(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2206.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1789.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October* 3.

THE king of France has given up, in favour of liberty, two of the most dangerous prerogatives of the crown; namely, *lettres de catchet* and the power of raising the revenue without the consent of the states. No *lettres de catchet* (or general warrants) are in future to be issued without special reasons, and these reasons are to be set forth in the warrant, and the legality to be ascertained and tried by judges.

LONDON, *January* 14.

The obsequies of the late Spanish monarch, Charles the third, as celebrated in the Spanish ambassador's chapel, in York-street, St. James's, on Wednesday last, exhibited the most awful and striking scene of serious solemnity we can recollect. The walls, from the ceiling to the ground, the pillars and the ballustrade of the galleries, were hung with black. In the middle of the chapel was erected a pompous canopy of state, under which lay a bier, covered with black velvet. A crown, made after the form of that worn by the Spanish monarchs, was placed on a cushion at the foot of the bier; and at its head a large atchievement or escutcheon, on which were painted the arms of Spain. A numerous variety of smaller escutcheons were hung around the chapel, blazoned with the arms of the different kingdoms and provinces to which Spain has laid claim since the foundation of that monarchy, and adorned with emblems allusive to the revolutions it underwent since its conquests by the Goths down to our days. The glittering escutcheons, interchangeably mixed with blazing wax tapers, darting their light on the sable hangings in a place from which, in open day, the rays of the sun were excluded, gave the chapel the appearance of a sumptuous mausoleum, where burning lamps surround the tombs of breathless monarchs, or rather of a starry firmament on a dark and serene night.

At twelve o'clock (when the office of the dead was concluded) high mass was celebrated with all the pomp and solemnity prescribed by the Romish ritual. The Spanish ambassador and foreign ministers, with a concourse of ladies and gentlemen of various religious descriptions, attracted by curiosity, heightened the lustre of the scene. The deep-toned organ mingling its sound with the melodious voices of a numerous and well-chosen choir, singing the solemn dirge in lucubrous accents suited to the occasion, the paraments of clergy, the fume of the incense ascending in odoriferous clouds, with the several other circumstances attending these solemn funeral rites, transported for a time, the living into the regions of the dead.

The singular event of having prayers offered up in the same chapel, in the space of a few weeks, for the recovery of one monarch, and the departed soul of another, should naturally remind us of the vanity of all human grandeur.

THE LORDS PROTEST ON THE REGENCY.

The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the report from the committee of the whole house, appointed to take into consideration the state of the nation, and the resolutions of the commons relative to his majesty's indisposition, and the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the royal authority arising therefrom, delivered at a conference on the 23d December ultimo, which were referred thereto; and the report of said resolutions being read by the clerk,

Moved, to agree with the commons on the said resolutions.

The question was put thereupon.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient,

1st. Because we adhere to the ancient principle recognised and declared by the act of the 13th of Charles II. that no act or ordinance with the force and virtue of a law can be made by either or both houses of parliament, without the king's assent, a principle standing as a bulwark to the people against the two houses, as the two houses are their security against the crown.

2dly. Because this principle is tacitly admitted by the third resolution, while it overthrows the practice by the similate appearance of the royal assent under a commission to pass bills, a commission which would be inconsistent with the provisions of an act of the 33d Henry VIII. requiring that every commission shall be signed by his majesty's hand. In our present unhappy situation, that essential requisite being unattainable, we cannot condescend to give a sanction to a counterfeit representation of the royal signature, and we dare not assume a power to dispense with a law which makes that signature essential to the validity of a commission to pass bills.

3dly. Because we conceive that the unquestionable rights of the people so fallaciously represented as being upheld by these resolutions, are violently infringed by an unnecessary assumption on the part of the two houses of powers beyond those which the nation has assigned them. Invariable practices in all good times, and positive laws established by complete parliaments, truly and constitutionally representing the nation, have defined those powers. And we cannot but regard with the utmost apprehension any proposal to overstep those boundaries, when the consequence of such usurpation is so fatally marked in the history of our country.

4thly. Because it was confessed in the debate, that the powers of the commission were not to be considered solely to the act of appointing a regent; to what other purposes they may extend were not explained.—State necessity, the avowed ground of the measure may serve as the pretext to any diminution of the just prerogative of the crown, and of the liberties of the people, that best suits the designs of ambition. Fatal experience had shewn to our ancestors the boundless mischief of power thus usurped under plausible appearances: and it is particularly the duty of the house of peers to check the renewal of a practice to assume the name, without the substance of the royal authority, by which this house was once annihilated, the monarchy overthrown, and the liberties of the people subdued.

5thly. Because these dangerous and alarming consequences of the measure adopted would have been obviated by the amendment rejected. It proposed to substitute a measure conformable to the practice of our ancestors at the glorious æra of the revolution. They seized not upon public necessity as a convenience for the usurpation of new powers, but proceeded in a plain and explicit form to the revival of the royal authority with full efficacy, before they entered upon the exercise of their legislative function. Pursuing a similar course, the amendment proposed the immediate nomination of the natural representative of the king, the heir apparent of the crown, to whom alone it was universally admitted the eyes and hearts of all men, during the present unhappy conjuncture, were turned: that with a perfect and efficient legislature, such future provisions might be enacted as the preservation of the full and undiminished authority of the crown and the liberties of the people may require.

FREDERICK	Portland
Northumberland	Hereford
Suffolk and Berks	Cholmondeley
Maynard	Foley
Rawdon	Boyle
Audley	Lovel and Holland
Clifton	Abergavenny
Chedworth	Teynham
Went. Fitzwilliam	Bedford
Wailpole	Cadogan
Derby	Carlisle
Scarborough	Cassallis
Portchester	Cardiff
Southampton	Hay
Hertford	Kinnaird
Falmouth	Loughborough
HENRY	Pelham
Ponsonby	Devonshire
Spencer	Chr. Bristol
Norfolk, E. M.	Craven
Breanalbane	Huntingdon
Malsbury	Lothian
Rodney	Townshend
Selkirk	

SALEM, *March* 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction at Marietta, dated January 23.

"The surveys of the 8, 3 acre and city lots being completed, we concurred in an order to extend 4 town lines from the 7th to the 12th range, which is 24 miles west of the city. The first line passes over the river hills. The land, though hilly, is good, and interspersed with rich bottoms, but perhaps not of so great present utility as the lands further north. On this line was found excellent iron ore, which, being burnt and pulverised, nearly 7-8ths was attracted by the magnet. It appears to be in great plenty. The line commencing 6 miles north of the 7th range nearly terminates the river hills, and, after passing 4 miles west of the Muskingum, exhibits a most beautiful and excellent champaign country, very fertile, and well watered.

"A meeting of the agents and proprietors of shares has been held, agreeably to the advertisements in the public papers last summer, for the purpose of granting a certain quantity of land for the encouragement of settlers who are non-proprietors; at which 957 shares were represented. It was voted to make grants of land, not exceeding 100 acres from each share in the funds; and a committee was appointed to reconnoitre the country, and affix the proper places for laying out donation lots. The conditions on which the lots are given, are—to build a house, at least 18 by 24 feet, with a cellar, and a brick or stone chimney—to clear 20 acres of the lot within three years—to set out 50 apple trees and 20 peach trees—and five years residence before the occupant is entitled to a deed. We have since ordered a division to the proprietors of 160 acres to each share, to be drawn on the second Wednesday in March, in the towns lately surveyed; and also ordered 200 donation lots to be laid out for the accommodation of non-proprietors, to be entered upon before the first day of October next. It will be necessary for those, who wish to avail themselves of these donation rights, to make immediate application, as they will all in a short time be taken up."

NEW-YORK, *April* 7.

Yesterday the honourable the congress of the United States, having a quorum of both houses, proceeded to business.

The senate having chosen his excellency John Langdon, Esquire, of New-Hampshire, president, for the purpose of opening and counting the votes for president and vice-president of the United States, agreeably to the constitution, the house of representatives attended in the senate chamber, when his excellency opened and examined the ballots of the electors of the respective states.

The illustrious GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, was then announced president of the United States of America, and his excellency JOHN ADAMS, Esquire, vice-president.

April 9. Yesterday the honourable the senate of the congress of the United States appointed Samuel Allen Otis, Esq; (late member of congress from Massachusetts) to the honorary place of secretary to that honourable body.

James Mathers was also appointed door-keeper, and Cornelius Maxwell, messenger.

On Tuesday last the committee of both houses of the legislature of New-York (appointed for the purpose at the late session) began to canvass and estimate the votes for representatives from this state to the congress of the United States, at the secretary's office.—This committee, last evening, had finished counting the ballots from three districts.

By this estimation it appeared, that William Floyd, Esquire, had 894 votes, and was elected by the district composed of Long and Staten Islands.

That John Lawrence, Esquire, had 2251 votes in the city and county of New-York, and 291 in Westchester, and was elected by the district of New-York and the southern part of Westchester.

That Egbert Benson, Esquire, had 584 votes in the district of Duchess county, and the northern part of Westchester, and was elected.

Theodorus Baily, Esquire, had 574 votes, as competitor to Mr. Benson.

The honourable John Lawrence yesterday took his seat in the house of representatives—and we are informed that Egbert Benson, Esquire, will take his seat in that honourable body this day.

Yesterday the doors of the house of representatives of the United States were thrown open, for the admission of the citizens.

We learn, that the navigation of the North river is no longer interrupted by the floating ice.

Many, says a correspondent, have fought, written and harrangued, for the welfare and glory of the United States; yet it must be confessed that a true patriot is a character not easily to be found. As long as our country feels a single grievance, which prudence might soon banish, the triumph of policy must be acknowledged to be incomplete.—As an indulgence in a single vice must prevent a man from being deemed really virtuous, so ought a perseverance in a line of conduct, detrimental to national happiness, to preclude him from the name of a patriot. When we see a citizen, who has frequently exposed his life in the cause of freedom, dressed in the manufactures of foreign nations, have we not reason to suppose, that he either does not understand the welfare of his country or that he totally disregards it? After listening for hours to speeches, replete with all the graces of oratory, in which we are frequently reminded of our duty to our country, what must be our opinion of the orator, when we behold him contradicting his arguments by his practices? Almost every article which he wears is repugnant to his words; and we are induced to think that we are attending to the declamations of sophistry, instead of the maxims of patriotism. How glorious will be the triumph of free America, when we shall behold the guardians of the union apparelled in the produce and labour of their country! Eloquence will then be something more than sounds; wisdom will derive true honour from simplicity of dress; and every citizen, eager to emulate the bright example, will contribute his assistance towards the completion of American independence.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

His honour the chief justice of the state of New-York, attending for the purpose, administered to the speaker and members of the house, the oath required by the constitution.

This being done,

Mr. Parker (of Virginia) moved, that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union.

This motion was agreed to;—and

Mr. Page (of Virginia) was then called to the chair.

Mr. Maddison (of Virginia) then rose, and made a few observations on the state of our finances—the defi-