rebellion; in which cases only congress may interfere, until the cause be removed.

3. That, in every law of congress imposing *direct* taxes, the collection thereof shall be *suspended* for a certain reasonable time therein limited, and on payment of the sum by any state, by the time appointed, such taxes shall not be collected.

4. That no standing army shall be kept up *in time of peace*, unless with the consent of two thirds of the members present of each branch of congress.

5. That the president shall not command the army in person, without the consent of congress.

6. That no treaty shall be effectual to repeal or abrogate the *constitutions or bills of rights* of the states, or any part of them.

7. That no regulation of commerce, or navigation act, shall be made, unless with the consent of two thirds of the members of each branch of congress.

8. That no member of congress shall be eligible to any office of profit under congress during the time for which he shall be appointed.

9. That congress shall have no power to lay a *poll tax*.

10. That no person, conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms in any any case, shall be compelled *personally* to serve as a soldier.

11. That there be a responsible council to the president.

12. That there be no national religion established by law, but that all persons be equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty.

13. That all imposts and duties laid by congress shall be placed to the credit of the state in which the same be collected, and shall be deducted out of such state's quota of the common or general expences of government.

14 That every man hath a right to petition the legislature for the redress of grivances in a peaceable and orderly manner.

15. That it be declared, that all persons intrusted with the legislative or executive powers of government are the trustees and servants of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct. Wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old, or establish a new government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

The committee having proceeded thus far, all the members who voted for the ratification declared, that they would engage themselves under every tie of honour to support the amendments they had agreed to, both in their public and private characters, until they should become a part of the general government; but a great majority of them insisted on this express condition, that none of the propositions rejected, or any others, should be laid before the convention for their consideration, except those the committee had so agreed to.

The gentlemen of the minority, who had made the propositions which had been rejected, reduced to the necessity of accommodating their sentiments to the majority, through fear of obtaining no security whatever for the people—notwithstanding they considered *all* the amendments as highly important to the welfare and happiness of the citizens of the states, yet to conciliate, they agreed to confine themselves to the first three of those propositions, and solemnly declared and pledged themselves, that if these were added, and supported by the other gentlemen, they would not only cease to oppose the government, but give all their assistance to carry it into execution so amended. Finally, they only required liberty to take the sense of the convention on the three first propositions, agreeing that they would hold themselves bound by the decision of a majority of that body.

The first of these objections concerning the militia they considered as essential, for to march beyond the limits of a neighbouring state, the general militia, who consist of so many poor people that can illy be spared from their families and domestic concerns, by power of congress, who could know nothing of their circumstances, without consent of their own legislature or executive, ought to be restrained.

The second objection respecting the power of congress to alter elections, they thought indispensable. Montesquieu says, that the rights of election should be established unalterably by fundamental laws in a free government.

The third objection concerning previous requisition, they conceived highly important; they thought if money required by direct taxation could be paid with certainty and in due time to congress, that every good consequence would be secured to the union, and the people of the state thereby relieved from the great inconvenience and expence of a double collection and a double set of tax-gatherers, and they might also get rid of those odious taxes by excise and poll, without injury to the general government.

They were, however, again proposed and rejected.

AFFIRMATIVE, Mr. Paca, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Mercer, Mr J. T. Chase, Mr. S. Chase.

NEGATIVE, Mr. Lee, Mr. Potts, Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. J. Tilghman, Mr. W. Tilghman, Mr Hanson, Mr. G. Gale, Mr. M'Henry.

Previous to this, a motion was made on Monday the twenty-ninth, in the convention, while the committee were sitting, in the following words, to wit: "Resolved, that this convention will consider of no propositions for amendment of the federal government, except such as shall be submitted to them by the committee of thirteen."

The committee being sent for by the convention, the gentlemen of the majority in committee then determined, that they would make no report of any amendments whatever, not even of those which they had almost unanimously agreed to, and the committee, under those circumstances, attended the house. Mr. Paca, as chairman, stated to the convention what had passed in the committee, read the amendments which had there been agreed to, and assigned the reason why no report had been formally made. A member then rose and proposed a vote of thanks to the president, which had been once read before the attendance of the committee, should have a second reading; and upon the second reading thereof, the previous question was called for by the members who wished to consider the amendments agreed to by the committee, and such other amendments as might be proposed. The house thereupon divided, and the yeas and nays were called for by the minority, the sense of the convention was taken thereon, and a majority determined that the yeas and nays should not be taken, nor would they permit the vote to be entered on the journal, by which the yeas and nays were prohibited; to preclude the consideration of any amendments,

A motion was then made "that the convention adjourn without day," on which the yeas and nays were taken and appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE, The honourable the President, Messrs. Barnes, Chilton, Sewell, W. Tilghman, Yates, Granger, Chesley, Smith, Brown, Turner, Stone, Goldsborough, Stevens, G. Gale, Waggaman, Stewart, J. Gale, Sulivane, Shaw, Gilpin, Hollingsworth, Heron, Evans, O. Sprigg, Hall, Digges, Hanson, J Tilghman, Hollyday, Hemsley, Morris, Lee, Potts, Faw, J. Richardson, Edmondson, M'Henry, Coulter, T. Sprigg, Stull, Rawlings, Shryock, Cramphin, Thomas, Deakins, Edwards. 47

NEGATIVE. Messrs. Perkins, J. T. Chase, S. Chase, Mercer, Harrison, Wilkinson, Grahame, Parnham, Ridgely, Cockey, Cromwell, Lloyd, Hammond, Bowie, Carroll, Seney, Chaille, Martin, Done, Johnson, Paca, Love, Pinkney, L. Martin, W. Richardson and Driver. 27.

We consider the proposed form of national government as very defective, and that the liberty and happiness of the people will be endangered if the system be not greatly changed and altered. The amendments agreed to by the committee, and those proposed by the minority, are now laid before you for your consideration, that you may express your sense as to such alterations as you may think proper to be made in the new constitution.

We remain persuaded, that the importance of the alterations proposed, calculated to preserve public liberty, by those checks on power which the experience of ages has rendered venerable, and to promote the happiness of the people by a due attention to their ease and convenience, will justify the steps we have taken to obtain them, to our constituents, and the world.

Having no interest that can distinguish us from the rest of the community, we neither fear censure, nor wish applause. Having thus discharged the duty of citizens and trustees of the public, we shall now submit to the people those precautions and securities which, after mature reflection on this momentous subject, we deem necessary for their safety and happiness.

May that all-wise and omnipotent Being, who made us masters of a fair and fruitful empire, inspire us with wisdom and fortitude to perpetuate to posterity that freedom which we received from our fathers!

WILLIAM PACA,
SAMUEL CHASE,
JOHN F. MERCER,
JEREMIAH T. CHASE, } Members of the committee.
JOHN LOVE,
CHARLES RIDGELY,
EDWARD COCKEY,
NATHAN CROMWELL,
CHARLES RIDGELY, of Wm.
LUTHER MARTIN,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
WILLIAM PINKNEY, } Members of convention.

LONDON, *March 5.*

SINCE the emperor's declaration of war against the Porte, the French court, it is said, have sent a notification to our government, informing them, that by a treaty subsisting between them and the Turks, they are under the necessity of supplying the latter with six ships of the line.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, February 8.

"By the arrival of commodore Cosby's cruisers, and others, we learn, that there are prodigious naval preparations going on in the African ports, particularly at Tunis, where the bey has seventeen men of war of different rates equipping. There does not remain a doubt but the Ottoman Porte are the secret cause of all these preparations, and that these subordinate states are designed to assist the Turks with their whole force in cases of necessity; at least they may be a check to the Venetians and Maltese."

Sealed orders and instructions for his majesty's naval and military commander and governor in the West-Indies, were sent off in the late dispatches, which are to be forwarded by the Aurora frigate.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 21.*

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, January 7.

"The court have ordered a complete set of cruisers, seven in number, as *guarda costas*, and to prevent illicit traffic, of which there has not been a small share carried on for several years past. These vessels are to form a chain or line from the Douro to Sacra Bay, which last is on the confines of Spain to the S. E. within the Bay that forms the passage to the straits of Gibraltar. All American vessels continue to be searched, as usual, for specie; a great quantity of coin having been carried out of the kingdom."

Extract of a letter from Savanna, in Georgia, dated the 30th ultimo.

"The Indians seem determined to carry on the war, and still continue the barbarous practice of killing and scalping without discrimination. The troops which government have ordered to be raised, come but slowly; and therefore, we are in daily expectation on that, to fill up the complement, draughts will be made from the militia."

ANNAPOLIS, *May 1.*

On Friday last arrived here the ship Washington, captain Chapman, from London, who spoke, in lat. 38, 17, N. long. 64, W. the Rappahannock, capt. Scott, from Rappahannock, four days out; all well.

In Convention of the Delegates of the people of the state of Maryland, April 28, 1788.

The question was put, That the convention assent to, and ratify, the proposed plan of federal government for the United States? The yeas nays being taken, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

The honourable the President, Mess. Barnes, Chilton, Sewell, W. Tilghman, Yates, Perkins, Granger, Wilkinson, Grahame, Chesley, Smith, Brown, Parnham, Turner, Stone, Goldsborough, Lloyd, Stevens, G. Gale, Waggaman, Stewart, J. Gale, Hammond, Sulivane, Shaw, Gilpin, Hollingsworth, Heron, Evans, Bowie, O. Sprigg, Hall, Digges, Carroll, Hanson, J. Tilghman, Seney, Hollyday, Hemsley, Chaille, Martin, Morris, Done, Johnson, Lee, Potts, Faw, Paca, J. Richardson, W. Richardson, Driver, Edmondson, M'Henry, Coulter, T. Sprigg, Stull, Rawlings, Shryock, Cramphin, Thomas, Deakins and Edwards. 63.

NEGATIVE.

J. T. Chase, S. Chase, Mercer, Harrison, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Cockey, Cromwell, Love, Pinkney, L. Martin. 11.

WE, the delegates of the people of the state of Maryland, having fully considered the constitution of the United States of America, reported to congress by the convention of deputies from the United States of America, held in Philadelphia, on the seventeenth of September, 1788, of which the annexed is a copy, and submitted to us by a resolution of the general assembly of Maryland, in November session, 1787, do, for ourselves, and in the name, and on the behalf, of the people of this state, assent to, and ratify, the said constitution; in witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

(Signed by the assenting members.)

St. Mary's county, April 21, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, for ready money or tobacco, on Tuesday the 10th day of June next, at the plantation of the late captain John Lowe, deceased,

FIVE negroes, belonging to the estate of the deceased, consisting of a woman, a boy, and three children; likewise a small copper still, a desk and bookcase, and a few books; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the day of sale, and those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment to MARGARET EDEN, executrix.

April 21, 1788.

WE, the subscribers, being authorized and empowered, by virtue of a special act of assembly for that purpose made and provided, to sell and convey a certain tract of land the property of Thomas Semmes, lying in Charles county, called Hally Lot containing about one hundred and thirty acres, do give notice, that the said tract of land will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the second Tuesday in June next; the terms of sale may be known by applying to

ZEPHANIAH TURNER,
EDWARD EMMES, jun.
JOSEPH M. EMMES.

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same; whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call upon them at Annapolis, will always find a person at their store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

April 18, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscriber, a trustee, that being unable to pay his debts, he means to petition the justices of Cæcil county court, at the next term, for the benefit of the act of insolvency

HERMAN ARRANTS.