Sardinia is recruiting her land forces with the greatest expedition! Spain seems to have made peace with Britain, that she might the more effectually disturb the repose of France; her cabinet was never more busy, nor more mysterious; she continues to increase her army to the war establishment, and the best understanding prevails between her and Portugal, where the same extraordinary movements are taking place; where all is equally mysterious; where the naval forces are on a formidable footing; and where, in short, the unusual exertions wear every appearance of some important event. To give strength to this bold assertion, I send the address of the people of Alsatia to the national assembly, as it was read at the bar last Saturday evening—"Placed on the frontiers of the kingdom, we have every thing to fear from the enemies of our new and glorious constitution; we expect ere long to see our foes in arms, but we shall receive them as freemen should slaves; we are ready to shed our blood in the cause of liberty. We are sixty thousand strong, and an overmatch for millions in the pay of despotism! We request twenty thousand muskets, bayonets, hangers, and cartridge boxes, with six hundred thousand cartridges."

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 17.

APPOINTMENTS.

Pursuant to the powers vested in the president of the United States, by the act, entitled, "An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits, imported from abroad," &c. he has thought proper to divide the United States into fourteen districts, and to nominate the following supervisors to each respectively:

For the district of New-Hampshire, Joshua Wentworth.
Do. Massachusetts, Nathaniel Gorham.
Do. Rhode-Island, &c. John S. Dexter.
Do. Connecticut, John Chester.
Do. Vermont, Noah Smith.
Do. New-York, W. S. Smith.
Do. New-Jersey, Aaron Dunham.
Do. Pennsylvania, George Clymer.
Do. Delaware, Henry Latimer.
Do. Maryland, George Gale.
Do. Virginia, Edward Carrington.
Do. North-Carolina, William Polk.
Do South-Carolina, Daniel Stevens.
Do. Georgia, John Matthews.

The president of the United States hath also been pleased to make the following appointments:

Nathaniel Chipman, judge of the district of Vermont.

Stephen Jacobs, United States attorney for Vermont.

Lewis R. Morris, Marshal for do.

Stephen Keyes, collector for the port of Allburgh, in the state of Vermont.

To all of which nominations the senate of the United States did advise and consent.

AMENDMENTS

To the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES, to be proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

THAT the congress shall, either by declaring the superior or supreme common law court of the state to be the court, or by creating a new court for the purpose, establish a general judicial court in each state, the judges whereof shall hold their commissions during good behaviour, and without any other limitation whatsoever, and shall be appointed and commissioned by the state, and shall receive their compensations from the United States only, and the compensations shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

The number of judges of the general judicial court in a state, unless the same should be altered by the consent of the congress and the legislature of the state, shall be in the proportion of one judge for every —— persons in the state, according to the enumeration for apportioning the representatives among the several states —but there shall always be at least three judges in each state.

The general judicial court shall, in all cases to which the judicial power of the United States doth extend, have original jurisdiction, either exclusively or concurrently with other courts in the respective states, and otherwise regulated as the congress shall prescribe; and in cases where the judicial power is reserved to the several states, as the legislature of each state shall prescribe; but shall have, and exclusively, immediate appellate jurisdiction in all cases, from every other court within the state, under such limitations, exceptions and regulations, however, as shall be made with the consent of the congress, and the legislature of the state; there may, notwithstanding, be in each state a court of appeals or errors in the last resort, under the authority of the state, from the general judicial court, in cases and on questions only where the supreme court of the United States hath not appellate jurisdiction from the general judicial court.

The congress may provide that the judges of the general judicial court shall hold circuit courts within the state; and the legislature of the state may, in addition to the times and places to be assigned by the congress for holding the general judicial court, or the circuit courts, assign other times and places.

The congress may determine the number of judges which shall be a quorum to hold a general judicial court, or a circuit court, in each respective state.

The congress may, in the cases to which the judicial power of the United States doth extend, and the legislature of the state may, in the other cases, regulate the fees and proceedings in the several courts, and the jurisdiction of the circuit courts, within the state.

The ministerial officers of the general judicial court shall be appointed and commissioned in such manner as the legislature of the state shall prescribe.

All writs, issuing out of the general judicial court, shall be in the name of the judges thereof.

The judges of the general judicial court may be impeached by the house of representatives of the United States, and also by the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

The impeachment shall not be tried by the senate of the United States, or by any judicature under the authority of the state, but the congress shall, by law, establish a court to be held in each state for the trial of such impeachments, to consist only of senators of the United States, judges of the supreme court of the United States, and judges of general judicial courts. The trial shall be in the state where the person impeached shall reside, and every law, designating the judges of a court for the trial of impeachments, shall be passed previous to the impeachment, and the designation shall be, not by naming the persons, but by describing the offices, the persons in which offices for the time being, and elected or appointed previous to the impeachment, shall be the judges; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the judges present.

Judgments by the courts so to be established for the trial of impeachments shall not extend further than is provided by the constitution of the United States in cases of impeachments, and the party, nevertheless, to be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

In every state where the congress shall declare the superior or supreme common law court to be the general judicial court, the judges shall, by force of their appointments as judges of the superior or supreme common law court, become judges of the superior or supreme common law court; and all the powers and duties of the judges of the superior or supreme common law court, either by the constitution or the laws of the state, shall devolve on the judges of the general judicial court.

If on the establishment of the general judicial courts the congress shall deem proper to discontinue any of the district courts of the United States, the judges of the courts so discontinued shall thereupon, by force of their appointments as district judges, become judges of the general judicial courts in the respective states, and shall continue to receive their compensations as heretofore established.

The judges of the supreme or superior common law courts, and the district judges, may, on the first establishment of the general judicial courts, become judges thereof, notwithstanding the limitation of the number of the judges of the general judicial courts in the respective states, but as vacancies happen they shall not afterwards be filled up beyond the number limited.

For avoiding of doubts, it is declared, that all officers, as well ministerial as judicial, in the administration of justice under the authority of a state, shall also be held to execute their respective offices, for carrying into effect the laws of the United States, and in addition to the duties assigned to them by the laws of the state, the congress may assign to them such farther duties as they shall deem proper for that purpose.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT fixing the time for the next annual meeting of congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the third day of March next the first annual meeting of congress shall be on the fourth Monday in October next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved, March the 2d, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT supplementary to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the subscriptions to the stock of the bank of the United States, as provided by the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States, shall not be opened until the first Monday in July next.

And be it further enacted, That so much of the first payment as by the said act is directed to be in the six per cent. certificates of the United States, may be deferred until the first Monday in January next.

And be it further enacted, That no person, corporation, or body politic, except in behalf of the United States, shall, for the space of three months after the said first Monday in July next, subscribe in any one day for more than thirty shares.

And be it further enacted, That every subscriber shall, at the time of subscribing, pay into the hands of the persons who shall be appointed to receive the same, the specie proportion required by the said act to be then paid: And if any such subscriber shall fail to make any of the future payments, he shall forfeit the sum so by him first paid, for the use of the corporation.

And be it further enacted, That such part of the public debt, including the assumed debt, as is funded at an interest of three per cent. may be paid to the bank, in like manner with the debt funded at six per cent. computing the value of the former at one half the value of the latter, and reserving to the subscribers who shall have paid three per cent. stock, the privilege of redeeming the same with six per cent. stock, at the above rate of computation, at any time before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, unless the three per cent. stock shall have been previously disposed of by the directors.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved, March the 2d, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT relative to the rix-dollar of Denmark.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tunnage of ships or vessels, as hath rated the rix-dollar of Denmark at one hundred cents, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that this repeal shall be deemed to operate in respect to all duties which have already arisen or accrued, as well as to such as shall hereafter arise or accrue.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved, March the 3d, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT making an appropriation for the purpose therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of effecting a recognition of the treaty of the United States with the new emperor of Morocco, there be and hereby is appropriated a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the monies which, prior to the first day of January next, shall arise from the duties imposed upon spirits distilled within the United States, and from stills, by the act, entitled, An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same, together with the excess of duties which may arise from the duties imposed by the said act on imported spirits beyond those which would have arisen by the act, entitled, An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States; and the president is hereby authorised to take on loan the whole sum by this act appropriated, or so much thereof as he may judge requisite, at an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and the fund established for the above-mentioned appropriation is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest of any loan to be obtained in manner aforesaid, and in case of any deficiency in the said fund, the faith of the United States is hereby also pledged to make good such deficiency.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved, March the 3d, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE,

On THURSDAY the 14th day of April next, at the late dwelling plantation of CALEB BURGESS, on South River,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, a variety of household and kitchen FURNITURE, two pair of HAND MILL-STONES, one Schooner VESSEL, with all her furniture and apparel, one yoke of OXEN, three CARTS, and PLANTATION UTENSILS; all which will be sold on nine months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good and approved security.

SUSANNA BURGESS, Administratrix.
REZIN SPURRIER, Administrator.

ALL those that have claims against the ESTATE of CALEB BURGESS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, as speedily as possible, that they may be discharged, and all who are in anywise indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

SUSANNA BURGESS, Administratrix.
REZIN SPURRIER, Administrator.

South River, March 16, 1791.

Red Clover Seed,

SOLD BY

JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,
MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.
And by JACOB HUSK,
ANNAPOLIS.

Baltimore, March 8, 1791.