

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1790.

## Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, February 9.

His memorial of sundry inhabitants of the town of Salem, presented yesterday, was, on motion of Mr. Goodhue, taken up for a second reading, and referred to the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Benson presented the memorial of brigadier-general Donald Campbell, praying that an investigation of his claims against the United States be made.

Mr. Bondnot presented a petition from the contractors for carrying the mail through New-Jersey, which was read, and referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration the regulation of the post-office.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Page proposed, that those gentlemen who had brought forward certain resolutions, should direct the attention of the house to those parts of the report to which they mean particularly to refer, that such parts may be read.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) withdrew the propositions which he laid on the table yesterday.

The resolutions proposed by Mr. Fitzsimons were read by the clerk.

The first resolution being read by the chairman, and the question being taken on the same, it passed in the affirmative unanimously.

The second resolution was then read, on which Mr. Jackson rose and observed, that though he had as great a sense of the merits of our public creditors, of those who had fought our battles, and had effected the independence of America as any man—yet there is a question on the subject before the house, which he conceived of as great consequence as any that had been suggested, and that is, whether the present is the season for funding the domestic debt of the United States. He then reprobated funding systems altogether: Adverting to the effects which had been experienced from them, in Florence, Genoa and Great-Britain, and asserted, that some of those states had lost their independence through the debts which had thereby been entailed on them. Great-Britain, by adopting a funding system, has accumulated a debt which they never can get rid of.

From these remarks, he inferred the pernicious consequences of a system for funding the debt of the United States; and, referring to the present unrepresented state of North Carolina, and the uncertainty with respect to the quantum of the debt, the state of the western territory, &c. concluded by moving, that the report should lie on the table for further consideration.

Mr. Sherman observed, that the present question before the committee is simply, whether the debt shall be funded: The various particulars to which the gentleman last speaking alluded, are not now before the committee. Whether the debt shall be placed upon irremissible funds, is a subject of future consideration.

Mr. Smith made some observations in reply to Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson moved, that the committee should rise, which motion being put, was negatived by a great majority.

Mr. Bland inquired, why there was a difference in the phraseology of the two first resolutions? He could not see the propriety or justice of making a discrimination between our domestic and foreign creditors.—We have pledged ourselves, by adopting the first resolution, to fulfil our engagements to our foreign creditors, before we have ascertained whether we are able to do so; but, the resolution respecting our domestic creditors, leaves them in a very different situation. He wished to be informed, for what reason the difference was made, as he meant to propose a substitute for the resolution now under consideration.

Mr. Fitzsimons, in reply, informed the committee, that the circumstances of the foreign debt were such as left no alternative but that of coming to a precise and definite resolution upon the subject. With respect to the domestic debt, agreeably to the report of the secretary of the treasury, a different plan of procedure is offered; still the modification proposed is to be submitted to the option of the creditors.

Mr. Bland then read a resolution respecting the domestic debt, which was similar to that adopted respecting the foreign debt; this he proposed as a substitute for the second resolution.

Mr. Livermore entered into a consideration of the circumstances under which the domestic and foreign debts were incurred, and gave it as his opinion, that the United States are not under obligations to make a specific provision for the domestic debt, agreeably to

the face of the securities, which are considered as the evidences of the debt. With respect to the foreign debt, it is for loans received from persons no ways interested in the resolution of the country, and it must be paid. He was opposed to the resolution in its present form, as it went to make an unqualified provision for the domestic debt.

Mr. Bland said, there was no man who would go further than himself in fulfilling, to the utmost of his power, every public contract, and to pay the *bona fide* debts, both foreign and domestic, of the United States, to the utmost farthing. On this principle it was that he proposed the resolution he had offered, as it appeared to be the only way of bringing the subject fairly before the committee. He could not see the propriety of the discrimination made by the gentleman last speaking, between the foreign and domestic debts, as the fact is, that, by transfers, the foreign debt is now become in part the property of the citizens of the United States, and, on the other hand, great part of the domestic debt is alienated to foreigners. He therefore offered the resolution which he had read—if he was seconded he should be glad, if not he should sit down contented.

Mr. Scott, in a speech of some length on the subject, observed, that the legislature of the United States is to be considered, on this occasion, as sitting as referees in a case of equity and justice—the only inquiry therefore is, what is the sum which the United States absolutely and *bona fide* owe—if, on inquiry, it is found that the ostensible demand is double what ought in justice to be paid, they will determine accordingly, and strike off that half; nor can we answer it to our constituents to make provision for paying one farthing more than the sum which, on a full investigation of the subject, shall appear to be due.—He concluded by moving an amendment to the resolution, by adding the following words, viz: "as soon as the same shall be ascertained and duly liquidated."

Mr. Bondnot replied to Mr. Scott—and controverted the principle he had advanced, that congress was to be considered as a judicial body on this occasion.—He stated the terms on which the debt had been contracted; the dependence which the creditors had of obtaining final justice from their country; the pernicious consequences that would result from adopting such a principle, as it would destroy every vestige of confidence in the honour of the United States, and put it entirely out of our power to effect any future loans, let the emergency be ever so great.

Mr. Lawrence said, that the object of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, appears to be a re-liquidation of the debt of the United States, on a supposition that the evidences which the creditors have obtained, are for a larger sum than they ought to have received for their supplies and services; but what is the tendency of such an investigation of the business—does it not involve the grossest impeachment of that government under which the debt was contracted—does it not tend to throw an equal proportion of the burthens incurred in the acquisition of our independence upon one particular class of citizens, whose merits and services certainly entitle them to different treatment? The whole body of the people have received an equivalent for the whole debt—and this scheme of re-liquidation will produce a discrimination which will prove cruelly injurious to a class of citizens who have contributed perhaps the most to the success of the country in their late arduous struggles, by reposing the fullest trust and confidence in the justice and honour of the State.

Mr. Jackson observed, that, however the idea of a discrimination may be reprobated by the gentleman last speaking, the question will certainly come before the house. There is a discrimination between the foreign and domestic debt, which every man must acknowledge. The foreign debt is due from those who are creditors to the United States: Surely these creditors will be willing to pay, or make provision to pay their debts, before they will clamour against the government for their demands. This shows that the consideration of the domestic should be deferred, while the foreign debt ought to be immediately provided for.

Mr. Ames went into a particular examination of the doctrine advanced by Mr. Scott, and shewed the pernicious consequences that would result from its operation, as being subversive of every principle on which public contracts are founded. That the evidences of the debt possessed by the creditors of the United States cannot, in reason, justice and policy, be considered in any other light than as public bonds, for the redemption and payment of which the lands, the property and labour, of the whole people are pledged. The public, in this case, is as it were personified; nor is there any conceivable difference, except it is in favour of the creditors, between the public and an individual in this case. On this idea the public is trusted; and for them to alienate the office of judge on the occasion, is a mere arbitrary act of power, which never can be justified, but to the destruction of the essential interests of the people, and must terminate in a dissolution of the social compact.

Mr. Sherman said, that he agreed in sentiment with the gentleman from Pennsylvania in part, but could not extend the operation of the principle to such a length as he did. The legislature must necessarily act in a judicial capacity in some cases: it judges of accounts exhibited against the government, and determines upon them: He influenced, in a variety of particulars, the interference of this power, and which, said he, cannot reasonably be objected to; but this power cannot be extended to judge upon debts that are acknowledged by the government; in this light he considered the liquidated debt of the United States.—On which the legislature can have no more right to judge than an individual who is a party to a private contract: For if they can thus interfere, the credit of the United States is placed in a deplorable situation indeed. He moved to confine the provision to that part of the debt which is already liquidated.

Mr. Goodhue reprobated the idea of discrimination, and re-liquidation. He observed, that if the object is to take advantage of the depreciated rate of public securities, it will be wiser to defer all further consideration on the subject at present, for the purpose of availing ourselves of a still lower rate of depreciation.

Mr. Scott enforced the general ideas of his former speech, and, to justify the sentiment, adduced sundry instances of the conduct of the parliament of Great-Britain, in raising houses and making highways over the places where they stood, and other invasions of private property—he contended, the debt stood on a similar footing with other contracts on which questions of equity and justice may arise and be determined with the greatest propriety.

The debate was continued, by several of the gentlemen speaking repeatedly on the amendment—Mr. Stone, Mr. White, and Mr. Sedgwick added a few remarks. The time being expended, and several gentlemen expressing a wish to revolve the subject still further in their own minds—a motion was made that the committee should rise—which being put, was carried in the affirmative.—The house then adjourned.

Wednesday, February 10.

The order of the day being called for, the committee of the whole house took into consideration the report of the secretary of the treasury:

Mr. Baldwin in the chair.  
The motion before the house since yesterday (Mr. Scott's) was read, viz: To amend the second of Mr. Fitzsimons's resolutions, by adding the following words, "as soon as it shall be ascertained and liquidated."

Mr. Scott said he believed the secretary's plan was well intended, and he believed a judicious and wise scheme; but it was the duty of the house, nevertheless, to examine into the principles of the system. He believed many gentlemen had their doubts; he had doubts which he was desirous of satisfying; it was necessary that the house should be cool and deliberate in their inquiries, and in the collection of every possible information.

The gentlemen who were against any discrimination, had advanced a position, that it would be a breach of a solemn contract; but he denied the assertion: For, how is this contract made? At the close of the war, the United States offered certificates of the nominal value of 20s. but their known value was then but 2s. 6d. The soldiers accepted of these; they compounded, in fact, by their own consent. But the first purchasers were not contented to pass the certificates at the same value; they appreciated them.

Government is certainly bound to do justice, but not to do more than justice. The soldiers who parted with their certificates at 2s. 6d. in the pound, may soon be obliged to pay 5s. for redeeming them. Mr. Scott then confessed that he was of opinion, that a new scale of depreciation ought to be established; and urged many strong arguments in favour thereof. There were yet upwards of two millions of dollars in continental bills, not ascertained by the secretary.—Query, What was the secretary's idea of those two millions? Perhaps they were the bills which were reduced to 40 for one; if so, they would make 80 millions of dollars. How can a debt be funded that is not yet ascertained or come within our knowledge? We are yet in the dark; but we have the right to arbitrate the business. We are arbiters (said Mr. Scott) in a court of national equity. He wished to confer every possible compliment upon the officers and soldiers of America; but those veterans have lost the name of soldiers; they may be compared to a virgin who changes her name after marriage; and certainly many of those American veterans had changed their names; they had married Mrs. Speculation; and they were now become speculators, not soldiers.

Mr. Hartley answered several of Mr. Scott's arguments. He said he felt himself, in some degree, in the situation of one of the persons his colleague had been describing. He had the highest opinion of the gentleman's principles and integrity; with respect to himself, he had been many years in the army. Every gentleman has considered the business, and reflected on



the means whereby the United States were able to discharge their debts; and he thought the means were now within their power. Several branches of revenue have not been touched upon by the Secretary. He alleged, that his colleague's reasons were contrary to the opinion and practice of the world. The legislature cannot act contrary to justice. Congress, when they granted the certificates, had a retrospect to every circumstance; they were granted long after the war. How is it possible to make any discrimination? The present constitution has no power to modify. We may attempt, but the consent of the parties must first be obtained. In England, the flourishing state of their commerce did not depend so much upon any support, as a paper credit, &c. He concluded by repeating his respect toward his colleagues; but observed, that they must differ in some things, for he would vote against the amendment.

The letter and memorial of Robert Morris was read a second time, and referred to Mr. Madison, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Sherman; and was ordered to be entered at large on the journals of the house.—The following is a copy thereof:—

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty to trouble you with the enclosed memorial, and must pray you to lay it before the house of representatives. The request which is therein made, will be found so consonant with justice, that I cannot doubt of its being granted. Permit me, through you, Sir, to make another, which is, that the said memorial may be entered at large on the journals of the house. I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

ROBERT MORRIS.

New-York, February 8. 1790.

To the honourable the Speaker of the house of representatives of the United States.

To the PRESIDENT, the SENATE, and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

The memorial of ROBERT MORRIS, late superintendent of the finances of the said United States,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT on the twentieth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and subsequent to your memorialist's resignation of his office of superintendent, the congress passed a resolution in the words following: "Resolved, That three commissioners be appointed to inquire into the receipts and expenditures of public monies, during the administration of the late superintendent of finance, and to examine and adjust the accounts of the United States with that department, during his administration, and to report a state thereof to congress;" which resolution, to persons unacquainted with the nature of the office, and the mode of conducting the business of the department, gave occasion to the supposition, that your memorialist had accounts both difficult and important to settle with the United States, in respect to his official transactions. That though your memorialist forewore the disagreeable consequences which might result to himself from the diffusion of such an opinion, he, notwithstanding, not only forewore any representation on the subject, but scrupulously avoided every species of interference direct or indirect, lest it should be imagined, either that he was actuated by the desire of obtaining from congress those marks of approbation, which had, in repeated instances, been bestowed on the servants of the public, or that he feared to meet the proposed investigation. Respect for the sovereignty of the United States, concurring with motives of delicacy, to forbid even the appearance of asking what, if merited, it was to be presumed, would be conferred (as being the proper reward of services, not of solicitation) and a firm confidence in the rectitude of his conduct, leaving your memorialist no inducement to evade any inquiry into it, which it might be thought fit to institute.

That your memorialist taking it for granted, that the reasons which has produced a determination to establish a mode of inquiry into the transactions of the most important office under the government, would have ensured a prosecution of the object till it had been carried into effect, long remained in silent expectation of the appointment of commissioners, according to the resolution which had been entered into for that purpose.—But it has so happened, from what cause your memorialist will not undertake to explain, that no further steps have ever been taken in regard to it; and your memorialist has remained exposed to the surmises which the appearance of an intention to inquire into his conduct had a tendency to excite, without having been afforded an opportunity of obviating them. That the unsettled condition of certain accounts of a commercial nature, between the United States and the late house of William, Morris, and Company, and your memorialist, prior to his appointment as superintendent of the finances, having been confounded with his transactions in that capacity, your memorialist has, in various ways, been subjected to injurious imputations on his official conduct, the only fruits of services which, at the time they were tendered, he trusts he may, without incurring the charge of presumption, affirm, were generally esteemed both important and meritorious, and were, at least, rendered with ardour and zeal, with unremitting attention, and unwearied application.

That your memorialist, desirous of rescuing his reputation from the aspersions thrown upon it, came, in the month of October, 1788, to the city of New-York, as well for the purpose of urging the appointment of commissioners to inspect his official transactions, as for that of procuring an adjustment of the accounts which existed previous to his administration.—But the first object was frustrated by the want of a sufficient number of members to make a congress, and the last was unavoidably delayed by the preliminary investigations requisite on the part of the commissioner named by the late board of treasury, towards a competent knowledge of the business. That in the month of February, 1789, your memorialist returned to New-York, for the same purposes; but the obstacles which he had before experienced, still operated to put it out of his power to present the memorial which had been prepared by him in October, praying for an appointment of commissioners. That he was therefore obliged to confine himself to measures for the settlement of his accounts respecting the transactions antecedent to his appointment as superintendent, which he entered upon accordingly with the commissioner appointed by the board of treasury; and in which as much progress as time and circumstances would permit, was made, until the fourth of March last, when that commissioner, conceiving his authority, by the organization of the new government, to have ceased, declined further proceedings, and, of course, your memorialist was obliged to wait the establishment of the new treasury department, for the further prosecution of that settlement, which has been accordingly resumed, and he hopes will speedily be accomplished. But, inasmuch as no mode of inquiry into his official conduct has hitherto been put into operation, and as doubts of its propriety have been raised by an act of the government, your memorialist conceives himself to have a claim upon the public justice for some method of vindicating himself, which will be unequivocal and definitive. Wherefore, and encourage, by a consciousness of the integrity of his administration, your memorialist is desirous that a strict examination should be had into his conduct while in office, in order that, if he has been guilty of maladministration, it may be detected and punished; if otherwise, that his innocence may be manifested and acknowledged. Unwilling, from this motive, that longer delay should attend the object of the resolution which has been recited, your memorialist humbly prays that an appointment of commissioners may take place, to carry the said resolution into effect. And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

ROBERT MORRIS.

New-York, February 8, 1790.

LONDON, December 3.

THE affairs of Europe never wore so singular and even whimsical an aspect as at present:

The head of the house of Austria oppressing the catholic church; and the catholic church offering the riches of the Sacred Temples at the shrine of liberty! The patriots of Holland refugees in Brabant, and the patriots of Brabant refugees in Holland! Prussia the restraint of Dutch, and the hope of Flemish freedom! The great protestant alliance of England, Prussia, and Holland, considered as the shield of the most zealous catholics in the world.

The campaign is now entirely finished in the north. The Swedish fleet is returned to Chatteroon, and the Russian to Revel. The troops too, of both the powers, in Finland, are put into winter quarters.

A very extraordinary circumstance occurred on Wednesday night; at the entrance of Covent-Garden theatre. A gentleman, who made an unsuccessful attempt to gain admission, was returning home, and on putting his hand into his pocket for his handkerchief, discovered a purse with eight guineas and some silver. This must have happened through the mistake of one of the light fingered gentry, who, in the pressure of the crowd, mistook the gentleman's pocket for his own.

STOCKBRIDGE, (N.E.) February 9.

From our correspondents at New-York, February 2.

"Since I wrote you last, I have seen Mr. Ellicott, the geographer of the United States, who is lately returned from his survey of the western boundary of the colonies of New York and Massachusetts. To effect the business he was obliged to go into the British territory. There are some facts ascertained by him, which are interesting to the people of America, and I therefore communicate them. He says, it is evident that the intention of the British is manifest not at present to relinquish the post which they hold within the United States. This, I presume, will not be a foundation for war, for that nation will not, in my opinion, be so frantic as to attempt to put their possessions in America on the event of a war with this country. At present our government is unsettled, and whether it will furnish duration or the contrary, will depend on the result of the present session of congress. Should the measures adopted be such as are directed by wisdom and sound policy, prudence will dictate to the minister of Great-Britain the necessity of abandoning her stations within the limits of this government.

"Mr. Ellicott relates another fact, for which I do not feel any pain. It is, that the settlers on the west side of the Lakes (a great proportion of whom are emigrants from the United States) experience every species of misery that can be conceived; that he was for many days incapable of procuring a single mouthful of meat or bread, and was obliged to subsist on potatoes alone.

"All letters from Rhode-Island, announce, that the adoption of the American constitution by that state has now become certain, and that all ideas of serious opposition are abandoned. Governor Collins has written the president a letter highly federal, which has been communicated to congress, the probable result of which will be a further indulgence to Rhode-Island, till the convention of that state may have time for deliberation.

"The advocates for a discrimination between the original holders and purchasers of public securities, will, I trust, be very few. In fact, every principle, if not of justice, of sound policy, is against it. The great question is, shall the debts of the individual states be assumed? This measure is so indispensable to the beneficial operations of the government, so essential to the welfare of the people, and so inseparable from the

extension of justice, that, independent of it, I never consent to any system of funding whatever.

"Two facts I have ascertained since I came here, which the interests of the United States in general, and the eastern in particular, are interested in. That the coarse woollen and linen clothes which have this year been exported from Connecticut to the southern states, have there a decided preference given to them, on account of the quality and price, to European manufactures of the same kind—and add, That the quantities exported have been considerable. It is, however, true, that the want of great capitals in the dealers, will, in a considerable degree, balance what would be otherwise the natural effect of that preference."

Extract of a letter from Boston, to the printer of this paper, dated January 31.

"Early on Saturday morning a young whale was discovered in Charlestown bay.—It appears that the night preceding, he by some means or other crowded under the bridge, and the tide ebbing, left him to the ground, that he could not return, though he several times attempted it. He is now ranging with great ferocity in Cambridge river, to the no small diversion of many. It is expected he will shortly be taken, as he has been twice struck with a harpoon, and there are no less than eight whale-boats at this moment in pursuit of him."

NEW-YORK, February 15.

Friday last, a party of the Oneida Indians arrived in this city, on a visit to their brothers, Washington, Clinton, and the great Fire of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Charleston (South-Carolina), dated January 20, 1790.

"On Thursday last, the sum of 450 dollars in specie, was sold at public auction, by Messrs. Marshall and Doggett, vendue-masters, at 4s. 10d. each, of the paper medium of this state. This circumstance is very remarkable on account of its singularity, but is also demonstrative of the established credit of the paper currency of this state."

Extract of a letter from an American in London, December 2.

"The prohibition laid last year on the importation of American wheat, from an apprehension that the Helian fly or weevil might be propagated from it, this country, has within a few days been taken off: it being now acknowledged that there were no grounds for such an opinion. They have been further induced to this measure from the prospect of a scarcity the ensuing spring."

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.

Extract of a letter from Sanbury, (Georgia), dated January 25, 1790.

"The Indians are as present tolerably quiet in respect to scalping and murdering the inhabitants of the ward. They do, however, frequently steal away young negroes from the plantations, for the purpose of planting corn in their settlements.—Small parties of them have several times been within a dozen miles of this town, but consider themselves perfectly safe as soon as they have crossed the Altamaha with their plunder. It is the Creeks we are chiefly in dread of, and if a solid peace is not speedily concluded with them it will put these states at least ten years behind hand in their cultivation, improvements and peopling. Foreign settlers are continually arriving among us, but have imbibed such terrible ideas of the savages, that most of them soon remove into Carolina. Indeed, independent of the Indians, there are other circumstances sufficiently disagreeable to foreigners, particularly the unhealthiness of the new lands near the rivers, and the swarms of reptiles with which they abound, but which are, in general, more hideous to the eye than really dangerous.—We had a hearty laugh lately at a newly imported Irishman, who being out in the woods a gunning, mistook a grey squirrel for a rattlesnake, and thought himself happy in making an escape.

"I wish I could say the Indians are the aggressors in every respect; mildness and civilization is not the characteristic of our frontier people, but rather a ferocity of disposition which was never exceeded by savages themselves. I am credibly informed that several Indians that have been killed last year, were hung up a small distance from the ground and left for dogs and wolves to devour.—Such conduct can only tend to irritate, and not a little impedes the approach of a pacification."

Extract of a letter from Savannah, January 28.

"A large ship has lately arrived in our river from Bourdeaux, in France, for a supply of masts and spars of the first dimensions. She has now proceeded for St. Mary's river, where she is to take in her load. If this species of export should succeed, it will be no small advantage to this state, as our forests may be almost called inexhaustible, and abounding with the best of pine for the purpose. St. Mary's river has an excellent bay of 23 feet at high water, and in the river itself no less than 18 feet for a great distance up the country; the landing places are numerous, and timber of every kind may be rafted down with very little expense or inconvenience; the lands are in general excellent, the climate, without dispute, the finest in the world; the air being pure and healthy and will probably ever continue so, unless the swamps should hereafter be overflowed for the sake of watering the rice fields in the summer season. I do not know a more eligible situation for your industrious northern men, who are scant of hands and have growing families."

Extract of a letter from Charleston, January 28.

"A more abundant crop of rice was never known in this state, than that of the present year. Indigo has not succeeded quite so well on account of an unusual frost, about the latter end of September last, at the

time, our rivers above want of rain, that it is rice can be got down by the European demand. Machines for making, are coming very in this circumstance also the importation of slaves is the far greater part

Annapolis,

A N E C

In a church of one of the states, it was frequently brought to the Virgin for many endeavours to save a soldier, who was a person in the church. Some things offered for sale, he denied this, he denied the Virgin Mary, when in want, had, in the eyes of silver to his lord, listened to; but a court were punishment. When king for confirmation, of some of the cat, according to the doctrines to be allowed possible. "Miracles, though not impossible." Where sentence: "The punishment while he, according to the declaration, such a punishment, ever from the Virgin Mary, o

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N. B. All persons having, are requested to be on that day, and to make immediate payment. February 27, 1790.

On Wednesday the 14th the dwelling plantation Prince-George's county SUNDRY valuable consisting of men, women of the personal estate of household furniture, utensils, &c. by or Prince-George's county, judgments against the Drane. Terms of sale. If the said day party will be sold on the ELIZABETH 1027/6 JAMES D

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March 1, 1790.

By virtue of a writ of the general court, on the 13th of March, 1790 TWO hundred acres of property of the said S. the town of Lower-Mary James Stone, both take to satisfy a debt due W ready net crop tobacco

1027/6

February 24, 1790.

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...Indigo has...  
...out of an un...  
...mber left, at...  
...

...time, our rivers above the tide waters are so low, want of rain, that it is with the utmost difficulty, rice can be got down in sufficient quantities to supply the European demand, which is this year very considerable.—Machines for boating out the rice, and canals, are coming very rapidly into fashion; and in this circumstance alone we may predict that any importation of slaves will be rendered unnecessary, as the far greater part of the labour will be saved."

## Annapolis, March 4.

### A N E C D O T E.

In a church of one of the Roman catholic cities in Asia, it was frequently observed, that, of the offerings brought to the Virgin Mary, several were missing. For many endeavours to find out the thief, the clerk hired a soldier, who was generally the first and the person in the church. He was therefore stopped, and some things offered found upon him. Notwithstanding this, he denied the theft, and boldly asserted, that the Virgin Mary, to whom he always applied in want, had, in the night-time, brought these pieces of silver to his lodgings. This subterfuge was listened to; but a court-martial adjudged him to a severe punishment. When the sentence was laid before the king for confirmation, he ordered inquiry to be made, of some of the catholic ecclesiastics, whether, according to the doctrines of their church, such a case was to be allowed possible? The answer was unanymous—"Miracles, though they happened but seldom, are not impossible." Whereupon the king wrote under the sentence: "The pretended criminal is absolved from punishment while he persists in denying the theft, according to the declaration of theologists of their own persuasion, such a miracle is not deemed impossible. But, for the future, I forbid him, on pain of severe punishment, ever to accept any thing, either from the Virgin Mary, or from any other faint whatever."

FREDERICK."

## To be SOLD,

### At Public Sale,

SAMUEL RAWLINGS'S, for ready money, on Tuesday the 23d day of March, if fair, if not the next fair day, at ten o'clock,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF JONATHAN RAWLINGS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of one young negro man, his household and kitchen furniture, a windmill carriage, and some plantation utensils, by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Admr. de bonis non.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

February 27, 1790.

On Wednesday the 14th of April, will be SOLD, on the dwelling plantation of JAMES DRANE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased,

SUNDRY valuable country-born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and boys; also the residue of the personal estate of the said James Drane, consisting of household furniture, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, &c. by order of the orphan's court of Prince-George's county, for the purpose of discharging the judgments against the estate of the said James Drane. Terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale. If the said day proves unfair, the said property will be sold on the next fair day.

ELIZABETH DRANE, Executrix.

JAMES DRANE, Executor.

IT appearing from the records of the general court, that a *fieri facias* has issued against us as superceders of GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH, at suit of WILLIAM WILKINS, and part of our property being taken in virtue of said writ by the sheriff of Calvert county, and liable to be exposed to public sale—This is to caution all persons whatever from purchasing any property that is, or may hereafter be, taken from us for Gavin H. Smith in the suit aforesaid, not being bound as superceders for said Smith in any case whatever,

JAMES STONE,  
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

March 1, 1790.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Saturday, the 13th of March, in Lower-Marlborough,

TWO hundred acres of LAND, whereon GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH now lives, late the property of the said Smith; also, a house and lot in the town of Lower-Marlborough, late the property of James Stone, both taken in execution and to be sold to satisfy a debt due William Wilkins—To be sold for ready net crop tobacco, inspected at Pig-Point warehouse.

JOHN BROOKE, Sheriff of Calvert county.



TAKEN up as a stray, by JOHN CAEMAN, living near Annapolis, a small black HORSE, about twelve hands high, without any perceivable brand, has a switch tail, and a fore back, and is without shoes. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Anne-Arundel county, February 26, 1790.

## To be SOLD,

### For READY CASH,

### At Public Vendue,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of ALLEN BOWIE, late of Prince-George's county, on Wednesday the 17th day of March next, at the courthouse in Frederick-town,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lying near Frederick-town, one called MAD GEORGE, and the other COME-BY-CHANCE, containing 200 acres of land—the land is very good. On this land thirty acres are excellent meadow. The land is in possession of Mr. Fielder Gantt.

FIELDER BOWIE,  
JOHN FRASER BOWIE, } Executors.

March 1, 1790.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this State, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the house of GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased. Possession will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, } Trustees.  
B. WHETCROFT, }

## N O T I C E

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 flighting 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, 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.  
Louisa county, Virginia, February 2, 1790.

## 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 Gaffaway Watkins, on the 30th August, 1784, countersigned John White, and endorsed on the back of the said certificate, interest paid by Thomas Harwood, 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 subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, or to Thomas Harwood, of the city of Annapolis, shall receive a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS.

GASSAWAY WATKINS.

## 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.

## J. BURNESTON, H A T T E R,

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 notice. The following prices will be given for FURS, viz: Cased otters from 7/6 to 20/-, fox skins from 1/- to 4/-, raccoon skins from 1/- to 2/-, cased minks from 6/- to 10/-, muskrats from 6/- to 10/-.

Annapolis, February 17, 1790.

## S T O P T,

### Supposed to be stolen, the following ARTICLES:

Eight silver table spoons,  
Two desert do.  
Fourteen silver tea spoons,  
One case with a pair set three-buckles,  
One set hat-buckle,  
Four gold rings,  
One set stock-buckle,  
Seven break brooches,  
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 twenty-five 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.

3X

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 commission to settle certain original lines and bounds of a tract of land called PHILLIPS'S PURCHASE, lying in said county, near Sulquehanna.

2 w 4

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 late 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.

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 15th of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE plantation in Charles county, two miles from Bryan-town, containing about 400 acres, part of which lying on Zachiah Swamp, whereon is a valuable framed dwelling house, 42 feet by 26, five rooms and a passage on the lower floor, well finished, with four brick fire places, a good framed kitchen, 20 by 26, two brick chimnies, 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 meadow, 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 shewn 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.

## 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 perians; youths saddles; cruppers, girths and stirrup leathers; silk and thread laces; ribbands; 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; allum; saltpetre; powdered blue; nutmegs; glass, stone and queens-ware; lawn and hair sieves; velvet corsets; a quantity of P and FF gun-powder; Bristol, drop, bird and mustard seed flour, and a large elegant looking-glass.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, and Co.

February 9, 1790.



PROPOSALS  
For Printing, by Subscription,  
(In one Volume, Octavo.)  
A CAREFUL AND STRICT  
INQUIRY  
INTO  
The modern prevailing Notions  
OF THAT  
Freedom of Will,

Which is supposed to be essential to  
Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice,  
Reward and Punishment,  
Praise and Blame.  
By JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.  
Late President of the College of New-Jersey.

Rom. ix. 16. It is not of him that willeth.  
CONDITIONS.

- I. The work will be printed on good paper and a new type, in a neat and elegant manner.
- II. When a sufficient number of subscribers offer to defray the expence of the work, it will be put to the press and finished with all possible expedition.
- III. The price of the volume, neatly bound and lettered, (which will contain above 300 pages, exclusive of a general index, octavo,) only seven shillings and six pence, lawful money of the Delaware state, ONE HALF at the time of subscribing, and the REMAINDER on the delivery of the book.
- IV. Those who subscribe for twelve sets, shall receive one gratis; and bookellers the usual allowance.

PLAN of the WORK.

PART I.

Wherein are explained various terms and things belonging to the subject of the ensuing discourse.

- SECT. I. Concerning the nature of the will.—
- SECT. II. Concerning the determination of the will.—
- SECT. III. Concerning the meaning of the terms necessity, impossibility, inability, &c. and of contingency.—
- SECT. IV. Of the distinction of natural and moral necessity and inability.—
- SECT. V. Concerning the notion of liberty, and of moral agency.

PART II.

Wherein it is considered, Whether there is, or can be, any such sort of Freedom of Will as that wherein Arminians place the essence of the liberty of all moral agents; and whether any such thing ever was, or can be conceived of.

- SECT. I. Shewing the manifest inconsistency of the Arminian notion of liberty of will, consisting in the will's self-determining power. SECT. II. Several supposed ways of evading the foregoing reasoning considered. SECT. III. Whether any event whatsoever, and especially in particular, can come to pass without a cause of its existence. SECT. IV. Whether volition can arise without a cause, through the activity of the nature of the soul. SECT. V. Shewing that if the things asserted in these evasions should be supposed to be true, they are altogether impertinent, and can't help the cause of Arminian liberty; and how, this being the state of the case, Arminian writers are obliged to talk inconsistently. SECT. VI. Concerning the will's determining in things which are perfectly indifferent in the view of the mind. SECT. VII. Concerning the notion of liberty of will consisting in indifference. SECT. VIII. Concerning the supposed liberty of the will, as opposite to all necessity. SECT. IX. Of the connection of the acts of the will with the dictates of the understanding. SECT. X. Volition necessarily connected with the influence of motives: with particular observation of the great inconsistency of Mr. Chubb's assertions and reasonings about the freedom of the will. SECT. XI. The evidence of God's certain foreknowledge of the volitions of moral agents. SECT. XII. God's certain foreknowledge of the future volitions of moral agents, inconsistent with such a contingency of those volitions as is without all necessity; and infers a necessity of volition, as much as an absolute decree. SECT. XIII. Whether we suppose the volitions of moral agents to be connected with any thing antecedent, or not; yet they must be necessary, in such a sense as to overthrow Arminian liberty.

PART III.

Wherein is inquired, Whether any such liberty of will, as Arminians hold, be necessary to moral agency, virtue and vice, praise and dispraise, &c.

- SECT. I. God's moral excellency necessary, yet circumstanced and praise-worthy. SECT. II. The acts of the will of the human soul of Jesus Christ necessarily holy, yet virtuous, praise-worthy, rewardable, &c. SECT. III. The case of such as are given up of God to sin, and of fallen man, in general, proves moral necessity and inability to be consistent with blamelessness. SECT. IV. Command, and obligation to obedience, consistent with moral inability to obey. SECT. V. That sincerity of desires and endeavours, which is supposed to excuse in the non-performance of things in themselves good, particularly considered. SECT. VI. Liberty of indifference, not only not necessary in virtue, but utterly inconsistent with it; and all, either virtuous or vicious habits and inclinations inconsistent with Arminian notions of liberty and moral agency. SECT. VII. Arminian notions

of moral agency inconsistent with all influence of motives and inducements, in either virtuous or vicious actions.

PART IV.

Wherein the chief grounds of the reasonings of Arminians, in support and defence of their notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. and against the opposite doctrine, are considered.

- SECT. I. The essence of the virtue and vice of the dispositions of the heart, and acts of the will, lies not in their cause, but their nature. SECT. II. The self-interest and inconsistency of that metaphysical notion of action and agency, which seems to be generally entertained by the defenders of the fore-mentioned notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. SECT. III. The reasons why some think it contrary to common sense, to suppose things which are necessary, to be worthy of either praise or blame. SECT. IV. It is agreeable to common sense, and the natural notions of mankind, to suppose moral necessity to be consistent with praise and blame, reward and punishment. SECT. V. Concerning those objections, That this scheme of necessity renders all means and endeavours for the avoiding of sin, or the obtaining virtue and holiness, vain and to no purpose; and that it makes men no more than mere machines, in affairs of morality and religion. SECT. VI. Concerning that objection against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it agrees with the Stoical doctrine of fate, and the opinion of Mr. Hobbes. SECT. VII. Concerning the necessity of the divine will. SECT. VIII. Some further objections against the moral necessity of God's volitions, considered. SECT. IX. Concerning that objection against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it makes God the author of sin. SECT. X. Concerning sin's first entrance into the world. SECT. XI. Of a supposed inconsistency of these principles, with God's moral character. SECT. XII. Of a supposed tendency of these principles to atheism and licentiousness. SECT. XIII. Concerning that objection against the reasoning by which the Calvinistic doctrine is supported, That it is metaphysical and abstruse.

THE CONCLUSION.

WHAT treatment this discourse may probably meet with from some persons. Consequences concerning several Calvinistic doctrines—such as an universal, decisive Providence. The total depravity and corruption of man's nature. Efficacious grace. An universal and absolute decree; and absolute, eternal, personal election. Particular redemption. Perseverance of saints. Concerning the treatment which Calvinistic writers and divines have met with. The unhappiness of the change lately in many Protestant countries. The boldness of some writers. The excellent wisdom appearing in the holy scriptures.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Messrs. Aitken and Bailey, printers, in Philadelphia; Mr. Jacob Bailey, printer, in Lancaster; Mr. Isaac Collins, printer, in Trenton; Mr. Robert Hodge, bookseller, in New-York; Doctor Wilson, at Middletown; Col. Black, White-Clay creek; Messrs. McBeath and Glasford, in Newark; David Smith, Elgin Charles-town; Captain Robinson, in Newfort; Mr. Nicholas Brooks, at Duck creek; Colonel Thomas Rodney, near Dover; Revd. Matthew Wilson, near Lewes-town; Messrs. Dixon and Holt, printers, in Richmond; Messrs. Bowen and Markland, printers, in Charleston, South-Carolina; Messrs. Robert and Alexander McKim, merchants, and Samuel and John Adams, printers, in Baltimore; Messrs. P. and S. Green, printers, in Annapolis; and James Adams, sen. the publisher, in Wilmington.

The gentlemen who are to take in subscriptions for this important work, are requested to forward to the publisher their lists of subscribers by the first of April next, when, it is expected, it will be put to press.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be SOLD,  
At the Printing-Office,  
Price One Dollar and a Quarter,  
THE  
LAW  
OF  
MARYLAND,  
PASSED AT  
NOVEMBER SESSION,  
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

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 containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapago river. Both these tracts are convenient for Bathing 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. These captives will be given to the purchaser. For terms, apply to WILLIAM MURRAY, Annapolis, November 23, 1789.

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

For SALE or BARTER  
A Quantity of Land in Potomac, from 250 to 1000 Acres situate in Bottletown and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, may 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.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th of December last, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown and one searough jackets, new country linen shirt, Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoes, 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.

In Chancery, February 12, 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.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
DRY GOODS.

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

February 17, 1790.  
WE have appointed Mr. DAVID GEDDES to collect the debts due to the creditors of THOMAS GRAMME, an insolvent debtor, and any discharge Mr. Geddes may give will exonerate the debtors.  
CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Trustee.  
JOHN SPICKNALL.

ANNAPOLIS:  
PRINTED BY FREDERICK AND SAMUEL GREEN.

Proceedings  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
UNITED STATES

THURSDAY, MEMORIAL...  
A memorial from the abolition of slavery, signed by friends in New-York, was read. They were told they should be read on being admitted. A bill was introduced for the abolition of the slave trade. The memorial was read by Mr. Burke's amendment. The memorial was read by Mr. Burke's amendment. The memorial was read by Mr. Burke's amendment.

After a few observations with (S. C.) it was with a message was received from the Secretary, informing the house, empowering the committee to appoint three commissioners to examine and adjust the accounts of finance, and to report on the 1st of March. Mr. Burke's amendment was adopted. The memorial was read by Mr. Burke's amendment. The memorial was read by Mr. Burke's amendment.

A memorial from the abolition of slavery, signed by friends in New-York, was read. Mr. Hartley moved, yesterday should be read by a large majority. They should be referred to a committee on the 1st of March.

The question being moved that it be decreed that a number of members should be appointed to examine and adjust the accounts of finance, and to report on the 1st of March. The memorial was read by Mr. Burke's amendment. The memorial was read by Mr. Burke's amendment.

Mr. Burke's amendment was adopted. The memorial was read by Mr. Burke's amendment. The memorial was read by Mr. Burke's amendment. The memorial was read by Mr. Burke's amendment. The memorial was read by Mr. Burke's amendment.



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MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, February 11.  
MEMORIAL from the annual meeting of friends at Philadelphia, respecting the slave trade, and praying the interposition of congress for the mitigation of the evils, and final abolition of that pernicious traffic, was presented by Mr. Fitzsimons. Another memorial on the same subject from the meeting of friends in New-York, was presented by Mr. Lawrence. These were both read, and an motion they should be read a second time, in order to their being committed. A warm debate ensued, which ended this day in withdrawing the motion for a second reading. The order of the day was then taken up, and the house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Burke's amendment to the second resolution, which was laid on the table yesterday, was read, viz. provided nevertheless, that a discrimination ought to be made between the original holders of public securities and assignees, and that a scale of depreciation be agreed accordingly. After a few observations on this proposition by Mr. Smith (S. C.) it was withdrawn by Mr. Burke. A message was received from the senate by their secretary, informing the house, that they have passed a resolve, empowering the president of the United States to appoint three commissioners to inquire into the receipts and expenditures of public monies by, and to examine and adjust the accounts of, the late superintendent of finance, and requesting the concurrence of the house in said resolve.

Mr. Burke's amendment being withdrawn, Mr. Madison entered into a lengthy discussion of the subject of the public debt. Towards the close of his speech he proposed that a discrimination should be made between the original holders of public securities and those who sold them by purchase. His plan is, that the first should be paid the full sum promised, with interest at six per cent. The assignees or purchasers to be paid the highest average sum they have been sold at, and to those who have alienated them the residue, and both to receive the interest at six per cent. Government not to avail itself of the least advantage in the transaction.

Mr. Livermore moved, that the resolution should be amended, by inserting after the word interest, "at a certain rate." This motion was negatived.

Mr. Madison proposed an amendment to the resolution, agreeable to the principles of his speech. This proposition remains to be discussed.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 12.  
A memorial from the Pennsylvania society, for the abolition of slavery, signed by Benjamin Franklin, president, was read.

Mr. Hartley moved, that the memorial presented yesterday should be read the second time, which was agreed to by a large majority. He then moved, that they should be referred to a select committee—which motion brought on a debate, which lasted till near three o'clock.

The question being called for, Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that it be determined by yeas and nays: a full and correct number of members appearing in favour of this motion, it was thus determined.

Y E A S.  
Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwalader, Clymes, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Foster, Gale, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Groat, Hartley, Hathorne, Heister, Huntington, Lawrence, Etc. Leadenard, Livermore, Madison, Moore, P. Mullenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Rensselaer, Schuylman, Scott, Sedgwick, Seely, Sherman, Simcock, Smith (M.), Spruice, Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadsworth, White, Wyckoff.

N O Y S.  
Messrs. Baldwin, Bayard, Boker, Coles, Huger, Jackson, Matthews, Sylvester, Smith (S. C.) Stone, Tucker.

The order of the day being called for, the house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

The amendments proposed to the second resolution of Mr. Fitzsimons, by Mr. Scott and Mr. Madison, were the subject of debate.

Mr. Sedgwick, who spoke first, supported the proposition brought forward by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madison).

He said it would be necessary to inquire into the gentleman's premises, and determine whether the consequences flowing from them would be such as the gentleman had mentioned: For his part he did not conceive they were well founded. He had a high respect for the opinions of the gentleman, but he could not conceive that his arguments were well founded. He expatiated largely on the nature of public securities, and the evidence of property, held in certificates, which were as liable and capable of being transferred as any other property. He represented the idea of a composition, and said there was no proper way of discharging a contract, but by the specific thing mentioned. If there had been a voluntary failure in government, and if it had been guilty of a breach of contract, it should make compensation. The old government had done all that was in their power: they had made requisitions for aid from the different states, but received little. He then dwelt upon the injustice of withholding any part from the present holders, as it would be taking from one class to put in to the pockets of another. An assumption of such principles as had been laid down in favour of discrimination, would be attended by breach of law, and loosen the credit of government, especially as there was no pretence of inability. The insecurity of government since the peace has made a revolution necessary to render transferable property more secure.

The propositions of the gentleman were not only impracticable, but might be attended with pernicious consequences.

Mr. Sedgwick then entered into a narrative of the circumstances which would arise, if an attempt was made to trace the original holders; and he said that a new host of speculators would be raised, if such a thing should take place, and it would require whole ages to rectify the frauds which would be practised. He concluded by saying, that if the gentleman's reasoning was to be admitted, the distraction of public faith and public credit would follow: He therefore hoped that this government would follow the example of other nations, by establishing their credit, &c.

Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Smith (S. C.) and Mr. Ames, severally spoke in opposition to Mr. Madison's motion.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 16.  
Mr. Livermore, from the committee to whom was recommended the bill for a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States, reported one for that purpose.

Mr. Burke, from the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill to promote the progress of useful arts, which was read the first time.

The order of the day was then called for—the same question before the committee as yesterday—the whole day was spent without coming to any determination thereon: Mr. Jackson, Mr. White and Mr. Moore, were for the discrimination: Mr. Benson, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Goodhue, were opposed to it.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 17.  
The bill for establishing a uniform mode of naturalization was read a second time, and Tuesday next appointed for its discussion, in a committee of the whole.

The bill for promoting the progress of useful arts was also read a second time, and Wednesday next appointed for its discussion, in a committee of the whole house.

Several petitions were read, among which was one of John A. Thompson, an Indian, setting forth, that in crossing rivers on his return to his own country, at the conclusion of the war, he lost the certificate of his pay, and praying relief in the premises. The singularity of the style of the petition excited much pleasure in the house.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution respecting public credit, and after some time spent thereon, rose, reported progress, and stood again to sit again.

Adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, February 19.  
A message from the senate was received by their secretary, with the bill providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States—returned with sundry amendments.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury—Mr. Madison's motion for discrimination under consideration—Mr. Scott and Mr. Seely spoke in favour of the proposition—Mr. Livermore, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Bland and Mr. Burke against it—the discussion of the subject was continued till near the moment of adjournment—the committee still without coming to a vote—and are to resume the business on Monday next.

A letter was read from the commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and individual states, respecting the diminished rate at which their clerks employed in this business are paid—compared with the salaries in the other offices, and requesting the interposition of congress—that they may be placed on an equality.

The resolution of the senate for appointing three commissioners pursuant to the memorial of the honourable Robert Morris, late superintendent of finance, was read—After some debate, whether it should be referred to a select committee, it was ordered, that it lie on the table.

Adjourned till Monday eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, February 22.  
Mr. Schuylman presented a petition of James McComb, relative to certain inventions, which was read.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for enumerating the inhabitants of the United States were read.

The enumeration is to commence on the first of August next, and to be completed within nine months—Returns to be made on or before the first of September, 1791. The second schedule was struck out by the senate; these amendments were agreed to, excepting those which reduced the compensations.

The order of the day being called for, the house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

The question being put upon Mr. Madison's amendment to the second resolution, brought in by Mr. Fitzsimons, it was negatived by a large majority.

The question on the second resolution was then put several amendments were proposed, which were negatived, and the resolution carried in the affirmative without amendment, viz.

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

The third resolution was then read, viz.

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

Mr. Lee proposed an amendment, "that appropriation of the lands in the Western territory be assigned for the purpose of discharging the interest due on the debt of the United States."

This amendment was not seconded.

Mr. Gerry said, that it appeared to him that the incidents in the several state treasuries, and which through negligence have not been paid into the public treasury agreeable to the regulations of the late congress, ought not to be included in the provision. He moved an amendment to the resolution to that purport: This proposition excited considerable debate, but the motion was finally negatived.

The question on the third resolution was then put, and carried without amendment by a large majority.

The fourth resolution was then read, viz.

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.

It was then moved, that the committee rise, &c. which motion was adopted.

A message from the senate, informing the house that they recede from their amendments to the enumeration bill, which had been disagreed to by the house. Also that the senate have accepted the cession of territory made by the state of North Carolina, in which acceptance they approved the consequences of the house.

The memorial of the commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and the individual states, respecting the salaries of the clerks in their office, was read the second time and referred to a committee of three, viz. Messrs. Gerry, Trumbull and Goodhue.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 23.  
A report from the secretary of the treasury, on the petition of Francis Bailey, was read—this report stated, that the invention of the petitioner is upon the



February 26







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Reward and Punishment,  
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Late President of the College of New-Jersey.

Rom. ix. 16. *It is not of him that willeth.*

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**PLAN of the WORK.**

**PART I.**  
Wherein are explained various terms and things belonging to the subject of the ensuing discourse.

- SECT. I.** Concerning the nature of the will.—  
**SECT. II.** Concerning the determination of the will.—  
**SECT. III.** Concerning the meaning of the terms necessity, impossibility, inability, &c. and of contingency.—  
**SECT. IV.** Of the distinction of natural and moral necessity and inability.—  
**SECT. V.** Concerning the notion of liberty, and of moral agency.

**PART II.**  
Wherein it is considered, Whether there is, or can be, any liberty of Freedom or Will as that where, in Arminians place the essence of the liberty of all moral agents; and whether any such thing ever was, or can be conceived of.

- SECT. I.** Showing the manifest inconsistency of the Arminian notion of liberty of will, consisting in the will's self-determining power.—  
**SECT. II.** Several supposed ways of evading the foregoing reasoning considered.—  
**SECT. III.** Whether any event whatsoever, and nothing in particular, can come to pass without a cause of its existence.—  
**SECT. IV.** Whether volitions can arise without a cause, through the activity of the nature of the soul.—  
**SECT. V.** Showing that if the things asserted in these evasions should be supposed to be true, they are altogether impertinent, and can't help the cause of Arminian liberty; and how, this being the state of the case, Arminian writers are obliged to talk inconsistently.—  
**SECT. VI.** Concerning the will's determining in things which are perfectly necessary in the view of the mind.—  
**SECT. VII.** Concerning the notion of liberty of will consisting in self-determining.—  
**SECT. VIII.** Concerning the supposed liberty of the will, as opposite to all necessity.—  
**SECT. IX.** Of the connection of the acts of the will with the dictates of the understanding.—  
**SECT. X.** Volition necessarily connected with the influence of motives: with particular observation of the great inconsistency of Mr. Clarke's assertions and reasonings about the freedom of the will.—  
**SECT. XI.** The evidence of God's eternal foreknowledge of the volitions of moral agents.—  
**SECT. XII.** God's certain foreknowledge of the future volitions of moral agents, inconsistent with such a contingency of those volitions as is without all necessity; and infers a necessity of volition, as much as an absolute decree.—  
**SECT. XIII.** Whether we suppose the volitions of moral agents to be connected with any thing antecedent, or not, yet they must be necessary, in such a sense as to overthrow Arminian liberty.

**PART III.**

Wherein is inquired, Whether any such liberty of will as Arminians hold, be necessary to moral agency, virtue and vice, praise and dispraise, &c.

- SECT. I.** God's moral excellency necessary, yet virtuous and praiseworthy.—  
**SECT. II.** The acts of the will of the human soul of Jesus Christ necessarily holy, yet virtuous, praiseworthy, &c.—  
**SECT. III.** The case of such as are given up of God to sin, and of fallen man, in general, proved moral inability and inability to be consistent with moral agency.—  
**SECT. IV.** Command, and obligation to obedience, consistent with moral inability to obey.—  
**SECT. V.** That faculty of desires and endeavours, which is supposed to consist in the non-performance of things in themselves good, particularly considered.—  
**SECT. VI.** Liberty of indifference, not only not necessary to virtue, but utterly inconsistent with it.—  
**SECT. VII.** Liberty of inclination, or of choice, either virtuous or vicious habits and inclinations inconsistent with Arminian notions of liberty and moral agency.—  
**SECT. VIII.** Arminian notions

of moral agency inconsistent with all notions of necessity and inability, in either virtuous or vicious actions.

**PART IV.**  
Wherein the chief grounds of the reasonings of Arminians, in support and defence of their notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. and against the opposite doctrine, are considered.

- SECT. I.** The ground of the virtue and vice of the dispositions of the heart, and acts of the will, lies not in their cause, but in their effect.—  
**SECT. II.** The fallacy and inconsistency of that metaphysical notion of necessity which is generally entertained by the defenders of the free-will doctrine.—  
**SECT. III.** The reasons why some think it contrary to common sense, to suppose things which are necessary to be worthy of either praise or blame.—  
**SECT. IV.** It is agreeable to common sense, and the natural notions of mankind, to suppose moral necessity to be consistent with praise and blame, reward and punishment.—  
**SECT. V.** Concerning those objections, That this scheme of necessity renders all virtue and endeavour for the avoiding of sin, or the obtaining virtue and holiness, vain and to no purpose, and that it makes men no more than mere machines, in affairs of morality and religion.—  
**SECT. VI.** Concerning that objection against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it agrees with the Stoical doctrine of fate, and the opinion of Mr. Hobbes.—  
**SECT. VII.** Concerning the necessity of the divine will.—  
**SECT. VIII.** Some further objections against the moral necessity of God's volitions, considered.—  
**SECT. IX.** Concerning that objection against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it makes God the author of sin.—  
**SECT. X.** Concerning that objection against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it supposes an inconsistency of these principles, with God's moral character.—  
**SECT. XI.** Of a supposed tendency of these principles to *atheism and licentiousness*.—  
**SECT. XII.** Concerning that objection against the reasoning by which the Calvinistic doctrine is supported, That it is metaphysical and abstract.

**THE CONCLUSION.**

WHAT *travels* this discourse may probably meet with from some persons. *Consequences* concerning several Calvinistic doctrines, such as an universal, decisive Providence. The total depravity and corruption of man's nature. Efficacious grace. An universal and absolute decree; and absolute, eternal, personal election. Particular redemption. Perseverance of saints. Concerning the treatment which Calvinistic writers and divines have met with. The unhappiness of the change lately in many Protestant countries. The boldness of some writers. The excellent wisdom appearing in the holy scriptures.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS** are taken in by Messrs. Aitken and Bailey, printers, in Philadelphia; Mr. Jacob Bailey, printer, in Lancaster; Mr. Isaac Collins, printer, in Trenton; Mr. Robert Smith, printer, in New York; Doctor Wilson, at Middletown; Col. Black, White-Clay creek; Messrs. M'Beath and Glasford, in Newark; David Smith, Esq. Charles-town; Captain Robinson, in Newport; Mr. Nicholas Brooks, at Duck creek; Colonel Thomas Rodney, near Dover; Revd. Matthew Wilson, near Lewer-town; Messrs. Dixon and Holt, printers, in Richmond; Messrs. Bowen and Markland, printers, in Charleston, South-Carolina; Messrs. Robert and Alexander M'Kim, merchants, and Samuel and John Adams, printers, in Baltimore; Messrs. F. and S. Green, printers, in Annapolis; and James Adams, sen. the publisher, in Wilmington.

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**BRUCE T. B. WORTHINGTON.**  
January 10, 1790.

In Chancery, February 12, 1790.

**ORDERED,**

BY THE CHANCELLOR,  
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Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

February 27, 1790.  
WE have appointed Mr. DAVID GARDNER to collect the debts due to the creditors of THOMAS GRAHAM, an insolvent debtor, and any discharge Mr. Gardner may give will exonerate the debtors.  
**CHARLES WILLIAMSON,**  
**JOHN SPICKARD,**  
ANNA POLIS.  
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## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1790.

## Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

Monday, March 1.

R. SUMPTER took his seat this day.

A message was received from the president of the United States, by the secretary for the department of war, with sundry communications relating to the present situation and prospects of the western frontier in respect to the Indian tribes.

Mr. Scott presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Pennsylvania, holders of old paper money—this petition was lengthy, and entered into a particular discussion of the subject, stated the pretensions of those who are creditors of the United States in consequence of holding this money, especially such as had been compelled to receive it by virtue of tender laws, and laying great stress on the specific promise impressed on the face of the bills.—Laid on the table.

Sundry petitions and memorials were read and referred.

The bill for securing to Francis Bailey the exclusive right of using certain inventions in typography, was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A resolution of the assembly of the state of South Carolina, respecting the establishment of a military guard at Fort Johnston, was read a second time and ordered to lie on the table.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

The proposition for assuming the state debts, and the amendments proposed thereto, under consideration.

Mr. Madison withdrew the motion he made on Friday. He then moved one to the following effect:—

That the amount of the debts actually paid by any state so its creditors since the day of shall be credited and paid to such state on the same terms as shall be provided in the case of individuals.

Mr. Ames offered the following resolutions, which he desired might be laid on the table, to be taken up after the propositions under consideration had been decided on.

Resolved, That effectual provision be made for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual states.

Resolved, That in the said settlement, the states respectively be charged with the advances to them severally made by the United States, liquidated to specie value, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and that they be also charged with the amount of their respective debts (which with the consent of the creditors shall have been assumed by the United States) with the interest thereon to the time from which interest shall be payable by the United States.

Resolved, That in the said settlement the said states respectively be credited with all monies paid and supplies furnished to or for, and debts incurred on account of the United States, and in general with all expenditures whatsoever towards general or particular defence during the late war between the United States and Great-Britain, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Resolved, That the said settlement be made under the direction of commissioners, whose authority shall continue until the said settlement shall be effected, and whose decisions shall be final and conclusive upon the United States, and upon the several states.

Resolved, That in case a ratio for adjusting the contributions of the respective states shall not be preferred by congress during the present session, the said commissioners shall have full power to settle such ratio, and shall also have power to determine in all other respects the principles of the said settlement in conformity to these resolutions.

Resolved, That the several states may exhibit their claims against the United States until the day of next, but not afterwards; and that the said commissioners shall, as soon as may be after the said day, proceed to the final adjustment of the said accounts, whether the whole of the claims of the respective states shall have been then exhibited or not.

No decision this day.

Tuesday, March 2.

The bill to secure to Francis Bailey the exclusive right to his inventions in typography, was brought in, engrossed, read the third time, and passed to be enacted.

A report from the secretary of the treasury, containing an estimate of the appropriations necessary for the year nineteen hundred and ninety, was read—on motion of Mr. Page, it was ordered that this report be printed for the use of the house.

It was then moved that a committee of ways and means should be appointed, and that this report should be referred to that committee.

This motion occasioned a considerable debate—in the course of it, Mr. White moved the following in substance, viz. That the secretary of the treasury should be directed to ascertain the resources that may be applied to the payment of the state debts, should they be assumed by the United States. The motion on this question after considerable discussion was put, when the house was equally divided—and the speaker gave the calling vote in favour of the motion.

The report of the secretary of the treasury relative to appropriations was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Ames presented a memorial from the manufacturers of cordage in the town of Bolton.

A petition of Abraham Skinner, late commissary general of prisoners, was read and laid on the table.

A memorial of George Scriba, in behalf of himself and others, containing a proposal for purchasing a tract of land in the Western territory, of not less than three or more than four millions of acres, at the rate of 20 cents per acre, was read and referred to the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Stone introduced the following resolution, which was adopted, viz. That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the house the amount of the impost and tonnage received in the several states, from the commencement of the collection to the 31st December last.

In committee of the whole house on the report of the secretary of the treasury—The assumption of the state debts under consideration; Mr. Madison's amendments to the original proposition being read, the debate was renewed—His last proposition, viz. That the amount of the debts actually paid by any state to its creditors since the day of shall be credited and paid to such state on the same terms as shall be provided in the case of individuals—Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved that it should be amended, by inserting the words *principal and interest*, which, after some debate, was carried in the affirmative.

The question on this amendment, as thus amended, being taken, was negatived.

The committee then rose, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 3.

Mr. Ames of the committee to whom was recommended the bill to provide for the remission or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases, presented a report, which was read: On motion of Mr. Lawrence the petition of Abraham Skinner was read the second time, and referred to a committee of three.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee on the petition of Jehoshaphat Mtschkin brought in a report which stated, that the circumstances in the petition were substantiated, and proposed a resolve that the petitioner should be entitled to receive one hundred and twenty dollars out of the public treasury, in full of his claims against the United States.

Mr. Carroll, after a few introductory observations shewing that several members wished further time to digest the subject of the assumption of the state debts, proposed that the committee of the whole should be discharged from a further attention to that part of the secretary's report for the present, and made a motion to that effect, which was seconded: This motion was objected to by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Sedgwick; and supported by Mr. Seney, Mr. White and Mr. Madison; the latter gentleman proposed an amendment, so that the committee should be discharged, till the secretary of the treasury should communicate the information expected from him on the subject respecting the resources to be appropriated for the purpose of paying the debts to be assumed: This motion was considered as an indirect method of getting rid of this particular part of the report altogether, and those who considered this part as inseparably connected with all the rest observed, that if this was passed over they should be totally at a loss how to act with respect to the other objects of the report.

It was further said that if this vote was adopted, it would place the state debts in a less eligible situation than those of the continental, when, as it was contended they stood on equally meritorious footing; these observations were concluded with a motion that the committee should suspend the consideration of the whole report, and not have reference to any particular part of it. All idea of getting rid of the business as had been suggested, was disclaimed by Mr. Carroll; he thought the observation uncandid. The difference between the state and continental creditors was urged by those who were in favour of the motion, and the side of the old congress to that purpose, were cited. It was said that no idea of opposition to this motion was expected, as the committee must see the propriety of seeking for the requisite information from the secretary of the treasury. The question on this motion being taken, was negatived.

In committee of the whole on the naturalization bill; the subject of admitting foreigners to the right of holding lands occasioned considerable debate; it was urged that the power of forming a uniform rule of naturalization is vested in congress by the constitution exclusively, and cannot rest in the states, without involving the greatest absurdity, as every state has its particular mode, from which every difficulty was experienced. It is therefore necessary that congress should determine upon a rule which should operate equally through all the states and go to effecting complete citizenship. In reply to these observations it was said, that the mode of admission to citizenship only, could be uniform; that congress cannot interfere with the laws and regulations of the several states, their power extends only to the rule, but the subsequent parts of citizenship must depend on the regulations of the respective states; when a foreigner is naturalized, he will immediately inquire what rights he becomes entitled to by virtue of his new character. On motion.

The second and third sections which related to foreigners holding lands were struck out. The committee having proceeded through the discussion, rose and reported the bill with amendments, and the house ordered the same to be engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned.

Thursday, March 4.

Mr. Condit took his seat this day.

The bill providing a uniform rule of naturalization, was brought in, engrossed, read the third time, and passed to be enacted.

The bill providing for the remission or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases, was read the second time, and referred to the committee of the whole house, to be taken up to-morrow.

Several petitions were read and committed.

In committee of the whole on the bill to promote the progress of the useful arts. The bill was read and discussed in paragraphs. The clause which gives a party a right to appeal to a jury from the decision of referees, it was moved, should be struck out. This motion was opposed, as depriving a citizen of a right to which he is entitled, as improper in itself, as causes of very great magnitude may be depending, which it may be highly improper to submit to the decision of three men only, two of which may be so differently interested as never to agree, so that the decision may finally result from the influence of the person nominated by the secretary of state. On the other hand it was said, that it appears highly improper that juries should be called to judge upon matters that they may not be supposed competent to forming a judgment of—these trials will always relate to matters of invention, &c. of which three persons may be found with much greater ease who are competent to judge, than twelve—that the right of trial by jury is not universal—and in the present case there will be a much greater probability of having justice done by arbitrators, who are men of science, &c. The motion for striking out was carried in the affirmative.

The committee proceeded further in the discussion of this bill, but rose without completing it, and the chairman reported progress.

A report was received from the secretary of the treasury, pursuant to orders from the house, and read.

Friday, March 5.

Mr. Foster, of the committee on the memorials of the people called quakers respecting the slave trade, brought in a report, which was read.

Mr. Gerry presented a petition from Catherine Greene, widow of the late major-general Greene, which was read.

Mr. Scott moved, that the memorial of Richard Wells and J. Hart, respecting the old paper money, should be referred to the committee of the whole house.

The question being taken the motion was negatived—it was then moved that it be referred to a select committee of ten members, which passed in the affirmative.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Tucker from the officers of the South-Carolina line of the late army.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the remission or mitigation of fines, penalties and forfeitures, in certain cases—the bill was read, and having made one amendment, the committee rose, and reported the same to the house, who ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill to promote the progress of the useful arts. Sundry amendments were made in this bill, which were reported to the house: These amendments, with several others, were agreed to, and incorporated in the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

A message from the senate informing, that they have passed an act in accept of the cession of certain lands in the Western territory, made by the state of North Carolina; also that they have passed a resolve for giving



further instructions to the collectors of impost in the United States, in which they request the concurrence of the house.

The bill to provide for the remission or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties, was brought in, engrossed, read the third time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The act and resolve received from the senate were then read.

The petition of Mrs. Greene was read a second time, and referred to a committee of five.

The report of the committee on the letter from the commissioners of accounts, respecting the salaries of the clerks in their office, was read—A motion for recommitting this report, and instructing the committee to bring in a bill pursuant thereto, occasioned considerable debate respecting the difference between a resolve and a law—the motion for recommitting passed in the affirmative. The subject of the south-western frontiers being moved for, the galleries were shut.

Adjourned till Monday.

#### VIENNA, November 30.

It was expected that his majesty would have repealed the war tax, but we were deceived, as we learn that it will not only be continued, but that another tax will be laid on domestics, and one on houses, the produce of which, for the city of Vienna alone, they value at 1,300,000 German florins.

We learn that the prince de Cobourg has left six battalions in Bucharest, and is gone with the rest of the forces to drive the Turks who remain in Wallachia, and particularly the corps under prince Maurojeni, to the other side of the Danube.

#### LONDON, December 31.

Extract of a letter from Rome, November 21.

"Yesterday morning a courier arrived from Bologna, with news of the death of the dutchess of Albany, natural daughter of the late pretender, who sent for her from France some time before his death, and had her legitimated. Her complaint was an abscess in the side, and is attributed to a fall from her horse some time before she left France. She was the last direct descendant (if a natural child can be so called) of the Stuarts, except the cardinal of York; who since his brother's death has assumed the title of Henry IX."

The patriotic furor of freedom which so highly dignifies the present period, has at length extended to the British islands of Jersey and Guernsey; in both of which the standard of liberty is erected. The points resolved upon are grand juries, trials by juries, and an abolition of appeal and jurisdiction. The friends of government have strenuously endeavoured to oppose those resolutions, but the patriots carried them by a prodigious majority.

The loss sustained by the grand vizier in the action with prince Potemkin, is about 20,000 men, most of whom were drowned; the reis effendi and many principal officers were among them.

At Rome, the middle of November last, the weather suddenly became so cold, that the inhabitants were obliged to button themselves in their great coats. A circumstance so unusual in those climates, may lead to a conjecture, that the rivers which are described by the Roman poets to have been frozen over in the day of Augustus, may shortly exhibit the same phenomenon.

A detachment from the Russian grand fleet in the North passed the Straits of Gibraltar on the 23d ult.

A patent has just passed the great seal to a Mr. Hancock for a most valuable invention: It is a portable, compact machine, for winnowing and cleaning all sorts of corn. It will do eight quarters in an hour ready for the markets, prevents all waste, and gives the corn a lighter colour than the usual mode.

Saturday the 19th instant a very extraordinary circumstance happened at Wells. Mrs. Say, the landlady of the White Hart Inn, observing the appearance of blood trickling down the breeches and stockings of an eminent surveyor of the neighbourhood who was at her house, she asked him if his nose had been bleeding; he replied, no; but upon seeing the same appearance upon himself, he clapped both his hands to his stomach, complained of a violent pain there, and exclaimed, *I am a dead man—I have burst a blood vessel and for a surgeon immediately.* Upon which he fainted away, was stripped, and put into a warm bed. Two surgeons soon arrived and examined the body; they found no apparent orifice from whence the blood issued; but upon searching his cloaths, which seemed to be very bloody, they found in his waistcoat pocket a bottle which had been filled with red ink. This unravelled the mystery, as the cork had been forced out; and is a strong proof of the astonishing effects of imagination in suspending the human faculties. On proper application, however, the surgeons soon restored their patient to his health and senses.

A farmer, particularly sanguine in politics and patriotism, lately reproaching one of his county members for his silence in the house, received the following very pertinent reply: "My good friend, I still do my duty; for it is absolutely necessary, that among so many speakers there should be a few hearers."

Accounts from Picardy say, that several persons, who from the beginning have been concealed enemies of the late revolution, have formed a resolution, if possible, to effect a counter revolution, and for this purpose they have circulated several publications, calculated to show the injustice of many of the decrees of the national assembly.

At Liege, affairs remain at a peaceable stand, waiting for further orders from Berlin; but more especially for the prince bishop's answer to a letter written him by Mr. De Hohm, advising him to fulfil his promise speedily, by agreeing to restore the people to their rights.

There has been an insurrection at Florence, on account of the scarcity of corn, and the consequent dearth of bread, on which occasion the military were called out; but after some alarm, and repeated threats of firing, the populace were at last persuaded to disperse without any bloodshed. The moderation of the soldiery was very laudable.

Great as the talents of Mr. Pitt have shown themselves to be in time of peace, and in the business of finance, we apprehend they would still give way to his greater reputation as a war minister, were this country likely to be embroiled with the continent. Mr. Pitt has all those qualities, which more immediately qualify him for that situation, secrecy, dispatch, and resolution.

This was the same which his great father, lord Chatham, had before him, and which made his designs against the enemy impregnable. He had frequently effected his plans, before the opposition of those days had found out he had such an intention.

Donna Gineprova Amar de Bourbon a noble Spanish lady, has published an academic discourse, demonstrating the powers of the sex, in literature and the polite arts. The royal academy at Madrid excluded females from their society; but the distinguished talents of this lady have occasioned them to invite her to become a member, and to declare women eligible in future.

In the philosophical transactions of the society at Calcutta, Sir William Jones observes, that the planet, he thinks, should be called Vulcan; "an observation," which he hopes, "will not give offence in Europe."—It is not easy to perceive the reason why the learned judge would deprive George III. of the honour which his munificent patronage of astronomy has so justly earned, especially since the name of Vulcan, though given to the new planet, would not complete the number of the twelve great divinities.

Extract of a letter from Prague, November 2.

"The emperor's government is here in great danger. Such have been the exactions of his injurious caprice of his officers, that the affections of his people, once certainly very strong, and indeed unanimous in his favour, are now quite alienated. They will not apparently, declare for any other prince; but they certainly are prone to relax in their allegiance to him."

"With the spirit of political reform from France and Flanders, they have got the language also. A new constitution, a provincial army, and popular conventions, are now the only prevailing ideas. And the army, strange to tell, are said to partake in them."

"P. S. The weather, till this day, has been very open for this part of Germany, but very wet."

#### BOSTON, February 20.

THE EXCISE BILL.

On Wednesday, the debate on this interesting subject seemed to be carried on with an unusual warmth; but on Thursday the house got into a better humour, and very facetious remarks were made by two worthy gentlemen who adorn the respective courts in their several counties. At a late hour, Mr. Gardiner proposed an adjournment till the afternoon, as he supposed some gentlemen's dinners were waiting: he however had two articles of *excise*, which he wished to introduce into the bill, and which he doubted not would prove very productive; he would mention them, that gentlemen might turn them into their minds during the short adjournment. They were no other than *OLD BACHELORS* and *USELESS DOGS*.—This occasioned much laughter.

The danger of pots of charcoal in confined places. Last Monday evening a seaman, by the name of Nehemiah Tinker, of Norwich, (Conn.) belonging to the ship *Mary*, captain John Leach, going to bed in the steerage of said vessel, in which was a pot of charcoal, was found dead in the morning. The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict, "That he died of suffocation."

#### S A L E M, February 16.

We are told that the sufferings of the poor in Marblehead, in the present severe season, are extreme, and that several have actually perished through want of the means of defending them against the inclemencies of the weather. This industrious and once flourishing town was emphatically the subject of the calamities of war, by which many of its inhabitants were reduced to a most pitiable state of poverty and wretchedness. What industry could do under the smiles of peace, to retrieve their situation, and heal their wounds, has been done already. But who could give back to the mourning widow, her husband and protector! who could restore to the helpless orphan, the parent that was to lead him up to the stage of manhood! Our sympathies must be roused, when we are told, that, according to an actual enumeration made a few days since, there are in Marblehead no less than 359 WIDOWS, and 865 ORPHANS, (500 of which are females) constituting, probably, near a quarter part of the inhabitants, and many of them wretched beyond description!

The government of St. Domingo have continued the permission for importing flour and biscuit from foreign ports to that island, till the first of June next.

#### NEW-YORK, March 6.

The house of assembly of this state have passed a resolution, appointing His excellency George Clinton, Richard Varick, and John Wats, Esquires, commissioners, with authority to build a government house, on the ground where the fort stands, and to draw twenty thousand dollars out of the treasury of this state for that purpose. The said building to be appropriated for the accommodation of the president of the United States, while congress remain in this city.

We are informed by a correspondent, that the amount of the tunnage and impost of the anjou, from the 1st of August to the 1st of January last, was about 780,000 dollars.

The president of the United States having received a memorial from a legislative encouragement for producing, among ourselves, the various articles of manufactures conducive to the defence of the country; it may be satisfactory to learn the actual state of one of these manufactures in Pennsylvania, as it appears in the following extract of a letter from thence:

"Being directed by the manufacturing board, lately, to take upon me a share of an extensive report, in which gun-powder was an article, I was much pleased and surprised to find that we have twenty-one powder mills, capable of making six hundred and twenty-five tons per annum: that they retail at 37s. 6d. per quart of 25lb. and offer to sell, in quantities, under 6l. per cwt. and that the English price, after deducting the bounty of 4s. 6d. is 7s. 6d. sterling, or 6l. 3s. 10d. currency, per cwt. English powder is now nearly done with here, and one year will entirely exclude it. I am convinced this essentially necessary manufacture, besides ensuring defence, is worth above 200,000 dollars. It has surprised me as much as the paper mills."

#### YORK, (Penn.) February 24.

We hear, that about the beginning of last week, three men were burnt in so dreadful a manner at Anderson's Ferry, by an explosion of gunpowder, that their lives are greatly despaired of. The particulars of this accident we have not yet been able to learn.

#### CARLISLE, February 17.

The following unhappy circumstance happened on the night of Monday the 8th instant:—The house of Robert Dickie, in Middleton township, in this county, took fire, and was consumed, together with all its effects. Mr. Dickie was by trade a tailor, and had been at work that day at a neighbouring house, but returned home early in the evening: shortly after his return, his wife proposed going to her father's, who lived at some small distance. Dickie had an inclination to accompany her, but she requested that he would stay at home, and observed, that the pipe of the stove was in a very dangerous situation. Shortly after she left him came two neighbours, one of whom remained in order to stay over night. Early in the evening Dickie proposed retiring to bed, saying, that he did not feel himself inclined for working that night, but would rise early in the morning and go to work; accordingly, he and his son (a child about seven years of age) went to one bed, and the apprentice boy and neighbour to another: they had not been long in bed before the apprentice boy was awakened by the falling of the stove pipe, as he says, at the same time found that there was considerable smoke in the room, and alarmed his fellow. The boy made out of the house, and the neighbouring man went to Dickie's bed, and pulled him by the foot, and awakened him; by that time the fire had got a considerable height: Dickie got up, and his son and was coming out, but as it appears the weakest body of fire was towards the door, he set down the child and went to the part of the room opposite from the door, in search of the door: the apprentice seeing the child through the flames, just within the door, rescued it. The apprentice says that he heard his master cry out "split the door," and he as repeatedly called to him, here is the door: He never came out, but was burned to death. The next day the bones of the deceased were found in that part of the ruins where the bed stood in which he lay, which was opposite from the door.

#### PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

A writer in a late London newspaper thus observes:—"Before administration can possibly expect any good effects to arise from taking off the prohibition against importing American wheat, they must repeal Lord Hawkebury's famous carrying bill; for supposing the Americans had a much greater surplus of corn than they really are at present, how can it be supposed they would find its way to England while they are excluded from bringing it in their own vessels? Or how can we suppose they would keep their ships laid up merely to give the preference to England?"

It appears by the returns of duties from the 10th of August to the 31st of December, that the port of Philadelphia exceeds that of New-York about 36,000 dollars, which is at the rate of near 99,000 dollars in duties, per annum.

The price of produce is so tempting, that it is suggested to our country friends to try the Philadelphia market with meal of spelt, barley and oats. The Germans, English, Irish and Scotch, frequently use this sort of bread. It is very probable these kinds of meal would be saleable among prudent and saving families, and those who are not very full of cash.

Nothing can more pleasingly evince the progress of agriculture and commerce in these states than the following facts. The export of flour from Philadelphia in 1776 was 150,000 barrels; in 1787 it was 202,000 barrels; in 1788 it was 220,000 barrels; and in 1789 it was 360,000 barrels. In the year 1739 wheat sold in Philadelphia for 2/6 and flour 7/3 per cwt. The prices were last year 7/6 and 22/6, and from favourable extraordinary circumstances are now 11/6 for wheat, and 33s. per cwt. for superfine flour.

#### WILMINGTON, March 6.

We learn that some people in the neighbourhood of Maurice river (in New Jersey) having discovered that rattlesnakes winter about spring heads; in order to destroy those venomous reptiles, a day was fixed this winter for digging out their burrows, when a number of inhabitants met and destroyed upwards of two hundred of them; a great many other snakes, from the mildness of the season, and their situation lying in spring water, with their heads only out, they were not so torpid as if the weather had been colder, and the circumstance made it rather a dangerous undertaking for the snakes were very active; some were found with



State having been  
encouragement for  
various articles of man-  
ufacture of the country; &  
the actual state of one  
of them, as it appears  
from the  
manufacturing board, late  
an extensive report, &c.  
I was much pleased  
to see twenty-one powder  
hundred and twenty-five  
at 37s. 6d. per quart  
quantities, under 61. 10  
pence, after deducting  
sterling, or 61. 5s. 10d.  
powder is now nearly  
will entirely exclude  
necessary manufactory  
above 200,000 dollars  
as much as the paper

February 24.  
In this place, from which we now address you, our  
predecessors lately saw the affecting scene of their  
chief resigning his military command, having  
successfully accomplished its glorious end.

February 17.  
A circumstance happened  
instant:—The house of  
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together with all the  
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neighbouring house, but  
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to her fathers, who lived  
had an inclination  
requested that he would  
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ly in the evening Dickie  
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that night, but would  
to work; accordingly, he  
ent years of age) went  
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in bed before the appar-  
falling of the stove pipe  
e found that there was  
om, and alarmed his be-  
of the house, and the  
Dickie's bed, and pulled  
him; by that time  
ight: Dickie got up  
but as it appears the  
the door, he set down  
of the room opposite from  
the opposite side  
suit within the door, re-  
s that he heard his mife  
and he as repeatedly cal-  
never came out, but sa-  
day the bones of the  
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which was opposite from

HIA, March 11.  
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how can it be supposed  
nd while they are exclu-  
in vessels? Or how can  
their ships had up merely  
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are now 11/6 for wheat  
fine flour.

TON, March 6.  
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spring heads; in order  
pales, a day was fixed  
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any other snakes, from the  
nd their situation lying  
ads only out, they were not  
er had been colder, and the  
ner a dangerous undertaking  
live; some were found with

Annals of the  
the history of people living in countries infected  
with venereal disease.

## ANNAPOLIS, March 18.

The following is the Address of the General Assembly  
of this State to His Excellency The President  
of the United States.

Will, the general assembly of Maryland, avail our-  
selves of the first occasion afforded us, since your  
election to the office of president of the United States,  
in expressing to you our gratitude for accepting that  
highly honourable, yet arduous station, and in mingling  
our congratulations with those of our country on this  
glorious event.

With pleasure we anticipate the blessings which  
these States will derive from the firmness and wisdom  
of your administration. The past proofs of your re-  
liance for the rights of your fellow-citizens, amidst the  
in of arms and rage of war, are a lure pledge that  
these rights will be equally respected and cherished  
by you in peace.

In this place, from which we now address you, our  
predecessors lately saw the affecting scene of their  
chief resigning his military command, having  
successfully accomplished its glorious end.

The lapse of a few years having proved the inade-  
quacy of the late confederacy to the attainment of its  
objects, it affords subject of the most pleasing re-  
flection, that in the change which became necessary  
to the safety and welfare of the people of America,  
the president of the United States should be the same  
person to whom they were indebted for a long series  
of the most important, glorious and disinterested ser-  
vices.

This people have unanimously called upon you to  
reside over their common councils, under a well  
founded hope, that having asserted their independence  
by your skill in war, your wisdom and firmness in  
peace will avert the dangers of civil discord, and estab-  
lish their union on so firm a basis, that it will endure  
to the latest ages.

We reflect on these things with gratitude, and that  
for you the singular happiness was reserved of being  
vice the favour of your country.

May that kind Providence, whose protection you  
have frequently experienced in the midst of many and  
great dangers, direct your measures, and long preserve  
life, in the preservation of which such numbers feel  
themselves so deeply interested.

JOHN SMITH, President of the Senate.  
GEORGE DENT, Speaker of the House  
of Delegates.

## THE ANSWER.

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,  
I RECEIVE, with the liveliest emotions of satis-  
faction, your expressions of gratitude for my having ac-  
cepted the office of president of the United States, and  
your congratulations on that event.

From the enlightened policy of the legislature of the  
union, in conjunction with the patriotic measures of  
the state assemblies, I anticipate the blessings in relieve  
for these United States; and so far as my administra-  
tion may be conducive to their attainment, I dare  
pledge myself to cooperate with those distinguished  
bodies, by constantly respecting and cherishing the  
rights of my fellow-citizens.

Your mention of the place from whence you address  
me, awakens a succession of uncommon reflections.—  
In noticing the eventful period, since the resignation of  
my military command, I trace, with infinite gratitude,  
the agency of a Providence, which induced the people  
of America to substitute in place of an adequate con-  
federacy, a general government, eminently calculated  
to secure the safety and welfare of their country.

The good dispositions of this people, and their in-  
creasing attachment to a government of their own in-  
stitution, with the aid of wisdom and firmness in their  
common councils, afford a well founded hope, that the  
dangers of civil discord may be averted, and the union  
established on so solid a basis that it may endure to the  
latest ages.

When I reflect on the critical situations to which  
this country has been more than once reduced, I feel  
a kind of exultation in the character of my country-  
men, who have refuted it from threatened ruin by  
their virtue, fortitude, intelligence and unanimity.

I thank you for the favourable sentiments which you  
are pleased to express of my public conduct, and for  
the affectionate interest which you have the goodness to  
take in the success of my measures and the preservation  
of my health. I pray for the divine benedictions on  
you, gentlemen, and on your State.

G. WASHINGTON.

## PROCLAMATION of the KING of FRANCE.

For granting Bounties on the Importation of GRAIN.  
THE KING being informed that, in many of the  
ports of his kingdom, the merchants would be disposed  
to import foreign grain, if they could expect to receive  
the like bounties as were granted until the first of Sep-  
tember last; His majesty being desirous to induce the  
merchants to pursue measures so conducive to the sup-  
plying his people with provisions, has thought proper  
to grant this encouragement: His majesty has there-  
fore ordained, and does ordain as follows:

## ARTICLE I.

That there shall be paid to all French and foreign  
merchants, who from the 1st December, 1789, to the  
1st July, 1790, shall import wheat, rye and barley,  
and the flour thereof, from the different ports of Europe,  
or of the United States of America, the following  
bounties, viz. thirty four per quintal on wheat—forty

four per quintal on rye—thirty four per quintal on barley—  
twenty four per quintal on barley; and twenty four  
per quintal on barley flour.

The said bounties shall be paid by the receivers of  
the farm duties in the ports of the kingdom, where the  
said grain and flour shall arrive, on the declarations  
furnished by the captains of the vessels, who shall be  
bound to annex thereto a legal copy of the bill of lading  
of these cargo.

## III.

All the vessels indiscriminately, which, during the  
space of time above specified, shall import into the  
kingdom wheat and flour, coming from the different  
ports of Europe, and those of the United States of  
America, shall be exempt from the duty of freight, on  
account of the said importations. His majesty enjoins  
the persons employed in the farms to conform to, and  
carry into execution the present proclamation, which  
shall be read, published, &c.

Done at Paris, the fifth of November, 1789.

[Signed] DE SAINT PRIEST.

## To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On Thursday, the 1st day of April next, at 11 o'clock,  
at the house lately occupied by JAMES BREWER,  
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the said  
deceased, consisting of negroes, household fur-  
niture, &c. The terms of sale for ready cash. All  
persons having claims against said estate, and pro-  
ducing them on or before that day, will be entitled to bids at  
the said sale, and all persons indebted to the said de-  
ceased are requested to make immediate payments, as  
no indulgence can be given, by  
JANE BREWER, Administratrix.

NICHOLAS BREWER, jun. Administrator.  
March 17, 1790.

Vienna, Dorchester county, March 12, 1790.

PERSONS who have claims on the estate of JACOB  
STAYTON, late of Dorchester county, deceased,  
are desired to bring them in legally proved, within six  
weeks from this date (that distribution may be made,  
agreeably to an act of assembly, passed at November  
session, 1785.) to  
RICHARD STANFORD, Administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, March 13, 1790.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of E-  
ZEKIEL DAYGGE, late of Anne-Arundel coun-  
ty, deceased, are requested to present them to the sub-  
scriber, legally authenticated, that they may be set-  
tled, and those indebted are requested to make pay-  
ment, to  
REBECCA WELCH, Executrix.

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' PURCHASE, lying  
in said county, near Susquehanna. S W 4.

## 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 20s, 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.

## NOTICE

is hereby given, that the subscriber  
intends to apply to congress for duplicates of  
undry 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  
14th, 1779.  
Also one of 200 ditto, issued March 23d, 1779.  
JOSIAS CLAPHAM.  
Loudoun county, Virginia, February 2, 1790.

IT appearing from the records of the general court,  
that a *fiat facias* has issued against us as super-  
ceders of GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH, at suit of WIL-  
LIAM WILKINS, and part of our property being taken  
in virtue of said writ by the sheriff of Calvert county,  
and liable to be exposed to public sale—This is to cau-  
tion all persons whatever from purchasing any property  
that is, or may hereafter be, taken from us for Gavin  
H. Smith in the suit aforesaid, not being bound as super-  
ceders for said Smith in any case whatever.

JAMES STONE,  
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

March 1, 1790.

Prince-George's county, February 5, 1790.

COMMITTED to my custody, a negro woman,  
who says her name is ALBANY, and that she is  
the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Dure, of Calvert coun-  
ty. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her  
away, from  
EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff.

## To be Sold on a liberal Credit, or ex- changed for a good Vessel,

THAT large valuable LOT of GROUND, Not  
less, lying on Howard's Estate Addition to Ball  
chance—Within this square of ground are six good dwell-  
ing houses: one of five houses is large, two story  
high, well finished, with a cellar under the whole  
house, and a draw well at the door; the remainder of  
the houses are three good comfortable dwelling houses.  
Each tenement is subject to one pound twelve shillings  
per annum. For terms, apply to the subscriber living  
at the Town-Gate, in Annapolis.

PATRICK M'MAHAN.  
N. B. An indisputable lease will be given to the  
purchaser for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever.

## THE LANDS

FORMERLY advertised by Mr. WORMELEY, in  
this county, for sale, still remain unsold—They  
lay between this house and Cool-Spring. Any person  
or persons inclined to purchase parts, or the whole of  
this tract, will apply to Mr. James Wormeley for  
terms. Mr. Harris or Mr. Roper, who live with him,  
will shew the land to any who come to view it. For  
bacco, continental or state securities at their value will  
be received in part, and specie in part. The terms of  
payment shall be made easy to the purchaser.

RALPH WORMELEY, jun.  
The Rocks, Virginia, Berkeley,  
September 13, 1789.

## TAKE NOTICE,

I SHALL apply to the next Prince-George's county  
court for a commission to establish the boundaries  
and lines of EVANES RANGE and RILEY'S  
RANGE, WIDOW'S PURCHASE and BOWIE'S  
ADDITION, also a lot of DARNALL'S GROVE,  
now in my possession.

RICHARD B. HALL.  
February 20, 1790.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
FUND TAX FOR ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY will  
meet at the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in  
April next, and continue to sit for twenty days, ex-  
clusive of Sundays, to hear the appeals of all persons  
who may think themselves interested.

Signed per order.  
NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. for the  
Comm. of the Tax for A. A. C.

March 8, 1790.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next  
general assembly of this State to pass an act to em-  
power me to sell one hundred acres of land, part of a  
tract called TAYLOR'S PARK, lying in Anne-Ar-  
undel county, formerly the property of Ely Elder,  
deceased, for the payment of said Ely Elder's just  
debts.

ELIZABETH ELDER, Administratrix  
of ELY ELDER.

March 8, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-  
tends to apply to the next April court of Cal-  
vert county, for a commission under the act of assem-  
bly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands,  
to prove the outside bounding lines of a tract of land  
known by the name of POPPING GAY, lying in  
the county aforesaid.

ELISHA HARRISON.  
Anne-Arundel county, February 4, 1790.

## The beautiful Horse

## ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this season at the sub-  
scriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the  
low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one  
dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when  
the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar  
to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds.  
It is useless to insert his pedigree as it is well known,  
but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK'S stock  
is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe  
equal to any in the State. Good pasture is provided  
for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care  
will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable  
for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.  
Charles county, March 6, 1790.

## To be SOLD,

## At Public Sale,

At SAMUEL RAWLINGS'S, for ready money, on Tues-  
day the 23d day of March, if fair, if not the next  
fair day, at ten o'clock.

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JONA-  
THAN RAWLINGS, late of Anne-Arundel  
county, deceased, consisting of one young negro man,  
the household and kitchen furniture, a windmill car-  
riage, and some plantation utensils, by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Admr.  
de bonis non.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said de-  
ceased, are requested to bring them in legally authen-  
ticated on that day, and all those indebted are request-  
ed to make immediate payment, to  
February 27, 1790.



PROPOSALS  
For Printing, by Subscription,  
(In one Volume, Quarto.)  
A CAREFUL AND STRICT  
INQUIRY

The modern prevailing Notions  
OF THAT  
Freedom of Will,  
Which is supposed to be essential to  
Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice,  
Reward and Punishment,  
Praise and Blame.

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.  
Late President of the College of New-Jersey.

Rom. ix. 16. It is not of him that willeth.

CONDITIONS.

- I. The work will be printed on good paper and a new type, in a neat and elegant manner.
- II. When a sufficient number of subscribers offer to defray the expenses of the work, it will be put to the press and finished with all possible expedition.
- III. The price of the volume, neatly bound and lettered, (which will contain above 300 pages, exclusive of a general index, octavo,) only seven shillings and six-pence, lawful money of the Delaware state, ONE HALF at the time of subscribing, and the REMAINDER on the delivery of the book.
- IV. Those who subscribe for twelve sets, shall receive one gratis; and booksellers the usual allowance.

PLAN of the WORK.

PART I.

Wherein are explained various terms and things belonging to the subject of the ensuing discourse.

SECT. I. Concerning the nature of the will.—  
SECT. II. Concerning the determination of the will.—  
SECT. III. Concerning the meaning of the terms necessity, impossibility, inability, &c. and of contingency.—  
SECT. IV. Of the distinction of natural and moral necessity and inability.—SECT. V. Concerning the notion of liberty, and of moral agency.

PART II.

Wherein it is considered, Whether there is, or can be, any such sort of FREEDOM OF WILL as that wherein Arminians place the essence of the liberty of all moral agents; and whether any such thing ever was, or can be conceived of.

SECT. I. Shewing the manifest inconsistency of the Arminian notion of liberty of will, consisting in the will's self-determining power.—SECT. II. Several supposed ways of evading the foregoing reasoning considered.—SECT. III. Whether any event whatsoever, and volitions in particular, can come to pass without a cause of its existence.—SECT. IV. Whether volitions can arise without a cause, through the activity of the nature of the soul.—SECT. V. Shewing that if the things asserted in these evasions should be supposed to be true, they are altogether impertinent, and can't help the cause of Arminian liberty; and how, this being the state of the case, Arminian writers are obliged to talk inconsistently.—SECT. VI. Concerning the will's determining in things which are perfectly indifferent in the view of the mind.—SECT. VII. Concerning the notion of liberty of will consisting in indifference.—SECT. VIII. Concerning the supposed liberty of the will, as opposite to all necessity.—SECT. IX. Of the connection of the acts of the will with the dictates of the understanding.—SECT. X. Volition necessarily connected with the influence of motives; with particular observation of the great inconsistency of Mr. Chaub's assertions and reasonings about the freedom of the will.—SECT. XI. The evidence of God's certain foreknowledge of the volitions of moral agents.—SECT. XII. God's certain foreknowledge of the future volitions of moral agents, inconsistent with such a contingency of those volitions as is without all necessity; and infers a necessity of volition, as much as an absolute decree.—SECT. XIII. Whether we suppose the volitions of moral agents to be connected with any thing antecedent, or not, yet they must be necessary, in such a sense as to overthrow Arminian liberty.

PART III.

Wherein is inquired, Whether any such liberty of will, as Arminians hold, be necessary to moral agency, virtue and vice, praise and dispraise, &c.

SECT. I. God's moral excellency necessary, yet virtuous and praise-worthy.—SECT. II. The acts of the will of the human soul of Jesus Christ necessarily holy, yet virtuous, praise-worthy, rewardable, &c.—SECT. III. The case of such as are given up of God to sin, and of fallen man, in general, proves moral necessity and inability to be consistent with blame-worthiness.—SECT. IV. Command, and obligation to obedience, consistent with moral inability to obey.—SECT. V. That sincerity of devotion and endeavours, which is supposed to consist in the non-performance of things in themselves good, particularly considered.—SECT. VI. Liberty of indifference, not only unnecessary to virtue, but utterly inconsistent with it; and all, either virtuous or vicious habits and inclinations inconsistent with Arminian notions of liberty and moral agency.—SECT. VII. Arminian notions

of moral Agency inconsistent with all influence of sin upon the mind, and with all influence of sin upon the will, and with all influence of sin upon the affections.

PART IV.

Wherein the chief grounds of the influence of Arminianism, in supposing and denying of their notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. and against the opposite doctrine, are considered.

SECT. I. The ground of the virtue and vice of the dispositions of the heart, and acts of the will, lies not in their cause, but their nature.—SECT. II. The sufficiency and insufficiency of the metaphysical notions of action and agency, which seems to be generally entertained by the defenders of the fore-mentioned notions of liberty, moral agency, &c.—SECT. III. The reasons why some think it contrary to common sense, to suppose things which are necessary, to be worthy of either praise or blame.—SECT. IV. It is agreeable to common sense, and the natural notions of mankind, to suppose moral necessity to be consistent with praise and blame, reward and punishment.—SECT. V. Concerning those objections, That this scheme of necessity renders all means and endeavours for the avoiding of sin, or the obtaining virtue and holiness, vain and to no purpose; and that it makes men no more than mere machines, in affairs of morality and religion.—SECT. VI. Concerning that objection against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it agrees with the Stoical doctrine of fate, and the opinion of Mr. Hobbes.—SECT. VII. Concerning the necessity of the divine will.—SECT. VIII. Some further objections against the moral necessity of God's volitions, considered.—SECT. IX. Concerning that objection against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it makes God the author of sin.—SECT. X. Concerning fate's first entrance into the world.—SECT. XI. Of a supposed inconsistency of these principles, with God's moral character.—SECT. XII. Of a supposed tendency of these principles to atheism and licentiousness.—SECT. XIII. Concerning that objection against the reasoning by which the Calvinistic doctrine is supported, That it is metaphysical and abstract.

THE CONCLUSION.

WHAT treatment this discourse may probably meet with from some persons. Consequences concerning several Calvinistic doctrines—such as an universal, desecrated Providence. The total depravity and corruption of man's nature. Efficacious grace. An universal and absolute decree; and absolute, eternal, personal election. Particular redemption. Perseverance of saints. Concerning the treatment which Calvinistic writers and divines have met with. The unhappiness of the change lately in many Protestant countries. The boldness of some writers. The excellent wisdom appearing in the holy scriptures.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Messrs. Aitken and Bailey, printers, in Philadelphia; Mr. Jacob Bailey, printer, in Lancaster; Mr. Isaac Collins, printer, in Trenton; Mr. Robert Hodge, bookseller, in New-York; Doctor Wilson, at Middletown; Col. Black, White-Clay creek; Messrs. McBeath and Glasford, in Newark; David Smith, Esq; Charles-town; Captain Robinson, in Newport; Mr. Nicholas Brooks, at Duck creek; Colonel Thomas Rodney, near Dover; Revd. Matthew Wilson, near Lewes-town; Messrs. Dixon and Holt, printers, in Richmond; Messrs. Bowen and Markland, printers, in Charleston, South-Carolina; Messrs. Robert and Alexander McKim, merchants, and Samuel and John Adams, printers, in Baltimore; Messrs. F. and S. Green, printers, in Annapolis; and James Adams, sen. the publisher, in Wilmington.

The gentlemen who are to take in subscriptions for this important work, are requested to forward to the publisher their list of subscribers by the first of April next, when, it is expected, it will be put to press.

To be SOLD,  
AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday, the ninth day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of WILLIAM YEALDHALL, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of work horses, horned cattle and hogs, plantation utensils and household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having claims against the estate of said William Yealdhall are desired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and those indebted are requested to make payment to

SAMUEL YEALDHALL, Executor.  
March 9, 1790.

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

THE  
LAW  
OF  
MARYLAND,  
PASSED AT  
NOVEMBER SESSION,  
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

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

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

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 shoes and one farnought jacket, new country linen shirt and Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro hose, 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.

In Chancery, February 12, 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.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELO-  
RRE, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, which will prevent the trouble and expense of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.  
Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

February 17, 1790.

WE have appointed Mr. DAVID GEDDES to collect the debts due to the creditors of THOMAS GRAMME, an insolvent debtor, and any discharge Mr. Geddes may give will exonerate the debtors.  
CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Trustee.  
JOHN SPICKNALL, Trustee.

ANNAPOLIS,  
PRINTED BY FREDERICK and  
SAMUEL GREEN.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1790.

## Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, March 8.

HE bill for the remission and mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases, was read a third time, and passed.

The bill for promoting the progress of useful arts was read a third time, and ordered to lie on the table until to-morrow.

On motion, the consideration of the bill accepting the cession of a certain territory ceded to Congress by the state of North-Carolina, sent from the senate, was postponed until Thursday next, and then to be taken up in a committee of the whole.

The resolve sent from the senate, directing the collectors in the several states not to grant clearances to any vessel without having such documents and manifests as are by law specified, was referred to Messieurs White, Contee and Tucker.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee respecting the salaries of the clerks of the commissioners of accounts, &c. reported and brought in a bill for the purpose intended, which was read the first time.

A report from the secretary at war, on the petition of colonel John Ely, was read and laid on the table.

A message was received from the president by Mr. Lear, transmitting the ratification of 11 of the 12 articles of amendments proposed by Congress to the constitution of the United States, by the state of Delaware, the consideration of the first article being postponed.

The speaker presented the petition of Gifford Dally, door-keeper of the house, respecting services by him performed during the recess of Congress, was read and referred to Messieurs Livermore, Sylvester and Lee.

Mr. White, from the committee who were instructed to bring in a bill for preventing the exportation of goods not legally inspected, brought in one for that purpose, which was read the first time.

Mr. Ames presented a petition of David Oliphant, late director for the hospitals of the southern department, which was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Hartley, the report of the committee to whom was referred the memorials respecting the abolition of slavery, was read a second time, and, after considerable debate, Tuesday the 16th instant was appointed for its discussion.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Gifford Dally, reported, That he be allowed two dollars per diem, for ninety-six days services, during the recess of Congress.

The house then went into a committee on the report of the secretary of the treasury, the resolve for assuming the state debts being under consideration.

Mr. White and Mr. Stone spoke strenuously against the adoption of the measure at the present time, and Mr. Gerry in favour thereof; but the usual hour of adjournment being arrived, on motion of Mr. Vining the committee rose.

Mr. Clymer asked leave of absence for a few days, which was granted.

The house then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, March 9.

The order of the day was called for on the report of the secretary of the treasury respecting the assumption of the state debts.

Mr. Benson in the chair.

Mr. Sherman spoke in favour of the assumption, and thought it would be agreeable to the people to have the public debt all under one common stock; it would be for the interest of the particular states as well as the public good. He therefore thought it would be best to agree to the proposition.

Mr. Bland said the assumption of the state debts was the only means to bind the gordian knot of justice and equity in the United States, and if it was not immediately adopted, the evil which had been complained of, respecting speculators, would be multiplied ten fold. Some states would exert themselves; others would not; and in this situation the speculators would know when to take the advantage.

The secretary of the treasury has reported ways and means for paying the state debts; and it cannot be disputed but that one of these two alternatives will eventually be adopted—either the states individually must levy taxes to pay their debts, or Congress must do it, in order to keep up the peace and credit of the country.

Mr. Bland then said he was highly pleased with the amendments proposed by his worthy colleague, which provided for a door to be kept open for the liquidation of the state debts. Had the 4th resolution been adopted without this amendment, the state securities might have suffered a fall, such as would have reduced them to one shilling in the pound, or less perhaps; but with

the amendment they would probably stand nearer to their value. Congress, said Mr. Bland, must sooner or later have taken up this business. He then concluded by professing that he spoke from the heart, and could not think of voting any other way than for the proposition.

Mr. Scott then rose and said that he was well aware that adopting the proposition would operate in favour of some states, to the certain prejudice of others, and it would be well if a day of retribution could be fixed, that might equalize the business; but he could not look forward to that day—he feared it would never arrive. He was well disposed to consent that the actual debts yet unpaid should be taken into the common mass, and a ratio struck, notwithstanding he had been against a funding system. Yet, under the impression that it was a great national effort, and that the state debts were incurred in the common cause of the union, he would vote for the proposition.

Mr. Lee said, when he considered the great respect which was due to the committee, and the character of the officer who had reported, he thought it his duty to declare his reasons for the part he should take in the business before them. He acknowledged that the assumption would be just if it could be effected on right principles; but the exertions of the individual states would be found unequal, and it would require two or three years to bring about a system of taxation. He was willing to assume the debts now, if they were to be provided for by the United States as soon as a liquidation can be made; and he therefore moved for a resolution to that effect.

If it will take two years, said Mr. Lee, to collect the voice of unanimity and equity, why precipitate the business at present? Every gentleman who considers well of this will agree, that more satisfaction would be given to the public mind by more deliberate procedures and it would be more agreeable to the constitution.

Mr. Page was apprehensive that, unless a fair settlement could be had, instead of consolidating the interest of the states, this measure would tend to create more jealousies, and renovate the old disputes which had nearly subsided between the parties, in many states. He was willing that Massachusetts should be paid for their extraordinary exertions and the Penobscot expedition, and South-Carolina for their's in building a frigate, &c. But he thought it would be better policy to leave the settlement of the state accounts to themselves.

Mr. Page used several other arguments, and thought that a more proper time might be found for going into this business; he therefore wished for a postponement.

Mr. Jackson said that most of the arguments which he had heard, in favour of the resolution, had already been answered. Let us examine, said he, the taxes proposed by the secretary of the treasury. The excise is a tax that has always been odious to the people of most of the states; the abolition of the ten per cent. allowance on tonnage to domestic owners of vessels, and the ten per cent. additional duty on foreign bottoms, will affect the southern states most, the principal imports being articles for the use of the husbandmen; so that, in this instance, it operates like direct taxation on agriculture, equal to a tax on houses or lands. Salt also was an article on which a tax would be thought odious.

Here Mr. Jackson referred to the debates of the last session, when some gentlemen who, perhaps, had now spoken differently, had then complained and reprobated the idea of taxing articles of this kind. If we do not assume the state debts, we will not want their excises. He denied the position which some members had argued for, "that Congress could collect taxes in the states better than the states themselves;" for Congress cannot go beyond certain limits in taxation, even if a case of necessity required it, but the states themselves could go beyond those bounds; it was therefore more in their power to fund their own debts, than in the power of Congress.

Has there been a single answer offered by the gentlemen on the other side of this question to the charge of injustice, which would be incurred by taxing the original creditors a second time. He thought there was no prospect of retribution, no justice in the proposition, not even with regard to its expediency: it will not prevent speculations, for speculations have already taken place; the state certificates are now in the hands of a third person—the debt will be enhanced, &c.

Mr. Jackson concluded by confessing, that if he could be convinced even of its utility, it should have his sanction; but as no arguments had been offered which were sufficient to make him change his opinion, he therefore would be against the proposition, and he only claimed the right of general justice.

Mr. Bland rose to reply to some gentlemen whom, he said, had appeared so squeamish with regard to funding laws and taxation. When the constitution was framing, it was well known that it would go to an absorption of all the official revenues of the United States; it was now too late to be squeamish on those subjects. He thought the military debts were the debts of the

union; for these reasons he adhered to his first principles.

Mr. Page thought the powers of Congress should not be so greatly extended, but in cases of urgent necessity.

Mr. Vining then rose, and apologized for his long absence from the house, which, he said, had been unavoidable; but, although he had been absent, he had been employed in collecting the best information possible upon the subject.

When he viewed it as respecting a state, it appeared iniquitous, unjust and inequitable, but when taken in a larger extent, as respecting the United States, he confessed he was puzzled how to determine, and he scarcely knew where to apply for information: sacrifices were to be made upon the altar of accommodation, and the fate of America, perhaps, depended upon the decision of this question. Some states have, perhaps, issued securities for their own particular advantage, which would be unjust to charge to the United States; whilst other states were in a contrary predicament, and will have to pay into the common stock.

Here Mr. Vining expatiated upon the different lights in which the subject appeared to him, under various circumstances; but he inferred at length that confusion must ensue, if the debts were not assumed. Again, when he considered that direct taxation was to be the consequence, he was puzzled; yet this alternative had not the dreadful appearances to his mind, which had been depicted by some gentlemen, for the great influx of money, which would follow the adoption of the measure, would render even direct taxation easy—it would not be felt in the degree which had been supposed.

The state of Delaware, he knew, would suffer by assumption; for they had funded their debt, and provided for the interest. Another circumstance he would mention from information, that some states have made advances for their own particular advantage, without regard to the union. However, enough has been said by the gentlemen who have so ably debated this subject; it was therefore unnecessary for him to add anything. He only wished to consider it in a large and general scale, and observed, that partial evil is oftentimes an universal good.

He was sorry some gentlemen had not brought forward a resolution providing, that the states who had paid off more than their proportion, and had the certificates now in their treasuries, would be allowed to discount them against the United States, &c.

Mr. Vining concluded with an handsome figure, comparing his arguments to a vessel launched into the federal ocean. He wished that the business could have been postponed with propriety, but seeing that gentlemen were anxious to bring it to a decision after so long a discussion, he could therefore wish it were hastened.

A few words more were added by Mr. Gerry, Mr. Page and Mr. Sedgwick, when

This important question was at length put from the chair, on the 4th resolution, respecting the assumption of the state debts with Mr. Madison's amendment, and there appeared

For the affirmative,	30
For the negative,	26

The report of Joseph Nourie, register of the treasury of the United States, on the memorial of Robert Morris, late superintendent of finance, was read, setting forth, that he had made inquiry into the case and had found that the accounts of the said Robert Morris had been regularly entered into the register office, and settled some time past.

A printed statement had been delivered, and proper investigation already made out, which render it unnecessary for Congress to order any commissioners in the business, or create any new expense. The said accounts were closed the 1st of November, 1784. Every thing that came into the treasury was debited from the 20th February, 1781, to 1st November, 1784, and amounted to \$8,177,431 72-90ths dollars; and all the payments made during the said period were \$8,155,405 dollars; which left a balance in the treasury on the 1st of November, 1784, of \$21,826 dollars.

## 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 providing for the enumeration of the INHABITANTS of the UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the marshals of the several districts of the United States, shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to cause the number of the inhabitants within their respective districts to be taken, omitting, in such enumeration, Indians not taxed, and distinguishing free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, from all others, distinguishing also the sexes and colours of free persons, and the free males of sixteen



years and upwards from those under that age; for effecting which purpose, the marshals shall have power to appoint as many assistants within their respective districts as to them shall appear necessary; assigning to each assistant a certain division of his district, which division shall consist of one or more counties, cities, towns, townships, hundreds or parishes, or of a territory plainly and distinctly bounded by water courses, mountains or public roads. The marshals and their assistants shall respectively take an oath or affirmation, before some judge or justice of the peace, resident within their respective districts, previous to their entering on the discharge of the duties by this act required. The oath, or affirmation, of the marshal shall be, "I, A. B. marshal of the district of \_\_\_\_\_ do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will well and truly cause to be made a just and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within my district, and return the same to the president of the United States, agreeably to the directions of an act of congress, entitled, 'An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,' according to the best of my ability." The oath, or affirmation, of an assistant shall be, "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make a just and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within the division assigned to me by the marshal of the district of \_\_\_\_\_ and make due return thereof to the said marshal, agreeably to the directions of an act of congress, entitled, 'An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,' according to the best of my ability." The enumeration shall commence on the first Monday in August next, and shall close within nine calendar months thereafter. The several assistants shall, within the said nine months, transmit to the marshals by whom they shall be respectively appointed, accurate returns of all persons, except Indians not taxed, within their respective divisions, which returns shall be made in a schedule, distinguishing the several families by the names of their master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person therein, in manner following, that is to say—

The number of persons within my division, consisting of \_\_\_\_\_ appears in a schedule hereunto annexed, subscribed by me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand seven hundred and ninety—

A. B. Assistant to the Marshal of \_\_\_\_\_

SCHEDULE of the whole Number of Persons within the Division allotted to A. B.

Names of Heads of Families.	Free White Males of fifteen years, and upwards, including Heads of Families.	Free White Males under fifteen years.	Free White Females, including Heads of Families.	All other Free Persons.	Slaves.
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

And be it further enacted, That every assistant failing to make return, or making a false return of the enumeration to the marshal, within the time by this act limited, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the marshals shall file the several returns aforesaid, with the clerks of their respective district courts, who are hereby directed to receive and carefully preserve the same: And the marshals respectively shall, on or before the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, transmit to the president of the United States the aggregate amount of each description of persons within their respective districts. And every marshal failing to file the returns of his assistant, or any of them, with the clerks of their respective district courts, or failing to return the aggregate amount of each description of persons in their respective districts, as the same shall appear from said returns, to the president of the United States, within the time limited by this act, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of eight hundred dollars; all which forfeitures shall be recoverable in the courts of the districts where the offences shall be committed, or in the circuit courts, to be held within the same, by action of debt, information or indictment; the one half thereof to the use of the United States, and the other half to the informer; but where the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States, the whole shall accrue to their use: And, for the more effectual discovery of offences, the judges of the several district courts, at their next sessions, to be held after the expiration of the time allowed for making the returns of the enumeration hereby directed, to the president of the United States, shall give this act in charge to the grand juries in their respective courts, and shall cause the returns of the several assistants to be laid before them for their inspection.

And be it further enacted, That every assistant shall receive at the rate of one dollar for every one hundred and fifty persons by him returned, where such persons reside in the country; and where such persons reside in a city, or town, containing more than five thousand persons, such assistant shall receive at the rate of one dollar for every three hundred persons, but where, from the dispersed situation of the inhabitants in some divisions, one dollar for every one hundred and fifty persons shall be insufficient, the marshals, with the approbation of the judges of their respective districts, may make such further allowance to the assistants in such divisions as shall be deemed an adequate compensation, provided the same does not exceed one dollar for every fifty persons by them returned. The several

marshals shall receive as follows: The marshal of the district of Maine two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of New Hampshire two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Massachusetts three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Connecticut two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of New York three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of New Jersey two hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Pennsylvania three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Delaware one hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Maryland three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Virginia five hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Kentucky two hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of North Carolina three hundred and fifty dollars; the marshal of the district of South Carolina three hundred dollars; the marshal of the district of Georgia two hundred and fifty dollars: And, to obviate all doubts which may arise respecting the persons to be returned, and the manner of making returns, Be it enacted, That every person whose usual place of abode shall be in any family on the aforesaid first Monday in August next, shall be returned as of such family; and the name of every person, who shall be an inhabitant of any district, but without a settled place of residence, shall be inserted in the column of the aforesaid schedule which is allotted for the heads of families; in that division where he or she shall be on the said first Monday in August next, and every person occasionally absent at the time of the enumeration, as belonging to that place in which he usually resides in the United States.

And be it further enacted, That each and every person more than sixteen years of age, whether heads of families or not, belonging to any family within any division of a district made or established within the United States, shall be, and hereby is, obliged to render to such assistant of the division, a true account, if required, to the best of his or her knowledge, of all and every person belonging to such family respectively, according to the several descriptions aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting twenty dollars, to be paid for and recovered by such assistant, the one half for his own use, and the other half for the use of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That each assistant shall, previous to making his return to the marshal, cause a correct copy, signed by himself, of the schedule, containing the number of inhabitants within his division, to be set up at two of the most public places within the same, there to remain for the inspection of all concerned; for each of which copies the said assistant shall be entitled to receive two dollars, provided proof of a copy of the schedule having been so set up and suffered to remain, shall be transmitted to the marshal, with the return of the number of persons; and in case any assistant shall fail to make such proof to the marshal, he shall forfeit the compensation by this act allowed him.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

Approved March the 1st. 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

BRUSSELS, December 19.

THE states of Flanders, and the high court of justice, are removed to this place from Ghent, and the city is again tolerably quiet. The patriotic leader, Vander Noot, arrived yesterday, and was drawn into the town in triumph, preceded by a large body of horse and foot, with drums beating and colours flying. He was seated in an open chariot. The first place he went to was the cathedral church of St. Gudula, where Te Deum was sung, and after service he repaired to the English hotel, where he was crowned by the people with laurels. The mob sang some verses while this ceremony was performing.

The magistracy of the city have taken the oath of allegiance to the states of Brabant, and the new government has already begun to exercise its functions.

The Austrian generals Ferraric and Lilien, who were to have succeeded generals Dalton and Arberg, have been taken prisoners and brought here. They are allowed full liberty to go about the town, having given their paroles of honour not to escape.

EDINBURGH, November 9.

On Thursday the 5th of November, cur. about five minutes after six in the afternoon, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Comrie, near Crieff, and the neighbouring places. At Lawers the shock was so distinct and violent, that the whole family were alarmed. A loud rumbling noise was heard, resembling thunder; and the shock appeared to strike upwards from a great depth in the earth. Several persons were nearly thrown down, and great numbers of the inhabitants of Comrie left their houses in the utmost consternation. We do not hear of any damage being done. In the course of two hours after the first shock, no less than thirty different lesser noises were distinctly heard. The progress of the first seemed to be towards the north west, but afterwards more to the eastward.

It is a curious and singular fact, since the 31st of August last, not a day nor night has passed but a variety of shocks have been felt in the above neighbourhood. These on the 31st of August and 5th of November were by far the most violent, the latter particularly. The noise has continued frequently since.

It is highly probable that the above concussion of the earth has been felt in many places, though not attended to at the time.

On the 30th of September (the day on which the earthquake happened in Italy) a loud noise was heard

at two different places in the neighbourhood of this city, which, though not much attended to at the time, was probably from the same cause.

LONDON, December 27.

There is a mode proposed in France for paying the national debt by voluntary subscription, which appears feasible; the whole kingdom to be divided into districts, or parishes; at the head of each, six patriotic men are to preside; every individual to be summoned, and a list of annual property shewn him, from 1000 livres a year to 100,000, with liberty of placing himself in which ever class he pleases:—a 1000 livres to give 25; 2000, 50; and in such proportion to the highest class. As the sum is so very trifling, it is presumed every individual would be ambitious to rank himself rather above than below his real rent roll; and this sum, it is reckoned, would produce 995 millions, or about 43,500,000l. sterling, which, continued for 7 or 8 years, would make a fund sufficient for the exigencies of government, pay off all the present debts, and leave the clergy in possession of the wealth of the church.—We shall see what effect it will have—too good to be put in execution.

Dec. 28. As soon as the ruins of the Bastille can be removed in Paris, a grand national monument is to be erected, and the site to be called, "La Place a Liberty!"

A great mistake has all along prevailed, that only five or six persons were found in the Bastille when it was taken; but the truth is, although there were only that number of prisoners found in the cells for offences of state, there were near three hundred persons found for different pretended offences, some of whom had been several years immured. The governor had just determined to put all these to death, when, by a stratagem, the populace made themselves masters of the place.

Dec. 29. The company of comedians at Gand, performed, on the 6th instant, the comic opera of La Caravane.—When the actor pronounced the words To arms! the audience immediately repeated it, and the whole house resounded with, to arms! to arms! The Imperialists, struck with a sudden terror, ran to the commander, and the troops were under arms in a few minutes. The company were ordered to Brussels; there they represented Azemira, where the same expression occurs as in Caravane. The public re-echoed, to arms! with enthusiasm. The spirits are in too violent a state of fermentation to resist the natural impulse of the heart.

BOSTON, March 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who was lately in the Geneva country.

"One curiosity was a brimstone spring, which issues from two places about two rods apart, about twenty rods from the bottom of a large hill, where it comes through apertures about five or six inches in diameter, and perfectly round, descending like a swift brook; there is a glade about four rods wide from the spring down to the bottom of the hill, which is quite clear, all the bushes, if ever there were any, are gone, and there is not much soil, it is rather a rock of divers colours, and all the way in or near the water, and every level spot there is brimstone in some places ten or fifteen inches deep."

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 23.

NATURAL HISTORY.

In Ulster county in the state of New-York, on an island in the Neverlink creek, nearly in the latitude of 41 30 North, a Mr. Baker in the beginning of the month of March last, having cut down a large hollow beach tree, to his surprise, found the cavity of the tree, nearly filled with the common barn swallows of this country, in quantity (by his estimation) nearly two barrels. They were in a torpid state; but carrying some of those which were not injured by the fall of the tree, near a fire, they were presently re-animated by the warmth, and took the wing with their usual agility.—This may be depended on as a fact.

NEW-YORK, March 5.

Extract of a letter from London, December 25.

"Amongst all the different schemes that have been fallen upon for determining whether the main ocean is or is not fathomable, that of the celebrated blind philosopher, Dr. Moyses, appears the most likely to effectuate the end proposed. In a dead calm, he detaches a hollow buoyant machine from a vessel; the machine is laden with weights as to sink with rapidity. The moment it arrives at the bottom or touches any solid body it upsets, dislodges the weights contained within, and then by reason of its natural buoyancy the machine must re-ascend to the surface.—The doctor in his passage from America to Europe, tried several different machines of this kind in calm weather, but without the desired effect. We are inclined to think the weights included were not sufficient to overcome the pressure upwards at certain depths, or it must have succeeded. From the analogy of the mountains on the land we may suppose the ocean to be no where more than three or four miles in depth; and soundings it is well known, are to be had for the whole run, betwixt Newfoundland and Ireland in 5, 6, 7, 8 and 900 fathoms."

Extract of a letter from London, December 28.

"A tanner in the neighbourhood of this city not long since invited one of the inspectors of the rats to dine with him. The inspector having rather drank too freely, in passing homeward through the rainy road, fell head and ears over into one of the vats. His cries soon brought the tanner to his assistance, but all aid was absolutely refused to the inspector for fear of incurring the penalty of the law which enacts, that 'no sides shall be drawn out of any vat without the tanner's giving twelve hours notice.' I shall be ruined,

and the tanner (if he will) may mean time, take a stroll upon his side."

In this first account from the tanner's own preserved notes, more than 200 rats that place for the first time down the Ohio was never before seen fall and winter.

March 8. In a remarkable account of the rats, from the Ohio, it is stated, that the rats were not only restored to the factory manner, but the same means were used to cure them of their habit.

At St. Domingo, the rats are still seen to be cured there.

to the care of a friend, who is to be sent to old Spain, to be walls twenty feet high, and is at present covered with weeds and brambles, which beholds this place, and under the clouds, the ruins of the city, and the monument of curiosity.

Extract of a letter from the city.

The ship Pennine, contrary winds, will be lowered.

"Since my last letter, the ship has been in the month before we left, that they were thought to be thought to be in the government to in."

"M. Neckar, able orders on the same time, had it would not cost a barrel, and in France.

make any shipment.

March 10. The at their last fell compensation to belonging to the of the United States be proportioned to years highly invalids should had lost only a general denomination same pension as the claimants must a before the 1st of the time, place abled.

Extract of a letter from the prince of attachment and freedom of the king up a servant Almighty to call royal highness. In the opinion of said—"we with snug in his place of his infatigable, and will without speaking any person. We made impression effaced."

PHILADELPHIA, An account of the

In the month work these lead found on an average washed ore per to 75lb. per 10 employed to the might have been to increase the sumption of the employed in the expect will produce.

They have a sheet lead, at the mines five day. Their workmen in the mand of shot and

March 18. A fine coal has been of the earth a Ridge. As the body of coal who traverse keep a watchful high grounds that lie upon the form to contain An experiment new construction



the manner if I draw you out, you must stay here  
the twelve hours are elapsed. I will, however, in  
mean time, talk with the exciseman, and endeavour  
to prevail upon him to allow me to give you some re-  
lief." In this situation he left him, and the inspector  
must have perished, had not an extraordinary effort of  
his own preserved him."

Accounts from Fort Pitt say, that about Christmas  
more than 3000 persons (immigrants) were waiting  
at that place for the sailing of the Ohio, in order to pro-  
ceed down the river to the new settlements. The  
Ohio was never known to be lower than during the  
late fall and winter.

March 8. In a late English magazine occurs a re-  
markable account of a lad totally blind (as was sup-  
posed, from obstructions in the optic nerve) being per-  
fectly restored to sight, by undergoing four smart elec-  
trical shocks. This account is attended in the most satis-  
factory manner; two girls have since been cured by  
the same means: it is to be observed, however, that  
none of these subjects were naturally blind.

At St. Domingo, the capital town of Spanish His-  
paniola, are still seen the walls of the house that Colum-  
bus erected there in 1493, which he fortified and left  
to the care of a small garrison just before his second  
return to old Spain. It is a large building exactly square,  
the walls twenty feet high, and near five feet thick;  
and is at present the receptacle of filth, and surrounded  
with weeds and bushes. The reflective traveller natu-  
rally beholds this pile with veneration, as the first build-  
ing erected in the western world by European hands,  
and under the direction of a man whose services and  
exploits entitle it to be considered as a remarkable monu-  
ment of curiosity and (American) antiquity.

Extract of a letter from Havre, to a gentleman in this  
city, dated December 23, 1789.  
The ship Pennsylvania, being detained here by con-  
trary winds, will convey you this letter.  
"Since my last of the 5th instant the prices of flour  
are lowered very much; these provisions which a  
month before were so scarce, are so abundant at pre-  
sent, that they seem to arise out of the ground; there-  
fore we thought it proper for your interest and your  
government to inform you of that revolution."  
"M. Neckar wrote us lately he had given consider-  
able orders on flour in America, but that he, at the  
same time, had limited the prices of purchase so that  
it would not cost our government more than 30s. ster-  
ling per barrel, free of all expences, and to be deliver-  
ed in France. This may serve you as a rule if you  
make any shipments in that article to France."

March 10. The general assembly of Rhode Island,  
at their last session, agreed to make an annual specific  
compensation to all such officers, soldiers and seamen,  
belonging to that state, as were disabled in the service  
of the United States, during the late war. This is to  
be proportioned to their respective disabilities; as it ap-  
pears highly reasonable that a discrimination among  
invalids should take place; and not that a man who  
had lost only a toe or a finger, by coming under the  
general denomination of an invalid, should have the  
same pension as he that had lost his legs or arms. All  
claimants must appear at the state-house in Providence  
before the 1st of May next, producing certificates of  
the time, place and circumstances of their being dis-  
abled.

Extract of a letter from London, December 26.  
The lord mayor (Mr. Hartley) in his late address  
to the prince of Wales, after many loyal sentiments of  
attachment and regard, presented his highness with the  
freedom of the city of London, at the same time offer-  
ing up a fervent prayer, that "when it shall please the  
Almighty to call his majesty to a heavenly throne, his  
royal highness may succeed him, and long live," &c.  
In the opinion of many, he might almost as well have  
said—"we wish old George dead, and that you were  
snug in his place." The king is said to be perfectly  
cured of his insanity, but is, at times, extremely pen-  
sive, and will walk for hours together in his gallery,  
without speaking a word, or taking the least notice of  
any person. We are afraid Peg Nicholson's knife has  
made impressions upon his brain that will never be  
effaced."

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.  
An account of the lead mines in the county of Montgomery,  
and state of Virginia.

In the month of August last the proprietors began to  
work these lead mines with ten hands, which they  
found on an average produced one thousand weight of  
washed ore per day. This when refined produced 75  
to 75lb. per 100lb. of ore. The ten men were not  
employed to the same advantage as a greater number  
might have been. To obviate this inconvenience and  
to increase the quantity of lead to the probable con-  
sumption of this country, the proprietors have 75 men  
employed in this business, which they have reason to  
expect will produce nine hundred tons of lead per  
year.

They have also established a manufactory of shot and  
sheet lead, at Richmond, and from the productions of  
the mines five workmen now make one ton of shot per  
day. Their intentions are to increase the number of  
workmen in this factory to the full amount of the de-  
mand of shot and sheet lead in this country.

March 18. We are informed that a large body of  
fine coal has been lately discovered very near the surface  
of the earth a short distance westward of the Moosic  
Ridge. As this is nearer to the Delaware than any  
body of coal discovered before, it should induce those  
who traverse the country on both sides that river to  
keep a watchful eye for this valuable commodity. The  
high grounds in Jersey, New-York and Pennsylvania,  
that lie upon the Delaware, are very likely, from their  
form, to contain beds of valuable fossils and minerals.

An experiment has been made of a carriage upon a  
new construction, consisting of three coach bodies, by  
a coach-maker of Norwich, England, on the road from  
Norwich to Wymondham, ten miles, which was worked  
with four horses in 35 minutes, and carried twelve  
grows persons and seven children; but the plan, which  
was in execution, is to carry 14 within-side, and two  
without.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, December 20.  
"The people are every where pining to go to  
America, to enjoy that freedom and plenty which no  
part of European ground seems longer to afford them.  
Emigrants from America at this hour dispersed  
through England, Scotland and Ireland, to invigilate  
our husbandmen and mechanics; and America like a  
grateful child, after shaking off all connexion with the  
mother country, is plundering the nation of its most  
useful inhabitants. If the Americans would agree to  
take off only our factions, partisans and patriotic im-  
posters, we should have no reason to complain; but to per-  
suade away the quiet and useful members of the com-  
munity, to establish and improve their manufactures,  
is intolerable. In Scotland there is a general disposition  
to emigrate, and every one seems to have conversed  
with an American emissary; at the same time we are  
of opinion it is not so much the barren solitary tracts  
of America that allure the people to emigration, as the  
calamities they endure at home, from the excessive  
rents, tithes and taxes."

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) March 3.  
Within these few days several persons have passed  
through this town from Kentucky; by them we learn,  
that four men were killed in the wilderness, about the  
14th of last month, by a party of Indians; that the  
barbarians had left their war clubs on the spot where  
they committed the horrid massacre; that one of the  
unfortunate sufferers was on his way home from New-  
Orleans, where he had been trading, and had near  
200 guineas with him, which fell into the hands of  
the bloody miscreants. That the savages in the neigh-  
bourhood of Kentucky are continually committing de-  
predations on the property of the white inhabitants,  
particularly in stealing horses; that many persons have  
also been murdered by them in that quarter, thirty-  
three within the last four months, to the certain know-  
ledge of our informants. That the ensuing summer is  
expected to be a very bloody one, as undoubted in-  
telligence has been received in Kentucky of the deter-  
mined resolution of the Shawanese to wage war, whom  
it is feared will also be joined by other hostile tribes;  
and that a prisoner arrived at the Falls, who lately  
made his escape from the Shawanese, informs, that  
fifty warriors of that nation are now on their march,  
to watch the trace of the wilderness.

**To be Sold,**  
**AT PUBLIC SALE,**  
On Tuesday the 20th day of April next, at the house  
of WILLIAM EDWARDS, on the Head of South  
river,  
THE PROPERTY of AQUILA EDWARDS,  
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consist-  
ing of household furniture, cattle, sheep, &c. and part  
of a plantation. The sale to be at eleven o'clock, and  
for cash only.  
Wm. EDWARDS, Administrator.

All persons indebted to the said deceased are desired  
to make immediate payment, and those having claims  
are requested to bring them in legally authenticated,  
that they may be settled, by  
W. B.

**Samuel Hutton,**  
**COACH-MAKER,**  
BEGS leave to inform his customers, and a gene-  
rous public in general, that he has furnished him-  
self with a parcel of excellent well seasoned timber,  
and that he still carries on the above business in all its  
various branches, and most approved fashions, on the  
shortest notice, and lowest terms. He will take in  
payment any kind of country produce, for any kind of  
carriages, or repairs, at the market price. He has se-  
veral new and second hand carriages and sulkeys on  
hand, which he will sell low on the above terms. Or-  
ders from the country will be duly attended to.  
Annapolis, Cornhill-street,  
March 25, 1790. / cop 8w

THE creditors of the subscriber are requested to  
meet at Mr. V. STEVENS's, in the city  
of Annapolis, on Tuesday the sixth of April, and to  
bring in their claims, as the subscriber intends to put  
his property in the hands of trustees for the payment of  
his debts.  
Wm. WORTHINGTON.  
Seven-Mountains, Anne-Arundel county,  
March 22, 1790. /

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. SARAH  
BLAKE, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased,  
are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and  
all those who have claims against said estate to apply to  
C. T. WEDERSTRANDT, Executor.

**Who hath for SALE,**  
**SUNDRY NEGROES,**  
Men, Women, Boys and Girls, whom he would choose  
to dispose of by family.  
Wye River, Queen-Anne's county,  
February 26, 1790. 2

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, in this  
cause, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready mo-  
ney, at the house of GABRIEL MANN, in the city of  
Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, be-  
tween the hours of eleven and one o'clock,  
A valuable FARM lying near the city of  
Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the  
dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased.  
Possession will be immediately given, and a good title  
conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, } Trustee.  
B. WHETCROFT, }

On Wednesday the 14th of April, will be SOLD, on  
the dwelling plantation of JAMES DRANE, late of  
Prince-George's county, deceased,  
SUNDRY valuable country-born SLAVES, con-  
sisting of men, women and boys; also the residue  
of the personal estate of the said James Drane, consist-  
ing of household furniture, stock of all kinds, planta-  
tion utensils, &c. by order of the orphan's court of  
Prince-George's county, for the purpose of discharging  
the judgments against the estate of the said James  
Drane. Terms of sale to be made known on the day  
of sale. If the said day proves unfair, the said pro-  
perty will be sold on the next fair day.  
ELIZABETH DRANE, Executrix.  
JAMES DRANE, Executor.

**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 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. 10

**To be Sold, at Public Vendue,**  
On Thursday, the 1st day of April next, at 11 o'clock,  
at the house lately occupied by JOSEPH BREWER,  
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,  
ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the said  
deceased, consisting of negroes, household fur-  
niture, &c. The terms of sale for ready cash. All  
persons having claims against said estate, and producing  
them on or before that day, will be entitled to bids at  
the said sale, and all persons indebted to the said de-  
ceased are requested to make immediate payment, as  
no indulgence can be given, by  
JANE BREWER, Administratrix.  
NICHOLAS BREWER, jun. Administrator.  
March 17, 1790. 2X

**To be Sold on a liberal Credit, or ex-  
changed for a good Vessel,**  
THAT large valuable LOT of GROUND, No.  
720, lying on Howard's Lane Addition to Bal-  
timore—Upon this square of ground are six good dwel-  
ling houses; one of the houses is large, two story  
high, well finished, with a cellar under the whole  
house, and a draw-well at the door; the remainder of  
the houses are strong good comfortable dwelling houses.  
Each tenement is subject to one pound twelve shillings  
per annum. For terms, apply to the subscriber living  
at the Town-Gate, in Annapolis.  
PATRICK M'MAHAN.  
N. B. An indisputable lease will be given to the  
purchaser for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever.

**THE LANDS**  
FORMERLY advertised by Mr. WORMELEY, in  
this county, for sale, still remain unsold—They  
lay between this house and Cool-Spring. Any person  
or persons inclined to purchase parts, or the whole of  
this tract, will apply to Mr. James Wormeley for  
terms. Mr. Harris or Mr. Roper, who live with him,  
will shew the land to any who come to view it. To-  
bacco, continental or state securities at their value will  
be received in part, and specie in part. The terms of  
payment shall be made easy to the purchasers.  
RALPH WORMELEY, jun.  
The Rocks, Virginia, Berkeley,  
September 13, 1789. 3X

**TAKE NOTICE,**  
I SHALL apply to the next Prince-George's county  
court for a commission to establish the boundaries  
and lines of EVANES RANGE and RILEY's  
RANGE, WIDOW's PURCHASE and BOWIE's  
ADDITION, also a lot of DARNALL's GROVE,  
now in my possession.  
RICHARD B. HALL.  
February 20, 1790. 3X

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber in-  
tends to apply to the next April court of Cal-  
vert county, for a commission under the act of assem-  
bly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands,  
to prove the outside bounding lines of a tract of land  
known by the name of POPPING GAY, lying in  
the county aforesaid.  
ELISHA HARRISON.  
Anne Arundel county, February 4, 1790.



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THE modern prevailing Notions  
OF THAT  
**Freedom of Will,**

Which is supposed to be essential to  
Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice,  
Reward and Punishment,  
Praise and Blame.

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.  
Late President of the College of New-Jersey.

Rom. ix. 16. *It is not of him that willeth.*

## CONDITIONS.

- I. The work will be printed on good paper and a new type, in a neat and elegant manner.
- II. When a sufficient number of subscribers offer to defray the expence of the work, it will be put to the press and finished with all possible expedition.
- III. The price of the volume, neatly bound and lettered, (which will contain above 300 pages, exclusive of a general index, octavo,) only seven shillings and six-pence, lawful money of the Delaware state, one half at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the book.
- IV. Those who subscribe for twelve sets, shall receive one gratis; and booksellers the usual allowance.

## PLAN of the WORK.

### PART I.

Wherein are explained various terms and things belonging to the subject of the ensuing discourse.

SECT. I. Concerning the nature of the will.—  
SECT. II. Concerning the determination of the will.—  
SECT. III. Concerning the meaning of the terms necessity, impossibility, inability, &c. and of contingency.—  
SECT. IV. Of the distinction of natural and moral necessity and inability.—SECT. V. Concerning the notion of liberty, and of moral agency.

### PART II.

Wherein it is considered, Whether there is, or can be, any such sort of FREEDOM OF WILL as that wherein Arminians place the essence of the liberty of all moral agents; and whether any such thing ever was, or can be conceived of.

SECT. I. Shewing the manifest inconsistency of the Arminian notion of liberty of will, consisting in the wills self-determining power. SECT. II. Several supposed ways of evading the foregoing reasoning considered. SECT. III. Whether any event whatsoever, and volition in particular, can come to pass without a cause of its existence. SECT. IV. Whether volition can arise without a cause, through the activity of the nature of the soul. SECT. V. Shewing that if the things asserted in these evasions should be supposed to be true, they are altogether impertinent, and can't help the cause of Arminian liberty; and how, this being the state of the case, Arminian writers are obliged to talk inconsistently. SECT. VI. Concerning the will's determining in things which are perfectly indifferent in the view of the mind. SECT. VII. Concerning the notion of liberty of will consisting in indifference. SECT. VIII. Concerning the supposed liberty of the will, as opposite to all necessity. SECT. IX. Of the connection of the acts of the will with the dictates of the understanding. SECT. X. Volition necessarily connected with the influence of motives: With particular observation of the great inconsistency of Mr. Chubb's assertions and reasonings about the freedom of the will. SECT. XI. The evidence of God's certain foreknowledge of the volitions of moral agents. SECT. XII. God's certain foreknowledge of the future volitions of moral agents, inconsistent with such a contingency of those volitions as is without all necessity; and infers a necessity of volition, as much as an absolute decree. SECT. XIII. Whether we suppose the volitions of moral agents to be connected with any thing antecedent, or not, yet they must be necessary, in such a sense as to overthrow Arminian liberty.

### PART III.

Wherein is inquired, Whether any such liberty of will, as Arminians hold, be necessary to moral agency, virtue and vice, praise and dispraise, &c.

SECT. I. God's moral excellency necessary, yet virtuous and praise-worthy. SECT. II. The acts of the will of the human soul of JESUS CHRIST necessarily holy, yet virtuous, praise-worthy, rewardable, &c. SECT. III. The case of such as are given up of God to sin, and of fallen man, in general, proves moral necessity and inability to be consistent with blame-worthiness. SECT. IV. Command, and obligation to obedience, consistent with moral inability to obey. SECT. V. That sincerity of desires and endeavours, which is supposed to excuse in the non-performance of things in themselves good, particularly considered. SECT. VI. Liberty of indifference, not only not necessary to virtue, but utterly inconsistent with it; and all, either virtuous or vicious habits and inclinations inconsistent with Arminian notions of liberty and moral agency. SECT. VII. Arminian notions

of moral Agency inconsistent with all sequence of merit and demerit, in either virtuous or vicious actions.

## PART IV.

Wherein the chief grounds of the reasonings of Arminians, in support and defence of their notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. and against the opposite doctrine, are considered.

SECT. I. The essence of the virtue and vice of the dispositions of the heart, and acts of the will, lies not in their cause, but their nature. SECT. II. The falseness and inconsistency of that metaphysical notion of action and agency, which seems to be generally entertained by the defenders of the fore-mentioned notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. SECT. III. The reasons why some think it contrary to common sense, to suppose things which are necessary, to be worthy of either praise or blame. SECT. IV. It is agreeable to common sense, and the natural notions of mankind, to suppose moral necessity to be consistent with praise and blame, reward and punishment. SECT. V. Concerning those objections, That this scheme of necessity renders all means and endeavours for the avoiding of sin, or the obtaining virtue and holiness, vain and to no purpose; and that it makes men no more than mere machines, in affairs of morality and religion. SECT. VI. Concerning that objection against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it agrees with the Stoical doctrine of fate, and the opinion of Mr. Hobbes. SECT. VII. Concerning the necessity of the divine will. SECT. VIII. Some further objections against the moral necessity of God's volitions, considered. SECT. IX. Concerning that objection against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it makes God the author of sin. SECT. X. Concerning sin's first entrance into the world. SECT. XI. Of a supposed inconsistency of these principles, with God's moral character. SECT. XII. Of a supposed tendency of these principles to atheism and licentiousness. SECT. XIII. Concerning that objection against the reasoning by which the Calvinistic doctrine is supported, That it is metaphysical and abstruse.

## THE CONCLUSION.

WHAT treatment this discourse may probably meet with from some persons. Consequences concerning several Calvinistic doctrines—such as an universal, decisive Providence. The total depravity and corruption of man's nature. Efficacious grace. An universal and absolute decree; and absolute, eternal, personal election. Particular redemption. Perseverance of saints. Concerning the treatment which Calvinistic writers and divines have met with. The unhappiness of the change lately in many Protestant countries. The boldness of some writers. The excellent wisdom appearing in the holy scriptures.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Messrs. Aitken and Bailey, printers, in Philadelphia; Mr. Jacob Bailey, printer, in Lancaster; Mr. Isaac Collins, printer, in Trenton; Mr. Robert Hodge, bookfeller, in New-York; Doctor Wilson, at Middletown; Col. Black, White-Clay creek; Messrs. McBeath and Glasford, in Newark; David Smith, Esq; Charles-town; Captain Robinson, in Newport; Mr. Nicholas Brooks, at Duck creek; Colonel Thomas Rodney, near Dover; Revd. Matthew Wilson, near Lewes-town; Messrs. Dixon and Holt, printers, in Richmond; Messrs. Bowen and Markland, printers, in Charleston, South-Carolina; Messrs. Robert and Alexander McKim, merchants, and Samuel and John Adams, printers, in Baltimore; Messrs. F. and S. Green, printers, in Annapolis; and James Adams, sen. the publisher, in Wilmington.

The gentlemen who are to take in subscriptions for this important work, are requested to forward to the publisher their lists of subscribers by the first of April next, when, it is expected, it will be put to press.

## To be SOLD,

## AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday, the ninth day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of WILLIAM YEALDHALL, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY ARTICLES of PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of work horses, horned cattle and hogs, plantation utensils and household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having claims against the estate of said William Yealdhall are desired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and those indebted are requested to make payment to

SAMUEL YEALDHALL, Executor.

March 9, 1790.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE  
LAW  
OF  
MARYLAND,

PASSED AT  
NOVEMBER SESSION,  
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For SALE or BARTER,  
A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottletown 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

## 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 fawnought jackets, new country linen shirt, Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoes, 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.

In Chancery, February 12, 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.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

## A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

Annapolis, February 23, 1790. J. R.

Anne-Arundel county, March 13, 1790.  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of EZEKIEL DAVISON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, and those indebted are requested to make payment, to

REBECCA WELCH, Executrix.

ANNAPOLIS:  
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