known by none but the maker.

The son of Nicholas Green, of Charles county, was, for two years, afflicted with the rheumatic pains, and in four days, by anointing with this balsam, he was able to walk abroad.

Mrs. Leeke, of Annapolis, was afflicted with a fe- vere head-ache, and by anointing her temples with this balsam, she was relieved in a quarter of an hour.

The son of John Humphreys, of Annapolis, was afflicted with the ague and fever, and by anointing with this balsam across the navel, it quite relieved him.

Captain Mortimer, in Annapolis, had been troubled with a sore leg for six months, and by this balsam, was relieved in a few days, and is perfectly well.

Mrs. Sewell, of Talbot county, had her teeth loose, and was in such severe pain with the tooth-ache that she could have no rest, by applying this balsam, in one night her teeth were fast and her pain gone.

Richard Lockay's son, of Annapolis, was afflicted with waxen kernels, and with a large bile the size of a hen's egg, and by applying this balsam, it quite dis- persed the whole.

N. B. Said Logan has also another balsam that will relieve the palsy in a short time.

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, onabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths.—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in- tends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying an act to enable her to convey cer- tain 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.

C. A. S. H.

For Continental Loan Of- fice, Depreciation, or Final Set- tlement Certificates, and In- dents.

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

James Williams.

For SALE or RENT.

A Quantity of Land in Pa- tents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Mos- nongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash; Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms ap- ply to

J. W.

Annapolis, May 12.

RAN away from the subscriber, a young NERGO MAN, called DAVY, on the 13th of March, 1789; his dress is an onabrig shirt, and cotton waist- coat and breeches; it is probable he will change his dress as he has other cloaths; he is an artful, deceiving fellow, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and stole a large sum of money two or three days before he went off: it is thought he is gone off with his overseer, ROBERT JACKSON, who is gone away with Joshua Pearce's wife. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, shall be entitled to EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

ELIZABETH RAWLINGS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE,
Price One Dollar,
THE
LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
PASSED AT
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.
ALSO,
THE
VOTES and PROCEEDINGS
OF
BOTH HOUSES
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A VENDUE STORE.

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

Who am their's,
Much devoted to please,
MICHAEL SHANNON.
N. B. The days of sale will be on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and goods taken in at any time.

FOR SALE.

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

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

Fig-Point, June 17, 1789.

The subscriber has for SALE, remaining on hand, ABOUT 4000. cost of goods, at the above place;—amongst which are—two rich square looking-glasses, in burnished gold frames, varnished with rich carved ornaments and medallion and canopy tops, 37 inches by 21, two oval ditto, 27 by 19, three elegant square mahogany Pembroke tables, one dozen neat mahogany satin hair cloth bottomed chairs, one dozen neat Florida mahogany chairs, with loose seats, covered with black leather, plated candlesticks, and sundry other articles necessary for furnishing a house, too tedious to mention, which will be sold very low for ready cash or a short credit. Any person inclinable to purchase may apply to the subscriber, at the above place, on Saturdays.

SAMUEL LANE.

N. B. All persons indebted to me are desired to make payment immediately, as no further indulgence can be given, by

Frederick county, Maryland, June 9, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Frederick county August court next for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, as well to fix, mark and bound, the lines of a tract of land called CARROLLSBURG, as our particular parts thereof.

SAMUEL CLELAND,
CHARLES ROBISON,
JAMES YOUNG,
WILLIAM BROWN, sen.
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.
ROBERT BROWN.

June 24, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL BROGDEN by bond, note or open account, are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM BROGDEN, Administrator.

St. Mary's county, June 15, 1789.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of PHILL; he is about six feet high, and appears to be about twenty-one or two years old, has on an old osnabrig shirt, and blue cloth trousers, and says he belongs to Lanta Wade, in Prince-George's county, near Broad Creek. His master is desired to take him away, and pay charges to

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.



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

JOHN HARWOOD.

Montgomery county, June 22, 1789.

St. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of SAINT JOHN'S COLLEGE, the subscribers were appointed a committee, with adequate powers, for superintending and carrying on the building, and were directed particularly to have therein two rooms finished and prepared, with all convenient dispatch, for the purpose of opening a mathematical and a grammar school, under a professor for each.

The said committee was requested to advertise, that the visitors having already appointed John McDowell, A. M. professor of mathematics, have determined to appoint, at their ensuing quarterly meeting, on Tuesday the 11th of August next, a professor of languages, to receive, in quarterly payments, for his services, a salary of 3000. per annum, to commence one calendar month before the opening of his school, in consideration of his advice and assistance in preparing for the same.

This is therefore to give notice, that the subscribers have entered upon the discharge of their trust; and to request all persons qualified for and desirous of being appointed to the professorship of languages in the said college, on the terms aforesaid, to make application, either in person or by writing, to the visitors at their said next quarterly meeting, or in the mean time to make application to the subscribers.

JAMES BRICE,
CHARLES WALLACE,
RICHARD SPRIGG,
THOMAS HYDE,
THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, May 25, 1789.

June 24, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers by bond, note or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment; attendance will be given at Queen-Anne for that purpose, by WILLIAM BROGDEN. As an indulgence longer than the first of August cannot be given, it is hoped those indebted will comply, and prevent our adding to the docket of August court.

WILLIAM BROGDEN and CO.



RAN away on the seventh inst. a mulatto man named FRANK; he is about twenty years of age, middle-sized, gray eyes, and pretty well made; his cloaths are uncertain. He was, some time before this elopement, taken up and put into prison in Harford county. Who ever secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall be paid TWO GUINEAS, and if delivered to me, THREE GUINEAS.

RICHARD DARNALL.

June 20, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the commissioners appointed to build a court house, prison and prison yard, at the Head of Elk, in Cecil county, intend to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a further sum of money to be levied on the inhabitants of said county, to enable us to finish and complete said court house, prison and prison yard.

JOSEPH GILPIN,
ZEBULON HOLLINGSWORTH,
EDWARD OLDHAM,
JOSEPH BAXTER.

Cecil county, May 1, 1789.

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, on the north side of Severn river, containing about 400 acres, under good fencing, bounding on the river Severn, about five miles distant from Annapolis, with a very good framed dwelling house, with brick ends and cellar, and very convenient out houses thereon, an orchard of excellent young fruit trees.

A description of the soil, wood, timber and situation, are thought unnecessary, as no person would purchase who would not examine the premises. This property will be sold for any state or continental securities, good assigned bonds, or six years credit on bond with security, upon the regular payment of interest at five per cent. per annum. Apply to

JAMES RINGGOLD.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, late of this city, deceased, and those indebted to the estate are most earnestly called on to make immediate payment to the subscriber, that he may be quickly enabled to discharge the claims against the estate. The very great indulgence which the debtors generally have experienced from the deceased, will, I hope, induce many to pay the proper attention to this advertisement; those who neglect may depend that suits will be instituted against them to November court, without respect to persons.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Administrator.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, the following property, lying in Queen-Anne's county, and Chester-town.

A TRACT of LAND called Darland, containing seventeen hundred and fifty acres, about four miles from Chester mill; one other TRACT of LAND called Lloyd's-town, containing one thousand acres, about the same distance from the Head of Chester River. These lands are well adapted to farming, and will be laid off into small and convenient lots; also sundry LOTS in Chester-town. The terms of the sale will be one third part of the purchase money, with interest thereon, from the day of sale, to be paid in one year from the said sale; one other third part of the said purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be paid in two years from the said sale, and the residue of the said purchase money, and interest thereon from the day of sale, to be paid in three years from the said sale, with good and approved security; and upon full payment of the said purchase money and interest, the subscriber will execute to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, good and effectual conveyances of the same in fee-simple. The sale of Darland will commence on Monday, the 20th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Mr. James Harris's, tenant on the land; Lloyd's-town on Wednesday the 22d following, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Mr. Edward Heathers's, living on the premises; and the lots in Chester-town, on Friday the 24th of the same month.

JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county,
May 5, 1789.



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

PUBLIC SALE.

To be SOLD, for ready cash, by virtue of a deed of trust, on Tuesday the 20th of October next, at 12 o'clock, at the house occupied by Mr. EDWARD JENKINS, in Charles county, (and formerly the property of the said Edward Jenkins) to wit:

ONE TRACT of LAND called BATCHELOR'S HOPE, containing one hundred and eighty acres; one other TRACT of LAND called THE MAZE, containing two hundred and forty-nine acres; part of one other TRACT of LAND called PYE'S HARDSHIFT, containing one hundred and fifty acres; also the LIFE ESTATE of the said EDWARD JENKINS and his sister SARAH BOWLING, in the three following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, to wit: one parcel called THE FOLLY, containing fifty-seven acres; one other parcel of LAND called THE COLT, containing forty-five acres, and one other parcel of LAND called OGDEN'S CONTENT, containing one hundred and four acres; also twelve valuable NEGRO SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. For further particulars apply to

JAMES MIDDLETON.

Charles county, June 4, 1789.

VALUABLE LANDS,

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

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

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, to the highest bidder, at four years credit, FORTY thousand acres of LAND, in tracts, from 500 to 5000 acres, situated on Cheat river, near the western boundary line of Maryland, and convenient to the head navigation of Patowmack. The subscribers will be prepared to shew their titles.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
WILLIAM DEAKINS.

Pursuant to the will of RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD, Esquire, deceased, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 27th of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PART of that very valuable TRACT of LAND called Worton Manor, in Kent county, delightfully situated on the Chesapeake Bay; the soil of this land can be exceeded by none, being well adapted to every species of grain, tobacco and grass; and what renders it still more valuable is the immense quantity of fine timber growing on it of every kind, a good navigation, and well situated for a variety of markets. It will be laid off into small and convenient lots, and sold on a credit of three years, by annual instalments. Good and approved securities will be required.

JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county,
May 5, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, that a distribution of land will be made to them at Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on the first and second of August next, agreeably to an act of assembly; and at the same time and place will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, about 1000 LOTS of LAND, of fifty acres each, for ready money or specie certificates of the state of Maryland. This land lies to the westward of Fort Cumberland. For a particular description thereof apply to captain Daniel Cresap, or Mr. John Tomlinson, who live near the same, by

DAVID LYNN,
DANIEL CRESAP,
BENJAMIN BROOKES, } Commissioners.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.

SALE.
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of October next, 1789, 12
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AMES MIDDLETON.
1789. 6X

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county, Maryland,
on CREDIT.

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The lines of this tract of land
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FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS,
Maryland, June 10, 1789.

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curities will be required.
JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.
Queen-Anne's county,
5, 1789. 10

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YNN,
CRESAP, } Commissioners.
N BROOKES, } 6X
NAPOLIS:
y FREDERICK and
UEL GREEN.

(XLIVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2219.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 23, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.



R. GERRY argued that by the operation of the clause there would be a clashing of powers, and some which the senate were allowed to possess, would be rendered of no effect. Their power of appointment would be defeated in its object by the power in the president to remove; and the power of judging on impeachments, would be rendered vain by the power of dismissing; for a power of judging implied a power of acquittal, which would, in its operation, be totally insignificant, if the president could immediately displace an officer whom they had judged and declared innocent.

He insisted that as to the danger of abuses, the remedy against them, which had been mentioned, that is, the power of impeaching the president if he dismissed a good man, involved an absurdity. How could the house impeach the president, when they had declared that he could lawfully do as he pleased? Would they impeach him for exercising a discretion which they had given him in the most unlimited manner?

If the legislature gave him an unlimited control over all officers, he would have, he said, the absolute control over the treasury. We might as well give him the appropriation of monies; for it would be of little consequence to make laws, when the president, by looking at an officer, could make it his interest to break that law. It must be expected that, from this general control, there would rise up a government of revenue instead of a government of laws. It would be easy for the president to cover all his crimes by an application of the revenue to those who were his judges, and such an application would certainly be made, in case of a corrupt president; and corruption in him was what it was necessary to guard against.

Mr. Gerry further observed, that giving the president the power to remove, would virtually give him a considerable power of appointment, independent of the senate; for if the senate should reject his favourite, and agree to his nomination of one less agreeable to him, he might immediately remove the latter on the recess of the senate, and introduce the favourite; for the constitution hath vested him expressly with the power of appointing in the recess of the senate.

It had been observed, he said, that this was a case omitted, and that congress had a power of supplying the defect. But they ought to consider on what ground they stood. An attempt to supply such a case might appear an attempt at an amendment to the constitution. The system had provided a mode of making amendments—The legislature could pursue that alone. Any attempt to obtain amendments in another form would be a high crime and misdemeanor; perhaps something worse. Gentlemen, he said, appeared to be leading them on to what might be deemed treason against the constitution. The system, it could not be denied, was in many parts, obscure and unintelligible. If it was once determined that congress might explain and declare what the constitution was, it could not be denied that they could change it at pleasure. This obscurity had been one of the great arguments against accepting it. It had been urged, that it was remarkably obscure—It was indeed, he said, most studiously obscure. By this very act, the house were, he asserted, assuming a power to form a constitution.—If the people of the United States supposed that it is in the power of the legislature to give constructions to the constitution, they would revolt from it. The idea of the legislature having a right to make any alterations in the constitution was repugnant to the feelings of every free-man, and to the principles of the revolution.

He then took notice of the argument that the legislative and executive ought to be kept distinct; and asked what department the senate was, when acting with the president? clearly an executive one. If so, the argument fell to the ground.—If they acted as legislative, it would be absurd.—They were a constitutional council to the president, and were completely executive.

If the power was vested in the senate, it had been said the executive would be a two headed monster; but it was already a two headed monster, and if it was the desire of gentlemen to make it less monstrous, it ought to be made a consistent monster. He thought it would be monstrous indeed to give the senate the power of appointing, and deprive them of that power of dismissing officers.

He concluded with asserting, that the clause in debate was useless and unnecessary, and inconsistent with the constitution. It was an officious interposition of the house in a business which did not properly come before it.

Mr. Benson supposed there was a power in the legislature of supplying the omission in the constitution, and determining by what power officers should be removed.—The constitution had given the power to the government generally to remove at pleasure; for it could not be rationally contended, that all officers should be held during good behaviour.

Could the gentleman be serious, he asked, when he suggested that this was a case to be proposed to a convention of the people for an amendment to the constitution? Did the gentleman suppose that whenever a doubt arose respecting any part of the constitution, it should be referred to a convention, and that the different doubts of different individuals should all be settled in this way? Did he suppose that no part of the constitution was to be taken by construction? It was unquestionable, he said, that no constitution or law could possibly be formed which would not involve the necessity of construction.

Mr. Benson proceeded to prove the impropriety of vesting the power in the senate, by shewing the difficulties and embarrassments which would result. He would put the case of the officer to which the bill related. To him were to be committed the negotiations with foreign ministers; a very delicate trust. The supreme executive, in controlling this department, would frequently be obliged to act on suspicion, and that of the most delicate kind, and the circumstances on which it was founded, not proper to be explained. He would be in a situation which would render it improper to make use of the evidences of his suspicion.—Was it to be supposed then that the senate would implicitly submit to his will and his proposal? They would not; they would certainly require the reasons. Suppose he should tell them that he suspected the man's fidelity, they must then proceed farther, and insist on a full communication. Was it not to be supposed that this officer would have at least one friend in the senate, who would contend for a hearing, and a fair trial? The president was then to be the complainant, and a subordinate officer the defendant; and the senate would sit in judgment between the chief magistrate of the United States, and one of his officers. He begged gentlemen to tell him if this absurd scene looked like good government. In every instance of a proposition for removal, on account of incapacity, or any other cause, an inquiry would take place; for a man would always have some friend to demand this in his favour. All these inconveniences would be done away by giving the president the power to remove the officer.

One argument, strongly urged, he said, was, that the same power which appoints should have the right to remove. But a distinction properly took place here.—If the president and senate were to be considered as one body deliberating together in the business of appointments, and if the appointment itself was their joint act, and each individual had a right to make propositions, the reasoning might hold good. But on the contrary, they acted as distinct bodies; the senate had only a simple negative or affirmative, and no member had a power to offer an original proposition.—The moment this simple principle was deviated from, the power in the senate, which was only intended as a check, would become an original authority, and the executive department would be split, divided and distracted.

But it had been proposed, that the president should have the power of suspending. What would be the consequence of this? If the senate should, on their convening, restore the officer, the president would have a man forced on him whom he considered as unfaithful, and who was disagreeable to him, a man who was properly his mere instrument. How would business be conducted? What communication, what confidence could exist between the president and the reinstated officer? The executive administration would become impracticable; it would be made up of discordant materials, and its operations would be subject to perpetual divisions and jarring.—In short, it appeared to him indispensable to the exercise of the authority which the constitution had vested in the president that he should have the power of removal; and he was convinced that the liberties of the people would not derive a particle of additional security from restraining or withholding any part of this power.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) entered into a general reply to the arguments in favour of the clause, and was answered by Mr. Vining. This concluded the business of Wednesday.

THURSDAY, June 18.

Mr. White.—This question has occasioned a solemn debate, though some gentlemen have considered it so clear or so trivial as to excite their surprise, that it has again been brought before the house. I consider it as the most important question that has been yet considered; the most important that I ever had a voice in discussing or a vote in determining, except that of adopting the constitution itself in the convention of Virginia. I consider the day on which the sense of the house is to be taken on this subject as a memorable day in the annals of America. Sir, I do not consider it as simply whether the power shall be vested in the president, or

in the president and senate. The constitution has determined that point. Nor do I consider the question to be whether officers are to be held during good behaviour, or at the pleasure of those who appoint them: I suppose on a fair and necessary construction of the constitution, that matter is settled. All arguments tending to show that one or the other mode of appointment or removal, is proper or improper, or that they ought to be displaced by impeachment, are inapplicable to the present case. But the respectability of the characters who support these arguments, entitle them to notice.

I shall proceed, Sir, to inquire, whether we are bound by the constitution, or whether we may grant to others, or assume to ourselves, powers which the constitution has not given in express terms, or by necessary implication. This I conceive to be the question.

It is not contended, that the power proposed to be vested in the president is given him in express terms, or that it can be inferred from any particular clause of the constitution. It is sought for from another source; the general nature of executive power; it is on this principle the clause is advocated, or I mistake the gentleman's argument. It was said by the gentleman, who opened the debate in opposition to this amendment, that the constitution having vested the president with a general executive power, thereby all those powers were vested which were not expressly excepted, and therefore he possessed the power of removal. Sir, this is not to be learned in the American governments, each state has an executive magistrate; but look at his powers, and I believe it will not be found that he has, in any one, the right of appointing or removing officers.—In Virginia I know that all the great officers are appointed by the general assembly. This is generally the fact in other states. If then the doctrine of the gentleman is to be supported by example, it must be by those brought from beyond the Atlantic.—We must also there look for rules, by which the executive power, in the latitude of this principle, may be circumscribed, if indeed it can be limited. Upon this principle, Sir, the same power is given to the legislature—they will possess all powers not expressly excepted. If the president has all executive powers which are not expressly excepted, I do not know that there can be a more arbitrary government. The president, I conceive, will have all the power of a monarch, and the legislature all the powers of sovereign legislation. This I take to be a clear and necessary deduction from the principle on which the clause in the bill is founded. The president is limited in the appointment of ambassadors, consuls, judges, and all other officers, and in making treaties. In these he is expressly limited, and no further. Take from him these, and give him all other executive powers, as exercised in a monarchy, and see what they will be. There are also exceptions to the legislative power; such as that they shall not for a time prohibit the importation of slaves; that direct taxes shall not be laid, but in a certain mode; that taxes shall be uniform; that they shall grant no titles of nobility, &c. These are the exceptions to the legislative: now give them all the powers of the parliament of Great-Britain, and what kind of government will you have? I cannot describe it. It appears to me absolute, and as extensive as any despotism.

If you go once beyond the boundaries of the constitution, where can you draw a line with any precision? and with what safety to liberty can the doctrine of this clause be supported? I understand our system different in its form and spirit from all other governments in the world. It is in part national and partly federal; and though it is more extensive in its powers than most other confederated governments, yet the congress is not to be compared to national legislatures.—To these general powers are granted, some with and some without any particular reservations in favour of the body of the people; and to these only will the gentlemen's reasoning apply.—Here is, Sir, no analogy.—This is a government constituted for particular purposes only; and the powers which the people have thought proper to grant are specifically enumerated, and disposed of among the various branches. If these powers are insufficient, or if they are improperly distributed, it is not our fault, nor within our power to remedy.—The people must grant further powers—organize those already granted in a more perfect manner, or suffer from the defect. We can neither enlarge nor modify them.

Sir, this was the ground on which the friends of the government have supported it; it was a safe ground, and I venture to say that it would not have been supported on any other. In the state from which I came, if its advocates had not maintained this principle, it would never have been ratified.

Mr. White then read a part of the ratification by Virginia, in support of this assertion.

Sir, said he, how far the establishment of the principle contended for may affect the completion of our union, I will not undertake to say: I will only remark, that the state of North-Carolina has expressed nearly the same sentiments as Virginia, with this difference, that Carolina would not adopt the condition

on till it was satisfied of this principle, that we could not by constructive acts enlarge our powers, in order, at a future day, to destroy the state governments, and with them the liberties of the people.

Sir, I could likewise suggest to the gentlemen the local situation of that country. It is contiguous to Kentucky, which, united to Carolina, form a territory of amazing extent from the Atlantic to the banks of the Ohio. The people of this tract are in such a situation as that a single spark from this house would kindle a flame which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to extinguish; and excite such a dread as would render them utterly irreconcilable to our government.

Sir, this is not a vain apprehension, because the opponents of the constitution founded their arguments upon it. They contended, that you would make constructions in your favour, and assume powers not intended to be vested in you by the people. I wish, Sir, my apprehensions may be ill-founded, and contradicted by the event. The measure proposed, I acknowledge, is advocated by respectable friends to the union within these doors, and by many without. But I believe much of this arises from the clause in question, conferring the power on a man whom all the world admires, and who they know will not abuse it. But, Sir, on this occasion I forget who is president; but I do not forget that the work of precedents are often established in the best of times. We may give the power to a particular man in office, because he will not abuse it; but we cannot take away that power from those who may succeed him. I do not mean to infer from this, that if the constitution had vested the power in the president, it would be improper he should have it. That is a question which I will not undertake to determine. It is unnecessary; the true question before us being simply a constitutional one.

Without entering into a detail of the evils that may arise, as gentlemen have done on both sides of the house, let us consider whether the greater evil will not arise from our explaining the constitution at this time. Is there any necessity for it? If the constitution has given the power to the president, can he not exercise it without our passing an act on the subject? Will not this clause be useless? If the constitution has not given it him, shall we go beyond the limits that are set us in order to extend it to him? I hope not. But it seems to be a doubted point: some think he has the power, others not. Then, Sir, I would leave the construction to himself. If it should become necessary to exercise the power, let him do it:—The occasion for the exercise of it will be a better comment than any we can give. It will better explain it to the people, and reconcile them to it more perfectly than any law from the legislature.

If the necessity of the case compel him to exercise the power, even if wrong, the people will acquiesce. I will give you an example, Sir:—In Virginia, when the operations of the war required exertions of the chief magistrate, beyond the authority of the law, our late governor Nelson, whose name must be dear to every friend to liberty, was obliged to issue his warrants and impress supplies for the army. Though it was known that he exceeded his authority, his warrants were executed; his country was benefited by this resolute measure, and he himself afterwards indemnified by the legislature. Sir, I do not wish to encourage acts of this kind; but I say it would be better for the executive to assume the exercise of such a power on extraordinary occasions, than for us to delegate to him an extraordinary power to be exercised on all occasions.

Some gentlemen have supposed, that the constitution has made no provision for the removal of officers; and they have called it an omitted case, and a defect. They ask, if we may not supply that defect. I answer, No. For if we can make any possible alteration, we may go on and make the constitution just what we please. But as a farther answer, I say, it is not an omitted case. For the constitution having directed by whom officers shall be appointed, it does direct also by whom they shall be removed. That doctrine was so well supported by a gentleman yesterday, that I will not repeat. Sir, this must have been in the contemplation of the gentlemen who formed the constitution. It is probable that they never thought about the manner in which an officer should be displaced. When they provided that the judges should hold their offices during good behaviour, did they not intend that all others should be held during pleasure? It is not then an omitted case.

Gentlemen have supposed that the president may suspend, and that as he has a right to make a temporary appointment, he has also a right to make a temporary removal. I think he has so, as it is correspondent with his power of appointing. But it has been said, that if the concurrence of the senate is necessary, they may refuse to concur when a removal is necessary. Sir, if you are to suppose that the government cannot be executed in its present form, there is no remedy for such a misfortune; but we are not to suppose it. We are to presume that the senate will do their duty. You may go on without end in supposing. You may suppose that the president may not do what is right. You may even suppose that this house will not do what is right. What is the consequence? Why, our constituents must bear with us till they have an opportunity for a remedy. But shall we, because the senate may do wrong, give the president a power to act without them? We may as well, Sir, if the senate refuse to concur in a favourite bill of this house, proceed to pass the law without them. But it has been asked, whether a person in the elevated station of president would probably abuse his trust? I presume he will not; neither do I presume the senate will.

A gentleman, Sir, in order to get over the objections made to the clause, has resorted to that part of the constitution, which says, that congress may, by law, vest the appointment of inferior officers in the president, in the courts of law, or heads of departments, and has

inferred that he is to be considered himself the head and centre of all those departments. This comes from one whom I always hear with pleasure, on account of his sound reasoning and perspicuity of expression. But, Sir, I must differ with him. Who are the heads of departments? We have a secretary for foreign affairs, another of the treasury, &c. Now are not these the principal officers in those departments? If they are, they are the heads. Who are the inferior officers? The chief clerks, and all who may depend upon them. The gentlemen who formed the constitution would not, it seems, give to the president at all events the power of appointing these inferior officers to which that of removal is attached.

Sir, when I set out with saying that the constitution is the precise limit to the deliberations of this body, it may, at first view, appear inconsistent with what I have said respecting constructions. But, Sir, I say that when a thing is granted in general terms, that which in its own nature is attached to it, must go with it, without particular explanation. Without this principle congress could not execute the system. To make this clear, the constitution authorizes the government to appoint supreme and inferior judges. By natural and necessary construction therefore, the legislature may say, how many judges there shall be; how often and where they shall hold their terms, and what their salaries shall be. These are natural and safe constructions. But constructions of every other kind are beyond the limits of the constitution.

Sir, I shall trouble the committee no longer. I should not perhaps have troubled them so long; but on a matter of such great importance, one which lies so heavy on my mind, and for which I am so anxiously concerned, I could not avoid expressing my sentiments fully. I am, Sir, strongly impressed with the idea, that the giving powers, which are not within the letter of the constitution, will be to the people a circumstance of alarm and terror.

LONDON, May 5.

THE report of the emperor of Germany's death, was again very prevalent in town yesterday, but no official accounts were received.

The French court, by an order of council dated the 20th ult. to be in force from the first of May to the first of September, have doubled the bounties granted by that of the 11th of January, upon the importation of corn and meal from the different parts of Europe, and extended it to importations by the frontiers. The present bounties are 30 sols per quintal on wheat, 40 sols on wheat flour, 34 sols on rye, 32 sols on rye flour, 20 sols on barley, 27 sols on barley meal; and all vessels without distinction, which within that time shall import any corn of the species above-mentioned, shall be exempted from freight duties.

The chevalier D'Eon, the first female knight of St. Louis upon record, alike calculated for the cabinet and the field, has filled a variety of posts, military and civil, under the grand monarch. She carried the breeches forty-nine years, and it is now twelve years since she has thrown them aside, to cloath herself in the habits of her sex: to these is appended the cross of St. Louis, a military badge of honour, she has acquired, not by favour, but merit. In the service of France she has been a captain of dragoons, an aid-de-camp, and, finally, ambassador at the courts of Peterburgh and Great-Britain. Her literary are equally distinguished with her military talents. On the internal policy, &c. of Russia, she has filled no less than seventeen manuscript volumes. Her skill in fencing brought on the denouement of her real sex, which was owing to the artifices of Mons. de M——, the editor of a celebrated French paper. The following anecdote of Madame la Chevalier is curious, and shows the determined bravery and address of this arch heroine. When the foreign ambassadors attended at our court, to congratulate his present majesty on the birth of the prince of Wales, the Imperial ambassador, according to etiquette, presented himself first; the Russian minister wished to follow, but the empire of his mistress not being acknowledged by the other European powers, D'Eon, aware of her precedence, with great presence of mind, stopped him by treading on his toe, and pushing him on one side—Sirrah, cried the enraged Muscovite, your master would not dare to tread upon my toe. *Foutre*, replied the other, he would dare to tread upon your belly—an expression, the full energy of which cannot be rendered in our language. She then whisked suddenly by him, and delivered her congratulations.

May 7. On Sunday last night an unlucky accident happened at the Caiffe d'Elcompte, at Paris. A courier with the king's livery arrived, and asked for one of the directors, M. Vincent, to whom a letter was addressed, signed Neckar, and sealed with that minister's arms. The purport of the letter was, that the said M. Vincent, was desired to deliver to the bearer 100,000 livres (5000l.) for the use of his majesty. Upon inquiry the signature was forged, that is to say, Mr. Neckar's secretary's hand was imitated to a wonder. As none would presume to wear the king's livery, various are the conjectures about this extraordinary occurrence.

NEWBURY-PORT, July 1.

By letters to a gentleman in this town, received last week, from a gentleman of the first character in Marietta, we learn, that a great number of settlers arrived the spring past—that they are very industrious, and that their improvements do them great honour. The same letters assure us that the Indians of the eleven tribes, who came in to the treaty the last winter, continue very friendly—And that the murder of captain King was not, as reported, in the city, but some way down the river—it is supposed to have been committed by some of the natives who are at war with Kentucky

—and that every exertion was making by general Hammar, the directors, and the friendly Indians, to find out the murderer.

A letter of a late date from a gentleman in one of the southern states, to his friend in this town, says, "A young woman, in a passion, lately jumped out of an upper window upon the pavement. Her bruise by the fall occasioned a *Lock Jaw*—No force could open her mouth—A large vial was highly charged with electrical fluid, and discharged upon her jaws—Instantly her mouth flew open, and she recovered."

BOSTON, July 1.

Madame la Baronne de Vasse is about to publish at Paris a History of the revolution in America, *La Revolution de l'Amerique*, &c. in two volumes, 8vo—Price to subscribers 10 livres (11s. 4d.) It will include a period of 27 years, beginning at 1760; and Mad. de Vasse assures us, that the information it contains may be relied on—it being compiled from authentic documents, and indisputable authorities alone, by an unprejudiced and impartial writer. We are also told, that it has been approved by Dr. Franklin and other American gentlemen, who have seen it in manuscript; and that an English author of some distinction in the literary world has so high an opinion of it, as to be engaged in translating it.—It is just published.

ANNAPOLIS, July 23.

On Saturday last arrived here, from London, the ship Sally, captain William Dennes, with whom came passenger, Dr. Andrew Weisenthal, of Baltimore.

On the 11th of June, in lat. 40. N. long. 40. W. captain Dennes spoke the Alliance frigate, from Philadelphia to Cadiz—out 22 days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, July 13.

THE reading of the engrossed bill for regulating the collection of the impost was postponed till to-morrow. Upon motion it was voted, that the report of the committee upon the memorial of Andrew Ellipt, surveyor, should be taken into consideration.—The report was accordingly read—it stated, that the survey ordered by congress of the lands ceded to the United States in 1786, ought to be completed forthwith, and that the surveyor, be reimbursed the expenses he had already incurred in the prosecution of the business.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that this business involved certain purchases, in which some citizens of Massachusetts were interested—that he was not possessed of such a state of facts as he could wish, he therefore proposed that any decision upon the subject should be delayed.

Mr. Scott said, I do not think, Sir, that the reason offered by the gentleman is sufficient to induce a postponement:—It is not intended that the house should at present determine upon any disputed claim—the completion of the survey will not affect those claims in the least.

Mr. Sedgwick said, that he only wished that the report should lie on the table till to-morrow.

Upon the vote's being taken on the postponement, it passed in the affirmative.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Scott, resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the state of the union—to take into consideration the state of the western territory.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The report of the committee appointed on a former discussion of this subject, was then read, and is as follows:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act of congress should pass for establishing a land-office, to regulate the terms of granting vacant and unappropriated lands in the western territory.

Mr. Scott—Sir, I apprehend the subject before us is very interesting to the United States.—It appears from a variety of considerations.—It appears from a view of the extent of the territory. I think I shall be within the mark, to say, that it is one thousand miles, by five hundred.—This will in a few years be peopled by six millions of souls, and chiefly farmers—double the number of the present inhabitants of the Atlantic States.—The climate, the soil, the waters, are such as will command inhabitants—the temperature of the climate is happily calculated to suit the people of all parts of the union—they will find it healthy and agreeable.

The extensive trade with the Indians for peltry, furs, &c. renders it valuable.—To my knowledge, great exports are brought from that country. Its importance further appears from the great advantages already derived to the United States, from the sales which have been made of those lands; although, but a trifling part has been disposed of.—The sales already amount to near five millions of dollars; almost one fifth of the domestic debt of the union is hereby extinguished: Have the whole exertions of the United States done so much? No, Sir.—This renders that property an object of immense future consequence.

We have also made great donations of those lands to the officers and soldiers of the late army—but the part sold bears no proportion to what remains.—The national honour is deeply engaged to these officers and soldiers, in point of government and protection.—It cannot be supposed that they are to be considered as the outcasts of society: We are bound to afford them our protection; and all the rights and immunities of citizens enjoying the blessing of good government.—But these are not the only obligations that congress is under.—We have formed treaties with the natives, to secure them in the possession of those lands, which they have not sold or ceded to the United States: A due observance of treaties with the Indians must be sacredly adhered to: It

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and she recovered."

D N, July 1.

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in two volumes, 8vo—Price
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will not be for the interest of the states to have that
country settled by an unprincipled banditti: It is of the
last importance to enforce those treaties, which can on-
ly be done by establishing good government.—Justice,
honour, and good faith, call loudly upon us not to dis-
appoint the just expectations of those who have con-
fided in us.—The truth and propriety of these obser-
vations will not be disallowed: but the point of po-
lity is connected with the question respecting the en-
couraging emigrations to that country, will not per-
haps be so readily granted. It has been said, that ex-
cept the settling of that country is discouraged, we
shall depopulate the Atlantic States.

Sir, I am not in favour of depopulating the old set-
tlements—and would not urge this business, did I
suppose it would produce this effect. The emigra-
tions to that country would proceed, independent of
all regulations. I mentioned upon a former occasion
the encouragement held out by the neighbouring gov-
ernment. Since then, I have received such further
accounts as fully confirm what was then advanced.
He then read a proclamation from a Spanish governor,
dated at the Illinois, in which every inducement of
lands, law, exemption from taxes, protection, civil
and religious liberty, were held out to induce settlers
to pass into and settle in the Spanish territories. And
observed, that this will have all the effect that en-
couragement from this quarter would have.

It may be said, that Americans will not put them-
selves under the Spanish government: but to this it
may be replied, that when people are determined
upon emigrating, provided they can be secured, and
quieted in their possessions, they care little about the
form of the government under which they are to live.

The old established settlers in the Atlantic States
will never emigrate: it is a different description of
people that settle new lands: your rough boisterous
people, of which thousands are already in that country.
Such persons cannot be confined—they never can be
prevented from emigrating. There are particular
classes of persons who compose the great body of emi-
grants. Can congress make a law that shall point at
individuals? Will congress pass a law to prevent the
unfortunate from seeking an asylum? This would not
be acting like nursing fathers. It remains for congress
to make the most of their settlements—the people are
already there by thousands. Empire has been con-
tinually pointing its course westward. Emigrations
have been uniformly extending in that direction from
the garden of Eden to the present day.

We are told that these people will be lost to the
United States. Arguments are brought from the
limited boundaries of European governments to prove
that extending the dominions of the United States will
tend to weaken and destroy them.

These observations are further extended to the Ro-
man empire, which, it is said, fell by its own weight
—by its extensive colonization, &c.—But in my
opinion, a very different reason may be assigned for
this event—it was dividing the empire, and changing
the seat of government, to which we must ascribe its
downfall. These circumstances do not apply to the
United States. The separation of the United States
from Great Britain is brought as an argument to prove
that the western territory owing to the distance, if
from no other cause, will finally be lost to the union:
but to this it may be replied, that the immense ocean
that rolls between Europe and these States, is such a
natural and powerful barrier, that the separation and
independence of this country was an event to be ex-
pected in the course of things, so soon as we were pre-
pared for it. But how was this separation accelerated
and brought about? By the ill policy and oppression
of the mother country. The western territory is quite
differently situated; it is true, similar causes may
produce similar effects; but with judicious and fair
management, that country will always continue firmly
attached to the Atlantic States. The trade of that
country must be through the United States—they are
the nearest market, and custom, habit and convenience
will conspire to perpetuate a long and intimate con-
nexion between them.

But admit for a moment that the separation is in-
evitable: still let us be attentive to our own interest—
let us get as much from them as we can—let us draw
from that source by rational methods, every present
advantage at least: but if we wish to make them in-
dependent, let us leave the lands to their disposal—
they know the value of them, and will very soon raise
sufficient to support a government.

Immense tracts of this territory are under sale by
contracts with the late congress—these are laying in
an incomplete state, owing to the survey not being
finished; and prove a loss of upwards of 600 dollars
per day to the United States. This being the case,
it remains to determine what shall be done? I think
the establishment of a land-office in that country, upon
some such principles as are contained in the report, is
the obvious duty of congress.

This will open a door to a regular, safe and ex-
pedious sale of the lands—and it will become the
interest of every person in the United States to be-
come purchasers—for the purchase will extinguish
both principal and interest of the public debt.—[Mr.
Scott then pointed out the advantages that would re-
sult from selling the land in the first instance, to those
that would settle it, in preference to selling it in large
tracts to speculators. He also enforced the eligibility
of selling it in small quantities, which might be done
so as to have them surveyed, located and settled with-
out expense to the states.]

This plan (Mr. Scott further observed) does not
prevent sales of large tracts—it only admits sales of
small quantities.

The plan that has been pursued has been enormous-
ly expensive; so much so, that congress had better
give the lands to settlers.

It has been said, that deeds of that country ought
to be executed under the immediate eye of congress.
But I think the directors of the land-office may be as
well checked as officers in any department whatever.
I therefore hope that the report of the committee will
be adopted, and a resolve pass, that a select commit-
tee of the house be appointed, to prepare and report
a bill upon the general principles of this committee.

The question upon the report of the committee was
then taken, and passed in the affirmative.

A resolve which provides, that the land-office should
be placed under the direction of the governor of the
western territory, was then read.

Mr. Sherman observed, that the western lands are
undoubtedly a valuable fund to the United States—and
the gradual settlement of them, by particular
classes of citizens, may not prove injurious. But I
am by no means in favour of opening a wide door to
speculators—by which immense tracts may be mono-
polized, and the public securities depreciated, to the
great injury of the creditors of government. I think
it will be a proper step to establish a land-office, to
facilitate and complete the sales already made—but a
wide field for disputes and every evil will be the con-
sequence of issuing warrants—I shall therefore be
against such a measure.

Mr. Lee observed, that he thought it was best that
the committee should rise; that a special committee
should be appointed to examine all papers, contracts,
&c. respecting the western territory, both of congress
and the several states.—He objected to the plan of
establishing the land-office at a distance from the seat
of government, and placing it under the direction of
the governor of the western territory.—It might in the
issue be found, that we had erected an *imperium in im-*
perio.

Several other gentlemen made observations upon the
subject, when Mr. Sedgwick proposed, that "govern-
nor of the western territory" should be struck out, and
"secretary of the treasury" inserted.

Mr. Vining then moved, that the proposition should
lie on the table till to-morrow—and that the commit-
tee should rise: this motion obtained, and the speaker
resumed the chair.

Mr. Vining moved, that the report of the commit-
tee, appointed to take into consideration the compen-
sation proper to be allowed to the president, vice-presi-
dent, senators and representatives of the United
States, for their services, should be taken up: this
motion was agreed to: this report stated, that 20,000
dollars per annum be allowed to the president, exclu-
sive of the expenses of an house, furniture, secretaries,
clerks, carriages, horses, &c.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that he should not take
upon him to determine, whether the sum mentioned
in the report was sufficient or not: the constitution
states, that the president shall receive an adequate al-
lowance, which he has a right to dispose of as he
pleases: he pointed out the impropriety of specifying
particular objects for which allowances were to be
made, and said that the compensation should be made
in a gross sum: he therefore moved, that those parts
of the report which respected particulars, with the
20,000 dollars, should be struck out and the sum left
blank.

A variety of observations followed this motion;
which was at length carried in the affirmative, and the
article in the report now stands thus: Resolved, That
the president of the United States be allowed
thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for his
services—to be paid in quarterly payments. Ad-
journed.

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

THE whole of said MANKIN's property, consist-
ing of LAND, NEGROES, STOCK,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATION
UTENSILS, &c. taken in execution and sold to sat-
isfy a debt due the state of Maryland. The sale to com-
mence at 12 o'clock.

FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of
Charles county.

July 14, 1789.

PATOWMACK COMPANY.

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

By order of the directors,
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

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

Alexandria, July 16, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the commis-
sioners, appointed to build a court house, prison
and prison yard, at the Head of Elk, in Cecil county,
intend to petition the general assembly at their next ses-
sion, for a further sum of money to be levied on the
inhabitants of said county, to enable us to finish and
complete said court house, prison and prison yard.

JOSEPH GILPIN,
ZEBULON HOLLINGSWORTH,
EDWARD OLDHAM,
JOSEPH WINTER.

Cecil county, May 1, 1789.

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

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

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

A TRACT of LAND called CRAMPHIN'S
LOT, containing 357½ acres; part of JACK-
SON'S NECESSITY, containing 61½ acres; HOS-
KINSON'S FOLLY, containing 100 acres, and part
of ELIZABETH, containing 100 acres, the prop-
erty of RICHARD CRAMPHIN, Esquire, taken in ex-
ecution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Mary-
land.

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

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

On the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon,
will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready mo-
ney, on the premises, near Bladenburg,

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

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

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

July 20, 1789.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ARTHUR HARRIS, late of
Calvert county, deceased, are hereby desired to
bring in their claims against him, properly attested, on
the first Monday in September next; those who neglect
to comply may lose the advantage of a distribution,
should there not be property enough to pay his debts,
as then the estate will be settled finally; those who are
due said estate are desired to make payment immedi-
ately. Attendance will be given at Hunting-town, in
said county, for that purpose, by
BENJAMIN HARRIS, 3d. Executor
Calvert county, June 28, 1789.

WILLIAM CATON,
LADIES AND GENTLEMENS HAIR-DRESSER,

Has just imported in the ship NANTES, captain SAK-
NER, from LONDON,

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

He has also for sale, pomatum and perfumes of dis-
ferent kinds, marshal and plain powder, tooth-brushes
and razors.

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

The subscriber wants an apprentice who can
come well recommended.

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

Annapolis, July 22, 1789.

DOCTOR FENDALL,
Operator upon TEETH,

IS now in this city.—Those that are disposed to ap-
ply to him, will find him at Mr. STEVENS'S,
where he may be consulted in all disorders of the
TEETH, GUMS, SOCKETS, &c.—The Doctor's con-
tinuance in Annapolis will be but for a few days, as
he is on his way to BATH, and Baltimore.—The
Doctor still sells his DENTIFRICE, which is infinitely
superior, he thinks, both in elegance and efficacy, to any
thing hitherto ever made use of for the teeth and gums.
—'Tis a most powerful Antiscorbutic, united with the
most Balsamic and Antiputrescative substances.—There
is nothing in the composition but what is of the forest
and smoothest kind.—Free from every thing that is in
the smallest degree injurious.
Annapolis, July 15, 1789.

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.

Annapolis, July 10, 1789.
By virtue of a DEED of TRUST from captain ALEX-
ANDER TRUMAN, to the subscriber, will be
SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the sixth day of
August 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 Cumber-
land, in Washington county.

Also the INTEREST of captain TRUMAN 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. SPECIFIC CERTIFICATES
and FINALS will be received at a rate to be agreed
on.

G. DUVAL.

Fig-Point, July 1, 1789.
Pursuant to the last will and testament of PHILIP
HOPKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,
will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the first
day of August, 1789.

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called
HOPKINS'S FANCY, containing about two
hundred acres, situated within three miles of Fig-
Point, whereon is a comfortable DWELLING,
TOBACCO HOUSE, and other OUT HOUSES,
with an excellent APPLE ORCHARD. Further
particulars and terms will be made known on the day
of sale.

RICHARD HOPKINS.

N. B. The above plantation was advertised for sale
in the Maryland Gazette of the fifteenth of April last,
when Stephen West threw in a caution to hinder the
sale thereof; but the right by my late father's will,
laying undoubted in me, (which on the day of sale
said will will be produced, or to any person previous
thereto, if desired.) Therefore I intend proceeding
to sell according to the direction of said will, when
the purchasers may be assured of a good and sufficient
title from

R. H.

NOTICE.

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

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

RICHARD RIDGELY,

WILLIAM HAMMOND,

Trustees.

Baltimore, July 7, 1789.

Pursuant to the will of RICHARD BENNETT
LLOYD, Esquire, deceased, the subscriber will
EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on
Monday the 27th of July next, if fair, if not the
next fair day,

A PART of that very valuable TRACT of LAND
called Worton Manor, in Kent county, delight-
fully situated on the Chesapeake Bay; the soil of this
land can be exceeded by none, being well adapted to
every species of grain, tobacco and grass; and what
renders it still more valuable is the immense quantity
of fine timber growing on it of every kind, a good na-
vigation, and well situated for a variety of markets.—
It will be laid off into small and convenient lots, and
sold on a credit of three years, by annual instalments.
Good and approved securities will be required.

JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county.

May 5, 1789.



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

VALUABLE LANDS,

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

On Tuesday the first day of September next will be
SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE,

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

FRANCIS DEAKINS,

RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

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

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

FRANCIS DEAKINS,

WILLIAM DEAKINS.

Mr. RICHMOND

INFORMS his friends, that he hath taken passage,
for London, on board of the ship Goliath, now
lying at Baltimore—that she is expected to sail in the
course of the month of August next, and begs leave to
request, that such of them as incline to consign tobacco
to him, will be pleased to provide the same as soon
as possible. He will wait upon his friends for their or-
ders, and provide craft to transport their tobacco to the
ship; but as his rides will be very long it may not be
in his power to visit all of them, in less than five weeks.
Annapolis, July 1, 1789.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of
SAINT JOHN'S COLLEGE, the subscribers
were appointed a committee, with adequate powers,
for superintending and carrying on the building, and
were directed particularly to have therein two rooms
finished and prepared, with all convenient dispatch,
for the purpose of opening a mathematical and a gram-
mar school, under a professor for each.

The said committee was requested to advertise, that
the visitors having already appointed John M'Dowell,
A. M. professor of mathematics, have determined to
appoint, at their ensuing quarterly meeting, on Tues-
day the 11th of August next, a professor of languages,
to receive, in quarterly payments, for his services, a
salary of 300l. per annum, to commence one calendar
month before the opening of his school, in considera-
tion of his advice and assistance in preparing for the
same.

This is therefore to give notice, that the subscribers
have entered upon the discharge of their trust; and to
request all persons qualified for and desirous of being
appointed to the professorship of languages in the said
college, on the terms aforesaid, to make application,
either in person or by writing, to the visitors at their
said next quarterly meeting, or in the mean time to
make application to the subscribers.

JAMES BRICE,
CHARLES WALLACE,
RICHARD SPRIGG,
THOMAS HYDE,
THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, May 25, 1789.

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 osabrig 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 coun-
ty, near colonel Hebb's, about two years past. Who-
ever 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

CANCELOT WADE.
June 22, 1789.

C. A. S. R.

For Continental Loan Of-
fice, Depreciation, or Final Set-
tlement Certificates, and In-
dents.

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

For SALE or BARTER.

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

To be LEASED,

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

JAMES STEUART.

FOR SALE,

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

ADDISON MURDOCK.

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

Frederick county, Maryland, June 9, 1789.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will
apply to Frederick county August court next for
a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An
act for marking and bounding lands, as well to fix
mark and bound, the lines of a tract of land called
CARROLLSBURG, as our particular parts
thereof.

SAMUEL CLELAND,
CHARLES ROBISON,
JAMES YOUNG,
WILLIAM BROWN, sen.
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.
ROBERT BROWN.

June 24, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers by bond,
note or otherwise, are requested to make imme-
diate payment; attendance will be given at Queen-
Anne for that purpose, by WILLIAM BROGDEN.
As an indulgence longer than the first of August can-
not be given, it is hoped those indebted will comply,
and prevent our adding to the docket of August court.

WILLIAM BROGDEN and CO.

June 24, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL
BROGDEN by bond, note or open account,
are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM BROGDEN, Administrator.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

R. PAGE followed Mr. White with a short speech, the principal object of which was to prove that giving additional powers to the president would not confirm, but diminish his responsibility. Increasing the dependence of all the great officers, he said, would secure him against impeachments, and as it would take away the check which the establishment of these departments intended, and defeat the advantages, which they alone would be under to furnish the ground and evidences for impeachment.

Mr. Sedgwick, hoped that the extreme importance of this subject would entitle him to further indulgence. It was not however, he said, his intention to travel over the vast field, which had been opened to him. He would confine himself to a few points. It has been contended that this was a question of constitutional determination; and that the legislature had no right to interfere. It had been urged on one side that the power of removal was incident to the power, and necessarily consequential upon it. He apprehended that this rule was by no means well founded, and that if it had been thought proper, the constitution might have provided that one power should appoint and another remove. It had been well laid down by a gentleman from Virginia, that whenever a general authority was delegated to a branch of the government, every subordinate power was comprehended. The constitution had given the legislature a power to establish offices, and it appeared to him, had thereby given them a power to determine the whole organization of those offices, on what tenure they should be held, and under whose control they should be. It had not been conceded on one side, though affirmed on the other, that there was any clause in the constitution which vested the power in the senate. The words in the constitution were, that the president should **NOMINATE** and **APPOINT**. These words were clear.—The power of making treaties, with the advice of the senate was given to the president. It could not from this be inferred that the senate had any power to **MAKE** the treaty. The president had also a certain qualified influence in the passing of laws, but could it be pretended that he was a part of the legislature, or that he in fact made the law? If there was any conclusion to be drawn from the gentleman's argument, it was in favour of the clause; for strictly, he had the power to nominate and appoint; the senate were only his council—he should therefore have the power to remove.

Mr. Sedgwick reasoned from the nature of the business committed to the several departments, and from the peculiar connexion and privacy between them and the president, that they must be his mere instruments, his agents and substitutes. If the business of the executive could be personally performed by him, there would be no need of such establishments, it was only for his convenience, and to supply a defect in the nature of human capacity, that they were appointed. It appeared to him incongruous and absurd that an officer chosen simply to execute the will of the president, and to conform implicitly to his directions, should not be removable by him, when he became incapable either by infirmity or crimes to execute it; when the president was the only competent judge of this execution, and alone responsible for it.

He continued a series of observations, designed principally to enforce the reasoning of Mr. Benson and others, respecting the inconvenience and indelicacy of adducing evidence, and explaining reasons to the senate, which in the president's own mind would be proper occasions for removal: such as ignorance, incapacity, rooted enmity to the president himself, a disposition to oppose him, and embarrass his measures.

He dwelt upon the idea of the total want of responsibility in the senate, arising from there being no constitutional remedy against them, and from the impossibility of fixing the public censure, among the members of an aggregate body.

Some gentlemen, he said, had contended that the judiciary were the proper persons to decide this question. If an officer was to complain of improper removal, what mode could they adopt? Would they issue a mandamus? To whom should it be directed? To the president, to the president and senate, the legislature, or the people? Could the president be compelled to answer as president, in a civil suit? This point was indeed involved in doubt and difficulty. An appeal to the judiciary, seemed to be too foreign and strange a remedy to excite the serious attention of the committee.

Mr. Lee, in reply to Mr. White, animadverted upon his remark, that the government would be a despotism, if it possessed all legislative and executive powers incident to legislation and administration, except those particularly withheld in the constitution. The gentleman, he said, had advised the committee to take care and not injure the constitution. He hoped indeed that both the letter and spirit of it would be adhered to.—His remarks, he said, were addressed to the passions of the committee. North-Carolina would not join the union, and the revolt of Kentucky was predicted.—Such menaces were improper. He was confident the committee would not be actuated by passion or fear.

Mr. Lee argued from the clause in the constitution, which gives a power to congress to pass all laws necessary to carry the constitution into effect. It was impossible the constitution could be executed without these establishments, it was a question, therefore, which came necessarily and constitutionally before the legislature, and they had a right to make every arrangement proper to facilitate the business of every department.

He then dilated upon the argument of Mr. Madison respecting the grand principle of the division of power in the government; and enforced them by the examples of the several states, and the general sense of the people.

Mr. Boudinot opposed the principle that the legislature had no right to modify the powers given by the constitution. He said he would ever act as cautiously as any man, respecting constructions upon the principles of the system, and would never resort to them while the government could possibly be carried on by the strict letter. He hoped that the members of this house would never be afraid to carry the constitution into full effect, and to execute the powers delegated to them. It was their duty to consult the best good of their constituents, and not to be influenced by the measures of North-Carolina or Kentucky, who were not represented.

He contended, that in the legislature, and in them alone, was vested the right of modifying and explaining the powers of the constitution, when there were any doubts respecting the organization of the government. That this would be no encroachment on the executive.

He did not consider it as an omitted case as some gentlemen had. The constitution had fully provided for it in that clause which gave the president the power of appointment. He admitted the principle, that the person who appoints shall remove. This was the president. The senate, to be sure, had an advisory and concurring power; but after their consent was obtained, whose was the appointment? Certainly the president's. This was the natural construction of the constitution.

Mr. Boudinot then proceeded to the inquiry whether this construction was consistent with the duty of the officer created in the proposed bill, whether it was agreeable to the general authority vested in the president, and for the benefit of the citizens of the United States. In this inquiry, he repeated and enforced the ideas which had been thrown out on these several topics in favour of the clause.

He took notice of the arguments which had been used, that there was a remedy for the inconveniences attending the vesting the power in the senate, by allowing the president to suspend. This, he said, was entirely inconsistent with the whole course of their reasoning. If the constitution had not given him the power of removal, who, he asked, had given him the power of suspension? Did it not equally militate against the constitution? Every constitutional objection, he said, which had been advanced against the former might be extended to the latter.

Mr. Jackson said the subject was worn threadbare. The bill, to be sure, he said, had been ingeniously handled; it had also ingeniously been brought forward; for the committee had taken care to bring in the present bill previous to the bill for organizing the treasury, that the principle might be established, before the more delicate business came under their view.

It had been contended, he said, that the president was himself the head of all the executive departments; but the constitution did not view it in this light. The constitution had authorized the president to receive advice, and require the opinion in writing of the heads of departments. How then could they be merely his instruments to conform implicitly to his will? for thus the provision would be useless and nugatory. They were therefore, in every sense, the heads of their own departments.

With respect to constructions, he differed much from the gentlemen. He saw a very great difference between organizing and modifying a department, and modifying the principles of the constitution. It might by this means be construed away to nothing, or extended to every thing. He also differed from gentlemen in another principle. He considered the senate as a part of the executive, and the president a part of the legislative. He appealed to the work called the **FEDERALIST**, as a confirmation of this.

Gentlemen had come forward, and said, that a power of this kind would prevent a misapplication of the public money; and that to make the officer completely controllable by the president would be the best security for his fidelity. But the vigilance of the house of representatives, and the power of impeachment and punishment, he said, would be a much better security.—Whereas if the president had the power, he would have the liberties of his fellow-citizens in his hands, and if the officers were virtuous, and opposed his bad measures, he might away with them, and what then would become of the treasury?—He would have no body in that department who would dare to oppose him. Then, having the treasury and army at his command, we might bid farewell to liberty for ever.—He repeated, if the entire control over the department should be given to the president, and he should get the strong box in his hand, where was the liberty of this country? There were but two things necessary, he said, to make a man despotic, the purse and the sword. Give him these and liberty was at end.

Gentlemen had contended, that the power in the hands of the senate would be equally dangerous; but he asked where was the most danger from power, in the hands of one or many? The senate were a body continually changing, returning to the mass of the people.—Would not the state legislatures be a continual check to them?—If the president should get the purse, with the power over the army and navy, what would he not be able to do? The tide of liberty would set downward, its friends would not be able to stem the torrent; with the command of the public chest, he would always be able to render his election perpetual, and make what strides he pleased. Let us, said he, at this very moment look round, and see what progress we are making towards corruption.—We already hear the founding superlatives of his highness, most honourable, &c. which ten years since would have struck a man as high as Haman's gallows; these titles have been blazoned in the newspapers of Boston, that town, in which fifteen years ago, they knew no lord but the Lord of Hosts.

Mr. Scott—Sir, before I call again for the question, (although I confess I have been long since ready for it) I beg leave to say a few words. I shall not be tedious.

I have listened to the arguments in support of this motion these three days, with great attention, and think when taken together they amount just to the raising of a number of frightful pictures, which at first sight appear very terrific indeed, but when closely examined prove to be the harmless progeny of frightened fancy.—Let us now examine one or two of these pictures as a sample of the whole group, that we may judge whether there is such danger in adopting the measures proposed in the bill, and such safety in the opposite course as is pretended.

Sir, one of those pictures represents to us, our president grasping the money-chest, after having arbitrarily removed from office that officer whose duty it is to guard the treasury, and effectually to prevent its violation; then, Sir, in the back ground, we see the president, the army, the navy and the money-chest, engaging against the liberties of America, and reducing us all to abject slavery; so sudden is the alarm, so violent the clash of arms, so terrible the onset, that we are hardly allowed time to say, *Farewell Liberty!* and all this in consequence of the power of removing the officer of the treasury.

Sir, I confess if we can place this officer at the head of the treasury, in an independent situation, and he be a very vigilant and faithful officer, he may prevent the president's stealing our money, or if he does steal it, he will charge him with it, and then you know, Sir, we can impeach him, and punish him, and all this, Sir, by the assistance of the independence of this officer.

But, Sir, the fact is, that our money may be in the treasury by millions, and without special appropriation by the legislature, the president and this officer, both together, cannot touch a farthing of it, unless they steal it. This being the case, Sir, I see as little safety to the treasury, arising from the independence of this officer, as danger to it from his dependence.

But the president may come with his army at his back, and lay hold of the money-chest. In this case I see but little good to be expected from the officer's independence, if he stands in the president's way, I think he will be very apt to take him and the money too.

From this view of the matter, it appears that gentlemen have been arguing from premises that do not exist, in order that we may draw strong conclusions from them. They have been drawing pictures on a hard wall, to batter them down with their knuckles.

Another of those frightful pictures is raised out of a comparison of the relationship between the president and the people, with that between the senate and the people, and here we have run deep into the science of calculating kindred, and it seems to be concluded by the supporters of this motion, that the senate is much nearer akin to the people than the president—therefore

... Loan Of
... or Final Set
... tes, and In

... Depreciation
... ates to pay for
... of the State,
... at any Time,
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... h, by
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... BARTER.
... of Land in Pas
... to 1000 Acres,
... court and Mo
... nities, Virginia,
... ry low for Cash,
... ind of Certificates
... od Bonds, Land,
... rty in the State
... For Terms ap
... J. W.
... May 12.

EASED,
... of GROUND in this city, on
... and the streets called Taber-
... James Ringgold's, and Law-
... John Callahan's. The terms
... ying to the subscriber.
... JAMES STEUART.

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

... ty, Maryland, June 9, 1789.
... y given, that the subscribers will
... ick county August court next for
... e act of assembly, entitled, An
... bounding lands, as well to fix
... lines of a tract of land called
... URG, as our particular part

SAMUEL CLELAND,
CHARLES ROBISON,
JAMES YOUNG,
WILLIAM BROWN, sen.
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.
ROBERT BROWN.

June 24, 1789.
... ebted to the subscribers by bond,
... wife, are requested to make im-
... mediance will be given at Queen-
... e, by WILLIAM BROGDEN.
... nger than the first of August can-
... oped those indebted will comply,
... ing to the docket of August court.
... LIAM BROGDEN and CO.

June 24, 1789.
... ebted to the estate of SAMUEL
... by bond, note or open account,
... e immediate payment to
... M BROGDEN, Administrator.

NAPOLIS:
FREDERICK and
UEL GREEN.

this stranger, the president, must not be entrusted with the removal of officers; but our near kinsmen, the senate.

For the fact is, that the president, above all the officers of government, both from the manner of his appointment, and the duties of his office, may justly and truly be denominated THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE, whereas the senate are the mere representatives of the sovereignties of the several states composing the union, which sovereignties are the only effectual bar that can ever be raised against the just execution of the federal government, and perhaps a very efficient check to keep the federal government within proper constitutional bounds, and which representatives have (officially) little or nothing to do with the people or their interests.

Hence it appears, that although this picture is not quite so ludicrous as the other, it is equally an airy phantom, and so of the rest. Sir, I have really felt amazed how these kind of arguments ever found their way into the minds of wife and enlightened men.

VIENNA, April 13.

ACCORDING to the last accounts from Constantinople, a pacification is talked of under the mediation of the courts of France and Spain. The preliminary propositions for a peace are, that the court of Vienna generously sacrificing all her pretensions, will be content with an indemnification for the expenses of the war, either in money or equivalent possessions; that of Russia demands the acknowledged and perpetual sovereignty of the Crimea and the fortresses of Ochakow, and consents that the fortifications built by the Turks since 1784 shall be demolished, and that for the tranquillity of the Ottoman empire they may build new fortresses on the coast of the Black Sea; that the navigation of that sea may be free for the Austrian and Russian vessels, but that their armed squadron shall not pass through the Dardanelles or the canal of Constantinople.

HALIFAX, June 7.

Wednesday his majesty's ship *Thistle*, captain Hood, arrived here from Cape Breton. The gentlemen of the *Thistle* report, that the weather was remarkable severe at that place. On the 27th ult. they had a very thick snow storm; the rigging, sails, &c. were stiffened with frost, and every thing still wore the gloomy appearance of winter.

QUEBEC, June 25.

Two Indians, a man and a woman, have lately been murdered and robbed in the parish of Kamouraska, below Quebec; one named Pierre Chevery, who also takes the false name of Francois Ouelette, is highly suspected of having committed this crime, and has fled to evade the pursuit of the law. His majesty's attorney-general has taken every possible precaution to bring before the tribunal of justice the man suspected of this crime, circular letters having been dispatched to the captains of militia throughout the province with a description of the person of said Pierre Chevery, alias Francois Ouelette, and orders to make a strict and immediate search in their respective parishes.

In consideration of the present distressed condition of the poor in this city, 450 loaves of bread were by order of an honourable society distributed yesterday morning in charity to such persons as produce authentic certificates of their necessitous circumstances.

July 2. If the hope of future plenty can in any measure alleviate present want, it may not perhaps be unworthy observing, that all accounts from the country agree in the most favourable reports of the thriving state of every species of vegetation.

By the ship *Anne*, captain Johnson, from Port Glasgow, we are informed, that on the 20th May last, in lat. 44, 15, long. 32, 4, she fell in with a schooner which appeared to be American built, but was then a mere wreck, with her masts carried away and only the bowsprit standing. Captain Johnson, sent his boat on board but found no person there.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

Letters from Spain and Portugal give a most melancholy account of the effects of the late severe winter, which, it is feared, will be sensibly felt by the proprietors of vineyards, and other plantations of tender fruit. The frost was so intense in the provinces of Alentajo and Estremadura, which latter borders on Galicia in Spain, that a considerable quantity of ice remained on several rivers. The mountains of Biscay, Leon and the Asturias, in the northwest of Spain, were covered with deep snow so late as the 6th of March.

AUGUSTA, June 20.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the commissioners of the union for Indian affairs are now in this state, and that all the arrangements for the treaty are in motion towards the Rock Landing, where it is expected near 3000 Indians will attend, with all the chiefs of the nation.

PETERSBURG, July 9.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, July 3.

"The exertions that have been made by many friends to the new government, in this state, give me reason to hope, that we shall have a convention in the fall, that will extricate us from our lonesome and disagreeable situation; but still I have my fears, unless congress should take up the subject of amendments before, as many seem still determined to reject it, until some objections are removed, particularly as one of your greatest supporters of the constitution has admitted that there are many."

WINCHESTER, July 22.

Accounts from our correspondents at Kentucky, are to the 17th ult. at which time all was peace and quietness in that quarter; the Indians not having committed any hostilities of late. From the number of emigrants

gone out and on their way to this asylum of ease and plenty, they will soon be in a situation to bid defiance to their savage enemies.

ANNAPOLIS, July 30. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, July 20.

The bill for establishing the department of foreign affairs was brought down from the senate, concurred with amendments.

A message was received from the president of the United States, accompanying the tunnage bill, approved and signed by him.

The engrossed bill for establishing light-houses was read a third time, and passed the house.

The house then took up for a first reading the bill communicated by the senate, to organize the judiciary department.—The subject of this bill was ordered to be taken up on Monday next.

The house went into a committee on the bill respecting the western territory, and having gone through the consideration of the same, it passed the house.

Mr. Sinnickson had leave of absence for three weeks. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 21.

The bill to provide for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio, was read a third time, and passed the house.

Mr. Madison then moved, that the house resolve itself into a committee, in order to take into consideration the subject of amendments to the constitution.

Several members suggesting that it would be more proper to refer the subject to a special committee, a motion was made in form, that a committee of one member from each state be appointed to take in consideration the motion of the 8th of June [Mr. Madison's motion, offering certain amendments], together with the amendments proposed by the conventions of the different states, and to report thereon.

Upon this motion a diffusive debate ensued, which turned altogether upon the point of expediency as to the mode; it being agreed that it would be proper for the house to take the subject into consideration. The principal argument in favour of the motion was drawn from the infinite embarrassments which would take place, if the subject in its present irregular and disordered state should come first before the whole house, and the great delay which it would occasion.

On the other hand it was chiefly contended, that the method proposed would not give satisfaction to the people; and that it would not facilitate the business, since the whole subject would, on the report of the committee, lie open to the house.

The motion was however carried by a large majority; and the house proceeded to ballot for the committee, which, on counting the ballots, was found to consist of Mr. Gilman, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Benson, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Vining, Mr. Gale, Mr. Madison, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Baldwin. The house adjourned.

Congress of the United States,

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday the 4th of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

AN ACT imposing duties on tunnage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following duties shall be and are hereby imposed on all ships or vessels entered in the United States: that is to say, on all ships or vessels built within the said states, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or not built within the said states, but on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, belonging and during the time such ships or vessels shall continue to belong wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, at the rate of six cents per tun. On all ships or vessels hereafter built in the United States, belonging wholly, or in part, to the subjects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty cents per tun. On all other ships or vessels, at the rate of fifty cents per tun.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no ship or vessel, built within the aforesaid states, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, shall, whilst employed in the coasting trade, or in the fisheries, pay tunnage more than once in any year.

And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel employed in the transportation of any of the produce or manufactures of the United States, coastwise within the said states, except such ship or vessel be built within the said states, and belong to a citizen or citizens thereof, shall, on each entry, pay fifty cents per tun.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the fifteenth day of August next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MÜHLENBERG, Speaker of the house of representatives.

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

Approved—July 20, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

AN ACT for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States.

WHEREAS it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise, imported:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That from and after the first day of August next ensuing, the several duties herein after mentioned shall be laid on the following goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place—that is to say—

	Cents.
On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any kingdom or country whatsoever,	per gallon, 10
On all other distilled spirits,	do. 8
On molasses,	do. 24
On Madeira wine,	do. 18
On all other wines,	do. 10
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, in casks,	5
On all cider, beer, ale or porter, in bottles,	per dozen, 20
On malt,	per bushel, 10
On brown sugars,	per pound, 1
On loaf sugars,	do. 3
On all other sugars,	do. 12
On coffee,	do. 24
On cocoa,	do. 1
On all candles of tallow,	do. 2
On all candles of wax or spermaceti,	do. 6
On cheese,	do. 4
On soap,	do. 2
On boots,	per pair, 50
On all shoes, slippers or goloshoes, made of leather,	per pair, 7
On all shoes or slippers of silk or stuff,	do. 10
On cables,	per 112wt. 75
On tarred cordage,	do. 75
On untarred ditto, and yarn,	do. 90
On twine or pack-thread,	do. 200
On all steel unwrought,	do. 56
On all nails and spikes,	per pound, 1
On salt,	per bushel, 6
On manufactured tobacco,	per pound, 6
On snuff,	do. 10
On indigo,	do. 16
On wool and cotton cards,	per dozen, 50
On coal,	per bushel, 2
On pickled fish,	per barrel, 75
On dried fish,	per quintal, 50
On all teas imported from China or India in ships built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ships or vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May last wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation, as follows:—	
On bohea tea,	per pound, 6
On all fouchong, or other black teas,	do. 10
On all hyson teas,	do. 20
On all other green teas,	do. 12
On all teas imported from Europe in ships or vessels built in the United States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ships or vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May last wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation, as follows:—	
On bohea tea,	per pound, 8
On all fouchong, and other black teas,	do. 13
On all hyson teas,	do. 26
On all other green teas,	do. 16
On all teas imported in any other manner than as above-mentioned, as follows:—	
On bohea tea,	per pound, 15
On all fouchong, or other black teas,	do. 22
On all hyson teas,	do. 45
On all other green teas,	do. 27
On all goods, wares and merchandise, other than teas, imported from China or India, in ships not built in the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, nor in vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May last wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.	
On all looking-glasses, window and other glass, except black quart bottles,	
On all China, stone and earthen ware,	
On gun-powder,	
On all paints ground in oil,	
On shoe and knee-buckles,	
On gold and silver lace, and	
On gold and silver leaf,	
On all writing, printing or wrapping paper, paper hangings and palleboard,	
On all cabinet wares,	
On all buttons,	
On all blank books,	
On all saddles,	
On all gloves of leather,	
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool or mixture of either,	
On all millinery ready made,	
On all castings of iron, and upon slit and rolled iron,	
On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufacture of leather, except such as shall be otherwise rated,	
On canes, walking sticks and whips,	
On cloathing ready made,	
On all brushes,	
On gold, silver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paste-work,	
On anchors, and on all wrought tin and pewter ware,	
On all playing cards,	per pack, 10 cents.
On every coach, chariot or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaise, solo or other two wheel carriage, or parts thereof, 15 per centum ad valorem.	
On all other goods, wares and merchandise, five per centum on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows: Salt-petre, tin in pigs,	

tin-plated, lead, copper in plates, drugs, raw hides, skins.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of August next ensuing, there shall be in the United States, and twelve per centum ad valorem on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows: Salt-petre, tin in pigs,

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of August next en-
after mentioned shall be
wares and merchandise,
from any foreign port

Cents.
country whatsoever,
per gallon, 10
do. 8
do. 18
do. 10
of porter, in casks,
porter, in bottles,
per dozen, 20
per bushel, 10
per pound, 1
do. 3
do. 18
do. 2
do. 2
do. 6
do. 4
do. 2
per pair, 50
of hoes, made of lea-
per pair, 7
ilk or stuff, do. 10
per 112wt. 75
do. 75
do. 90
do. 200
do. 56
per pound, 1
per bushel, 6
per pound, 6
do. 10
do. 16
per dozen, 50
per bushel, 2
per barrel, 75
per quintal, 50
m China or India in ships
ates, and belonging to a citi-
or in ships or vessels built in
on the 16th day of May last
a citizen or citizens of the
continuing until the time of

per pound, 6
black teas, do. 10
do. 20
do. 12
n Europe in ships or vessels
ates, and belonging wholly to
thereof, or in ships or vessels
ies, and on the 16th day of
property of a citizen or citizens
and so continuing until the
as follows:—
per pound, 8
her black teas, do. 13
do. 20
do. 16
any other manner than
as follows:—
per pound, 15
er black teas, do. 22
do. 45
do. 27
and merchandise, other than
ina or India, in ships not built
not wholly the property of a
f, nor in vessels built in foreign
5th day of May last wholly the
r citizens of the United States,
the time of importation, 12

window and other glass,
bottles,
d earthen ware,
oil,
les,
and
g or wrapping paper, paper
board,
fur, wool or mixture of
made,
and upon slit and rolled
or tawed, and all manufac-
cept such as shall be other-
cks and whips,
ade,
ated ware; and on jewelle-
all wrought tin and pewter

per pack, 10 cents.
ariot or other two wheel carri-
ife, solo or other two wheel car-
15 per centum ad valorem.
wares and merchandise, five per
thereof, at the time and place of
as follows: Salt-petre, tin in pigs,

sin-plaster, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire,
copper in plates, wool, cotton, dying woods and dying
drugs, raw hides, beaver, and all other furs and deer-
skins.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
That from and after the first day of December, which
shall be in the year one thousand seven hundred and
ninety, there shall be laid a duty on every one hundred
and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as afore-
said, of six cents; and on cotton per pound, 3 cents.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That
all the duties paid, or secured to be paid, upon any of
the goods, wares and merchandise, as aforesaid, except
on distilled spirits, other than brandy and Geneva, shall
be returned or discharged upon such of the said goods,
wares or merchandise, as shall, within twelve months
after payment made, or security given, be exported to
any country, without the limits of the United States,
as settled by the late treaty of peace; except one per
centum on the amount of the said duties, in consider-
ation of the expence which shall have accrued by the
entry and safe keeping thereof.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That
there shall be allowed, and paid on every quintal of
dried, and on every barrel of pickled fish, of the fish-
eries of the United States, and on every barrel of salt-
ed provision of the United States, exported to any
country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a draw-
back of the duties imposed on the importation of the
salt employed and expended therein, viz.
On every quintal of dried fish, 5
On every barrel of pickled fish, 5
On every barrel of salted provisions, 5

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
That a discount of ten per cent. on all the duties im-
posed by this act, shall be allowed on such goods, wares
and merchandise, as shall be imported in vessels built
in the United States, and which shall be wholly the
property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in vessels
built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May
last wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the
United States, and so continuing till the time of im-
portation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,
That this act shall continue and be in force until the
first day of June, which shall be in the year of our
Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and
from thence until the end of the next succeeding session
of congress, which shall be held thereafter, and no
longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MÜHLENBERG, Speaker
of the house of representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States,
and president of the senate.
Approved—July 4, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT
of the UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

W. KING.

NOTICE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by
the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on
the premises, on Wednesday the 19th day of August
next,
A TRACT of LAND named SQUIRE'S
ADVENTURE, containing 43 acres; ano-
ther TRACT named MORRIS'S CHANCE, con-
taining 36 acres; another TRACT named LUCKET'S
LEVELS, containing 96 acres; the property of
SAMUEL TURMAN, and on which the said Turman
now lives, the sale being for the purpose of satisfying
a debt due the state of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.
The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.
July 23, 1789.

NOTICE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by
the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on
the premises, on Friday, the 21st day of August next,
A TRACT of LAND named LUCKET'S
BENEFIT, containing forty-four acres. Al-
so, another TRACT by the name of MOISDITCH,
containing 220 acres, the property of THOMAS H.
LUCKET, and on which the said Thomas H. Lucket
now lives, the sale being for the purpose of satisfying
a debt due the state of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.
July 23, 1789.

NOTICE.
By virtue of a writ, of fieri facias, to me directed by
the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on
the premises, on Thursday the 20th of August next,
A TRACT of LAND, named HARRIS'S TROU-
BLE, containing 102 acres, the property of
JAMES RUSSEL, the sale being for the purpose of sat-
isfying a debt due the state of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.
The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.
July 25, 1789.

NOTICE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by
the general court of Maryland, will be SOLD, on
the premises, on Wednesday the 19th day of August
next,
A TRACT of LAND named JOHNSON and
SMOOT'S CHOICE, containing 160 acres;
also a TRACT of LAND named FORTUNE,
containing 40 acres; also a TRACT of LAND
named COXE'S SWAMP, containing 38½ acres; the
property of WILLIAM COX, and on which the said
Cox now lives, the sale being for the purpose of sat-
isfying a debt due to the state of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.
July 23, 1789.

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

JAMES COCHRAN,
HUGH FULTON,
JOHN JONES,
JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN WAGGONER,
SARAH ALEXANDER,
ROBERT LONGWILL,
JOHN MCCOY,
JOHN EVANS,
GEORGE ALEXANDER,
JOSIAH ALEXANDER,
EDWARD WIER,
FRANCIS CARUTHER,
ROBERT OWENS,
CATHERINE ROBINSON,
JOHN JOHNSTON.

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

HOSKINS HANSON,
IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.
July 23, 1789.

Pig-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 so
frequently called on for payment, and to which so
little attention hath been paid, are now once more
most earnestly called on, and such as do not make
reasonable payments, and satisfactory settlements,
with Mr. Jerningham Drury, who will attend 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.

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.

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.

W. STEUART.
Mount-Steuart, July 27.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, to me direct-
ed from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUB-
LIC SALE, on Monday the 17th day of August
next, at the dwelling plantation of CHARLES
MANKIN, for ready cash,
THE whole of said MANKIN'S property, consist-
ing of LAND, NEGROES, STOCK,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATION
UTENSILS, &c. taken in execution and sold to sat-
isfy a debt due the state of Maryland. The sale to com-
mence at 12 o'clock.

FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of
Charles county.
July 24, 1789.

Pig-Point, July 1, 1789.
Pursuant to the last will and testament of PHILIP
HOPKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,
will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the first
day of August, 1789,
THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called
HOPKINS'S FANCY, containing about two
hundred acres, situated within three miles of Pig-
Point, whereon is a comfortable DWELLING,
TOBACCO HOUSE, and other OUT-HOUSES,
with an excellent APPLE ORCHARD. Further
particulars and terms will be made known on the day
of sale.

RICHARD HOPKINS.
N. B. The above plantation was advertised for sale
in the Maryland Gazette of the fifteenth of April last,
when Stephen West threw in a caution to hinder the
sale thereof; but the right by my late father's will,
laying undoubted in me, (which on the day of sale
said will will be produced, or to any person previous
thereto, if desired.) Therefore I intend proceeding
to sell according to the direction of said will, when
the purchasers may be assured of a good and sufficient
title from

R. H.

THE CAUTION
Referred to in Richard Hopkins's Advertisement,
To those who are disposed to buy the LAND,
HOPKINS'S FANCY.
HAVING conveyances from ELIZABETH HOP-
KINS, widow of the late PHILIP HOPKINS, from
GERARD HOPKINS, the eldest son of PHILIP HOPKINS,
from RICHARD HOPKINS, the second son, from Ri-
chard DOWELL and his WIFE, a daughter and legatee
of PHILIP HOPKINS, from WILLIAM HUTTON, who
married another daughter, and legatee of PHILIP HOP-
KINS, for all their rights to the said land, and having
other claims against the said land, it is with concern
that I see RICHARD HOPKINS undertake to advertise
to sell that land upon the 15th day of April, 1789,
without my knowledge or consent. The embarrass-
ments upon it requiring the best counsel, I repeatedly
proposed to Richard Hopkins and all concerned, to
apply to the honourable the chancellor for his autho-
rity and direction, and I went and waited at Annapolis
for that purpose a long time in vain. Under these
circumstances I think it fair to publish this caution.
It is my interest that the land shall be sold for the ut-
most price that can be obtained; and I earnestly desire
that justice may be done to every one concerned, but
I do not apprehend these good effects will arise under
the management of Mr. Richard Hopkins, and I
therefore object to his interfering in this manner.

STEPHEN WEST.
To prevent mistakes, I think it necessary to re-print
the above caution, which Richard Hopkins has refer-
red to, as nothing has been done to pay or satisfy me
for my claims.—I attended the sale on the 15th of
April, ready and willing to come into any equitable
agreement for the then sale of the land, which was put
off by Richard Hopkins and his brothers, but not by
me.—There were several persons then present that
would have purchased the land at the full value, pro-
vided a good and clear title could then have been
made.—I continue to object to the authority of Mr.
Richard Hopkins, in the manner he wants to exercise
it, and I insist on my rights.—The business might easi-
ly be done, if the parties were endowed with a proper
degree of justice, temper and discretion.

STEPHEN WEST.
July 18, 1789.

St. JOHN'S COLLEGE.
AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of
SAINT JOHN'S COLLEGE, the subscribers
were appointed a committee, with adequate powers,
for superintending and carrying on the building, and
were directed particularly to have therein two rooms
finished and prepared, with all convenient dispatch,
for the purpose of opening a mathematical and a gram-
mar school, under a professor for each.

The said committee was requested to advertise, that
the visitors having already appointed John McDowell,
A. M. professor of mathematics, have determined to
appoint, at their ensuing quarterly meeting, on Tues-
day the 11th of August next, a professor of languages,
to receive, in quarterly payments, for his services, a
salary of 300l. per annum, to commence one calendar
month before the opening of his school, in considera-
tion of his advice and assistance in preparing for the
same.

This is therefore to give notice, that the subscribers
have entered upon the discharge of their trust; and to
request all persons qualified for and desirous of being
appointed to the professorship of languages in the said
college, on the terms aforesaid, to make application,
either in person or by writing, to the visitors at their
said next quarterly meeting, or in the mean time to
make application to the subscribers.

JAMES BRICE,
CHARLES WALLACE,
RICHARD SPRIGG,
THOMAS HYDE,
THOMAS HARWOOD.
Annapolis, May 25, 1789.

St. Mary's county, June 15, 1789.
COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a
negro man by the name of PHILL; he is about
six feet high, and appears to be about twenty-one or
two years old, has on an old offshag shirt, and blue
cloth trousers, and says he belongs to Lanta Wade,
in Prince-George's county, near Broad Creek. His
master is desired to take him away, and pay charges to
PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

Annapolis, July 10, 1789.
By virtue of a DEED of TRUST from Captain ALEX-
ANDER TRUMAN, to the subscriber, will be
SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the sixth day of
August 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 Cumber-
land, in Washington county.

Also the INTEREST of Captain TRUMAN 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.

G. DUVAL.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

Frederick county, Maryland, June 9, 1789.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will
apply to Frederick county August court next for
a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An
act for marking and bounding lands, as well to fix,
mark and bound, the lines of a tract of land called
CARROLLSBURG, as our particular parts
thereof.

SAMUEL CLELAND,
CHARLES ROBISON,
JAMES YOUNG,
WILLIAM BROWN, sen.
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.
ROBERT BROWN.

FOR SALE,

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold at the Printing-Office,
(Price Fifteen Pence,)

Introductory Discourse

ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT
OF THE
PAYMENTS MADE OF BRITISH DEBTS
INTO THE
TREASURY OF MARYLAND
DURING THE LATE WAR,
BY JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

C. A. S. H.
For Continental Loan Of-
fice, Depreciation, or Final Set-
tlement Certificates, and In-
dents.

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

For SALE or BARTER.

A Quantity of Land in Pa-
tents, from 250 to 1000 Acres,
situate in Bottletown and Mo-
nongahela Counties, Virginia,
will be sold very low for Cash,
Produce, any kind of Certificates
or Indents, good Bonds, Land,
or other Property in the State
of Maryland. For Terms ap-
ply to J. W.
Annapolis, May 12.

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

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

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS.
Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE,
to the highest bidder, at four years credit,
FORTY thousand acres of LAND, in tracts, from
500 to 5000 acres, situated on Cheat river, near
the western boundary line of Maryland, and conveni-
ent to the head navigation of Patowmack. The sub-
scribers will be prepared to shew their titles.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
WILLIAM DEAKINS.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, late of this city, de-
ceased, are requested to bring them in properly authen-
ticated, and those indebted to the estate are most ear-
nestly called on to make immediate payment to the sub-
scriber, that he may be quickly enabled to discharge
the claims against the estate. The very great in-
dulgence which the debtors generally have experienced
from the deceased, will, I hope, induce many to pay
the proper attention to this advertisement; those who
neglect may depend that suits will be instituted against
them to November court, without respect to persons.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Administrator.

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

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

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

A TRACT of LAND called CRAMPHIN'S
LOT, containing 357½ acres; part of JACK-
SON'S NECESSITY, containing 61½ acres; HOS-
KINSON'S FOLLY, containing 100 acres, and part
of ELIZABETH, containing 100 acres, the prop-
erty of RICHARD CRAMPHIN, Esquire, taken in exe-
cution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Mary-
land.

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

PART of a tract of LAND called GILLARD,
containing 127½ acres, several valuable SLAVES,
the property of Captain SAMUEL SHEKELLE, taken in
execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Mary-
land.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM CATON,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-DRESSER,
Has just imported in the ship NANTES, Captain SKIN-
NER, from LONDON,

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

He has also for sale, pomatum and perfumes of dif-
ferent kinds, marshal and plain powder, tooth-brushes
and razors.

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

The subscriber wants an apprentice who can
come well recommended.

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

Annapolis, July 22, 1789.

To be LEASED,

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

JAMES STEUART.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to prefer a petition to the next general
assembly, praying an act to enable her to convey cer-
tain 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.

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, on the north side of Severn
river, containing about 400 acres, under good
fencing, bounding on the river Severn, about five miles
distant from Annapolis, with a very good framed dwell-
ing house, with brick ends and cellar, and very con-
venient out houses thereon, an orchard of excellent
young fruit trees.

A description of the soil, wood, timber and situat-
ion, are thought unnecessary, as no person would pur-
chase who would not examine the premises. This prop-
erty will be sold for any state or continental securities,
good assigned bonds, or six years credit on bond with
security, upon the regular payment of interest at five
per cent. per annum. Apply to

JAMES RINGGOLD.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.