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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He would examine whence originated the power of congress respecting these offices. He presumed that if it was vested in congress, by clear deduction from that instrument, to erect departments that no gentleman would consent to diminish it, or restrict them in the exercise of it. The congress had power to levy and collect taxes. This would include to establish an office of treasury—to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and with Indian tribes. This comprehended a power of erecting a board of trade, &c. and in order to carry these powers into execution, they were to make all laws necessary to carry the constitution into effect. Now it appeared to him that the establishment of this department was clearly within the constitution, and that, as congress, in their legislative capacity, had an interest in, and power over the whole affairs of the department, they might appoint and displace its officers. But again, the constitution had limited the legislature with respect to appointments, and given them to the president and senate.—The question then was, whether the senate, having a share in appointing, did not possess the power of removal, as incidental to it.

[To be continued]

LONDON, *April* 18.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, March 24.

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

"The Danes have sent eight regiments on the side of Alton."

Extract of a letter from Ramsgate, April 8.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Her majesty had signified her determination to accompany the king.

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

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

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

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

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) June* 6.

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

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

"We have the honour to inform you that this port has been made free for the importation, by vessels of all nations, of negroes, salt provisions, flour, and every others species of merchandise hitherto prohibited—and the exportation of the produce of the colony, cotton, coffee, indigo, &c. under no other restriction than paying the same duties as the subjects of France—this privilege commences the first day of August next, and is to continue for the term of five years—We congratulate you upon this appearance of union by commercial ties, &c."

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

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

WORCESTER, *June* 18.

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

PITTSBURGH, *June* 20.

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

Intelligence from Limestone, dated May 30, 1789.

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

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

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 2.

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

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

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated June 26.

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

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

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

RICHMOND, *June* 25.

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

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