people, when they may not be a thousandth part, and although their instructions may contradict the sense of the whole people besides?--Have the people in detached affemblies a right to violate the constitution, or control the actions of the whole sovereign power?-This would be setting up a hundred sovereignties in the place of one.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) was opposed to the motion. said, the doctrine of instructions, in practice, would ceding day.

members would not be bound by instructions. faid, when this principle was inserted in the constitution it would render instructions sacred and obligatory in all cases; but he looked on this as one of the greatest of evils. He believed this would change the nature to the codes and institutions of congress, but by collecting and examining the various instructions of different parts of the union.

Several of the members spoke, and the debate was continued in a desultory manner—and at last the motion was negatived by a great majority. The question on the amendment was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

Committee rose. Mr. Ames moved, that all questions on the subject of the amendments, should be decided in committee by two thirds of the members. This was laid on the The house then adjourned.

PARIS, June 4. TIS royal highness the dauphin died between twelve and one o'clock this morning, in the 8th year of his age, to the great grief of their most christi-

an majestics, and the royal family. The dauphin was in his 8th year; for four of which he has been almost constantly afflicted with diseases which baffled the art of the first physicians, and have now terminated in his dissolution. His royal highness's remains will be interred in the burying place of the king's of France, in the church of Notre Dame in Paris. All the public places of amusement are shut up, and will remain so till after his burial. The duc de Normandie, the now only remaining son of his most christian majesty, is a fine child, about five years old, and bids fair to become in due time king of France.

The present heir apparent to the crown of France, and Maria Therese Charlotte, born Dec. 19, 1778, are the only remaining children of their most christian majesties.

LONDON, June 9.

Yesterday some dispatches were received from the Faulkland Islands, which contain an account of four Spanish frigates having arrived there, but to what volves to the other nine industrious; they are also to place they were bound to, was kept a secret; they were to fail from that place the 10th of last month.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, April 20. "All the propositions for peace, renewed under the present reign, by the ministers of the two courts of Bourbon, have been rejected-the sultan having declared, that he has taken an oath to re-conquer the Crimea; so that without the preliminary restitution of all that peninsula, all proposals are vain."

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) August 8.

A letter from Bengal has the following curious particulars:--" At Oude, near Fyzabad, in the province of Bengal, is a tomb of Seth, (Adam's third son) twelve teet long.

Sujah Dowlah's father repaired the tomb, and of Job's adjoining it. Not more than a mile from those tombs, is a fragment of Noah's ark. Perhaps by examining the wood, whether of Sak, or Teke, it might be aicertained whereabouts it was built, or discover a timber for ship-building, more durable than either of

PROVIDENCE, August 15.

from the governor and council of North-Carolina, ety. Filial duty and respect, conjugal love and tenwhich mentions the probability of that state becoming derness, sisterly affection, social regard, and unceasing soon a member of the union, and praying that the so- neighbourly kindness, were splendid traits in the amiareign duties may not be exacted from the citizens there- ble character of the deceased-Her friends are imof, till after the meeting of their convention in Novem- pressed with the amplest conviction of these truths; ber next. We further learn, that congress, wishing and although she is "lost to their view" she will long for the present to adopt lenient measures, have agreed live in their memory, securely embalmed as an emblem that the said duties shall not be collected from ships and of many inestimable VIRTUES." vessels belonging to North-Carolina and this state, till after November next.

NEW-YORK, August 19.

The general convention of the protestant episcopal church met at Philadelphia, July 28th, and adjourned August 8th, to meet again at the same place, Septem-

We are informed that the greatest harmony pervades that respectable body: And that among other business, take up, on Monday next, the report of the committee they have formally recognized Dr. SEABURY's conse- relative to the Jersey election. cration, which act they have communicated to him. The house then resolved itself into a committee on It is expected he will meet the convention in Septem- the bill to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, reber .- That the churches to the eastward have wrote to cords and seal, of the United States, for the publica- or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war each of our bishops requesting them jointly to consecrate tion of the acts of congress, for the authentication of the Rev. Dr. Bass, of Massachusetts, bishop, as soon as records, the custody of the seal, &c. convenient. And that as the convention is not broke Mr. Boudinet in the chair.

up, the clergy from the Carolinas, &c. will remain at

Philadelphia till the meeting in September. PHILADELPHIA, August 22. Extract from a periodical work lately published in London,

entitled, " An Abridgment of Politics?" The annunication of the sudden and unexpected death of the Ottoman emperor, Achmet IV. came too late to us, to give time and room in our last abridgment to take such solemn notice of it as became the grand operate partially. The states who were near the seat occasion. We may say, there went the most christian of government would have an advantage over those king out of Europe! and with few, very few exmore distant. Particular instructions might be neces- ceptions, the most christian king in Europe: For, alfary for a particular measure: Such could not be ob- though born and bred a Mahometan, and the head of rained by the members of the distant states. He said, all the Mahometans, in and out of Europe; yet he had there was no need of a large representation if, in all all the benignity, mildness, gentleness and philanthroimportant matters, they were to be guided by express py, of the most distinguished christian princes! Sitting instructions. One member from each state would serve upon a throne founded in blood, and established by an every purpose. It was inconsistent with the principle immense carnage and destruction of the human race, of the amendment which had been adopted the pre- yet he breathed peace and good-will to men; studying by all possible means in his power to prevent the effu-Mr. Stone differed with Mr. Madison, that the sion of innocent blood, and to give peace and tranquil-He lity to mankind in general. We are afraid, indeed, he has fallen at last a sacrifice, and died a martyr to his philanthropy.

The emperor and empress pressed hard upon him, without any provocation on his side, and forced him of the constitution-Instead of being a represen- reluctant into the present bloody war, not indeed at last tative government it would be a fingular kind of de- of his own choice, but by the spirit and violence of his mocracy, and whenever a question arose what was the own indignant subjects, who could no longer bear the law, it would not properly be decided by recurring infults and indignities heaped upon him by his ambitious adversaries. His death will be no gain to his confederated enemies: His successor bids fair to revenge his cause amply, and with a high hand. They have lost a fine opportunity of making peace last winter, which cannot perhaps be eafily recalled. In all probability there will be a trial of strength between the Ottoman empire and the two empires combined against it, in the approaching campaign."

The president of the United States has been pleased to nominate,

Arthur St. Clair, Esq; to be governor of the western territory. Winthrop Sargeant, to be secretary, and

Samuel Holden Parsons, John Cleves Symmes, and William Barton, to be judges. Also,

Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; as one of the commissioners to be employed to negotiate a treaty with the fouthern Indians.

Ebenezer Tucker, to be surveyor of Little-Egg-Harbour, in the state of New-Jersey, and William Gibb, to be collector of the port of Folly

Landing, in the state of Virginia. The senate of the United States taking the faid nomination into confideration, did advise and consent thereto.

WINCHESTER, July 29.

A gentleman from Georgia has favoured us with an extract from the king of Spain's proclamation for settling his new territory on the Millissippi and Masure, which is as follows:

"He gives to each family, confisting of four children, tour hundred acres of land, four cows and a bull, four ewes and a ram, four fows and a boar, one mare with harness complete, a stud horse for every ten mates in the settlement, twenty-four hens and two cocks, a net or teine with a boat for fishing, to every ten families, with a proviso, that if any should prove idle or neglect agriculture, this part of the nshing dehave a lot in town, with 200 choice plants and the same number of plantation plants, which are to be drawn for by lots: they are to be exempt from all duty for ten years, as well minerals as lead; they are to be supplied with all kinds of farming utenfile, with provisions for one year from their arrival, with their expences paid by the king from their respective abodes to their appointed destination, with liberty of conscience and their choosing their own clergy, and to swear never to lift arms against the interest of the crown of Spain, but privileged to enact their own laws for their own government."

Annapolis, September 3.

Died, on the 25th of July, at Weems's Forest, in Calvert, Alice Weems, wife of John Weems, and daughter of the late president Lee.

"This elegant and accomplished woman lived highly respected, and died much regretted by her acquaintances-possessed of a strong and well cultivated understanding, a masculine judgment, a brilliant imagination-a heart warm, benevolent, sincere, charitable, and fraught with the purest sentiments of christian pie-A petition is said to have been presented to congress ty, and of virtue; she was a bright ornament of soci-

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

TUESDAY, August 25. the executive department, was read a second time, and made the order of the day on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the house agreed to

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to strike out that part of the first clause of the bill, which respects the denomination of the office, that is, which provides that the department of foreign affairs shall henceforth be denominated the DEPARTMENT OF STATE, and that the principal officer shall be called the SECRETARY OF STATE, and to infert a clause providing for the entiblishment of an officer to be denominated He said he should move that the principal in this office should be styled " KEEPER OF THE SEALS."

Mr. Smith was supported by Mr. Vining, Mr. Hartley and Mr. Clymer, and strongly opposed by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Lawrence.

A doubt was suggested from the chair, whether the above motion was in order; it appearing inconfiftent with a rule of the house, that no motion shall be received under colour of amendment, which operates as substitute for the whole clause.

On this question being referred to the committee. they resolved that the motion was not in order. Mr. Smith then moved to strike out the whole

clause. This was negatived. Mr. Tucker moved to strike out the word "STATE" in the style of the office, and to insert the words " THE UNITED STATES." This was loft.

The committee then proceeded to the other parts of the bill; several amendments were made, and the committee rose without going through the bill.

A message was received from the senate, acquaint. ing the house that they had concurred in the resolution to adjourn on the 22d of September next, and had also receded from their amendments to the bill for establishing the treasury department.

The house then adjourned.

Monday, the 24th August, 1789. RESOLVED, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress as. iembled, two-thirds of both houses deeming it necesfary, That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said legissarures, to be valid, to all intents and purpoles, as part of the said constitution.

ARTICLES, In addition to, and amendment of, the constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states. pursuant to the 5th article of the original constitu-

After the first enumeration required by the first article of the constitution, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every fifty thousand persons.

No law varying the compensation to the members of congress shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

Congress shall make no law establishing religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor shall the

rights of conscience be infringed. The freedom of speech, and of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and consuk for their common good, and to apply to the govern-

ment for redreis of grievances, shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, being the best security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed; but no one religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be compelled to render military service in

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

No person shall be subject, except in case of impeachment, to more than one trial or one punishment for the same offence, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy The bill establishing the salaries of the officers in the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the affistance of counsel for his defence.

> The trial of all crimes (except in eases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or public danger) shall be by an impartial jury of the vicinage, with the requisite of unanimity for conviction; the right of challenging and other accustomed re-

quifites; and no capital or otherw tentment or indic be committed in or in which an ment and trial n other place within

No appeal to the hall be allowed, not amount to c fact, triable by common law, be cording to the rul

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SH Notice is hereby to SALE, or the 29th day DART of a number 63 ing on Market. St. Patrick-ftree of a tract of L mated to contain of LAND cal twenty acres; LAND called dred and twen ADAM FISHER of fieri facias il land against th

August 26,

Adam Fisher,

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