allowed to the said chief clerk, for his services, a salary of ____ per annum—the said salaries to be payable quarterly, in equal payments.

of the bill the words " to be removed from office by formal trial-fomething decisive was necessary.

the president of the United States." Mr. White observed, that the constitution had made

of the supreme court; but as it had associated the pre- not be the case.—In the absence of this body, what the mean time ordered that a party of the militia should fident with the senate in the appointment of officers, it was proper that the power of removal so nearly allied to the former, should be jointly exercised.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) faid, the gentleman had anticipated the motion which he himself had intended to make. The question had gone through some discussion abuses; it was true there was some possible danger; but will be on the ground this evening. I am collecting when this subject came before the house, but he be- surely the argument operated against the senators with a reinforcement, and am in hopes to be there myself lieved that many gentlemen then neglected to oppose equal force, and the power in their hands was as liable to-morrow with five hundred men. These Cherokees the principle in the bill, under an idea that a further to abuse as in the possession of him whom the united discussion would take place, and had reserved them- voice of the people should call to the chief magistracy. selves accordingly. He had then his objections to the giving the proposed power to the president, and he still veral gentlemen. The house adjourned without munition and march, with orders from M'Gillivray to was opposed to it.

The power of removal was, he faid, either given by the constitution, in which case it was nugatory to infert it here; or it was not, and the house had no right to confer it. He had examined the subject maturely. He had found it was the opinion of the most sensible writers on the subject of the constitution, who had laid it down, that the senate ought to be consulted in the removal as well as in the appointment of officers. One, in particular, under the fignature of Publius, who had commented with extensive learning, and the most profound sagacity, had expressed fully that opinion.

He was sure, he said, that the constitution had given no such power to the president.-If one reads that instrument with attention, one would see that the powers of the different departments of the government were defined expressly .-- It declared what the different powers vested in the president should be. But no such power as this was given him. Mr. Smith, therefore concluded, that the design of the constitution was that he should not posses it. This he thought would fur- which they swallowed till they began to swell in the ther appear by another part of the constitution, which glands of the throat; when fish came to their relief, has established a mode of removing principal officers on conviction, after impeachment, of treason, &c. If the constitution had provided a particular mode of remove- died, and many are sick. I was without bread fouring from office, it was a reason from which to conclude teen days, and obliged to live on my seed potatoes." that it was improper to adopt any other. He would be glad to know for what causes an officer was to be removed from his office, except for mal-practices or misdemeanors? Could they be removed for sickness or ignorance? But who was to judge of a man's ignorance or incapacity, unless by reason of that ignorance something was done which would constitute an offence. But in that case the punishment would be not for the incapacity, but for the actual misdemeanor resulting from it.

He apprehended that the clause vested a power in the president which might be liable to great abuses, for we were not to expect always to have a chief magistrate in whom so entire a confidence could be placed, as in the present; the splendour of whose virtues was so dazzling as to prevent gentlemen, he feared, from calculating with fufficient caution for futurity. When the conflitution was formed the convention did not presume that the presidential chair would always be filled with so much virtue and merit; they had therefore provided various checks and guards. It was certain, he said, that if the presidents possessed the power of displacing persons from high offices, they would all be rendered abject dependents, and flaves to him, and would be obliged to submit to all his caprices and fancies.-Men of integrity would be unwilling to make fuch facrifices of their feelings and principles, and it would be difficult to find characters proper to fill the offices of government. When a man of virtue was affured that, if accused, he should have a fair trial, and be heard publicly in his defence, he would be willing to come forward and to hazard his reputation. But when a per-Ion was liable, according to the whim of the president, to be deprived of his office without trial, secretly, and without knowing the reason, when he was exposed to the loss of his property by wanton changes in office, (for an office for which a man has relinquished his employments and his profession was a real and sacred property;) when this was the case, the tenure would be too dangerous or too humiliating for a virtuous man. -The president might always have around him some, who, envious of the honours and emoluments of men in office, would be perpetually infinuating suspicions, and intriguing against them.

Mr. Smith made some other observations to shew the danger of abuses which would flow from the proposed investitures of so delicate and important a power.

Mr. Huntington was in favour of the motion: he observed, that the argument which had been most urged, respecting the responsibility of the president, would be deprived of much of its weight, by reflecting that this responsibility, when a vicious man was placed at the head of government, would be of little avail as to all those small abuses, which were most to be guarded against, and if a virtuous man held the first post, responsibility would not be necessary, and would rarely come into view.

Mr. Sedgwick was opposed to the motion. He was persuaded the remedy by impeachment for public offences, from the length of its process, and the difficulties attending it, could rarely be adopted and purfued with efficacy and decision. It was calculated only for the most important occasions. In most of the cases, for which the funmary remedy of removal was provided, impeachment would be entirely inadequate. When a man became odious from various causes without the commission of any positive offence, when experience had discovered a deficiency in his talents or industry, when his political principles were obnoxious to the people, and he had lost their confidence, when his

powers instead of being exerted for the good of his press came upwards of two hundred miles in three days country were directed to his personal aggrandisement, from the Cherokees, informing that three days in all these cases, and in many others of the like kind, Creeks set off from their towns the 22d instant; and wable quarterly, in equal payments.

Mr. White moved to expunge from the first clause it would be improper to wait the tedious process of a that a runner was sent to the Cowetas for another hundred to join them. I was informal trial formathing decisive was necessary.

faid, on the gentleman's principles, that the senate commence hostilities near the Cherokee corner the 29th a specific provision only for the removal of the judges should be constantly assembled, which he hoped would inst. I sent express to alarm the different parts, and in was to be done? A crime was committed, or the po- march to their relief. The express returned at four pular dissaction was excited to an alarming degree o'clock this afternoon, with accounts that a fort was —niust the senate be collected from the extremities of attacked near that place this morning by thirty Indians.

The debates on this question were extended by se- saw the three hundred first mentioned draw their amcoming to a decision.]

NEW-YORK, June 19.

TIS excellency the president of the United States has been much indisposed for several days past, which has caused great anxiety in the breast of every true friend to America; on Wednesday he was visited by several physicians, and a chain extended across the street to prevent the passing of carriages before his door; it is however hoped, that this indisposition will not prove other than incidental, and the cause be soon removed.

HUDSON, June 11. Extract of a letter from a gentleman living on Lake Champlain, to his friend in this city, dated May 9.

"It is almost impossible to describe the extreme diffress surrounding the people here. No bread or provision of any kind. The scene is truly painful. The common fustenance of the women and children has been tad-polds boiled in water, and peale straw, which they fimply boiled in water, without falt or bread, which brought on dysenteries. Some have

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

its rise from an abscess in the thigh, which brought on a board was formed; and that the most prompt and a considerable degree of fever-We are happy in being able to affure our readers from good authority, that his fever had abated yesterday morning, and that the tu- of this state for a peace with the Indians. mour was in a fair way of being speedily removed.

We are informed, that his excellency Thomas JEFFERSON, minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of France, has requested leave to vifit America; and that THE PRESIDENT has granted

him permission accordingly.

We further learn, that this event was made known to the senate on Wednesday last by a message from messenger. THE PRESIDENT, who at the same time was pleased to nominate WILLIAM SHORT, Esq; Charge des Affaires for the United States, at that court, during the absence of Mr. JEFFERSON.

The nomination, we hear, is confirmed by the

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT. Messrs. Printers,

A DESIRE of contributing fomething towards the increase of science, and the gratification of the lovers of it, is my motive of sending to you the following account of a very extraordinary HALO*, or rather a most curious complication of Halo, which was yesterday observed here. It was about half after nine in the morning when I first saw it.

The primary circle about the sun appeared as usual, except that it was very highly distinguished with most, if not all, colours of the rainbow. The other circle way from Kentucky, who informs us, that on the 22d which I call secondary, extended with several degrees of May last, he and eleven persons more in company, past the zenith, and its semi-diameter was nearly, if at the distance of four day's journey from the Crabnot exactly double that of its primitive—Both this and Orchards, in the Wilderness, were fired upon by a the two elliptical circles were luminous stripes of equal party of Indians; five of the company were killed, the and uniform brightness, about as wide as the rainbow. rest made their escape, but lost all their horses except but short and highly coloured streaks, like what are Pipe Creek, and a Mr. Blayer, from near Harper's vulgarly called Sun-Dogs; and one who saw it earlier ferry, were among the unfortunate victims.—As this than me, informs, that there were two averted, lumi- fact is to be depended on, it induces us to credit the nous and coloured arches-Though I observed those many various reports that have been lately so much down on paper, while the idea was full in my mind consequences which must ensue from a war with those -I saw it no more until about ten o'clock, when I perceived the greater circle confiderably diminished, in extent, and each of the ellipses diminished both in extent and brightness-and in half an hour more these latter had wholly disappeared, and the secondary circle though bright as ever, was now no larger in circumference than the primitive, and within fifteen minutes after was no more to be seen; leaving however the principal circle as bright as before, which did not difappear until nearly twelve o'clock.

THEODORE HINSDALE. Windsor, May 29, 1789. * Or circles around the fun.

AUGUSTA, April 25.

Copy of a letter from brigadier-general Clarke, to bis bonour the governor, dated Washington, May 29, 1789, 10 o'clock at night.

Yesterday evening, four o'clock, I received infor- of Saxony, and to render the electoral family hereditamation from the Creeks, brought by five head men of ry kings of Poland.—Should this project be crowned the Cherokees, who had attended at the Creek nation with success, that extensive and fertile country would to settle a dispute between the two nations. The ex- be delivered from the tumultuous anarchy which has

hundred to join them. I was informed that their income In addition to this idea it would be requisite, he structions are, to fall on the frontiers of Georgia, and the union, and must justice be delayed?

and many more discovered in different places. One Gentlemen, he said, had dwelt on the danger of man was killed at the fort. The militia first raised farther say, that they understood that 500 Creeks were ordered to the lower parts of Georgia; and that they break up the new counties at all events by burning houses; and in case of resistance, to kill and take their property. From these, and other co-operating circumstances, I have every reason to believe they are determined on hostilities. We are entirely out of ammunition, and hope a supply will be forwarded as soon as possible. I shall call on the contractor for supplies, and hope it will meet with approbation. I am, with due respect and esteem, your honour's most obedient and most humble servant.

> E. CLARKE. N. B. The fort attacked is in Wilkes county. Published by order of the executive, J. MERIWETHER, Sec.

In COUNCIL, Augusta, May 31, 1789. Ordered unanimously,

That it be assured, that the most effectual measures shall be immediately taken, in the power of the executive to make, for the support of the frontiers, and the general desence of the state.

Extrast from the minutes and published by order of the executive.

J. MERIWETHER, Scc. The honourable Mr. Osborne, one of the commissioners of Indian affairs of the United States for the southern department, has returned to this place from Abbeville, in the state of South-Carolina. That he The indisposition of our beloved PRESIDENT took met there the honourable general Pickins, with whom cheerful acquiescence was experienced, on the part of the general, to promote the wishes of the government

It is also said that they have appointed Mr. G. Galphin to carry the talk up to the Creek nation, preparatory to the treaty. The many fignal services of the father of Mr. Galphin to this state, and the universal friendship that is held for his memory by the Creeks, together with his own good character, it is faid and hoped, will render him a very acceptable

S A V A N N A, (Georgia) June 4. Extract of a letter from Augusta, dated May 31, 1789.

"After all, it feems, we are not to have a peace with the Creeks. If Mr. M'Gillivray has a policy, it is a delusive one; its foundation can only be the letters which have been written to him from the northward, styling him sovereign, &c. buoying him up with the expectation on his being recognized such by the union. We have been hardly dealt with. If this is not the case, he is set on by Panton and others, to prevent peace as long as possible at any rate: or, it is said he is going to England on account of the rheumatism, and means to mark his departure from his native country with blood."

FREDERICK, June 17.

Last week a person passed through this town, on his Just without the points where the greater circle inter- two. A young man of the name of Funk, from Funk'ssected the smaller ellipsis, were too exceedingly bright town, another of the name of Lewis Myers, from parts of the hemisphere to be too highly luminous and circulated respecting the horrid murders and depredacoloured, I did not observe they were circular. When tions committed by the Indians upon the frontiers, I made my observation I retired immediately to lay it and makes humanity shudder at the idea of the bloody

ANNAPOLIS, July 2.

On Monday last arrived here from London, the ship Nantes, captain Skinner, by whom we have received prints to the 17th of April.

LONDON, April 13.

The cessation of arms between Russia, Denmark and Sweden, does not expire till the 15th of May, therefore no important news can be expected from that quarter till the latter end of next month .- It is, however, currently reported, that several skirmishes have happened between the Russian and Polish troops. Uncommon great promotions took place in the Prussian army within these three weeks.

A project of vast importance is said to be in agitation in Germany, the king of Prussia being desirous to exchange his dominions on the Baltic for the electorate

long diffurbe temptible ab of wretched ble; and tw land, week exert their u

Austria and The grane neighbourho ion permits, confidently i repair the er that he will he has croffe treat. Vict army! The Tur o not less t

The corp henlow, too towards Wa with the Ri April 15. vesterday m iay, that an sound is con with Swede common and litary stores, pence of 10 and that as I Wation and fast in the ic At Peteril shows; one

tal number t were carried the 22d of paffing befor April 17. that the emp phylicians ha for his broth prefumptive that he migh ment. The expected to l imposts, wh nulled before any fuccessor in these host is hourly exp it a difficult

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