They have no eſtabliſhed religion, but ſeem to poſſeſs an innate confidence of the efficacy of virtue, and the temporal advantages ariſing from moral rectitude.

The following anecdote is related by captain Wilſon himſelf, that does not appear in the account of the Pelew Iſlands as arranged and publiſhed by Mr. Keate.—After the Engliſh had been a ſhort time in the iſland, and had been actually uſeful in their aſſiſtance againſt the enemy, the king was deliberating what preſent or compenſation he ſhould make to the Engliſh leader. After a while he ſent him, as a particular mark of his gratitude and eſteem, two lovely young women. Captain Wilſon, who was a grave ſober man, and had his ſon with him, a youth about ſeventeen, was particularly embarraſſed; he, however, thought proper to ſend them back again. The king of Pelew was exceedingly unhappy that his preſent was not accepted, and concluded, in his own mind, that their being rejected was owing to their not being ſufficiently young. To obviate this objection, after ſome ſtrong parental ſtruggles, he actually ſent captain Wilſon his own daughter, a ſweet little girl, who was no more than twelve years old. She was of courſe returned alſo; but it was exceedingly difficult to ſatisfy the king that in this rejection of his preſents no inſult was intended.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 17.

FINDING a report to be in circulation, that the diſpute between Mr. Paca and Mr. Ogle was ſettled by the former's aſking pardon—In order to remove an impreſſion ſo injurious to the character of that gentleman, we deny that any ſuch degrading ſubmiſſion was made, or required; and do agree to the following ſhort ſtate of facts:———

Mr. Ogle having called Mr. Paca to the field for ſatisfaction, Mr. Paca agreed to meet him for that purpoſe, and we were appointed their ſeconds: But it appearing to us that the diſpute was not of conſequence enough to occaſion a ſerious quarrel between men of ſuch reſpectable characters, and that it probably could be honourably ſettled on a proper and thorough inveſtigation of it, we therefore exerted ourſelves to this purpoſe; and, finding that Mr. Paca had miſconceived an expreſſion in a letter of Mr. Ogle's (ſuppoſing it to convey an intended reflection on his ſon,) and under this ſuppoſition had written thoſe letters which occaſioned Mr. Ogle to call on him, we reported to the gentlemen the terms on which we conceived the matter might be adjuſted—Accordingly, upon Mr. Ogle's declaring that he had no ſuch intention, Mr. Paca then made a handſome and gentlemanly apology to Mr. Ogle for the letters which were the ſubject of diſpute, they having originated from a miſapprehenſion which Mr. Ogle's candour removed.

Signed, PHILIP B. KEY,
JOHN KILTY.

Annapolis, June 15, 1790.

Ratification of the Conſtitution of the United States by the Convention of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations.

WE, the delegates of the people of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, duly elected and met in convention, having maturely conſidered the conſtitution of the United States of America, agreed to on the ſeventeenth day of September, 1787, by the convention then aſſembled at Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania; and having alſo ſeriouſly and deliberately conſidered the preſent ſituation of this ſtate—Do declare and make known—

1. THAT there are certain natural rights, of which men, when they form a ſocial compact, cannot deprive or diveſt their poſterity—among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

2. That all power is naturally veſted in, and conſequently derived from the people; that magiſtrates, therefore, are their truſtees and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That the powers of government may be re-aſſumed by the people, whenever it ſhall become neceſſary to their happineſs: That the rights of the ſtate reſpectively to nominate and appoint all ſtate officers, and every other power, juriſdiction and right, which is not by the ſaid conſtitution clearly delegated to the congreſs of the United States, or the department of government thereof, remains to the people of the ſeveral ſtates, or to their reſpective ſtate governments, to whom they may have granted the ſame; and that thoſe clauſes in the conſtitution which declare that congreſs ſhall not have or exerciſe certain powers, do not imply that congreſs is entitled to any powers not given by the ſaid conſtitution; but ſuch clauſes are to be conſtrued either as exceptions to ſpecified powers, or as inſerted merely for greater caution.

4. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of diſcharging it, can be directed only by reaſon and conviction, not by force or violence—and therefore all men have an equal, natural and unalienable right to the free exerciſe of religion, according to the dictates of conſcience; and that no particular religious ſect or ſociety ought to be favoured or eſtabliſhed by law, in preference to others.

5. That the legiſlative, executive, and judiciary powers of government ſhould be ſeparate and diſtinct; and that the members of the two firſt may be reſtrained from oppreſſion, by feeling and participating the public burthens, they ſhould at fixed periods be reduced to a private ſtation, return into the maſs of the people, and the vacancies be ſupplied by certain and regular elections—in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rulers of the conſtitution of government and the laws ſhall direct.

6. That elections of repreſentatives in the legiſlature ought to be free and frequent—and all men, having ſufficient evidence of permanent common intereſt with and attachment to the community, ought to have the right of ſuffrage; and no aid, charge, tax or fee, can be ſet, rated or levied, upon the people, without their own conſent, or that of their repreſentatives ſo elected; nor can they be bound by any law to which they have not in like manner aſſented for the public good.

7. That all power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws by any authority, without the conſent of the repreſentatives of the people, in the legiſlature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exerciſed.

8. That in all capital and criminal proſecutions a man hath a right to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation—to be confronted with the accuſers and witneſſes—to call for evidence, and be allowed counſel in his favour—and to a fair and ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whoſe unanimous conſent he cannot be found guilty (except in the government of the land and naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf.

9. That no freeman ought to be taken, impriſoned, or diſſeized of his freehold, liberties, privileges or franchiſes, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the trial by jury, or by the law of the land.

10. That every freeman reſtrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy, to inquire into the lawfulneſs thereof, and to remove the ſame if unlawful; and that ſuch remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

11. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury, as has been exerciſed by us and our anceſtors from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, is one of the greateſt ſecurities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain ſacred and inviolate.

12. That every freeman ought to obtain right and juſtice freely, and without ſale—completely, and without denial—promptly, and without delay, and that all eſtabliſhments and regulations contravening theſe rights are oppreſſive and unjuſt.

13. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

14. That every perſon has a right to be ſecure from all unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures of his perſon, papers, or his property; and therefore that all warrants to ſearch ſuſpected places, or ſeize any perſon, his papers, or his property, without information upon oath, or affirmation, of ſufficient cauſe, are grievous and oppreſſive; and that all general warrants (or ſuch in which the place or perſon ſuſpected are not particularly deſignated) are dangerous, and ought not to be granted.

15. That the people have a right to freedom of ſpeech, and of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments: That the freedom of the preſs is one of the greateſt bulwarks of liberty, and ought not to be violated.

16. That the people have a right peaceably to aſſemble together, to conſult for their common good, or inſtruct their repreſentatives; and that every perſon has a right to petition, or apply to the legiſlature, for redreſs of grievances.

17. That the people have a right to keep and bear arms: That a well regulated militia, including the body of the people capable of bearing arms, is the proper, natural and ſafe defence of a free ſtate: That the militia ſhall not be ſubject to marſhal law, except in time of war, rebellion or inſurrection: That ſtanding armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in caſes of neceſſity; and that at all times the military ſhall be under ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power: That in time of peace no ſoldier ought to be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, and in time of war only by the civil magiſtrate, in ſuch manner as the law directs.

18. That any perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his ſtead.

UNDER theſe impreſſions, and declaring that the rights aforeſaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the explanations aforeſaid are conſiſtent with the ſaid conſtitution—and in confidence that the amendments hereafter mentioned, will receive an early and mature conſideration; and conformably to the fifth article of the ſaid conſtitution ſpeedily become a part thereof:—We, the ſaid delegates, in the name and behalf of the people of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, do, by theſe preſents, aſſent to and ratify the ſaid conſtitution:—In full confidence, nevertheleſs, that until the amendments hereafter propoſed, ſhall be agreed to and ratified purſuant to the aforeſaid fifth article, the militia of this ſtate will not be continued in ſervice, out of this ſtate, for a longer term than ſix weeks, without the conſent of the legiſlature thereof; that the congreſs will not make or alter any regulations in this ſtate reſpecting the times, places and manner, of holding elections for ſenators or repreſentatives, unleſs the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to make laws or regulations for the purpoſe, or from any circumſtance, be incapable of making the ſame—and that in thoſe caſes, ſuch power will only be exerciſed until the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall make proviſion in the premiſes—That congreſs will not lay direct taxes within this ſtate, but when the monies ariſing from the impoſt, tunnage and excife, ſhall be inſufficient for the public exigencies; nor until congreſs ſhall have firſt made a requiſition upon this ſtate to aſſeſs, levy and pay the amount of ſuch requiſition made agreeable to the cenſus fixed in the ſaid conſtitution in ſuch way and manner as the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall judge beſt—and that the congreſs will not lay or make any capitation or poll tax.

Done in convention, at Newport, in the county of Newport, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and in the 14th year of the independence of the United States of America.

DANIEL OWEN, Preſident.

Atteſt, Daniel Updike, Secretary.

AND the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, enjoin it upon the ſenators and repreſentative or repreſentatives which may be elected to repreſent this ſtate in congreſs, to exert all their influence, and uſe all reaſonable means to obtain a ratification of the following amendments to the ſaid conſtitution in the manner preſcribed therein—and in all laws to be paſſed by the congreſs in the mean time, to conform to the ſpirit of the ſaid amendments, as far as the conſtitution will admit;

AMENDMENTS.

1. THE United States ſhall guarantee to each ſtate its ſovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, juriſdiction, and right, which is not by the conſtitution expreſsly delegated to the United States.

2. That congreſs ſhall not alter, modify, or interfere, in the times, places, and manner, of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives, or either of them, except when the legiſlature of any ſtate ſhall neglect, refuſe, or be diſabled by invaſion, or rebellion, to preſcribe the ſame;—or in caſe when the provision made by the ſtates is ſo imperfect as that no conſequent election is had; and then only until the legiſlature of ſuch ſtate ſhall make proviſion in the premiſes.

3. It is declared by the convention, that the judicial power of the United States, in caſes in which a ſtate may be a party, does not extend to criminal proſecutions, or to authoriſe any ſuit by any perſon againſt a ſtate—but to remove all doubts or controverſies reſpecting the ſame, that it be eſpecially expreſſed, as a part of the conſtitution of the United States, that congreſs ſhall not, directly or indirectly, either by themſelves or through the judiciary, interfere with any one of the ſtates, in the redemption of the paper money already emitted, and now in circulation, or in liquidating and diſcharging the public ſecurities of any ſtate: That each and every ſtate ſhall have the excluſive right of making ſuch laws and regulations for the before mentioned purpoſes, as they ſhall think proper.

4. That no amendments to the conſtitution of the United States hereafter to be made, purſuant to the fifth article ſhall take effect, or become a part of the conſtitution of the United States, after the year 1793, without the conſent of eleven of the ſtates heretofore united under one confederation.

5. That the judicial power of the United States ſhall extend to no poſſible caſe, where the cauſe of action ſhall have originated before the ratification of this conſtitution, except in diſputes between ſtates about their territory—diſputes between perſons claiming lands under grants of different ſtates, and debts due to the United States.

6. No perſon ſhall be compelled to do military duty, otherwiſe than by voluntary enliſtment, except in caſes of general invaſion; any thing in the ſecond paragraph of the ſixth article of the conſtitution, or any law made under the conſtitution to the contrary notwithſtanding.

7. That no capitation or poll tax ſhall ever be laid by congreſs.

8. In caſes of direct taxes, congreſs ſhall firſt make requiſitions on the ſeveral ſtates to aſſeſs, levy and pay their reſpective proportions of ſuch requiſitions, in ſuch way and manner as the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates ſhall judge beſt.—And in caſe any ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay its proportion, purſuant to ſuch requiſition, then congreſs may aſſeſs and levy ſuch ſtate's proportion, together with intereſt at 6 per cent. per annum, from the time preſcribed in ſuch requiſition.

9. The congreſs ſhall lay no direct taxes without the conſent of the legiſlatures of three fourths of the ſtates of the union.

10. That the journals of the proceedings of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall be publiſhed, as ſoon as conveniently may be, at leaſt once in every year, except ſuch parts thereof, relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require ſecrecy.

11. That the regular ſtatements of the receipts and expenditures of all public monies ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once a year.

12. As ſtanding armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in caſes of neceſſity;—and as at all times the military ſhould be under ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power—that therefore no ſtanding army of regular troops ſhall be raiſed or kept up in time of peace.

13. That no monies be borrowed on the credit of the United States, without the aſſent of two thirds of the ſenators and repreſentatives preſent in each houſe.

14. That congreſs ſhall not declare war without the concurrence of two thirds of the ſenators and repreſentatives preſent in each houſe.

15. That the words "without the conſent of congreſs," in the 7th clauſe in the 9th ſection of the 1st article of the conſtitution be expunged.

16. That no judge of the ſupreme court of the United States, ſhall hold any office under the United States, or any of them; nor ſhall any officer appointed by congreſs or by the preſident and ſenate of the United States be permitted to hold any office under the appointment of any of the ſtates.

17. As a traffic tending to eſtabliſh or continue the ſlavery of any of the human ſpecies, is diſgraceful to the cauſe of liberty and humanity—that congreſs ſhall as ſoon as may be, promote and eſtabliſh ſuch laws and regulations as may effectually prevent the importation of ſlaves of every deſcription into the United States.

18. That the ſtate legiſlatures have power to recall, when they think it expedient, their federal ſenators, and to ſend others in their ſtead.

19. That congreſs have power to eſtabliſh a uniform rule of inhabitancy in the ſettlement of the poor of the different ſtates throughout the United States.

20. That congreſs erect no company with excluſive advantages of commerce.

The above and preceding are the ratification of the federal government by the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, with the bill of rights and amendments to ſaid conſtitution.

(Witneſs) DANIEL UPDIKE, Secretary.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the two following tracts of LAND called WILLS, and LITTLE-BEGINNING, agreeably to the late act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands.

4w RD. CHEW.

Charles county, May 25, 1790.

WHEREAS I made a purchaſe of one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in Charles county, of a certain SMITH MIDDLETON, in conſequence of ſaid purchaſe gave him, the ſaid Smith Middleton, my bond on the 7th day of September, 1789, for the payment of the conditioned ſum of three hundred pounds current money—I do hereby forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment on the ſaid bond, as there is nothing due upon it.

w3 JAMES MIDDLETON, ſen.