ed copy of the journals of each house to the supreme executive, and to each branch of the legislature of the several states, respectively. This was adopted, and sent to the senate for their concurrence.

A message was received from the senate, informing that they concur in the above resolution. Also, the bill to establish troops, &c. for the defence of the frontiers, was sent down by their secretary—the senate insisting on their seventh amendment to said bill. Also, the resolution on the memorial of John White, concurred in, with amendments, which amendments were acceded to by the house. The senate also sent down an act which they had passed in favour of the baron de Glaubeck.

The house then took up the above seventh amendment, and on motion to adhere to the original sections, the question being put was negatived.

The question for concurring with the senate was then carried in the affirmative, by a large majority.

The house then passed the bill in form, for allowing the pay of a captain for a certain time, to baron de Glaubeck; which being enrolled, was signed by the speaker. The business assigned for the present session being finished, the speaker, pursuant to resolution, adjourned the house to the first Monday in January next, then to meet at the city of New-York.

[The above closes the account of the proceedings of the first session of congress, under the new constitution.]

VIENNA, *July* 8.

AN Austrian officer who arrived here the 3d instant, in quality of courier from Semlin, brings the important news that the Russian fleet, under admiral Wainowich, had attacked and completely defeated the first division of the Turkish fleet, near the coast of Bessarabia. The division had under its convoy some transports with provisions for the grand vizier's army, which were captured by the Russians. After destroying and dispersing the Turkish ships, the conquerors made a descent upon the coast, and reduced Kalat and Kactaga to ashes by fire—This victory is the more important, as it will tend to occasion a scarcity of provisions in the Ottoman army.

News of the above event has caused great consternation at Constantinople, where the guards are doubled, and cannon drawn upon the banks of the canal to resist the approach of the Russians.

The ship Alexander (belonging to the Turks) which was destined to burn the Russian fleet, and which sailed for Ostend, laden with merchandise, foundered on the 7th of last month, on the north coast of Holland, and all the cargo was lost, but the crew were saved by a fishing vessel.

July 16. A courier arrived here yesterday evening with the intelligence that the Turks having evacuated Gradisca in the night of the 8th of this month, the Austrian army took possession of that fortress on the following morning.

BOULOGNE SUR MER, *August* 9.

This morning, about ten o'clock, about 2000 of the inhabitants assembled upon a large spot before the gate of the upper city, and demanded admittance, when the gates were shut; but upon their insisting on it, they were opened. They then surrounded the citadel, asking clamarously for arms and ammunition, alleging that their liberties were not secure as long as they were not armed. They seemed much enraged against the duke de Fitz-James, the commandant of the place, and were for seizing and hanging him, but at length were prevailed upon to desist.

Two hundred men of the regulars were sent for from Calais to resist them, jointly with the garrison; but the citizens would not let them in, and they were obliged to return. No blow had been struck at six in the afternoon, but it was much apprehended, as the city militia persisted in their resolution of carrying off the arms by force.

PARIS, *August* 3.

The etats genereaux are busily engaged in arranging the constitution, providing for the exigencies of the state, and establishing the credit of the nation. Glorious task!

The day before M. Neckar's arrival, M. Montmorin received the following letter from him to the etats genereaux:

"GENTLEMEN,

"Sensibly affected by long application, and considering that it is almost time for me to think of retiring from the world and from business, I had resolved to cherish only my ardent wishes for the fate of France, and the happiness of a nation to whom I am attached by so many ties, when I received the letter with which you honoured me. It is totally out of my power, it is infinitely above my feeble talents, to reply in becoming terms to this mark of your esteem and affection, so truly honourable. But I ought, at least, gentlemen, to come in person and offer the tribute of my respectful acknowledgments. To devote myself is necessary to you, but it is essential to my happiness to prove to the king, and to the French nation, that nothing shall relax the zeal which has been for so long a time the interest of my life.

"I am with respect, Gentlemen, your's, &c.

"NECKAR."

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) *August* 19.

We are informed, as a fact, that a circumstance, perhaps as extraordinary as ancient or modern ages have ever produced, occurred in this town a few days ago, to a young Jewess, daughter of Mr. Jacob Mendes Cunha, deceased: This girl, who is about 14 years of age, had been entirely dumb, and very nearly deaf, from her most early age, and being present when her father was in the agonizing struggles of death, on that event happening, she was so strongly affected as to fall into violent fits; upon recovery from which, to the utter astonishment and terror of all persons present, she began to articulate, and with every mark of the most poignant grief, bewail the loss of her deceased parent, in terms clearly and perfectly to be understood.

This phænomenon, as wonderful as it is interesting, will doubtless prove a vast fund for discussion to the speculative philosopher, who wishes to account for every uncommon appearance, from natural causes; but by this girl's friends, it is esteemed as a most particular and wonderful act of the Almighty's Providence, who in the moment of depriving a child of its parent, was graciously pleased to grant as a recompence, blessings at once so necessary and highly valuable to mankind.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 6.

The president of the United States has been pleased to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint,

William Carmichael, Esq; charges des Affaires from the United States to the court of Spain.

On Tuesday last both houses of congress adjourned their sessions until the first Monday in January next, having passed the following acts and resolves during the session, to wit:

1. An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths.
2. An act for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States.
3. An act imposing duties on tunnage.
4. An act for establishing an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs.
5. An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tunnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States.
6. An act for settling the accounts between the United States, and individual states.
7. An act to establish an executive department, to be denominated the department of war.
8. An act to provide for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio.
9. An act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers.
10. An act providing for the expences which may attend negotiations or treaties with the Indian tribes, and the appointment of commissioners for managing the same.
11. An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes.
12. An act to establish the treasury department.
13. An act for establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, with their assistants and clerks.
14. An act to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records and seal of the United States, and for other purposes.
15. An act to suspend part of an act, entitled, An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tunnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, and for other purposes.
16. An act for the temporary establishment of the post-office.
17. An act for allowing compensation to the members of the senate and house of representatives, and to the officers of both houses.
18. An act for allowing certain compensation to the judges of the supreme and other courts, and to the attorney-general of the United States.
19. An act for allowing a compensation to the president and vice-president of the United States.
20. An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States.
21. An act to recognise and adapt to the constitution of the United States the establishment of the troops raised under the resolves of the United States in congress assembled, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
22. An act to explain and amend an act, entitled, An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes.
23. An act making appropriations for the service of the present year.
24. An act to allow the baron de Glaubeck the pay of a captain in the army of the United States.
25. An act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States.
26. An act providing for the payment of the invalid pensioners of the United States.
27. An act to alter the time for the next meeting of congress.

A resolve for executing the survey directed by congress in their act of June 6th, 1788.

A resolve for procuring from time to time the statutes of the several states.

A resolve to provide for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under authority of the United States.

A resolve for continuing John White, John Wright, and Joshua Dawson in office until the 4th of February, 1790.

A resolution proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States.

Congress of the United States.

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

The conventions of a number of the states having at the time of their adopting the constitution expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution.—

RESOLVED, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, 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 legislature, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, viz.

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 fifth article of the original constitution.

Art. 1. 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 more than one representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Art. 2. No law varying the compensation for the services of the senators and representatives shall take effect until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

Art. 3. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Art. 4. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Art. 5. 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.

Art. 6. 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.

Art. 7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a 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.

Art. 8. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and 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 assistance of counsel for his defence.

Art. 9. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Art. 10. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. 11. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Art. 12. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the house of representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate.*

Attest,

JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk of the house of representatives.*

SAMUEL A. OTIS, *Secretary of the senate.*

ANNAPOLIS, October 15.

On Tuesday last the Jockey Club purse of forty guineas was run for over the course near this city, and won by Mr. William Morgan's black horse Shakespeare.

Yesterday a subscription purse of fifty pounds was run for over the same course, and won by Mr. John Lee Gibson's bay mare Cub. And,

This day a subscription purse of thirty pounds was won by Mr. William Campbell's bay horse Sloven.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For St. Mary's county, Henry James Carroll, Zachariah Forrest, Richard Barnes and James Hopewell, Esquires.

For Anne-Arundel county, Nicholas Worthington, John G. Worthington, Richard Harwood, jun. and Brice T. B. Worthington, Esquires.

For Calvert county, Alexander Fraizer, Thomas Gantt, Peregrine Freeland and John Somerville, Esquires.