

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1793.

Proceedings in Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

UNITED STATES.

Monday, January 18.

REPORT OF JAMES MADISON, of the State of New Jersey, member, was read to the house and read, saying a petition from a petitioner, commenced against him as the fault of the United States, for neglecting to deliver manifests of goods transported from one State to another, and from one of which he was totally ignorant.

Ordered, That the said petition, together with the report of John C. Calhoun, presented on Friday last, be referred to the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Dobbins, of the Kingdom of Great Britain, saying that Congress may grant him a tract of land in a reasonable term as may encourage him to come to this country, was read and referred to the committee.

Mr. B. and Mr. Partridge, from the committee appointed, presented a bill, providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, which was read the first time.

Tuesday, January 19.

Mr. Ames, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Sturges, respectively introduced a number of petitions, which were read and laid on the table, viz. of Nathan Fuller, of Holbrook, Ruth Roberts, Jeremiah Ryan and Samuel Cravath, praying the intervention and relief Congress in landy losses, depreciation, &c. also the petition of Benjamin Reed, stating the loss of a pocket watch in the year 1787, in which were eight continence certificates, and praying that new certificates in his name, in lieu thereof, may be issued from the lost one in Massachusetts.

The bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, was read a second time, this bill provides, that the business shall be specifically committed to the marshals of the several districts, and under oath are to make returns of their proceedings to the president of the United States—for which they are to receive a stated compensation, proportioned to the extent of their respective districts.

Ordered, That this bill be taken into consideration on Friday next—and that two copies be struck off for the use of the members.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee appointed to bring a bill for making provision for persons employed in the intercourse between the United States and foreign countries, informed the house that the committee had decided respecting the object of the house in the resolution appointing the committee, whether the idea was to make provision for persons now employed in the service—or whether the design was to extend provision to appointments of such different grades, as the judgment of the president of the United States may be necessary—and requested further instructions from the house.

It was observed, that from the spirit of the resolution upon which the subject was taken up, it was evident that it was understood the matter should come generally before the committee—But as this intricate subject involved a great variety of questions, on which the committee was desirous to make much precision, they could from the information which may be received from the Secretary of State, respecting the circumstances necessary to be made provision in making provision, it was moved that the committee should be discharged.

The motion was objected to, as it is necessary that provision should be made for those persons now employed in the present service, by the constitution, with a view to make such appointments as he may think necessary, and that the house have to do in, to make such provision as may appear proper. The legislature may at any time think it expedient to make appointments, by building upon their former report—That it is evident from the terms of the present act, that he who holds the appointment should be a full consideration of the subject—and in this bill made the necessary provision of the present act, which it may be seen at a glance, and the provision proper for the case is made, the meaning of the committee appointed, and the subject is determined by the possibility with the house of the Senate.

The petitioners are desirous that the subject should be taken up, and reported.

It was then moved that the committee be instructed to make provision for the bill for the compensation of the marshals now employed, so that they may be employed, and to determine between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. Partridge observed, that there is a resolve on the part of the new Congress, providing that no foreign

ambassador, higher than a minister plenipotentiary, should be appointed. Whether that resolution is now in force he would not presume to determine; but he supposed that the house was not then prepared to determine upon establishing a diplomatic corps of ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, envoys, &c.

Mr. Boudinot advanced the motion for referring the whole business to the committee, as the house, in the discussion of their report, would be able to come to more adequate decisions on the subject.

The motion was carried to the affirmative.

The committee, on the petition of — Dobbins, respecting lands, reported, that the secretary of the treasury be empowered to locate to the petitioner a tract in the western territory, within certain limits.

The petition of Christopher Saddler having been referred to the secretary of the treasury, the following report was received this day:

Tuesday, January 19, 1793.

In obedience to the order of the house of representatives of the 11th instant, referring to the secretary of the treasury the petition of Christopher Saddler, the said secretary

Most respectfully reports,

That except the letter from the collector of the district of Boston and Charlestown, accompanying the petition, there is no evidence immediately within reach, respecting the ground of the application for relief.

That though that letter is entirely satisfactory to the mind of the secretary, that the affair is of a nature to entitle the petitioner to relief, yet he does not consider it as such a document, as in point of precedent, would justify the interposition of the legislature to grant it.—The secretary will therefore take measures for a more regular authentication of the nature of the transaction, and will submit the result. To this there is the further inducement, of its being necessary to ascertain whether the persons who may be interested in the forfeiture, are disposed to relinquish their right.

The secretary, however, begs leave to avail himself of the occasion, to represent to the house, that there are other instances which have come under his notice, in which considerable forfeitures have been incurred, manifestly through inadvertence and want of information—circumstances which cannot fail to attend the recent promulgation of laws of such a nature—and seem to indicate the necessity, in conformity to the usual policy of commercial nations, of vesting some where, a discretionary power of granting relief.

That necessity, though peculiarly great, in the early stages of new regulations, does not cease to operate throughout the progress of them.—There occasionally occurs accidents from which heavy and ruinous forfeitures ensue, that require the constant existence of some power capable of affording relief. The proper investment of such a power is a matter of too much delicacy and importance to be determined otherwise than upon mature deliberation.—Yet the secretary begs leave to submit to the consideration of the house, whether a temporary arrangement might not be made with expedition and safety—which would avoid the inconvenience of a legislative decision on particular applications. All which is humbly submitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion, this report was referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Sturges, Mr. Stone, Mr. Griffin and Mr. Wynton.

Mr. Wadsworth introduced the following resolution—That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the house such information as he may have obtained respecting any difficulties which have occurred in carrying the several laws for the collection of duties on goods, wares and merchandises—imposing duties on tonnage, and regulating the coasting trade, into execution, and to report his opinion thereon. Adjourned.

Wednesday, January 20.

Sundry petitions were read from C. Hoffmann, of West Chester county, from — Ryan, and others, in behalf of soldiers.

The report of the committee to whom had been referred the petition of — Dobbins was read, and debated whether it should be referred to the secretary of the treasury to report thereon, and respecting a uniform system for the sale of the lands in the western territory of the United States, what credit and on what terms, &c. A variety of sentiments prevailed amongst the members; and Mr. Stone, Mr. Stone, and others, spoke upon the subject, and amendments were proposed, &c.

Mr. White wished to encourage emigration, and said, if some land were to be settled upon the western territory it would be very long before it would be populated. That which he wished for a regular and general plan to be formed, yet he thought no more dangerous would be than paying attention to the particular application of Mr. Dobbins, he was therefore for referring his petition to the secretary of the treasury, to treat with him in the sale of some land, &c.

Mr. Madison was against any amendments, and although he was in favour of selling the lands, yet he wished for a systematic plan. The secretary of the treasury might converse with Mr. Dobbins, and enter into proposals. He wished the secretary to report.

Mr. ———— said there were some contracts with the Indians, which must be settled, and he wished to get the secretary's report upon this business, as well as on the business of the sale of the lands.

Mr. Sedgwick was for a uniform plan for the disposal of the lands of the United States.

Mr. Page thought it in some degree improper for the secretary to report in the form and manner which had been mentioned.—He made some other remarks, but spoke so low as not to be heard distinctly.

Mr. Stone said, if the secretary of the treasury was obliged to report upon the kind of business, he might as well open a land-office, &c.

Mr. R. B. Lee wished to leave a discretionary power with the secretary, in the mode of treating with purchasers as to credits and payments.

Mr. Sherman said, he was afraid of encouraging foreigners, and yet there seemed to be some danger of doing it in too sudden a manner; he therefore wished, that whatever was done should be gradual. He thought that it might answer a good purpose, if the secretary was to divide the lands in question into townships.

Mr. Baldwin said, he thought the house of representatives not a very proper body to arrange this business—the executive officers of government, the persons who were possessed of the proper documents of information, &c. He then read sundry resolves of the old Congress in October, 1787, wherein the board of treasury were empowered to enter into treaties with purchasers; and in cases where credit was given, the purchaser received a right to the lands, but not a deed.—He also read the resolve of the 28th August, 1788, where seven equal payments are mentioned. He had no objection to refer the business to the secretary of the treasury from the house, but thought it informal to refer the report of a committee to any officer of the government.

Mr. Boudinot quoted instances wherein the old Congress had followed this practice.

Mr. Page hoped the secretary would be authorized by law, to treat with purchasers.

Mr. White said something about informality, and then the question for amendments, being put by the speaker, was lost.

Mr. Baldwin now moved, that the report of the committee be laid upon the table.

Mr. R. B. Lee hoped that foreigners would be encouraged to emigrate, and useful citizens adopted.

Mr. Sedgwick said, that whatever might have been his own private opinion, he would now, from experience, be for shutting the door against all particular applications. It would be impossible, he said, to attend to the innumerable applications that might be expected to follow, if the petition of any individual was to employ the time of the legislature. There could not be any great inconvenience from a little delay. He was therefore for digressing a regular system, and not for determining in any particular case until that was done.

Mr. White said, it was to our advantage to show every wish to encourage foreigners, and he saw no danger that could follow from a particular attention to the petition of Mr. Dobbins. He observed, that the inhabitants of the United States derived many of their opinions and sentiments respecting government and liberty, from Great Britain and Ireland; he had no doubt but that, in the course of this session, an uniform system would be established; and therefore it could not be attended with any injurious consequences to indulge Mr. Dobbins in the present instance.

Mr. Sherman thought it would be the most speedy method of deciding the affair, to refer the report of the select committee to the secretary of the treasury; but it was at length decided, that the report be laid on the table.

It was next moved, to read the report of the secretary of war, on the petition of Charles Martin, formerly a captain in the army of the United States, who had served till 10th October, 1780. The secretary reported, that the said Martin had got a certificate, dated 10th of February, 1782, from the war-office, and was entitled, with other officers, to half pay for his life. It did not therefore appear to the secretary of war that any new decision, or act of the present Congress, was necessary, unless they should counteract the acts of the old Congress.

The speaker then proposed to take the sense of the house: but Mr. White observed, that it was unnecessary, as the secretary had already reported, that the house had nothing to do in the matter, which they chose to maintain the resolve of the old Congress.

Mr. Wadsworth said, the compensation of army accounts were the proper persons to decide upon these cases.

Mr. Sherman said, that other members spoke, but the business was dropped, without taking the sense of the house.

Mr. Sherman then moved, that a statement of facts reported to this house in the last session, relative to the sale of lands in the western territory, be referred to the secretary of the treasury, which was carried.

The report of the committee, to whom that part of the president's message was referred, respecting a treaty with certain Indian tribes, was presented to the speaker; but the business being confidential, the gallery doors were shut for about half an hour; after which a message was received from the senate, requesting the house to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of three, appointed by the senate, respecting the practice to be observed in taking up the unfinished business of the last session, "whether it should be now taken up as if this was only an adjourned meeting of the first session, or as if there was no adjournment."

Mr. Page and Mr. Sedgwick spoke some time on this question, and were for appointing a committee for the purposes mentioned, but were opposed by Mr. Smith (S. C.) and Mr. R. B. Lee.

Mr. Lee said, the house had already decided upon this business, by a resolution which had passed a few days ago, to take up the arrears of the business of the last session *de novo*. He did not believe the senate meant to disagree with the representatives, but only to conform and harmonize the practice of both houses.

Mr. ——— said the house would not be able to get forward without finally conferring, and therefore he wished a committee to be appointed.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) supposed the message of the senate had been misapprehended, if it was imagined that they confined it merely to the form of taking up any particular business which had been left unfinished in the last session: he rather believed they meant it generally. He said, however, that the senate had no right to interfere with the practice of this house, and with respect to the particular business alluded to, it had already been determined.

Mr. Stone and Mr. Boudinot spoke. Mr. Boudinot opposed Mr. Smith, by reverting to the practice of the house on the subject of conferring a title on the president of the United States; for, after they had determined to give no other style or title but that of "The President of the United States," the senate did apply to them to appoint a committee of conference, which was complied with, and both committees agreed that no other style or title should be conferred for the present but "The President of the United States."

Mr. Sherman thought this a subject not of such importance as to occasion so much delay; and wished it to be settled.

Mr. R. B. Lee moved that the sense of the house be taken, whether the decision of taking up the unfinished business of the last session, *de novo*, should be abided by or rejected.

Mr. White was aware that some contention might arise, from refusing to appoint a committee in this instance.

Mr. Jackson thought it right to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of the senate, and saw no danger from such a procedure.

Mr. Clymer spoke so low as not to be heard distinctly.

It was at length carried to appoint a committee of five, and Mr. Sherman, Mr. Thatcher, Mr. White, Mr. Hartley, and Mr. Jackson, were appointed.

Mr. R. B. Lee then moved, that the said committee be instructed by the house to inform the committee of the senate, that this house had already decided upon the practice of taking up the unfinished business of the last session *de novo*.

Mr. White thought these instructions would be unnecessary, as the senate must have known already of this decision.

Mr. Livermore was against instructing the committee; if the committees were restricted, perhaps they would not meet upon equal ground. The business of committees was to investigate, and therefore should not be restricted.

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

THURSDAY, January 21.

A message from the president of the United States was received by the secretary of the department of war, accompanied by a plan prepared by the secretary for the arrangement of the militia of the United States.

UNITED STATES, January 1, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives,

THE secretary of the department of war, has submitted to me certain principles to serve as a plan for general arrangement of the militia of the United States.

Conceiving the subject to be of the highest importance to the welfare of our country, and liable to be placed in various points of view, I have directed him to lay the plan before congress for their information, in order that they may make such use thereof as they may judge proper.

G. WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AT WAR.

WAR-OFFICE, January 18, 1790.

SIR,

HAVING submitted to your consideration a plan for the arrangement of the militia of the United States, which I have presented to the late congress, and you have approved the general principles thereof, with certain exceptions, I now respectfully lay the same before you, modified according to the alterations you were pleased to suggest.

It has been my anxious desire to devise a national system of defence, adequate to the probable exigencies of the United States, whether arising from internal or external causes; and at the same time to erect a standard of republican magnanimity, independent of and superior to the powerful influences of wealth.

The convulsive events, generated by the inordinate pursuit of riches or ambition, require that the government should possess a strong corrective arm.

The idea is therefore submitted, whether an efficient military branch of the government can be invented, with safety to the great principles of liberty, unless the same shall be formed of the people themselves, and supported by their habits and manners. I have the honour to be, Sir, with the most perfect respect, your obedient servant.

H. KNOX, Secretary for
the war department.

The President of the United States.

The plan was then read.
Mr. Lawrence moved that the petition of the inhabitants of West-Chester, read yesterday, should be referred to the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Jackson objected to a partial reference of a business of this kind to the secretary of the treasury—he should make no objection to referring the whole subject of losses of a similar nature, in the several states, to that department, on the principle of doing equal justice to all. The motion for referring it to the secretary was adopted.

On motion, The report of the secretary of the department of war was referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Voted, That 300 copies of this report be printed.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee appointed to bring in a bill to make provision for persons employed in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, introduced a report which was read the first time.

Mr. Wadsworth moved for the order of the day, which was that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the state of the fourth-western frontiers, and Indian affairs, which motion being adopted, the galleries were shut, and not opened again during the day.

FRIDAY, January 22.

From the journal of yesterday's proceedings it appeared, that the report of the committee on that part of the president's speech respecting the fourth-western frontiers, and Indian affairs, was discussed in a committee of the whole house, who accepted the same without any amendments. The chairman reported the determination of the committee to the house, but an adjournment being called for, the business was not completed yesterday.

The secretary of the treasury, agreeable to notice given in his report on Thursday of last week, laid before the house this day, a report respecting the post-office, received from the post-master-general, which being read, was referred to a select committee consisting of Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Sinnickson, Mr. Parker and Mr. Stone.

Mr. Sherman of the committee of conference on the part of the house, brought in a report, which is in substance as follows—that the committee of the house and senate have agreed that the unfinished business of the last session, which has passed from one house to the other, shall be considered as if it had not been acted upon. This report was laid on the table.

The bill for making provision for persons employed in the intercourse between the United States, and foreign nations, was read the second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next, then to be taken into consideration by the committee of the whole house.

The attention of the house was then called to the report on the Indian business and fourth-western frontiers, which occasioned an order for clearing the galleries.

LONDON, November 4.

THE following murder was lately committed in the parish of Gwinep, in the county of Cornwall. A farmer who lived there, having in family only himself, wife, one child, and a servant maid, being from home on some business, on his return at night overtook a soldier, who asked how far it was till he could get to any quarters, for he was very much tired, and so foundered in his feet that he knew not how to walk. The farmer told him, if he would go with him, he should have meat, drink and lodging at his house; the soldier accordingly went with him, and when they came to the farmer's house, they saw a light in every room; being alarmed, the farmer was for rushing in, but the soldier said, no; for he had two rounds in his box, and he would provide himself first; he loaded his piece, and fixing his bayonet, they went in together; when a man met them, whom the soldier fired at and killed; he then loaded his piece again, when another man coming forth, he fired at and killed him also; the third man they took, who is now in Bodmin goal. The farmer's wife and the servant maid were both murdered; and they had put fuel in every room, with intent, when they had plundered the house, to set it on fire.

Nov. 5. Some years ago there was a sign before a public house, not far from the metropolis, on one side of which was painted a naked man, with this motto, "I am the man who went to law, and lost my cause." On the other side there was a man in rags, with the following motto, "I am the man who went to law, and gained my cause."

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated March 26, 1789, received by the Dublin, from a mate belonging to a country ship.

"Our ship being short of water, I went on shore to a defant island, near Quada, on the coast of Malaya; and soon found a fine rivulet, but was obstructed by a very large snake on the opposite side of it; upon which I immediately armed myself with a fusil, pistols, and hanger, and advanced (for water I was resolved to have) to the snake, which sprung from the

bank towards me; when she I saw, who came to me, ran away and left him. Fortunately, upon the one of the plants, I wounded the snake, but to find that it was recovered, and grew more active. I accordingly fired the other, which killed him, and I lodged the contents in its body; and fearful he should recover, I put it with my dagger till it was totally deprived of life; after which I took him on board the ship: it measured thirty-two feet and half in length, built in proportion, and had three rows of teeth. It is of the species called *bufo*, and from their attacking and killing the buffalo by the following means: They spring upon the buffalo, and continue twisting themselves by degrees round his body, that in a couple of days the buffalo becomes as it were, fettered up so tight that he dies, and is an easy prey to the snake. I made a present of him to the lady of Sir William Jones, in Calcutta, and think I had a very providential escape from a tremendous animal."

Nov. 13. Should the emperor make his exit, the grand theatre of action on which he now lives so soon as it is expected, his successor and the bantines may yet settle matters, without any appeal to the sword.

It is very remarkable that so far back as 1760, No. 6 of the Critical Memoirs of the times (the year) the present plan of reformation in France, determined on in the cabinet of Versailles, and the author of this intelligence mentions, at the same time with a prophetic certainty, the horrible excesses of populace, and the shocking national convulsion which would take place, in consequence of the revolution which that plan would produce.

The Algerines continue to make depredations on the foreign shipping in the Mediterranean. They have taken several Neapolitan and Genoese vessels, Catalonia.

French nobility in London who have been induced to fly to this country, on account of the troubles in France:

Le Duc et la Duchesse de Luxembourg.
La Duchesse de Laval.
La Duchesse de Biron.
La Comtesse de Cambise.
La Comtesse de Balbi.
La Marquise de Menard.
Le Marquis de Jaucourt.
La Comtesse de Bonfiers.
La Comtesse Amelie de Bonfiers.

The above personages are the most distinguished French families in London, and all of them, except the Duchesse de Biron had the pleasure to be at Mr. de Calonne's breakfast yesterday at Wimbledon, where they were very nobly entertained.

The fame of this pretty spot had reached France, and every foreigner who comes to this country wishes to see it. M. de Calonne was therefore induced to give a public breakfast at his Villa yesterday, and the fineness of the day added not a little to the pleasure of it.

Besides these nobles were the countess of Holdernade, lady Lucan, Mrs. Howe, and several other English ladies of distinction, who did not return from Wimbledon till near five o'clock, regretting even then to leave so charming a place, and such an hospitable host.

General D'Alton, who commands the Imperial forces in Brabant, is from Ireland. He has never shewn any signal services either of bravery or conduct.

If the king of Prussia interferes in the emancipation of the Low Countries from what is called Austrian Yoke, the emperor will in return most undoubtedly direct his utmost strength to the recovery of Silesia from Prussian dominion.

The French criminal code, as proposed in the national assembly, seems to be well calculated to obtain the ends of strict justice, and must tend to guard the subject more strictly than at any former period, from the caprice of power or the wantonness of oppression. These new arrangements, as all human laws should certainly do, will lean to the side of mercy, and a prisoner be even allowed counsel, though not able to procure one at his own expence. To the people of this country the plan must appear defective in one important particular; viz. the want of trial by jury. According to the idea some time since held out, the must be at least two thirds of the judges for the condemnation of the prisoner before sentence may be pronounced, which must add to the security of life, liberty and property; and, along with this, putting the question, in other words the torture, is, for the honour of humanity, abolished in that kingdom.

A certain northern well fed divine, pretending a greater knowledge of good eating than his neighbors, and particularly in his taste and flavour of game. Dining with a neighbouring squire, who was determined to try the parson's palate—in the second course two common wood pigeons were introduced, to which the cook had added the feet of moor-game. The parson expecting game, reserved his fire till they were introduced; when he set to work, and eat the greater part of the birds; no notice was taken of the parson's mistake.—As supper a brace of moor-game were served up, with the wood pigeons feet; the parson was prevailed on to taste a slice of the drake, he quickly changed places, exclaiming loudly that wood-pigeons were unwholesome, and ought never to be introduced before gentlemen.—The squire made the affair public which chagrined the parson so much, he has since laid aside all pretensions to a refined palate.

The bishop of Antwerp has indicated the example of the archbishop of Malines, in escaping from the custody of his guards, and has repaired to the patrie camp.

PHILADELPHIA, 7.

Extract of a letter from Albany, 7.

"The weather of the late fall, already elapsed, has been the most agreeable the fall at present, which will be the recollection of our oldest inhabitants. It succeeded by a considerable fall, and the last two months (except) have been as mild as the most favorable season. This singular reverse in our climate to the rapid settlements on our northern frontiers. In proportion as our immunities from a state of nature into open civilization, we may expect our climate to be the same parallel of latitude as Europe, a striking contrast in climate, between the old and the new world may be the cause, the effect of all classes of our fellow-citizens, and the interest."

Extract of a letter from Cape-François,

"Our market is still glutted with flour, and from the daily arrival of all the windward islands, the quantities are full of flour, and we have a stop to bringing it in. Fresh and good superfine flour, and but about six dollars, and at that price can be sold. I am of opinion that all next summer. The ordinary price for a certain time, are polite, and for the Americans; as they induce to take out permissions, and to send under the idea of the ports (which causes an expectation, that all flour will rise, and of course quantities here will make good voyages, caused the American merchants, almost every windward island, from your in great quantities of flour, and at again opens the ports for a long many have suffered greatly, and more, by the spoiling of the flour. By the last ordinance, no permission after the 15th instant and year, and I doubt not they will

It is astonishing how soon the Americans; it has not of late kept good, which I account for by observing, worse, and are made of wood. I have observed little white flour which has been here but about endeavoured to find out the cause it is owing to the nature of, which seems to generate them, growing to the slaves being too good it is not be left to dry the flour might perhaps kill that nature, which generates the worms? Just now arrived captain Mendon, Wilmington, with flour."

Extract of a letter from Providence, (Rhode Island),

January 10.
In the lower house of assembly of Rhode Island, a bill was yesterday morning introduced, by a member for this town (in his place) recommending the session, for the purpose of deliberation, of adopting the constitution. After an interesting and lengthy discussion was put, and the bill passed, the votes were as follows:—For the constitution, 29."

Extract of a letter from Windsor, in the month of December 23, 1789, and received.

On the 3d instant a compact was made by part of the students, members of the hall, then on the plain, which they mutually pledged themselves to observe, that they would assist each other in the hall, and that they would in consequence; at seven in the evening a bell rang, a volley of impending danger, which was venerable, not only in its former utility, and the solemn silent procession towards the hall, and the professors of the university passing, heard the bell ring at the hall, and stepped to know the cause, and the body advancing near the elements spoke their meaning.

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...in an instant the hall trembled in its foundation,
and left them twenty minutes levelled with the earth
that entire dome."
We have the convention of Rhode Island are to meet
at Little-Red in this state, the last Monday in February
next, for the purpose of taking into consideration
the adoption of the new constitution. It was not
doubted but that the upper house would concur.

Annapolis, Feb. 4.

Arrived in Nanticoke river, the schooner Harrier,
Samuel Holmes, master, in fourteen days from St. Bu-
statius; by her we learn that there were at Guadaloupe,
the brig —, capt. Neale, of Salem; brig —,
capt. Bralbury, of Newbury-Port; schooner Hannah,
capt. Toppam, of the same place; and schooner —,
capt. Deming, of New-London. Captains Hathaway
and Bragg, whalers, arrived at St. Eustatius; also
a sloop bound to Connecticut, which had been blown
off the coast in December. Markets dull and produce
high.

WHEREAS Philip Darnall, late of Anne-Ar-
undel county, deceased, did, by his last will and
testament, devise to us one undivided moiety of a tract
for parcel of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel
county aforesaid, called The ADDITION to SAINT
JEROMES; Now this is to give notice, that we in-
tend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county
court, when they convene in March next, for a com-
mission to mark and bound our part of the land aforesaid,
agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made
and provided.

107/16 FRANCIS WORTHLEY,
December 15, 1789. MARY WORTHLEY.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, are hereby desired
to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, to the
subscriber, on the 11th day of March next, when at-
tendance will be given at the late dwelling house of
said deceased, that there may be an equal distribution
made of the proceeds of the sale of the property to his
creditors, and to have the estate finally settled, there-
fore those who neglect to comply with the above re-
quest will not be entitled to a dividend hereafter; those
indebted to the said estate are desired to make imme-
diate payment, for no longer indulgence can be given.
RICHARD BEARD, Executor.
February 2, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber
intends to apply to congress for duplicates of
landry continental loan-office CERTIFICATES, which
were his property and were destroyed by fire, in and
with the house of Mrs. Gilbert, in the city of Rich-
mond, Virginia, on the 2d day of January, 1778;
two of which issued from said office in Maryland, viz:
One of 500 dollars to Edward Dulin, February
12th, 1779.
Also one of 200 ditto, issued March 23d, 1779.
JOSIAS CLAPHAM.
Loudoun county, Virginia, February 2, 1790.

St. Mary's county, January 19, 1790.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a ne-
gro man who calls himself TOM, he is about
five feet five or six inches high, has on a new fear-
nought jacket, white country cloth breeches, country
made shoes and stockings, and a new ofsnabrig shirt;
he appears to be about twenty-five or thirty years of
age, and says he belongs to Mr. Rinaldo Johnson, of
Prince-George's county. His owner is desired to take
him away and pay charges, or he will be sold, in one
month from this date, for his prison fees.
P. FORD, Sheriff.

Calvert county, All Saints Parish, January 17, 1790.
ANY MINISTER in deacon's or priest's order,
of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
who will apply to the vestry of said parish and pro-
duce the testimonials required by the convention of
that church, will meet with a liberal encouragement.
Signed per order of the vestry,
SAMUEL MEAD, Register.

Port-Tobacco, January 25, 1790.
ALL who have claims against the estate of the late
Reverend RICHARD BROWN, of Charles
county, are desired to bring them in legally authen-
ticated, and all indebted are requested to make pay-
ment without delay.
G. R. BROWN,
WILLIAM BROWN, } Executors.
W. B. MAGRUDER, }

THE creditors of captain Thomas Dent, late of
Prince-George's county, deceased, are hereby
desired to bring in their claims lawfully authenticated
to the subscriber, on the fourteenth day of March
next, when attendance will be given at colonel B...
in Piscataway, that there may be an equal distribu-
tion made of the proceeds of the sale of the property to his
creditors, and to have the estate finally settled, there-
fore those who neglect to comply with the above re-
quest will not be entitled to a dividend hereafter—those
who are indebted on the said estate are earnestly desired
to make immediate payment, for no longer indulgence
can be given.
ELIZABETH DENT, Administrator.
December 10, 1789.

Annapolis, January 10, 1790.
ALL persons having claims against the estate
of WILLIAM DAVIS, junior, late of Anne-Ar-
undel county, deceased, are requested to bring them
in properly authenticated by the 25th day of February
next, and all persons indebted are desired to make pay-
ment, to ALLEN QUINN, Administrator.

John Fisher, BRUSH-MAKER, FROM LANCASTER.

MOST respectfully informs the public, that he
carries on the BRUSH-MAKING BUSI-
NESS in all its various branches, in Gay-street, near
Market-street, Baltimore, where he sells, wholesale
and retail, all sorts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as
good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour
him with their custom—He likewise makes best
shining BLACKING BALL, and has for sale the fol-
lowing ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz:
ENGLISH—Bibles, Testaments, Dilworth's Spel-
ling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Histories
of different kinds, Ready Reckoners, English and Ger-
man Grammars.
GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed
Ditto, Haberman's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechisms,
Reformed Ditto, Robinson Crafoe, Spelling-Books and
Psalms.
Also, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS
of different kinds.
All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS per-
formed at the same place, where all sorts of BLANK
BOOKS may be had—also, best writing and wrapping
paper, pasteboards of different kinds, Lancaster rappee
snuff, best quality; cowskin whips and glue, and an
excellent tobacco cutting bench.
The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be
pleased to insert the above in their papers, and draw
for payment on their humble servant.
JOHN FISHER.
Baltimore, November 30, 1789.

IN CHANCERY, January 15, 1790.
ORDERED, That the said
ISAAC DAY, }
versus, } John Whitsel appear before
JOHN WHITSEL, } the chancellor, in court, on Mon-
and others, } day the 15th day of March next,
to answer, on oath, the bill of the said Isaac Day.
By order, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Charles county, December 17, 1789.
WHEREAS I gave my bond to Samuel Chan-
dler on the twelfth day of December, seventeen
hundred and eighty-six, conditioned for the payment
of one hundred pounds current money, on or before the
twenty-fifth day of June, seventeen hundred and eighty-
nine, upon which bond a suit is brought and now
depending in Charles county court—I do hereby fore-
warn all persons against taking an assignment of the said
bond, as there is a mere trifle due upon it.
HUGH COX:

To be SOLD, AT PUBLIC SALE, For Ready Money,

On Wednesday the 17th of February next, if fair, if
not the next fair day,
THE PROPERTY of JOHN BEVERIDGE,
late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, consist-
ing of a house and lot, 24 and a half feet front, situ-
ated on Green-street, subject to a ground rent of six
shillings and eight-pence per foot; also a likely negro
woman and two children, one a girl about seven years
old, the other a boy about two, likewise sundry house-
hold and kitchen furniture. The sale to be on the pre-
mises, and to begin at ten o'clock, A. M.
WILLIAM COE, Administrator.
N. B. All persons having claims against the said de-
ceased are requested to bring them in legally authen-
ticated, and those indebted are desired to make imme-
diate payment, to W. C.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP of WAL-
LACE, JOHNSON and MUIR, is, by mutual
consent of the parties, this day dissolved.
All persons having any claims against the said con-
cern are desired to call on the subscribers and receive
their money, and all those in any manner indebted to
the said partnership are required to make immediate
payment. No further indulgence will be given, and
the subscribers earnestly hope that no person will, by
flighting this notice, drive them to the disagreeable ne-
cessity of bringing suits. Constant attendance will be
given at Annapolis by
CHARLES WALLACE,
JOHN MUIR.
Annapolis, December 31, 1789.

On Wednesday the 11th day of Feb. 1790, will be
EXPOSED TO SALE,
SEVERAL valuable NEGROES, for ready money,
at the warehouse, where Rachel Brooker, late of
Prince-George's county, resided.
JAN. 4, 1790. CRIM. BROOKER, Executor.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th day of December last, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made lively fellow, twenty-five years old, had on two brown cloth and one leamough jacket, new cotton linen shirt, Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoes and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that he neither gets lost again, shall receive, if ten miles from home twenty shillings, or out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 19, 1790.

On Monday the 2nd of February, if fair, or on the first fair day thereafter, by direction of the honorable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the dwelling plantation of WALTER PYS, near Port Tobacco,

All that part of the property of the said Pys which was heretofore mortgaged to the subscriber. The said property consists of twenty-nine negroes, with their increase, a valuable blooded mare and two colts. The negroes will be sold in such convenient parcels as shall be agreed on between the subscriber and the trustees of the said Pys. The purchasers are respectively to give bonds with good security, for paying the purchase money, with interest, from the day of sale, at two equal annual payments; and the subscriber is to join with the said trustees in making effectual conveyances.

THOMAS HOW RIDGATE.

Port Tobacco, January 14, 1790.

To be Sold, AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Wednesday the 10th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late GERARD BOND, consisting of fifty negroes, work horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, household furniture, and about three hundred bushels of corn. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond with interest and approved security will be required. All persons having claims against the estate of said Gerard Bond are desired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and those indebted are requested to make payment to

Rd. BOND, Executor.

St. Mary's county, January 5, 1790.

To be Sold, A New Brick House, In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

NOTICE.

FORBID all persons hunting with dog or gun, on any lands near Annapolis, which I purchased of Mr. Ogle; many persons having frequently committed trespasses under pretence of hunting.

January 19, 1790. J. T. CHASE.

RAN away from ISAAC KENT, in Frederick county, Virginia, a likely young negro woman named ALBY, about eighteen years old, well grown and not very black, is very notable for one crooked finger, a very long head, flat nose, thick lips, and large eyes; she is a very lively awkward looking negro, has tongue enough, and never without a lie in her mouth, and will deceive almost any person; she crossed at Georgetown the eleventh of December, and passed for a free woman; that her mistress had married a methodist preacher and for her free, and had changed her name and likewise her clothes; she is a great thief, had on a Welch cotton petticoat and jacket, and cotton petticoat, coarse shoes and stockings, and washing shirt; it is likely she has changed her sale, and clothes too before this. This negro belongs to Elizabeth Darr, living in Calvert county, near Lower Marlborough; she was only lent to Isaac Kent. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, so that she never may get away again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

ELIZABETH DARR.

NOTICE

I hereby given, that the subscriber will prosecute any person who shall hereafter hunt with dog or gun, on the lands near Annapolis, or on the creek without leave.

DAN. OF 33. THO. JENNER.

For White-Hung House, at the City of London, to be Rented.

TO BE RENTED.

And entered on, mannerly, THAT notice is given for a house in London, formerly occupied by Major-General Pitt-Rivers. As it is well known, and the house will be shown in view of the premises before agreeing to a particular description is judged unnecessary. None need apply but such as can and will keep a good order, and give security for the payment of the rent, if required. Application to be made to PATRICK MACON, at said Landing.

N. B. The former tenant had, in winter, two boarders, and in the summer no more than twelve. There is now one acre and a half of ground, contiguous to the White-house, well set with red clover.

January 9, 1790.

A TAVERN.

HENRY SIBELL

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that, in consequence of the late calamitous fire, he has been constrained to remove into a house in Green-street, lately occupied by Mr. Cornelius Mills, where (thanks to a kind Providence) he still is enabled to find good and plentiful entertainment for man and horse on the most reasonable terms, and whilst it will be his constant endeavour to merit the custom and patronage of a generous public, he humbly hopes for and solicits a continuation of their kind attention and encouragement.

Annapolis, January 26, 1790.

January 22, 1790.

THE subscriber hereof having disposed of all the real and personal property of THOMAS WHITTINGTON, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, agreeable to law, and finds that there is not a sufficiency of assets to discharge every claim, this is to request all person or persons, who have heretofore made their claims known to him in writing, to bring in their accounts lawfully and properly attested and authenticated between this and the 28th day of February next, in order that they may receive or settle for their equal dividend of the said estate. No account after that day will be admissible.

THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



RAN away from the subscriber, near Montgomery estate-house, Maryland, on the 27th of December last, at night, a likely able country-born negro fellow named JACOB, he is about twenty-one years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, he is very black, has a likely face and down look, when surprised blunders; had on, and took with him, two shirts, one a crocus and the other white sheeting, a linen jacket and breeches, and a striped calico under jacket, a pair of coarse white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse shoes with strings, a coarse felt hat with a black ribbon round the crown; he may have other cloaths with him, but this is unknown to me. Taken out of my son's stable the same night, a black HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high, a small star in his forehead, his hind feet both white, his mane hangs on both sides, his feet are rubbed from wearing of harness lately, trots, paces and canters, carries a good head and tail. Missing the same night, an old saddle, snaffle bridle with the bit broke, and a sack bag, marked S. W. Whoever takes up the said negro, and brings him home, if ten miles from home four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if thirty miles eight dollars, if forty miles ten dollars, and the same proportion for a greater distance—if out of the state the above reward.

SAMUEL WHITE.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbidden to conceal or carry him off at their peril. Whoever brings home the horse without the negro shall receive eight dollars reward.

December 31, 1789.

THE subscribers hereby inform, that they intend to petition the justices of Frederick county, at the ensuing March court, to issue a commission for marking and bounding their parts of the following tracts of land, situate in the county aforesaid, viz. Come by Chance and The Recovery on Good Neighbourhood, agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

NICHOLAS COFFEE.

MICHAEL OVELMAN.

January 2, 1790.

IN CHANCERY, January 18, 1790. On the application of HENRY HALL, trustee for John Watkins, an insolvent debtor, Ourselves That the creditors of the said John Watkins, do hereby in and declare their respective claims in the said Henry Hall, on or before the first day of June next, so that the said claims may be liquidated and paid off. Ourselves That the above order be published three times successively in the Maryland Gazette, and the Goddard's paper.

THO. JENNER.

For White-Hung House, at the City of London, to be Rented.

THE subscriber hereof having disposed of all the real and personal property of THOMAS WHITTINGTON, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, agreeable to law, and finds that there is not a sufficiency of assets to discharge every claim, this is to request all person or persons, who have heretofore made their claims known to him in writing, to bring in their accounts lawfully and properly attested and authenticated between this and the 28th day of February next, in order that they may receive or settle for their equal dividend of the said estate. No account after that day will be admissible.

THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. John DARR, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

For Continental Loan Office Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents. Such as want Depreciation in other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

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

TO BE SOLD.

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and a kind of mill; also, a tract on Maryland river, containing 450 acres; and a tract containing 100 acres on Deep creek (or Swamp-creek) which empties into Patuxent river. Both these tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 50 acres the other about 50 acres cleared, the rest is wooded. The soil equal to any in these parts; both well watered. Likewise two young black and white GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given in the settlements. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. MURPHY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789.

ANNAPOLIS. PRINTED BY FREDERICK GREEN. SAMUEL GREEN.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
MONDAY, January 25.

PETITION of James Price, praying for his claim for supplies furnished the American army in Canada, may be settled; was read.
Also, a petition of Gabriel Allen, of the State of New-Jersey, praying that duplicates may be granted him of certificates which he has lost.
Messengers from the president of the United States, accompanied with a letter from the governor of Maryland, to the president, transmitting the Maryland act of amendment to the constitution, as read to by Congress, was read.
The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the actual compensation of the members of the United States, and after making alterations and amendments therein, the committee rose, and the further consideration of the same postponed until to-morrow.
Mr. Hartley, from the committee appointed, presented to the house, a bill for the uniform mode of election throughout the United States, which was read the first time.
Mr. Benson, from the committee appointed, brought a bill to give effect to the laws of the United States to the State of North-Carolina, which was read the first and second times, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.
A message from the Senate, by their secretary, with solution, that the business unfinished between the two houses at the late adjournment, ought to be resumed as if it had not been passed by either; and reading the concurrence of the house to the same.
A motion was made that the house do concur with the Senate in the said resolution, which was agreed to.
Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved the following:
Resolved, That it be established as a standing rule of the house, that every future adjournment of Congress for more than three days, shall be considered as a recess of the session, and that at the next meeting of the business depending at the time of such adjournment, shall not be taken up, unless it be connected with the session.
The consideration of this was postponed until to-morrow.
On motion, Messrs. Burke, Huntington and Cadogan, were appointed to bring in a bill, or bills, securing to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.
Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 26.
A petition of Lucas Lincoln, praying payment for services performed during the late war, was read.
A petition from a number of inhabitants of the eastern part of Massachusetts, was read; praying that some provision may be made in the collection act, &c. of the United States.
The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the North-Carolina bill; and made some alterations therein; and was then ordered to be called to order for a third reading to-morrow.
The bill for a uniform rule of naturalization was read the second time. Some members were for taking the bill into consideration to-morrow; but this Mr. Smith opposed; he said, he was surprised that gentlemen were for hurrying this matter through the house, when every one must know its importance; he therefore moved it should be taken up on Tuesday next, which the house agreed to.
The petition of James Price was read a second time.
Mr. Ames moved that it should be referred to the committee of the treasury.
This was opposed by Mr. Fitzsimmons and Mr. Boudinot, who thought a select committee would be more proper, as the petitioner had before applied to the late Congress, and several resolutions had been made relating to the settlement of his claims; and that it would be more convenient for a committee of the house to launch the judgment of the late Congress, &c. than to send the matter to the treasury.
The motion being taken thereon, it was agreed to a committee of three be appointed—the members Messrs. Ames, Fitzsimmons and Boudinot.
The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for enrolling the inhabitants of the State of North-Carolina, and made some alterations therein; and was then ordered to be called to order for a third reading to-morrow.
The bill for the relief of the petitioners was read the second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.
The bill for the relief of the petitioners was read the second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

employed in different professions, such as merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, &c. ought to be ascertained, should be substituted in the room of the one in the bill. This was agreed to, and the bill recommitted.
On motion, That another member should be added to the committee, Mr. Madison was appointed.
Mr. Ames, from the committee to whom was referred the report of the secretary of the treasury on the petition of Christopher Saddler, made a report, that a bill ought to be brought in for the relief of such persons.
A committee was then appointed for that purpose, consisting of the same members as made the above report.
Mr. Ames informed the house, that the committee had prepared a bill for the aforesaid purpose, which he presented to the chair, and was read.
The house then went into a committee on the bill making compensation to persons employed in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations. In that part of the bill which mentions that the president of the United States shall be authorized to draw on the treasury for a sum not exceeding 40,000 dollars annually, for the support of officers sent abroad, and that a minister plenipotentiary shall not receive a salary of more than 9000 dollars per annum, a resident 5000, and a charge des affaires 3000.
Mr. Lee made a motion, that after the word president, the words "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," be inserted.
A considerable debate now ensued, Mr. Smith (S. C.), Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Lawrence opposed the motion. They contended, that it would be improper and inconvenient for the president to have the advice and consent of the Senate necessary to draw a warrant on the treasury for the sums requisite to pay the ministers on foreign service. That the president might deem it necessary to send off an ambassador to Europe when the Senate were not in session, and by that means he might be frustrated in his intentions, and the public interest suffer. Besides, it would be better for the president alone to be responsible for the trust, than the president and Senate together.
Mr. Lee and Mr. Stone thought it was against the principles of the constitution for the president alone to have the power; for by the constitution the president could not make treaties without the consent of the Senate; and he surely ought not to have the power of fixing and paying the salaries of officers engaged in the negotiation of treaties without the advice of the Senate. Mr. Stone also spoke of the influence the president would derive from the business.
Mr. Smith replied, as did also Mr. Madison.
Mr. Lee at length withdrew the motion for putting the words in the place above mentioned; but modified it so, that the president, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, should apportion the salaries to the respective officers sent abroad, but not to exceed the sums above mentioned.
Mr. Lawrence then made a motion, that the words "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," should be struck out. A debate was then commencing, but Mr. Livermore moved, that the committee should rise; which was agreed to. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 27.
The order of the day for the consideration of the bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States in the State of North-Carolina, was taken up, and the bill passed to be enacted.
The bill for the remission or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases, was read the second time. Ordered, That it be referred to a committee of the whole house, to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next, and that two copies be printed.
In committee of the whole, on the bill to provide the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations—the motion before the committee yesterday, for striking out of Mr. Lee's proposed amendment, the words, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," was again read.
Mr. Jackson objected to the principle of the bill, as tending to establish arbitrary power—as divesting the Senate of their prerogative—as relinquishing the control of the house over the treasury of the United States. Besides, he contended, that it is the duty of the house to fix the salaries, and this he conceived the legislature fully competent to. The disposal of the public money is a trust committed to us, nor can we constitutionally divest ourselves of it.
Mr. Boudinot was opposed to the amendment, and in favour of striking out the words; and contended, that the bill would make all these provisions as fully as the nature of the case would permit, which gentlemen appeared to be desirous to correct.
The bill empowers the president to draw out of the public treasury a specified sum, it has also defined a point beyond which the salaries shall not exceed; all the power proposed to be vested in the president

is to reduce the salaries, and to dispose of the appropriation to the best advantage. This cannot be considered an extraordinary or unconstitutional trust; it is agreeable to the uniform usage of the house in making appropriations where any trust is reposed. It is easy to foresee insuperable difficulties in associating the Senate with the president in this business.
Mr. Scott asked whether the question was of a legislative or executive nature—for his part, he thought it of a legislative nature; and therefore granting any power to appropriate the public money, for purposes where the house could not ascertain the quantum necessary, was acting contrary to the constitution. It was improper, he said, that either the president or Senate, or both, should expend money for any services, the amount of which could not be fixed by law. He was therefore wholly opposed to the principle of the bill, and moved that the committee should rise, for the purpose of introducing a motion in the house to re-commit it.
Mr. Sedgwick observed, that if a discretionary power cannot be lodged with any person to determine what sums shall be paid for particular services, it is difficult to conceive how the public business can be carried on. He was sure, he said, there was nothing in the constitution against the delegation of such a power—and in fact, constant experience was directly opposed to the position.
Mr. Smith (S. C.) pursuing the idea of Mr. Sedgwick, adverted to the circumstance of voting 20,000 dollars the last session for the Indian business—it is true the compensations of the commissioners were fixed—but that allowance absorbed but a small proportion of the sum committed in trust to the president and Senate of the United States.
Mr. Lawrence opposed the motion for the committee's rising: he wished the committee to come to a decision of the question, whether the Senate should be associated with the president in this business or not—he adverted to the constant practice of the house in respect to the heads of departments, who, from the necessity of the case, are constantly trusted with appropriations which it is true they may not exceed, but without particularly specifying the sums they shall pay for certain services. He wished the gentleman would withdraw his motion.
Mr. Boudinot was likewise opposed to the rising of the committee, and enlarged upon the ideas suggested by Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Smith.
Mr. Scott defended his motion; he said that services performed in the public offices are known and open to examination; but that might not be the case with the present business: that as the bill stands, it militates against the constitution; that consideration would influence him not to withdraw his motion for the rising of the committee.
The motion for the committee's rising was negatived.
The motion for striking out of the proposed amendment the words "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," was put and carried in the affirmative.
The question then was, on the proposed amendment without the words "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," the vote being taken, the amendment was not adopted.
Mr. Lawrence proposed an additional clause for limiting the duration of the bill to the term of three years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter.
It was moved, that the clause which enjoins that the accounts of expenditures be rendered under oath, should be struck out.
Mr. Sedgwick was in favour of retaining the words; there could no injury arise from their being retained in the bill; they may conduce to the public satisfaction. In the disposition of public monies, cases will frequently concur in which a confidence in the integrity of public officers may be all the satisfaction the people may receive in the disposal of their money. It is not to be expected that the formality of an oath is to be attended to, the idea meant to be conveyed is, that the accounts are rendered under the impression of a solemnity.
Messrs. Huntington, Wadsworth and Ames were severally in favour of the motion for striking out the words. It was observed, that they involved an absurdity, except gentlemen supposed it necessary that the president should take his oath of office at every session.
The words respecting the oath were struck out.
A motion of Mr. Madison's, that the president cause a regular statement of the account of expenditures to be laid before Congress, occasioned some further conversation. This motion was adopted.
The whole paragraph, as thus amended, was then agreed to.
The motion for the limitation of the bill was next discussed. It was moved, that after the words "before" "years," and "and was inserted. This motion was adopted.
The clause thus amended was adopted.

The committee then rose, reported the bill with amendments—to which the house acceded—and ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

Mr. Lee called the attention of the house to the petition of Mr. Doblyn—and after some observations on the policy of encouraging the emigration of foreigners, and the population of the unappropriated territory of the United States, moved that the petition of Mr. Doblyn be referred to the secretary of the treasury—that he may make provision in the plan which he is directed to report to the house, for cases similar to that of the petitioner—Mr. Madison and Mr. Page supported this motion.

Mr. Sherman moved that the latter part of the motion should be struck out, and that if the petition is referred to the secretary of the treasury, it should be by way of information.

It was said that there is an impropriety in referring the secretary to any particular object, in forming the plan in contemplation, as it must be calculated on general principles, the house having special reference to the subject of revenue in committing the business to him.—It was further said that the propriety of the legislature of the United States holding out encouragement to individuals of foreign states, to emigrate to this country may be doubted.

Mr. Sherman's motion was adopted, and the petition referred to the secretary of the treasury for his information.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition from the president and fellows of Yale College, stating that they had imported a philosophical apparatus for that college, the import duties of which they had paid; and suggested to congress whether, as books and scientific instruments for the use of seminaries of learning could not come under the denomination of negotiable articles of merchandise, it would not tend to encourage science, were such articles exempted from duties, and praying that the amount of the duties paid on such apparatus may be remitted for the use of the said college.

Mr. Ames presented the petition of John Wait, praying relief under losses sustained by taking certificates for supplies from soldiers who afterwards deserted.—Read and laid on the table.

The house took up the resolution laid on the table yesterday by Mr. Smith (S. C.) respecting the unfinished business at the end of a session.

Some debate ensued, but the house adjourned without coming to any decision on the motion.

BOSTON, January 21.

It is with a great degree of satisfaction we announce to the public, the entire discharge of the foreign debt of this commonwealth.—The treasurer having been enabled, during the recess of the general court, to pay the same in specie. One of the demands thus discharged we are told, amounted to more than 60,000 dollars.

ROCHESTER, January 7.

The night before last, one of the most melancholy accidents took place in this town, that has ever happened in this part of the country since its first settlement, and is scarcely exceeded by any which has ever taken place in America. The wife of lieutenant Tiddale Winslow, (whose husband was absent) was awakened about eleven o'clock, when she perceived that a fire had burned through the breast-work over the mantle-tree; she was then in bed with her oldest daughter about 15, and an infant, she sprang out of bed, as did her daughter, and supposing the fire to be extinguishable, ran to an entry door and opened it, in order to take a pail of water to put out the fire, she no sooner opened the door than she perceived the crowd in one solid blaze, which burst into the room with such force that it was out of her power to shut the door; she ran then to a door which communicated with the kitchen, and opened it, which drew the flame with incredible force from the entry door to the kitchen door, cut off all communication between either door and the children, except the child who followed her mother out; two of them, however, a son about 12 years of age, and a daughter about eight, forced themselves through the flame and got out of the house, leaving two behind them; one of about five years of age and one of 18 months, who perished in the flames; the oldest who had followed her mother into the kitchen, instead of pushing out at the door through the porch, went into a buttery, where she perished likewise. The son who had run through the fire, as before related, was burnt in a shocking manner, his shirt was wholly consumed saving only the wristbands. In this situation he ran to the next neighbour, about 20 rods, leaving his footless in blood the whole of the way, falling the sides of both his feet before he arrived at the house; in this situation he lay, a heart-breaking spectacle of distress till the next morning about eight o'clock, when death put an end to his sufferings. The only surviving child is so exceedingly ill of her burns that her life is much dispaired of.—Mr. Gray, the night neighbour, arrived at the place of this scene of horror, just as the wife came out of the house, who turned about to re-enter it, which was then but little different from a solid column of fire, and so great was her anxiety to return, that his address was scarcely sufficient to deter her from it, in which case nothing within the compass of human abilities could have been capable of preventing her perishing in the conflagration.

The whole exhibited a spectacle of horror, which even the richest language, or the most bold imagination is totally incapable of depicting. A child of about eight, lying in anguish—a promising son of about 12, partly consumed, reduced to a lifeless corpse—a tender mother frantic of grief, her eyes swimming in tears, and her features distorted with anguish and unrelentingly weeping over them.—On the mouldering ruins of the house, lay the shattered bones of the three unfortunate

victims, part of which had fallen into the cellar, the flesh entirely consumed, leaving only the place of the stomach and bowels, and a trunk in a corner adjoining to the bones.—A small distressed infant, who on his return home was recognized by his mother before his arrival, and on his coming to the fatal place, a number of times swooned, making in the whole an awful exhibition of distress and grief as adversity itself is capable of producing.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.

Extract of a letter from captain James Orr, of a gentleman in Boston, dated St. Pierre, Martinique, December 5, 1789.

"I sailed from Boston, October 10, in the brig Active, owned by Joseph Muggles, Esq; and sailed for Roxbury, with provision and two sheep on deck. In lat. 33, 30, long. 60, October 10th, the wind veering from N. W. to S. E. at 8 A. M. it began to blow, accompanied at 11 o'clock with rain. I have too, under a doubled reefed main-sail; and it blowing so furiously at 12 o'clock, I got the fore-yard on deck.—Before we had got secured, it blew to strong, that no man could go aloft, and I lay under bare poles until a o'clock, when like a raging tornado, the gale still increased.—I got the brig before the wind, and the gale was so strong as to blow her head under water—and would not steer. I went to heave the hay and sheep overboard immediately—and from the blowing of the sea, rain, &c. it was so dark that we could not see the jib-boom end, at times—the sea running mountain high. At half past 2, P. M. the tornado died away to a breath—and soon after came on from the opposite point with redoubled fury—nothing could stand it, and we scudded before it against the old sea from S. E. until a mast high sea filled the waist, carried all clean before it, hove me on my beam ends, and I broached too with my head to N. E.—In that condition, with the main-yard nearly in the water, I lay 15 minutes almost covered up with the sea—at length the main-mast went overboard, and all belonging to it, breaking about two feet from the deck—I instantly righted, nothing standing but the fore-mast.—It blew my fore-top-sail-yard to the mast head—parted chutes and buntlines, all new, with the braces, bowline, tackling, &c. and blew it away, with the top-mast, short off at the fore cap—at 4 P. M. fine weather, but great sea.

"On the 20th in lat. 32, 24, long. 50, 59, spoke sloop Ranger, Joshua Merrill, master, from Calico-Bay dismasted—he told me the wind, was so strong that it blew away his mast as if it had been made of paste—and that he and all his hands were washed overboard, and washed in again.—The captain was much bruised and they had no boat. As I also had no boat, I could not help him to water, which he wanted. I arrived here November 22, since which time six vessels have arrived—the crews of which went on board of several wrecks at sea. A captain Swain, of Hudson, arrived here yesterday under jury masts, bound a whaling."

Extract of a letter from a house of respectability in Bay-doux, dated November 17, 1789, to a gentleman in this city.

"Matters are now perfectly quiet and peaceable at Paris, and the national assembly daily adopting measures to render this one of the most respectable and flourishing countries in Europe.—There is not the shadow of danger of a national bankruptcy, and private property is as secure as in any part of the world."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, November 19.

"No doubt you have heard before this of the commotions of some parts of this kingdom, but this province has been exempted from the like, and we have every prospect of peace continuing here. We think it necessary to inform you of this circumstance, lest you should apprehend your property not being safe here."

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) January 13.

Emigrants to Kentucky, passed by Muskingum from 1st of August, 1786, to 15th of May, 1789. 19,889 souls, 1007 boats, 8884 horses, 2297 cattle, 1926 sheep, 627 wagons, besides those which passed in the night unnoticed.

Some travellers from Kentucky report, that as they passed through the wilderness, about the 23d of last month, they counted 14 human bodies lying dead, at no great distance from each other. Our informants also add, that these unfortunate persons were all scalped, doubtless by the savages, but that such was their hurry, to avoid a similar fate, they did not stop to enter into a very minute examination of them.

Annapolis, Feb. 11.

On Monday last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the government house unfortunately took fire; it is supposed to have been communicated through a breach in one of the chimnies, and after having burnt a considerable time in the upper story, was happily extinguished through the great exertion and activity of the citizens, and of all others who were present, without more damage to the house than what was in a great measure unavoidable to its preservation. And we cannot here help in justice to remark, that the extinguishment of the fire was greatly owing to the very uncommon exertions of Messrs. Andrew Brown, Alexander Thompson, James McFadden, Dennis Dumas, John Sullivan, Patrick Dunn, Cornelius West, Thomas Clark and Charles Caton, and a few others, who early in the commencement of the fire got on the roof of the house, and cut it away in such a manner as to admit a free communication of the water buckets, and that their conduct could not but be highly pleasing and interesting to every spectator, and particularly to the other citizens of Annapolis, to observe the well-timed exertions of those active men, and that it cannot but have claims from them and the people in general, the warmest acknowledgments of gratitude and esteem.

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DAN. of St. THO. HENRER

ABEL MANDALL, H. S.
ANNAPOLIS
Printed by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.

100

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, January 28.

HE bill for making compensation to persons employed in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, was brought in, engrossed, and read the third time.

Mr. Sherman moved, that the bill should lie on the table. He thought that of forty thousand dollars too much for the purpose specified in the bill, and that the house had no time at present whereby they could ascertain the necessity to be appropriated.

This motion was carried in the affirmative. This being the day assigned by the house for taking the report of the secretary of the treasury relative to the support of the public credit—Mr. Boudinot introduced the business by saying, that he apprehended sufficient time had not yet been allowed for the report to be prepared for the discussion of a subject of such importance and magnitude—he therefore moved that the order of the day be postponed to next Monday week.

Mr. Jackson—This report, Sir, refers to matters of the highest importance, which ought not to be hastily put up.—There appears to be two great objects in view. One of them is to destroy all idea of discrimination between the original creditors, and the speculation in securities—the other is to make a general provision for the state debts. I was formerly in the same opinion with the secretary respecting the first—but I am now almost a convert to a contrary opinion; and in consequence of the speculations I have seen carried on since the report made its appearance, which are so extended as would make even a Hastings blush. The publication of this report, three vessels have been sent from this place for the southward, with large quantities of specie, to purchase up the public securities of the states of North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia. With respect to the consolidation of the state debts, some of the states may be against it—at least I think it necessary that we should know the sentiments of the state legislatures, as well as those of the individual citizens on the subject. Without this information we shall be going on in the dark—and as this information cannot be obtained by Monday week, we shall then be as much in the dark as at present. I therefore wish the consideration of the business may be put off to the first of May, by which time there is a probability of our obtaining some degree of information.

Mr. Boudinot acknowledged that a great number of speculators were injurious to the community. But the object of the report is to lessen the number, by appropriating and fixing the value of the public debt; therefore the sooner that is accomplished, the better. He was not for deferring it to a distant day.

Mr. Stone said the business was entirely new, and the success of it would much depend upon unanimity. He confessed he wanted to know the opinion of the continent upon it. If it would bring money, he would, into the treasury, he should be for adopting it immediately; but as he did not expect that, he should for postponing it for some time.

Mr. Sherman made some observations on the debts of the states, and of the United States—as for collecting the opinions of the people at large, there would probably be, he said, as many opinions as persons.—He wished to take up the matter as speedily as possible.

Mr. Hartley was against postponing.

Mr. Sedgwick said, that some delay was necessary in understanding the subject properly. But to prevent speculation and a corruption of morals, he wished to see it speedily.

Mr. Gerry said he was in favour of a postponement, though not for so long a time as the gentleman from Georgia proposed—but as the subject was of such magnitude, and all the states now in the union were so deeply interested, he supposed it best to wait for the North-Carolina delegation.

With respect to preventing speculations in the funds, cannot be supposed, said he, that taking up the business at the present moment will conduce to that object—and if it would I cannot see what advantage would come to the public.—I do not conceive that speculating in the funds ought to be considered in an unfavourable point of light.—While the country has a debt will be speculated in—I believe there never was a country which had a debt, in which speculations did not obtain—and indeed they are so far from being injurious, that they prove a great convenience—by giving currency to property which would otherwise lay dormant.—No debt in short can be contracted, but upon terms that must prove ruinous to the debtors, except on a principle of negotiation.—In this view it may be

said, that the evils which would have been derived from the great debt of this country, have been in a great measure alleviated. He then adverted to the speculations of foreigners—and, referring to the debt of Great-Britain, said, that in the last war the Dutch were supposed to be proprietors in the English funds to the amount of forty millions sterling—this was not considered as a disadvantage, on the other hand it was supposed to be a great source of emolument to the nation—and at the moment of peace, the enormous debt of the nation, which had increased an hundred millions—was one cause of the greatest influx of specie that had ever been known. He concluded his observations by wishing the consideration of the report might be postponed till the representation from North-Carolina should arrive.

Mr. Jackson, in support of the motion for postponement, enlarged fully on the pernicious consequences of the speculation in the public securities—and traced those consequences through a variety of channels, he pathetically described the situation of the officers and soldiers of the late army, who had been obliged through necessity to part with the certificates for a trifling consideration. He lamented the speculations that had taken place in consequence of the promulgation of the secretary's plan, and regretted that congress was now situated on the Susquehanna or Patowmack, where the deliberations on the subject might have been kept secret, as he thought that the evils of speculation owed their rise in a great measure from congress's holding their sessions in a populous city.—He thought that congress should suspend all consideration of an assumption of the state debts, till the sense of the several legislatures on the subject was known—and at any rate he hoped that congress would at present confine their deliberations to that part of the debt called final settlements, or the domestic debt of the United States.—He concluded by moving, that the consideration of the report of the secretary of the treasury be postponed to April.

Mr. Boudinot reproached the idea of a postponement to so distant a day. He touched on the subject of speculation, and said, that it might be carried too far, and it might be confined to too narrow limits—but with respect to the idea at large, it was impossible to prevent it—that the only way to restrain, or bring within proper bounds, this spirit, is, for congress to come to some determination respecting the debt, by which means it will acquire a permanency. The house, by their resolution the last session, have solemnly pledged themselves to pay early attention to the business, and to do something for the public creditors.

Mr. Page was for taking up the business immediately, and reminded the house of that part of the president's speech which related to public credit. As for secrecy, with regard to the report, he had no idea of it. He was for openness and decision. He said, that if so distant a day should be fixed on, he should move that the house adjourn, and the members go home. It is an illusive idea to think of deferring it—we are bound to begin the business immediately. Would the gentleman from Georgia consult his constituents upon every bill that is about to be passed?

Mr. Seney moved, that the consideration of the report should be postponed to the first Monday in March. The subject, said he, is of great magnitude—it requires time to make up a judgment upon it.—The legislature may derive information from the discussion it may receive in conversation, and in the public prints.—The gentleman's idea of an adjournment appears quite unnecessary—there is a great variety of business before the house, to employ their attention—mean time the public expectation will suffer no disappointment, as the business will be in train agreeable to the resolution of the house the last session, on which the report of the secretary of the treasury is founded.—Nor do I conceive that any time will be lost, as the members will be more fully prepared to meet the business.

The question was now put on the first Monday in March, and lost.

Monday week was then proposed, which was carried.

A message from the president of the United States, by his secretary, communicating the act of Rhode-Island for calling a convention; also a letter from the governor of that state to the president, respecting a further suspension of the collection act, &c.

These papers were referred to a committee consisting of Messieurs Benson, Brown and Cole.

Mr. Burke, from the committee appointed, brought in a bill for securing to authors and proprietors the exclusive right to their writings.

Mr. Burke also presented to the house a motion, that it be an instruction to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for encouraging manufactures, to add a clause respecting the securing to inventors the right to their discoveries. This was agreed to.

Mr. Smith's motion, which was under consideration yesterday, was resumed.

Some observations were made relative to its being a joint business of both houses. Mr. Smith, agreeable

to this suggestion, proposed that the resolution should be amended so as to comprise this idea.

Mr. Livermore objected to the resolution in its present form; he conceived, that a strict adherence to any such rule could not be maintained, as a great variety of matters must necessarily be continued from one session to another; he influenced petitions, and business referred to special committees, which might require a whole recess for its consideration. He adverted to the practice of congress, and other legislative bodies—which he thought was defensible.

On the 21st of September last, the present congress passed a resolution, by virtue of which the secretary of the treasury had laid before the house a plan, pursuant to that vote. If such a rule as that, now proposed, had existed, the house could not take that report into consideration; but we have taken it up agreeable to customary usage. He concluded by observing, that if a rule must be adopted, the one proposed is not competent to the design, but must be enlarged, and proper exceptions made.

Mr. White proposed, that proper exceptions might be made, but contended there is a necessity for adopting some rule.

Mr. Hartley said, that as the house could not be supposed to be prepared to make the necessary exceptions, he moved that the resolution should lie on the table.

Mr. Sedgwick seconded the motion, which being put, it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. White moved, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the measures taken by congress in the state of Virginia, respecting the lands reserved for the use of the officers and soldiers of the said state on continental and state establishments, in the cession made by the said state to the United States, of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and to report the same to this house.

Messieurs White, Muhlenberg and Seney, were appointed.

The report of the secretary at war, on the petition of captain Charles Markley, was taken into consideration.

This report states, that he was entitled to half pay for life, agreeable to the time of his leaving the public service; but that there are two resolves of congress which appear to contravene his claim.

It was moved that the house should accept this report.

This motion was opposed, as it would be informal to accept specifically the report of an executive officer. Such reports are considered as matter of information to the house, on which they are to ground a subsequent act or resolution.

Mr. Gerry observed, that it appeared to him from the secretary's report, that this officer is entitled to his half pay. He therefore moved, that the report should be accepted; and that the house should come to a resolution, that the two resolves of congress referred to in the report do not apply to the case of the petitioner.

The resolves were then read.

Mr. Sedgwick suggested the propriety of appointing a committee to report a system for ascertaining the claims of individuals against the United States, and of the United States against individuals. He proposed, that this committee should consist of ten members.—The adoption of such a system might save a great deal of time and public expence.

Some observations were made on this proposition.—It was then ordered, that the report of the secretary at war should lie on the table.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 29.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the treasurer of the United States, enclosing accounts of expenditures and disbursements, pursuant to orders of congress, to the 31st of December last, which were read, and referred to a select committee consisting of Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Moore, Mr. Smith (M.) Mr. Clymer and Mr. Van Rensselaer.

A message from the senate was received by their secretary, informing the house, that the senate had passed a bill for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States—in which they request the concurrence of the house. He then delivered in the bill, and withdrew.

Mr. Gerry presented a petition of Aaron Putnam, of Medford, in the state of Massachusetts, stating, that he had invented a mode of distilling spirits, which is different from any that had come to his knowledge, and he presumed is entirely new; and praying that the benefit of his discovery may be secured to him.—Referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for securing to inventors the right of their discoveries.

A memorial of Roger Alden was read, and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Trumbull, Baldwin and Benson.

On motion of Mr. Thatcher, the petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portland was read a second time, and referred to the secretary of the treasury, for

his information, who is directed to report thereon to the house.

The bill brought down from the senate was read. Mr. Livermore moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the appropriation of such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for the civil list, and the incidental charges of the present year.

This motion was adopted, and Messrs. Livermore, Sylvester and Lee were appointed.

Mr. Sedgwick, after some introductory observations relative to the power of congress to regulate the exports of the United States, proposed the following resolution, viz.

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills to encourage the exports of the United States, and to guard against frauds in the same. Laid on the table.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) introduced a resolution, to this purport, that the judges of the supreme court be directed to report to the house a plan for regulating the processes in the federal courts, and the fees to the clerks of the same. Laid on the table.

A motion to take up for a third reading the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, was, after a short discussion, negatived.

The house then adjourned till Monday 11 o'clock, A. M.

MONDAY, February 1.

The bill for securing literary property, being the order of the day, was read and debated, and after some amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading to-morrow.

A message was received by Mr. Lear, from the president of the United States, communicating a letter from his excellency Alexander Martin, governor of North-Carolina, which enclosed an act of their legislature, ceding certain lands therein mentioned, on condition of being excluded from the expenses attending the late war, and provided no act of congress shall be made to emancipate slaves in that state.

Mr. Hartley moved, that a part of the business left unfinished last session, respecting uniform bankrupt laws, be referred to a committee: And he observed, that although this house had resolved to take all business up *de novo*, he was indifferent as to the mode, so that the business was done. After some debate, it was agreed to refer it to a committee of five.

Mr. Hartley mentioned something of a gentleman (Mr. Smith, S. C.) having made some progress in the forming a bill for this purpose, and expressed a desire that a committee should be appointed to examine and form the bill.

Mr. Smith replied, that he hoped this business would not be precipitated. He had considered the matter attentively, and found much difficulty in planning any general law for the purpose in question, that would be applicable to the circumstances of individual states, each of them having insolvent laws of their own. He said it was a very complicated business, and, if precipitated, might do mischief.

Mr. Hartley then observed, that this was a particular matter, and had been particularly recommended by the convention in the very body of the constitution. He was not urgent as to its being brought forward this session, but hoped, it would not be neglected.

Mr. Sedgwick made some remarks on the nature of the business, and at length it was agreed, that Mr. Hartley's motion be laid upon the table.

Mr. Smith moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to describe the manner of authenticating the records of the several states, agreeably to the first section of the fourth article of the constitution, viz.

"Full faith and credit shall be given, in each state, to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof."

The motion being agreed to, a committee of three was appointed; Mr. Page, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Thatcher.

Mr. Hecker then moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for providing for the payment of invalid pensioners, after the expiration of the old laws for that purpose.

Mr. Sedgwick stated the nature of this business, and it was observed that some states had granted more than others. He wished the committee to consider the business at large.

A committee of three was appointed, viz. Mr. Hecker, Mr. Patridge, and Mr. White.

Mr. White moved for a committee of electors, and seven were appointed; Mr. Ames, Mr. Benson, Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. Stone, Mr. White, Mr. Sinnickson, and Mr. ...

A message from the senate, by Mr. Otis, was received, acquainting the house that the senate had concurred in the bill for the accommodation of the laws of the United States, respecting tonnage and impost, to the particular circumstances of the state of North-Carolina, with some amendments.

P A R I S, November 7.

THE final decision of the grand question on the property of the clergy, was agitated in no less than nine different assemblies, and has produced most violent debates. The importance of the decision, brought back all ranks of people to Paris, and it was finally determined in the fullest meeting that has assembled since the first opening of the states general, there being no fewer than 964 members present.

The count de Mirabeau, closed the debate with the following pertinent remarks, tending to shew the revenues of the clergy were the property of the people.

"These revenues," says he, "have been given to the clergy, either by monarchs or private persons, or par-

chased by them. If monarchs gave them, in that case, they originally belonged to the people; if private persons—they bestowed them on the clergy for the use of the public worship, which belongs to the people; if the revenues have been purchased, it was done with the saving of money, the amount of which belonged to the people.

The question was then carried in the following words:

First, "That all the ecclesiastical property is at the disposal of the nation, at the charge of providing in a proper manner for the propagation of religion, to maintain its ministers, and care the poor, under the inspection, and conformable to the instructions of provinces.

Art. II. "That in the dispositions to be made for maintaining the ministers of religion, no curate shall have less than 1200 livres per annum, exclusive of his lodging and garden."

In favour of the decree	578
Against it	346
Majority	232

The *Casse d'Escompte* still does honour to its notes; about 30,000 of them are daily paid; they are chiefly of 1000 livres each (about 40 guineas.) Foreign bills of exchange, and draughts, are generally paid at the *Casse d'Escompte*; bankers have sent almost all their cash to that bank.

L O N D O N, November 9.

The prince of Orange, as stadholder, has no negative to any of the provincial assemblies, nor is entitled to a seat in the states general; yet he is possessed of the executive authority, and is chief commander of the military and naval forces. He has, nevertheless, at present, actually the whole power in his own hands. While a British sovereign may have a majority in parliament, he can act as absolutely as any prince in Europe, though each act must get the assent of both houses. Instances have, however, occurred, of the minister's being left often in a minority, even since the revolution, but the king has the power of a vote to any law, as being a branch of the legislature—this authority is seldom exercised, though the sovereign, in cases of opposition, generally dissolves the parliament—a privilege which the French assembly will scarcely allow their monarch, who will be circumscribed in all the kingly functions, except the execution of acts that may have passed in diametric contradiction to his private inclination.

AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

On Saturday evening, private dispatches were received from Brussels, of which the following are the particulars.

The revolution does not promise to be long in suspension, for the states of Brabant have convened a meeting, which will probably decide the emperor and his revolting subjects. They have agreed to meet at Ghent without loss of time, to take into consideration the detestation of the archbishop of Malines, and other distinguished personages, by the government of Brussels.

Though this meeting is in itself illegal, as not having the emperor's authority, it is doubtful whether count Trautmansdorff, or general d'Alton, will oppose it, for it would be only driving the states from that place to some other. The citizens of Ghent having offered to protect the meeting by a guard of 400 men. If general d'Alton attempts to interpose, there will then be a general engagement, for the patriotic army relies on the determination of the states, and has engaged to abide the event. Their army is under the command of a very bold and experienced officer, general Vander Merodon, who has long served in the Imperial army.

In this state of things there will probably be for some days a kind of suspension, as it does not appear that general d'Alton wishes to carry things to extremities, and on the other hand, the patriots will be willing to stop further proceedings and the effusion of blood, for no victory they can obtain will be decisive—besides, having in some measure placed themselves under the guidance of the states of Brabant, they will readily wait their determinations.

It is now certain that the accounts published by the patriots have been extremely exaggerated, though in the skirmishes that have taken place, they have had the advantage. The main army is about two leagues from Antwerp, to the number of about 12,000. General d'Alton is near Brussels. The clergy have almost unanimously taken part against the emperor. It was in attempting to infringe on their privileges, that first gave rise to the present disturbances.

That the patriots are secretly assisted by the states general there is not the least doubt, for besides having a great abundance of provisions and ammunition, their treasury is well supplied with money.

The king of Sweden is at Louisa, preparing winter quarters for his troops.

Although born with a strong predilection to the profession of arms, this prince may in some respects be styled a bloodless monarch, having never, as yet, signed a death warrant for the execution of any one of his subjects.

The famous Serif Zade is made the new musti at the Ottoman court. This is the third time he has been raised to that dignity, having been first disgraced, in the time of Mustapha, for voting against the opinion of the grand vizier, who was for war. He was recalled by the emperor Abdul Hamid; and supporting the pacific system again, he was obliged to resign.

He is strongly attached to Seliman Pacha, the new Camarion, and the prince's his wife, which makes it believed peace will soon be established.

His holiness the pope has deferred his journey to Subiaco, on account of the many troubles which afflict the holy See. He attends daily at prayers in the different churches of the capital, and exhorts all the cardinals to follow his example.

A remarkable instance of common sense, in a labouring man in the parish of Dillham, in Northamptonshire, Daniel Milcham, who had been deprived of his senses for 20 years, and for the last 12 years confined to the floor in his chamber, was on Friday last found by his mother stretched out on the floor and supposed to be dead; on the return of her son, his brother, from work, the informed him thereof, who accordingly went to the chamber, but not finding him, called him by his name Daniel infinitely got up, and asked him what he wanted; and from that moment he had his perfect senses. He had not had any sleep on for more than ten years. He has every day fine walked in the fields attended by his mother, and he brings no symptoms of returning madness.

SPRINGFIELD, February 3.

We learn from Shaftsbury, in Vermont, that number of small boys were lately hunting there, when one of them, named Robinson Bottom, was pulling a wire into his gun with his finger at the same time that another boy was priming it, the gun discharged, by which accident Bottom was badly wounded in the hand, and John Welch, son of Mr. Ebenezer Welch, of Norwich, was shot in the body and died in a few days after. This affords a melancholy caution to parents not to trust their children with guns until they have discretion to know how to use them.

NEW-YORK, February 4.

The commissioners on the part of the state of New-York, appointed to confer with other commissioners from the state of Vermont, on the subject of erecting a certain territory within the jurisdiction of this state, in a separate state, have been attending in this city since the 15th ult. the day appointed for that purpose. The honorable Isaac Tichenor, one of the commissioners from Vermont, is arrived, and the other fix an expected daily to arrive, when it is probable this important business will be entered upon.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

The brig Governor Pinckney, captain Hall, arrived at Charleston, South-Carolina, in ten days from Cape Francois, informs, that the turbulence of the sea had arisen to such a pitch as to have produced an almost total stagnation of business. The captain of a French frigate laying there attempted to dismount and carry off the cannon from a battery, but was opposed and prevented by the militia, who are glowing with the pure flame of liberty. As captain Hall was coming out he saw a fleet of ten French vessels, which he took to be ships of the line. The price of rice had fallen 20 livres—flour, 6 dollars—tobacco, 30 livres.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, via London, dated October 6, 1789.

"In order to prevent the consequences of the spirit of insurrection, which is spreading from Kingdom to Kingdom, and has already made some progress in this, our monarch has resolved to assemble the ancient courts of Spain. His majesty has accordingly announced to all the towns who have a right to send deputies to prepare for such purpose.

"This solemn assembly is to be held in this capital at the Place del Buen Retiro, in the great Hall of the kingdom—thus named, because it contains the armories of the seventeen kingdoms which compose this monarchy."

Paragraph from a Charleston paper of the 17th of January last.

"Friday arrived the brig James, Captain Smith, in ten weeks from Europe, with 100 passengers, on board, chiefly farmers and mechanics; who will no doubt receive a hearty welcome, as they will be a valuable acquisition to the interior country."

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) January 25.

We have not learned whether a decision had been come to, on the amendments to the new constitution. The next bill imposes the sum of 20,000,000 per cent on all slaves, exclusive of a quarter of a dollar, appropriated by an act of last year, to the foreign debt, and 80,000 per cent, ad valorem on lands, &c. payable in specie, or paper medium.

It is said that the legislature had resolved to adjourn sine die on Tuesday last. As the convention will meet in May next, and a general election will be held in November; this may probably be the last sitting of the present assembly.

In the house of representatives, at Columbia, on the 15th instant, the question was taken upon the following motion:

"That the property of Mr. James Barr, sold by the commissioners of confiscation be restored to him."

The yeas and nays were required, and are as follows viz. yeas 69, nays 41.

Annapolis, Feb. 18.

Thursday last being the birth day of his excellency the President of the United States, the citizens of Annapolis embraced the pleasing occasion of celebrating that auspicious event. An elegant dinner was prepared at Mr. Mann's tavern, at which his excellency the governor of the state and his cabinet, together with the strangers, while preceded they were favoured with, a sumptuous and sparkling collation and elevated joy. The name of WASHINGTON operated like a charm upon the minds and hearts of the whole company. Reverence, gratitude and love were depicted in every face, and the affections of the heart were disclosed in all the external expressions of fervent passion.

The powers of beauty could only complete this joyful festival. And there were not wanting, for at the evening assembly the animating presence of the ladies gave a fresh spur to the feelings of the day. A Pyralis thone in the countenance, was interlarded in the dress, and engraved on the heart of every fair

In a word, such feelings to general, after dinner was removed away with the following

Olympian state, old Discovering of things in said he straightly let's see what to more

soon as 'twas heard, before him was placed Gods all around, in Awaited the nod of

ello who's wife, this At heart with the case wisdom says he, for in service of mortals

ello's desire, then par To him your high ord erer was true, to m Upon earth, as well a

ward youth replies, Too weighty this mat the pow'rs above, u Would feebly oppose

hold here we find, im The keen feelings of e freedom's dread fall Oth make the four e

a sentence severe, b At the terrible found ne'er more take pl That e'er be denoun

ins attend, to mank away, haste away to mandate obey, wit our presence we nee

ray then the posts, to And quick to the skie Heaven's high court A HERO, a HERO

men Jove with a nod, To order commande America's son, the This day shall most f

mortals on earth, re A birth to fair feed, he hero I send, her e T establish her right

er liberty's flame, sh And nations that ne' spird by this word, And tyrants be dread

in Chancery, F O R D

THE CH HAT the hereafter b in February,

y, the first T the third T that all proce dingly.

Test. S. H R

be SOLD, on the LE, on Monday

, if not the next fa VALUABLE plan miles from Bryan

part of which lying a valuable framed d rooms and a passage

ed, with four bric en, 20 by 25, two od tobacco house, 4

about one third of under well timbere and produces tob

, equalled by few in one half to be pai under on giving up

on or persons inclin the day of sale, wi ber, who lives there the 25th of December

JOSE Charles county, Febru LL those indebted A BROGDEN, by requested to discha gence can be given. WILLIAM B February 8, 1790.

In a word, such an occasion alone, could
feelings to general, and so sincere.
After dinner was removed a gentleman favoured the
company with the following

S O N G

Olympian Jove, old Jupiter thee,
Discouraging of things here below,
In said he straight, the volume of fate,
Let's see what to mortals we owe.

Soon as 'twas heard, the dire book appear'd,
Before him was plac'd on the board,
The Gods all around, in reverence profound,
Awaited the nod of their Lord.

Who's wife, this no God denies,
At heart with the cause was o'erjoy'd,
Whom says he, for ever shall be,
In service of mortals employ'd.

Who's desire, then pardon dread Sir,
To him your high orders be giv'n,
Ever was true, to man and to you,
Upon earth, as well as in Heav'n.

ward youth replies, the God of the skies,
Too weighty this matter for thee,
The powers above, unaided by Jove,
Would feebly oppose fate's decree.

hold here we find, impos'd on mankind,
The keen feelings of various woe,
Freedom's dread fall, the worst of them all,
Doth make the four cup overflow.

A sentence severe, by Styx I do swear,
At the terrible sound Heav'n shook,
Ne'er more take place, on th' ill fated race,
What e'er be denounc'd by the book.

ina attend, to mankind a friend,
Away, haste away to the earth,
Mandate obey, without more delay,
Four presence we need at a birth.

way then the poets, to Columbia's coasts,
And quick to the skies doth return,
Heaven's high court, she makes her report,
A HERO, a HERO is born.

hen Jove with a nod, each Goddess, and God,
To order commanded, and said
America's son, the great WASHINGTON,
This day shall most sacred be made.

mortals on earth, rejoice at the birth,
A birth to fair freedom so dear,
The hero I send, her cause to defend,
To establish her rights far and near.

er liberty's flame, shall rouse at his name,
And nations that ne'er felt before,
Spur'd by that word, shall gird on the sword,
And tyrants be dreaded no more.

in Chancery, February 12, 1790.

ORDERED,

THE CHANCELLOR,
HAT the terms in this court
hereafter be, the second Tues-
day in February, the first Tuesday in
May, the first Tuesday in October,
and the third Tuesday in December,
that all process be returnable ac-
cordingly.

Test. S. H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

be SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC
ALE, on Monday the 25th of March next, if
not the next fair day,

VALUABLE plantation in Charles county, two
miles from Bryan-town, containing about 400
acres, part of which lying on Zachiah Swamp, where
is a valuable framed dwelling house, 42 feet by 26,
rooms and a passage on the lower floor, well
fired, with four brick fire places, a good framed
oven, 20 by 26, two brick chimnies, a good dairy,
and tobacco house, 40 by 22, and two negro quar-
ters, about one third of the plantation cultivated, the
land well timbered, and great part fit for mea-
sow and produces tobacco, wheat, corn and other
crops, equalled by few in the said county. The terms
of sale are, one half to be paid on the day of sale, and the
remainder on giving up possession of the land. Any
person or persons inclinable to view the premises be-
fore the day of sale, will be shown them by the sub-
scriber, who lives thereon, and possession to be given
the 25th of December next.

JOSEPH BOARMAN, Son of
THOMAS JAMES,
Charles county, February 11, 1790.

ALL those indebted to the estate of SAMUEL
BROGDEN, by bond, note or open account,
requested to discharge the same, as no longer in-
vencence can be given.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, Administrator.
February 8, 1790.

Maryland, &c.

By virtue of a writ of *scire facias*, to me directed from
the general court, will be SOLD, for READY
CASH, on the PREMISES, on Wednesday the
27th day of March next,

THE property of JOHN BROOKE, consisting
of two tracts of LAND, lying and being in
Charles county, and State of Maryland, near Dry-
den, known by the names of LORDSHIP'S FAVOUR
and KRECHES MEADOWS, containing in all five
hundred two and a half acres, more or less, and sun-
dry negroes, among which are men, women, boys
and girls, taken in execution and sold to satisfy a debt
due PHILIP R. PENDALL, administrator de bonis non
of Richard Lee.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
of Charles county.

February 10, 1790.

February 18, 1790.

By virtue of a writ of *condemni expans*, to me di-
rected from Anne-Arundel county court, will be
EXPOSED to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on
Tuesday the 2d day of March next,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, lying in
Anne-Arundel county, where MARGARET
JOHN, and NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON now
live, containing four hundred and thirty-six acres,
taken in execution to satisfy a debt due to SPEIRS,
FRENCH, and Co. The sale to be held at the
house of Margaret Sappington, at 11 o'clock, for
cash, by

DAVID STEUART, late Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD,

At a low advance,

For Cash, or Bills of Exchange,

ONE hundred and ten pounds cost of GOODS,
imported from LONDON, consisting of shal-
loons; durants and figured stuffs; pink, white and
black perfians; youths saddles; cruppers, girths and
stirrup leathers; silk and thread laces; ribands; silk
and worsted binding; stick, and other cap wire; wo-
mens silk mitts; silk knee garters; wire, jacket and
shirt buttons; ink powder; pins; splatters; horn-
books; Morocco pocket cases with instruments; fash-
ionable mohair basket buttons; boots; womens lea-
ther, and girls callimanco shoes; shoe brushes; hair
brooms; scrubbing brush clamps; womens, girls and
childrens white lamb gloves and mitts; womens white
kid gloves and mitts; ditto coloured; lamb ditto;
ditto wash leather gloves; brass candlesticks; copper
coffee-pots; sewing silk; small iron pots; allum; salt-
petre; powdered blue; nutmegs; glass, stone and
queens ware; lawn and hair sices; velvet corks; a
quantity of F and FF gun-powder; Bristol, drop,
bird and mustard seed sices, and a large elegant look-
ing-glass.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, and Co.

February 9, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, CHARLES
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH HOPKINS
and ISAAC MASSEY, intend petitioning the justices
of Harford county court, in March next, for a com-
mission to settle certain original lines and bounds of a
tract of land called PHILLIPS'S PURCHASE, lying
in said county, near Susquehanna.

J. BURNESTON, HATTER,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general,
that he has opened shop in Church-street, and will
do his endeavours to please his customers in the neatest
manner, and in the newest fashions, on the shortest no-
tice. The following prices will be given for FURS,
viz. Cased otters from 7/6 to 20/, fox skins from 2/
to 4/2, racoon skins from 1/ to 3/6, cased minks from
6d to 1/6, muskrats from 6d to 1/3.

Annapolis, February 17, 1790.

To be Sold, A New Brick House, In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-
street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles
Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is
also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18,
which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and ware-
house, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a
good garden. The above house is well calculated
for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For
terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

Port-Tobacco, January 25, 1790.

ALL who have claims against the estate of the late
Reverend RICHARD BROWN, of Charles
county, are desired to bring them in legally authen-
ticated, and all indebted are requested to make pay-
ment without delay.

G. R. BROWN,
WILLIAM BROWN, } Executors.
W. S. MAGRUDER,

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD,
At the Printing-Office,
Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

L A W S O F MARYLAND,

PASSED AT
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of captain CHARLES SMITH, late
of Charles county, deceased, (not having at-
tended as expected, on a former day appointed for that
purpose,) are hereby requested to attend at Colonel
Beanes's, in Piscataway, on Monday the 22d day of
March next, with their respective claims lawfully au-
thenticated, in order for settlement, as far as effects
will admit—those who neglect attending as above may
thereafter lose the benefit of a dividend; all who are
indebted for property purchased, or otherwise, are re-
quired to make immediate payment, as longer indul-
gence cannot be given. TO BE SOLD, agreeable
to the last will and testament of the aforesaid Smith;
his right in a tract of land called SHARPE, lying on
Mattawoman, in Charles county, and near the main
road leading from Piscataway to Port-Tobacco.

MARY SMITH, Executrix.

February 3, 1790.

Annapolis, January 10, 1790.

ALL persons having claims against the estate
of WILLIAM DAVIS, junior, late of Anne-A-
rundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them
in properly authenticated by the 25th day of February
next, and all persons indebted are desired to make pay-
ment, to ALLEN QUINN, Administrator.

Chapico, St. Mary's county, February 2, 1790.

WHEREAS I gave bond to a certain George Ar-
nold, of Harrison county, and state of Virgi-
nia, on the twenty-fifth day of August, seventeen hun-
dred and eighty-nine, conditioned for the payment of
200l. Maryland currency, to be made at three annual
payments, in case I made a purchase of four hundred
and three acres of land lying on a creek called Tar-
cost, in Hampshire county, of said state—The obli-
gation running, that, if I should not like the land, on
returning the patent by the first day of December of
the aforesaid year, the contract should be null and void;
I returned him the patent within the time limited, be-
ing disappointed in the quality and situation of the
land, and he refused to give up my bond, I do hereby
forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the
said bond.

IGNATIUS HAYDEN.

S T O P T,

Supposed to be stolen, the following
ARTICLES:

Eight silver table spoons,
Two defect do.
Fourteen silver tea spoons,
One case with a pair set shoe-buckles,
One set hat-buckle,
Four gold rings,
One set stock-buckle,
Seven breast broaches,
Two pieces lutestring, one sea green, the other a
crimson, nine yards in each,
One painted silk handkerchief,
One and an half yards gold lace,
One piece calico, about six yards,
Six remnants of calico, containing about 25 yards,
Six yards striped muslin,
Twelve and a quarter yards white linen,
Thirty-six and three quarters yards broad black lace,
Fourteen yards of ribbon, some broad, a remnant of
flowered silk, appears to have been half of a woman's
cloak, and several other small things.

Whoever has lost any of the above things, on
proving property and paying charges, may have them
again by applying to

Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of
the city of Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed some of the above articles came
from Baltimore.

L O S T,

OUT of the subscriber's pocket, between Henry
Baldwin's tavern and Annapolis, on Tuesday the
9th day of February, instant, a silk red and white purse,
containing therein one final settlement certificate of one
thousand dollars, No. 82,786, issued by John Pierce
to Galloway Watkins, on the 30th August, 1784,
counter-signed John White, and endorsed on the back
of the said certificate, interest paid by Thomas Har-
wood, commissioner for the continental loan-office for
the state of Maryland, to 31st December, 1787, and
a land certificate for two hundred acres. Whoever
will deliver the said purse and certificates to the sub-
scriber, living on Elk-Ridge, or to Thomas Harwood,
of the city of Annapolis, shall receive a reward of
EIGHT DOLLARS.

GALLOWAY WATKINS.

On Monday the 22d of February, if fair, or on the first fair day thereafter, by direction of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the dwelling plantation of WALTER PYS, near Port-Tobacco,

ALL that part of the property of the said Pys which was heretofore mortgaged to the subscriber. The said property consists of twenty-nine negroes, with their increase, a valuable blooded mare and two colts. The negroes will be sold in such convenient parcels as shall be agreed on between the subscriber and the trustees of the said Pys. The purchasers are respectively to give bonds with good security, for paying the purchase money, with interest, from the day of sale, at two equal annual payments; and the subscriber is to join with the said trustees in making effectual conveyances.

THOMAS HOW RIDGATE.
Port-Tobacco, January 14, 1790.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th day of December last, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made likely fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown cloth and one fawnought jackets, new country linen shirts Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoe, and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.
January 10, 1790.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of HENRY MAY, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on the 15th day of March next, when attendance will be given at the late dwelling house of said deceased, that there may be an equal distribution made of the proceeds of the sale of the property to his creditors, and to have the estate finally settled; therefore those who neglect to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a dividend hereafter; those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, for no longer indulgence can be given.

RICHARD BEARD, Executor.
February 2, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to congress for duplicates of sundry continental loan-office CERTIFICATES, which were his property and were destroyed by fire, in and with the house of Mrs. Gilbert, in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the 2d day of January, 1778; two of which issued from said office in Maryland, viz. One of 500 dollars, to Edward Dulin, February 12th, 1779. Also one of 200 ditto, issued March 23d, 1779.

JOSIAS CLAPHAM.
Loudoun county, Virginia, February 2, 1790.

St. Mary's county, January 19, 1790.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself TOM, he is about five feet five or six inches high, has on a new fawnought jacket, white country cloth breeches, country made shoes and stockings, and a new osnabrig shirt; he appears to be about twenty-five or thirty years of age, and says he belongs to Mr. Rinaldo Johnson, of Prince-George's county. His owner is desired to take him away and pay charges, or he will be sold, in one month from this date, for his prison fees.

P. FORD, Sheriff.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP of WALLACE, JOHNSON and MUIR, is, by mutual consent of the parties, this day dissolved.

All persons having any claims against the said concern are desired to call on the subscribers and receive their money, and all those in any manner indebted to the said partnership are required to make immediate payment. No further indulgence will be given, and the subscribers earnestly hope that no person will, by slighting this notice, drive them to the disagreeable necessity of bringing suits. Constant attendance will be given at Annapolis by

CHARLES WALLACE,
JOHN MUIR.
Annapolis, December 31, 1789.

WHEREAS Philip Dagnall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, did, by his last will and testament, devise to us one undivided moiety of a tract for parcel of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county aforesaid, called The ADDITION to SAINT JEROMES; Now this is to give notice, that we intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, when they convene in March next, for a commission to mark and bound our part of the land aforesaid, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

FRANCIS WORTHLEY,
MARY WORTHLEY.
December 15, 1789.

Calvert county, All Saints Parish, January 17, 1790.

ANY MINISTER in deacon's or priest's order, of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, who will apply to the vestry of said parish and produce the testimonials required by the convention of that church, will meet with a liberal encouragement.

Signed per order of the vestry,
SAMUEL MEAD, Register.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



RAN away from the subscriber, near Montgomery court-house, Maryland, on the 27th of December last, at night, a lusty able country-born negro fellow named JACOB, he is about twenty-one years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, he is very black, has a likely face and down look, when surprised flammers; had on, and took with him, two shirts, one a crocus and the other white sheeting, a linsley jacket and breeches, and a striped calico under jacket, a pair of coarse white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse shoes with strings, a coarse felt hat with a black ribbon round the crown; he may have other cloaths with him, but this is unknown to me. Taken out of my son's stable the same night, a black HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high, a small star in his forehead, his hind feet both white, his mane hangs on both sides, his feet are rubbed from wearing of fetters lately, trots, paces and canters, carries a good head and tail. Missing the same night, an old saddle, snaffle bridle with the bit broke, and a sack bag, marked S. W. Whoever takes up the said negro, and brings him home, if he comes from home four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if thirty miles eight dollars, if forty miles ten dollars, and the same proportion for a greater distance—if out of the state the above reward.

SAMUEL WHITE.
N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to conceal or carry him off at their peril. Whoever brings home the horse without the negro shall receive eight dollars reward.
December 31, 1789.

THE subscribers hereby inform, that they intend to petition the justices of Frederick county, at the ensuing March court, to issue a commission for marking and bounding their parts of the following tracts of land, situate in the county aforesaid, viz. Come by Chance and The Refurvey on Good Neighbourhood, agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

NICHOLAS COPPLE.
MICHAEL OVELMAN.
January 8, 1790.

John Fisher, BRUSH-MAKER, FROM LANCASTER,

MOST respectfully informs the public, that he carries on the BRUSH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in Gay-street, near Market-street, Baltimore, where he sells, wholesale and retail, all sorts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour him with their custom. He likewise makes best shining BLACKING BALL, and has for sale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

ENGLISH—Bibles, Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Histories of different kinds, Ready Reckoners, English and German Grammars.

GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Ditto, Haberman's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechisms, Reformed Ditto, Robinson Crusoe, Spelling-Books and Pfalters.

Also, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the same place, where all sorts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—also, best writing and wrapping paper, pasteboards of different kinds, Lancaster rapeseed, best quality; cowskin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleased to insert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble servant,

JOHN FISHER.
Baltimore, November 30, 1789.

IN CHANCERY, January 15, 1790.
ISAAC DAY, versus,
JOHN WHITSEL, } ORDERED, That the said John Whitsel appear before the chancellor, in court, on Monday the 15th day of March next, to answer, on oath, the bill of the said Isaac Day.

By order, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that the commissioners of the fund tax, for Prince-George's county, will attend at Upper-Marlborough on Monday the 22d instant, to make any alterations or change in their property that may have taken place since the last assessment, and will continue sitting for twenty days exclusive of Sundays.

Signed per order,
SAMUEL HERBURN, C. C.
Upper-Marlborough, February 3, 1790.

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER, An elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, 10 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wettest season; the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet square; the situation is pleasant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being situated directly between the streets is not subject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the case in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders.—Also to be RENTED, a two-story BRICK HOUSE, in South-East-street, well calculated to accommodate a private family; Its situation is such that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have a wife for SALE or RENT, 58 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a description of this land will be unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place before he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have a reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, on application to

THOMAS HYDE.
Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. ANNE SANDERS, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and the indebted are desired to make payment to

FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

C. A. S. H.
For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents. Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

James Williams.

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

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and a kind good soil; also, a tract on Magohy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres on Deep creek (or Stony creek) which empties into Patuxent river. Both these tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods the soil equal to any in those parts; both well watered. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchasers. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM MURRAY.
Annapolis, November 23, 1789.

NOTICE.

FORBID all persons hunting with dog or gun on my lands near Annapolis, which I purchased of Mr. Ogle; many persons having frequently committed trespasses under pretence of hunting.

January 19, 1790. J. T. CHASE.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY FREDERICK GREEN.
SAMUEL GREEN.

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(No. 2250.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1790.

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

TUESDAY, February 2.

HE engrossed bill for securing literary property was read the third time, and recommitted to Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Sylvester.

Mr. Foster, from the committee to whom was recommended the bill for actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, brought in said bill with amendments. The bill, after going through several amendments, ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time.

Message from the senate, by their secretary, relating the concurrence of the senate to an amendment of the senate to an amendment of the house, in order to give effect to several laws of the United States, in regard to North-Carolina. The house then ordered to the said amendment, and the bill was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Gilman and Mr. White were appointed a committee to examine enrolled bills.—Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, February 3.

The bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States was brought in, engrossed, and again read.

The first Monday in August next was fixed on for day to proceed to the execution of the law; but the house could not agree on the time to be given to the marshal for making the returns. This and some other objections that were stated took up some time, which induced the house to postpone the further consideration of the bill for the present.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization, and after a considerable debate about the requisite of residence of an alien before he should be admitted to the privileges of citizenship, the committee without coming to any determination, and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 4.

Sundry petitions were read. The committee of the whole went upon the naturalization bill: Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

A variety of amendments were proposed: the principal motion before the house was, to strike out the words "one year." Some gentlemen, particularly Mr. Stone, were for inserting four, or even seven years. Mr. Jackson answered some arguments that had been offered by a member from New-York (Mr. Lawrence) respecting naturalization, and quoted Blackstone's definition of the word. He said, that if foreigners, after arrival, were to be examined by a grand jury, afterwards presented as worthy of citizenship, it would answer a good end, and he hoped to see the citizenship of the United States esteemed as great an honor as it was in ancient Rome.

Mr. Lawrence objected to the idea of quoting Blackstone, and after answering in general to the observations of Mr. Jackson, concluded by mentioning that each state had a law of their own and therefore it would be difficult business.

Mr. Clymer seemed to coincide in this opinion; Mr. Stone was for taking example from the constitution, which required a seven-years residence.

Mr. Burke made some observations on the impolicy of admitting foreigners to vote at elections immediately after their arrival. He had no objections to extending the time to two years. It was also observed, that no provision had been made in the bill, for the sons of foreigners who should be born in Great-Britain or out the United States.

The bill was then committed to a special committee. The speaker having resumed the chair, the bill for enacting the inhabitants was debated very warmly, particularly between the eastern and southern members. One of the eastern members complained that the representation from Massachusetts was not equal to their proportion; and in comparing it with Georgia, he endeavored to insinuate that three members were too many for that state. To this Mr. Jackson answered with much liberality and firmness; and Mr. Smith said he hoped nothing would please the gentleman (Mr. Sedgwick) until there were twenty-four members on each side of congress from Massachusetts—to which he had no objection, provided they were all as agreeable to that gentleman.

Mr. Sedgwick replied in a speech of some length; Mr. Jackson rejoined, by endeavouring to prove, that what the gentleman (Mr. S.) had advanced, was either agreeable to law nor to the constitution, which

must be their guide. He further observed, that Mr. S. did not address his arguments to the feelings of liberal men, nor were they founded upon equity or impartiality; they were merely addressed to a majority, which the gentleman supposed were ready to coincide in the measure of hurrying this business. He hoped, however, that gentlemen would consider rightly on this business.

After some desultory debate, it was agreed that the whole bill be recommitted.

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

FRIDAY, February 5.

Several petitions were read.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of R. Alden, brought in a report, which was read: Whereupon,

The house agreed, that R. Alden, late deputy-secretary of congress, should be allowed for his services, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, till the time the secretary of state enters upon the duties of his office, with an allowance at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum for his assistant, and the incidental charges of his office.

The resolution was referred to the committee on the appropriation bill.

A letter from the secretary at war was read, enclosing his reports on the petitions of Ruth Roberts, Salmon Burr, and Ezra Smith; the two first he submitted, as his opinion, that the prayers thereof ought not to be granted—the latter, that a general act should be passed in favour of those persons whose circumstances came under the description of the petitioner's.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the remission or mitigation of fines, forfeitures, and penalties in certain cases. A long debate ensued with regard to the principles of the bill; some contended that the bill should be recommitted, and brought in on other grounds; while a few were of opinion, that the passing any act for the remission of fines, would operate to the great disadvantage of the public revenue, and therefore seemed to be opposed to any act of the kind. One alteration, however, was made; and the bill at length was re-committed.

The report of the secretary at war on the petition of Ezra Smith, was taken up, and after some consideration was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, February 8.

A letter from Robert Morris, Esq; addressed to the speaker, was read. In this letter was enclosed a memorial to congress, from Mr. Morris, praying that a resolution may be made, appointing a committee to take into consideration the examination of his public accounts; and the letter to the speaker contained a request that the said memorial should be entered at large upon the journals of the house. But Mr. White objected to this request, as, he said, the clerk always stated the prayer of every petition and memorial on the journals sufficiently, and the memorial itself was always to be found on the files of the house.

A petition was presented by Mr. Goodhue, from Abraham Reed, respecting sundry inventions of machinery, mills, and the use of perpetual steam in working mills, &c. and praying an exclusive right, &c.

Another petition was presented by Mr. Goodhue, from sundry inhabitants of Massachusetts, respecting the vessels trading to the southern states having been made liable to the same tonnage with foreign vessels, owing to a too strict construction of the 23d section of the coasting act, which they allege was not the intention of the law; and praying for relief.

Mr. Boudinot presented a petition from John Stevens, junr. respecting an invention of generating steel, which was referred to the committee for securing copy right and inventions.

Mr. Sedgwick observed to the house, that the senate had no business before them; he therefore wished gentlemen would allow the blanks in the bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants, &c. to be filled up and sent to the senate, in order that they might proceed thereon; and he wished it to be done immediately, in order that the house might proceed to the business of the day, viz. the report of the secretary of the treasury. He then moved to discharge the committee on said bill.

Mr. Lee opposed this motion. Every guard, he said, was necessary in a business of such importance as the enumeration bill. He did not wish to disappoint the expectations of gentlemen who were desirous of bringing forward the secretary's report, nor to postpone the consideration thereof beyond a proper time; but it was a new and an unexpected business, when compared with the enumeration, which had been a subject of two years consideration.

A considerable debate ensued on Mr. Sedgwick's motion for filling up the blanks and discharging the committee.

Mr. Burke said it was morally impossible to effect the business within the time which the eastern mem-

bers wanted to infer in the blanks. He did not rise to oppose the motion; for he supposed that would be in vain, as the gentlemen seemed determined to make use of the strength of their majority. He wished, however, that they would oblige the southern states, by granting a little time; and mentioned August. If this measure be carried by force of the present majority, he was alarmed for the disagreeable effects it might produce upon the minds of the inhabitants of the southern states; they must feel a dread of the same spirit prevailing upon other occasions.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that the blanks be filled up with six months.

Mr. Jackson agreed with most of the sentiments of the gentlemen from South-Carolina; and observed, that a new difficulty had arisen in the business. The state of North-Carolina included tracts of land as far back as Kentucky; he knew one settlement in Saint Mary's (Ryan's settlement) which would require two or three months to number the inhabitants.

The gentlemen from Massachusetts know how much time will be requisite for going through the enumeration in their state, and he believed them; but the southern members knew that it would require a much longer time, to go through the same business in a country not nearly so compact or so well peopled. If, therefore, we believe the Massachusetts gentlemen, why should they not believe us? Surely we ought to have a fair chance; and six months is the shortest time that can be thought of.

Mr. Lawrence agreed with Mr. Sedgwick in general; but wished to explain away the idea of any intention to injure the southern states.

Mr. Madison said, that some states had been in the practice of taking a census, but to others it was a new business; and this consideration should demand a longer time. But there was another consideration—the marshal might die, during the time of transacting his business; the president must be made acquainted with this, and it would be some time before he could appoint a new marshal, and even after he had appointed him, that one might decline the appointment. All these circumstances should be taken into view. It would require some time for the marshal to receive communications from his assistants, &c. He concluded by stating, that the time must either be short and inconvenient to some states, or it may be long, and thereby convenient to others. Which, said he, is the most reasonable? If we give a reasonable time we incommode no state; but if the time is made too short, we certainly must incommode several states. It has been often repeated and proved, that six months is rather too short.

Mr. Sedgwick said, that when a state was inconveniently situated, the marshal could employ the greater number of assistants. To which Mr. Jackson replied, that if the gentleman could find a man that would execute a month's business in one day, his arguments would be admissible.

Mr. Burke declared he had no suspicion of the gentleman's intentions as to taking any advantage; but he said, that when a strong party appears obstinate in refusing to accede to a reasonable measure, they give just grounds to dread their influence.

Mr. Smith said, there was not any marshal yet appointed for North-Carolina; that it was generally allowed the enumeration could not be made within the time appointed by the constitution for electing representatives for the next session. He therefore saw no necessity of precipitating the business, and hoped a spirit of liberality would prevail in their determination.

The blanks were at length filled up with six months, and some other blanks, respecting the sums to be forfeited by the marshals and their assistants. The bill then passed.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the secretary of the treasury, relative to a provision for the support of the public credit of the United States—Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) mentioned to the committee the propriety and expediency of taking up certain points of the report, and bringing them forward to the investigation of the committee, in the form of resolutions. He said, he believed no better mode could be devised, whereby the subject could be commenced on, and the discussion of it continued, free of embarrassment and perplexity than this. He then read several resolutions, which he offered to the consideration of the committee.

Mr. Boudinot said, that when the general subject of the report had been considered and discussed, the gentleman's resolutions might be brought forward with the greater propriety. He was for taking it up in its earliest stage, and to enter into an examination of the rise and nature of the public debt, and the promises that had been held out from time to time by the late congress to the public creditors. He then read from their journals several extracts of addresses to the people of the United States during the war. On their comments as some lengths, and said, that congress was

bound by every tie of honour, justice and policy, to make good their engagements—that the public faith was pledged, and that, on a punctual compliance, commerce, agriculture and manufactures, would be very essentially promoted and extended. Mr. Boudinot dwelt a considerable time in enforcing and explaining the importance of credit to a nation. He was of opinion that the house ought to adopt the report of the secretary, or something like it.

Mr. Fitzsimons preferred to the chair the following resolutions, which he said did not differ essentially from those of Mr. Smith's, excepting they were more full and particular.

Resolved, That adequate provision ought to be made for fulfilling the engagements of the United States in respect to their foreign debt.

Resolved, That permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of interest on, and the gradual discharge of the domestic debt of the United States.

Resolved, That the arrears of interest, including incidents, issued in payment thereof, ought to be provided for on the same terms with the principal of the said debt.

Resolved, That the debts of the respective States ought, with the consent of the creditors, to be assumed and provided for by the United States.

Resolved, That it is advisable to endeavour to effect a new modification of the domestic debt, including that of the particular States, with the voluntary consent of the creditors, by a loan, upon terms mutually beneficial to them and to the United States.

Resolved, That for the purpose expressed in the last preceding resolution, subscriptions toward a loan ought to be opened, to the amount of the said domestic debt, including that of the respective States, upon the terms following, viz.

That for every hundred dollars subscribed, payable in the said debt (as well interest as principal) the subscriber be entitled, at his option, either

To have two thirds funded at an annuity, or yearly interest of six per cent. redeemable at the pleasure of the government, by payment of the principal; and to receive the other third in lands in the western territory, at the rate of twenty cents per acre. Or,

To have the whole sum funded at an annuity or yearly interest of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest; and to receive, as a compensation for the reduction of interest, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands, as in the preceding case. Or,

To have sixty-six dollars and two thirds of a dollar funded immediately at an annuity or yearly interest of six per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding four dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, on account both of principal and interest; and to have, at the end of ten years, twenty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents, funded at the like interest and rate of redemption. Or,

To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of living to a given age, not less distant than ten years, computing interest at four per cent. Or,

To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of the survivorship of the youngest of two persons, computing interest, in this case also, at four per cent.

Resolved, That immediate provision ought to be made for the present debt of the United States; and that the faith of government ought to be pledged to make provision, at the next session, for so much of the debts of the respective States as shall have been subscribed upon any of the terms expressed in the last resolution.

Resolved, That the funds which shall be appropriated according to the second of the foregoing resolutions be applied, in the first place, to the payment of interest on the sums subscribed towards the proposed loan; and that if any part of the said domestic debt shall remain unsubscribed, the surplus of the said funds be applied, by a temporary appropriation, to the payment of interest on the unsubscribed part, so as not to exceed, for the present, four per cent. per annum; but this limitation shall not be understood to impair the right of the non-subscribing creditors to the residue of the interest on their respective debts; and in case the aforesaid surplus should prove insufficient to pay the non-subscribing creditors, at the aforesaid rate of four per cent. that the faith of government be pledged to make good such deficiency.

Mr. Page made a motion for having the report read; he said, by proceeding to the parts of it where the resolutions applied, they might then be proposed by the gentleman. He was for going on regularly.

Mr. Boudinot was opposed to the reading of the report. He said it was unnecessary, as every member had been furnished with a copy, and sufficient time given to read it; he therefore hoped that the gentleman would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Page insisted on the propriety of reading the report, and said, that he would not withdraw his motion.

The clerk of the house then proceeded to read the report, and after an hour had been spent in reading, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

NASSAU, (New-Providencia) December 23.

ACCOUNTS from Grenada announce a general alarm among all ranks of people in that island and its dependencies, on account of the king of Spain's proclamation, published at Trinidad, respecting runaway negroes, to whom offers of protection and security are openly made. In consequence of which the legislature have passed an act, compelling the owners of all canoes, boats, or pinnaces, of four feet keel and upwards, to give security in the secretary's office, not to take out a licence for navigating

the same. They have also empowered the governor to fit out two armed vessels, for the purpose of guarding the coasts, and searching all suspicious vessels. The preamble to the act is, "Whereas the necessity of the measures adopted, contains a very severe reflection upon the Spanish monarch."

Mention is also made of a conspiracy among the slaves in Demerara being fortunately discovered upon the eve of its accomplishment, and that several of the wretches concerned in it were to be executed in a short time.

NEWBURY-POR, January 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his friend in this town.

"We have the pleasing satisfaction of hearing from credible authority, that the Beverly corduroys, jeans, &c. are preferred by the merchants in Boston to those imported from Great-Britain; and that they meet with a rapid sale in many parts of this State. That nothing is so fashionable for men's waistcoats and breeches as those wares. To give the preference to our own manufactures, at the same time shows the patriotism of our countrymen, and enhances the value of lands, by increasing the consumption of their produce: and as every branch of manufactures requires the assistance of many others, it is equally for the interest of mechanics and labourers, as for the farmers, to use them."

"Should our manufactures continue to increase in the same proportion as they have for five years past, we shall soon be able to retain those immense sums among ourselves, which are usually sent to Europe, which will afford us all the happiness that money can give—we shall not only have wherewithal to pay our taxes with ease, but to lay up in store; but this happy event can be brought about only by giving the preference to our own manufactures."

"The illustrious president of the United States, who is equal in dignity, and superior in worth and excellence, to any sovereign in Europe, is fairly of sufficient importance to take the lead in fashion, and he cloths himself in American manufactures. Nothing in his eastern tour gave his patriotic soul half the satisfaction as our improvements in manufactures, and those at Beverly he viewed with consummate pleasure and admiration."

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Antwerp, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, November 28.

"A most important revolution is effecting here, which may well be compared to that which has lately taken place in North-America. Our ten provinces have declared themselves independent from the emperor, under the title of the UNITED BELGIC STATES, under the guaranty (as it is thought) of England, Prussia, and the old United Netherlands. Herewith you have the resolutions of the States of Flanders; notwithstanding the efforts of the emperor's regular troops, the patriotic army have become masters of Ghent, and consequently of all Flanders; it is reckoned that in this province alone there are at present 40,000 men under arms. The States of Brabant, who are the authors of the general insurrection, have issued a flaming manifesto against the emperor, signed by Henry Vandermeersch, advocate of Brussels, under the authority of the people of Brabant."

"Their royal highnesses and all the court have quitted Brussels and retired out of the country. The government, at the head of which are the count de Trautmanndorff and general Dalton, have published the most humiliating proclamations in the name of the sovereign, to induce the people to return to their obedience, but it is now too late; already a part of the patriotic army has taken possession of Diest and Tirlemont in Brabant, and is now marching towards Louvain, where the Imperial troops have intrenched themselves, but as the combustion is general in the cities as well as in the country, they will not be able to remain there a long time; it is even rumored that government have offered the patriotic committee to evacuate the country, and retire with all their troops to Luxemburg, but it is thought that even this proposition will not be accepted, that fortress being the key of the low countries, and consequently it is feared that the emperor might entertain hopes of returning at a more proper time with a greater force; our people therefore wish to possess themselves of it, and it is said that general Vandermeersch, the commander in chief of the patriotic army (a native of Menin, who has distinguished himself in the wars of Germany) is at this moment on the point of attacking that citadel, which you know, is acknowledged to be the strongest in all Europe."

"What is most remarkable is, that so great and unexpected a revolution has been hitherto effected without much effusion of blood; the patriots have fought during four days and four nights, before they could possess themselves of the citadel of Ghent, but at last the emperor's troops have been obliged to give way. They have had 1200 men taken prisoners, with the whole of the staff of their army; 3000 men have escaped, 600 have been killed, and 250 wounded. On the side of the patriots there were only 40 men killed, and 65 wounded. The cannonade from the citadel has destroyed 45 houses, and damaged several more in the interior parts of the city. It has been immediately published, that the patriotic committee should take upon themselves to indemnify all those who have suffered from fire and plunder, which has an excellent effect with the people at large. The booty and ammunition which the Imperial troops have been obliged to leave behind is valued at four millions."

Extract of a letter from Ghent, November 24, 1789.

"The States of Flanders assembled, have yesterday and this day come to the following resolutions:

"1. The emperor declared to have no longer any sovereignty over the country of Flanders."

"2. The ancient union with the Duke of Brabant retained."

"An union and alliance proposed to all the Belgic provinces."

"4. An army of 20,000 regulars to be raised by the province of Flanders."

"5. Commissioners to be sent to foreign States, to purchase ammunition and military stores."

"6. The council of Flanders declared a sovereign council."

"7. The said council to admit among them two permanent deputies from the patriotic committee, and to send two deputies from their own body to sit in the said committee."

"N. B. The city of Ghent alone has raised 3000 men for its own quota, 2000 of whom have been enlisted in one day, besides several corps of volunteers."

Extract of a letter from Benjamin West to Dr. Franklin, dated London, October 8, 1789.

S I R,

"The bearer of this letter is our ingenious countryman, Mr. John Trumbull, who has resided in London to study painting; and I have the happiness to acquaint you, and his countrymen in general, that through force of genius and industry, he has already attained that excellence in painting, which places him in the first class of men of that profession now living. He visits his native climate to perpetuate the faces of some of his distinguished countrymen, and hope he will meet with their approbation, both as a gentleman and an artist, of equal worth and esteem."

Extract of a letter from the master of an American vessel at the Isle of France, dated September 12, 1789.

"I arrived here after a passage of four months, and am sorry to inform you, that wine cannot be sold to any advantage. We have been here five days, and no other as yet for any thing we have on board, except hog-lard, and that will fetch but the first cost. The island of St. Louis is shut to all foreigners, and no market any where, so that I am at a loss what to do."

Annapolis, Feb. 25.

On Thursday the 11th inst. in the house of representatives of the United States, Mr. Madison, after a lengthy speech respecting the public debt, concluded with laying the following resolution before the house:—

"Resolved, That adequate funds ought to be provided for paying the interest and principal of the domestic debt, as the same shall be liquidated; and that in such liquidation, the present holders of public securities, which have been alienated, shall be paid with, according to the highest rate of said securities; and that the balance of the sums due from the public, be paid in such proportion to the original holders of the said securities."

The president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has been pleased to appoint the following officers:—Samuel Shaw, Esq. to fill the office of consul of the United States of America, at Canton, in China.—Honourable James Reddell, Esq. to be one of the associate justices of the Supreme court, in the room of the honourable Robert H. Harrison, Esq. who declined accepting that appointment.—William Nelson, Esq. attorney for the district of Virginia, in the room of John Marshall, Esq. who declined acceptance.—Christopher Hillary, Esq. collector of Brunswick, in Georgia.—Richard Taylor, Esquire, collector of Louisville, Kentucky.—Comfort Sage, Esq. surveyor of the port of Middletown, State of Connecticut.

The president has also been pleased to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint the following persons to office in the State of North-Carolina.

Wilmington—James Read, collector. John Walker, Naval Officer. Thomas Callender, Surveyor.

Newbern—John Daves, Collector.

Beaufort—John Rathos, Surveyor.

Washington—Nathan Kenia, Collector.

EDMONTON DISTRICT.

Edmonton—Thomas Benbury, Collector.

Hartford—Joshua Skinner, jun. Surveyor.

Murfreesborough—Hardy Murfree, Surveyor.

Plymouth—Levi Blount, Surveyor.

Skewarkey—Henry Hunter, Surveyor.

Winston—William Wynns, Surveyor.

Bennetts Creek—John Baker, Surveyor.

CAMDEN DISTRICT.

Plant-bridge, on Sawyers Creek—Isaac Gregory, Collector.

Nixonton—Hugh Knox, Surveyor.

Indian-town—Thomas Williams, Surveyor.

Pasquotank River Bridge—Edmund Sawyer, Surveyor.

Newbiggin Creek—Elias Albertson, Surveyor.

Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An act for giving effect to the federal acts therein mentioned, in respect to the State of North-Carolina, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several and respective duties specified and laid in and by the act, entitled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandises, imported into the United States," and in and by the act, entitled, "An act imposing duties on tonnage," shall be paid and collected upon all goods, wares and merchandises, which after the expiration of thirty days from the passing of this act, shall be imported into the State of North-Carolina, from any foreign port or place, and upon the tonnage of all ships and vessels, which, after the said

day, shall be imported into North-Carolina, subject to the laws and regulations therein contained, which acts shall be in full force and effect, until the expiration of the said thirty days, after the passing of this act, in which case, the duties therein specified, shall be paid and collected, as in and by the said acts, respectively, more fully appears.

And be it further enacted, That the duties therein specified, shall be paid and collected, as in and by the said acts, respectively, more fully appears.

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And be it further enacted and declared, That the act, entitled, "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes," shall, after the expiration of thirty days from the passing of this act, have the like force and operation within the said state of North-Carolina, as elsewhere within the United States, and as if the several clauses thereof were reposed, and re-enacted in this present act.

and consisting in *indifference*. Sect. VIII. Concerning the
supposed *liberty* of the will, as opposite to all necessity.

in properly authenticated by the 25th day of February
next, and all persons indebted are desired to make pa

Five Pounds Reward.

AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th day of December last, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made likely fellow, twenty-five years old, had on two brown cloth and one fawnought jackets, new country linen shirts, Welsh cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoe, and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 10, 1790.

John Fisher,

BRUSH-MAKER,

From LANCASTER,

MOST respectfully informs the public, that he carries on the BRUSH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in Gay-street, near Market-street, Baltimore, where he sells, wholesale and retail, all sorts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour him with their custom.—He likewise makes best shining BLACKING BALL, and has for sale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

ENGLISH—Bibles, Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Histories of different kinds, Ready Reckoners, English and German Grammars.

GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Ditto, Haberman's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechisms, Reformed Ditto, Robinson Crusoe, Spelling-Books and Psalters.

Also, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the same place, where all sorts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—also, best writing and wrapping paper, pasteboards of different kinds, Lancaster rappee snuff, best quality; cowskin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleased to insert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble servant.

JOHN FISHER.

Baltimore, November 30, 1789.

IN CHANCERY, January 15, 1790.

ISAAC DAY, ORDERED, That the said John Whitsel appear before the chancellor, in court, on Monday the 15th day of March next, to answer, on oath, the bill of the said Isaac Day.

By order, SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,

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

THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

All persons having claims against

the estate of the late Mrs. ANNE SANDERS, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

Maryland, &c.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, for READY CASH, on the PREMISES, on Wednesday the 17th day of March next,

THE property of JOHN BROOKE, consisting of two tracts of LAND, lying and being in Charles county, and state aforesaid, near Bryan-town, known by the names of LORDSHIP'S FAVOUR and KEECHES MEADOWS, containing in all five hundred two and a half acres, more or less, and sundry negroes, among which are men, women, boys and girls, taken in execution and sold to satisfy a debt due PHILIP R. FENDALL, administrator de bonis non of Richard Lee.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

February 10, 1790.

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

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

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.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good soil; also, a tract on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapsco river.—Both these tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods; the soil equal to any in those parts; both well-watered. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchasers. For terms, apply to WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789.

February 18, 1790.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Tuesday the 2d day of March next,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, where MARGARET, JOHN, and NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON now live, containing four hundred and thirty-six acres; taken in execution to satisfy a debt due to SPEIRS, FRENCH, and Co. The sale to be held at the house of Margaret Sappington, at 11 o'clock, for cash, by

DAVID STEUART, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD,

At a low advance,

For Cash, or Bills of Exchange,

ONE hundred and ten pounds cost of GOODS, imported from LONDON, consisting of shalloons; durants and figured stuffs; pink, white and black perrians; youths saddles; cruppers, girths and stirrup leathers; silk and thread laces; ribands; silk and worsted binding; stick and other cap wire; women's silk mitts; silk knee garters; wire, jacket and shirt buttons; ink powder; pins; psalters; horn-books; Morocco pocket cases with instruments; fashionable mohair basket buttons; boots; women's leather, and girls callimanco shoes; shoe brushes; hair brooms; scrubbing brush clamps; women's, girls and childrens white lamb gloves and mitts; women's white kid gloves and mitts; ditto coloured; lamb ditto; ditto wash leather gloves; brass candlesticks; copper coffee-pots; sewing silk; small iron pots; alum; saltpetre; powdered blue; nutmegs; glass, stone and queens ware; lawn and hair sieves; velvet corks; a quantity of F and FF gun-powder; Bristol, drop, bird and mustard seed shot, and a large elegant looking-glass.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, and Co.

February 9, 1790.

In Chancery, February 18, 1790.

ORDERED,

BY THE CHANCELLOR,

THAT the terms in this court hereafter be, the second Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in October, and the third Tuesday in December, and that all process be returnable accordingly.

Test. S. H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 25th of March next, fair, if not the next fair day.

A VALUABLE plantation in Charles county, ten miles from Bryan-town, containing about 400 acres, part of which lying on Zachiah Swamp, where on is a valuable framed dwelling-house, 42 feet by 25 feet, five rooms and a passage on the lower floor, well finished, with four brick fire places, a good frame kitchen, 20 by 26, two brick chimneys, a good dairy, a good tobacco house, 40 by 22, and two negro quarters, about one third of the plantation cultivated, the remainder well timbered, and great part fit for mow, and produces tobacco, wheat, corn and other grain, equalled by few in the said county. The terms are, one half to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder on giving up possession of the land. Any person or persons inclinable to view the premises before the day of sale, will be shown them by the subscriber, who lives thereon, and possession to be given on the 25th of December next.

JOSEPH BOARMAN, Son of THOMAS JAMES.

Charles county, February 11, 1790.

ALL those indebted to the estate of SAMUEL BROGDEN, by bond, note or open account, are requested to discharge the same, as no longer indulgence can be given.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, Administrator.

February 8, 1790.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE L A W S OF MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

NOTICE

THE creditors of captain CHARLES SMITH, late of Charles county, deceased, (not having attended as expected, on a former day appointed for that purpose,) are hereby requested to attend at colonel Beane's, in Piscataway, on Monday the 22d day of March next, with their respective claims lawfully authenticated, in order for settlement, as far as effects will admit—those who neglect attending as above may thereafter lose the benefit of a dividend; all who are indebted for property purchased, or otherwise, are required to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. TO BE SOLD, agreeable to the last will and testament of the aforesaid Smith, his right in a tract of land called SHARPE, lying on Mattawoman, in Charles county, and near the main road leading from Piscataway to Port-Tobacco.

MARY SMITH, Executrix.

February 3, 1790.

Chapico, St. Mary's county, February 2, 1790.

WHEREAS I gave bond to a certain George Arnold, of Harrison county, and state of Virginia, on the twenty-fifth day of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, conditioned for the payment of 200l. Maryland currency, to be made at three annual payments, in case I made a purchase of four hundred and three acres of land, lying on a creek called Tarecoat, in Hampshire county, of said state.—The obligation running, that, if I should not like the land, on returning the patent by the first day of December of the aforesaid year, the contract should be null and void; I returned him the patent within the time limited, being disappointed in the quality and situation of the land, and he refused to give up my bond. I do hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said bond.

IGNATIUS HAYDEN.

ANNAPOLIS.

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.