on till it was satisfied of this principle, that we could with them the liberties of the people.

Kentucky, which, united to Carolina, form a territory another of the treasury, &c. Now are not these the an upper window upon the pavement. Her bruise by of amazing extent from the Atlantic to the banks of the principal officers in those departments? If they are, the fall occasioned a Lock Jaw-No force could open Ohio. The people of this tract are in such a situation, they are the heads. Who are the inferior officers? her mouth—A large vial was highly charged as that a fingle spark from this house would kindle a The chief clerks, and all who may depend upon them. electrical fluid, and discharged upon her jaws—instant. flame which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to extinguish; and excite such a dread as would render it leems, give to the president at all events the power of them utterly irreconcileable to our government.

Sir, this is not a vain apprehension, because the opposers of the constitution founded their arguments upon it—They contended, that you would make con-Aructions in your favour, and assume powers not intended to be vested in you by the people. I wish, Sir, said respecting constructions. But, Sir, I say that when my apprehensions may be ill-founded, and contradict- a thing is granted in general terms, that which in its ed by the event. The measure proposed, I acknow- own nature is attached to it, must go with it, without ledge, is advocated by respectable friends to the union particular explanation. - Without this principle conwithin these doors, and by many without. But I be- gress could not execute the system. To make this lieve much of this arises from the clause in question, clear, the constitution authorises the government to apconferring the power on a man whom all the world ad- point supreme and inferior judges. By natural and mires, and who they know will not abuse it. Bur, Sir, necessary construction therefore, the legislature may say, on this occasion I forget who is president; but I do how many judges there shall be; how often and where not forget that the worst of precedents are often esta- they shall hold their terms, and what their salaries shall blished in the best of times. We may give the power be. These are natural and safe constructions—But conto a particular man in office, because he will not abuse structions of every other kind are beyond the limits of it; but we cannot take away that power from those the constitution. who may succeed him. I do not mean to infer from this, that if the constitution had vested the power in the president, it would be improper he should have it. That is a question which I will not undertake to determine. It is unnecessary; the true question before us being fimply a constitutional one.

house, let us consider whether the greater evil will not of alarm and terror. arise from our explaining the constitution at this time. Is there any necessity for it? If the constitution has given the power to the prefident, can he not exercise it without our passing an act on the subject? Will not this clause be useless? If the constitution has not given it him, shall we go beyond the limits that are set us in order to extend it to him? I hope not. But it seems to be a doubled point: some think he has the power, others not. Then, Sir, I would leave the construction to himself. If it should become necessary to exercise the power, let him do it :- The occasion for the exercue of it will be a better comment than any we can give-It will better explain it to the people, and reconcile them to it more perfectly than any law from the egillature.

If the necessity of the case compel him to exercise the power, even if wrong, the people will acquieice. will give you an example, Sir:-In Virginia, when the operations of the war required exertions of the chief magistrate, beyond the authority of the law, our late governor Nelson, whose name must be dear to every friend to liberty, was obliged to issue his warrants and impress supplies for the army. Though it was known that he exoceded his authority, his warrants were executed; his country was benefited by this resolute measure, and he himself afterwards indemnisied by the legislature. Sir, I do not wish to encourage acts of this kind; but I say it would be better for the executive to assume the exercise of such a power on extraordinary occasions, than for us to delegate to him, an extra dinary power to be exercised on all occasions.

Some gentlemen have supposed, that the constitution has made no provision for the removal of officers; and they have called it an omitted case, and a defect. They ask, if we may not supply that defect. I answer, No. For if we can make any possible alteration, we may go on and make the constitution just what we please. But as a farther answer, I say, it is not an omitted case.-For the constitution having directed by whom officers shall be appointed, it does direct also by whom they shall be removed. That doctrine was so well support ed by a gentleman yesterday, that I will not repeat.-Sir, this must have been in the contemplation of the gentlemen who formed the constitution. It is probable that they never thought about the manner in which an officer should be displaced. When they provided that the judges should hold their offices during good behaviour, did they not intend that all others should be held during pleasure? It is not then an omitted case.

Gentlemen have supposed that the president may suspend, and that as he has a right to make a temporary appointment, he has also a right to make a temporary removal. I think he has so, as it is correspondent with his power of appointing. But it has been said, that if the concurrence of the fenate is necessary, they may refuse to concur when a removal is necessary. Sir, if you are to suppose that the government cannot be executed in its present form, there is no remedy for such a misfortune; but we are not to suppose it-We are to presume that the senate will do their duty-You may go on without end in supposing. You may suppose that the prefident may not do what is right-You may even suppose that this house will not do what is right. What is the consequence? Why, our constituents must bear with us till they have an opportunity for a remedy. But shall we, because the senate may do wrong, give the president a power to act without them. We may as well, Sir, if the senate refuse to concur in a favourite bill of this house, proceed to pass the law without them. But it has been asked, whether a per- etta, we learn, that a great number of settlers arrived supposed that they are to be considered as the outcast. fon in the elevated station of president would probably the spring past that they are very industrious, and of society: We are bound to afford them our protection; abuse his trust? I presume he will not; neither do I that their improvements do them great honour. The and all the rights and immunities of citizens enjoying prefume the fenate will.

ons made to the clause, has recurred to that part of the tinue very friendly—And that the murder of captain formed treaties with the natives, to secure them in the constitution, which says, that congress may by law vest. King was not, as reported, in the city, but some way possession of those lands, which they have not sold or the appointment of inferior officers in the prefident, in down the river—it is supposed to have been committed, ceded to the United States: A due observance of trea-

inferred that he is to be considered himself the head —and that every exertion was making by general Haron till it was satisfied of the friendly Indians, in order, and centre of all those departments. This comes from mar, the directors, and the friendly Indians, in find at a future day, to deftroy the state governments, and one whom I always hear with pleasure, on account of our the murderer. his found reasoning and perspecuity of expression. But, Sir, I could likewise suggest to the gentlemen the Sir, I must differ with him. Who are the heads of the southern states, to his friend in this town, save local fituation of that country. It is contiguous to departments? We have a secretary for foreign affairs, "A young woman, in a passion, lately jumped out of The gentlemen who formed the constitution would not, ly her mouth flew open, and she recovered." appointing these interior officers to which that of removal is attached.

Sir, when I fet out with faying that the constitution is the precise limit to the deliberations of this body, it may, at first view, appear inconsistent with what I have

Sir, I shall trouble the committee no longer. should not perhaps have troubled them so long; but on a matter of such great importance, one which lies so heavy on my mind, and for which I am so anxiously concerned, I could not avoid expressing my sentiments fully. I am, Sir, strongly impressed with the idea, Without entering into a detail of the evils that may that the giving powers, which are not within the letter arise, as gentlemen have done on both sides of the constitution, will be to the people a circumstance

LONDON, May's.

HE report of the emperor of Germany's death, was again very prevalent in town yellerday, but no official accounts were received.

The French court, by an order of council dated the 20th ult. to be in force from the first of May to the first of September, have doubled the bounties granted by that of the 11th of January, upon the importation of corn and meal from the different parts of Europe, and extended it to importations by the frontiers. The present bounties are 30 sols per quintal on wheat, 40 sols on wheat flour, 34 sols on rye, 32 sols on rye flour, 20 sols on barley, 27 sols on barley meal; and all vessels without distinction, which within that time shall import any corn of the species above-mentioned, shall be exempted from freight duties.

The chevalier D'Eon, the first temale knight of St. Louis upon record, alike calculated for the cabinet and the field, has-filled a variety of posts, military and civil, under the grand monarque. She carried the breeches forty-nine years, and it is now twelve years fince she has thrown them aside, to cloath herielf in the habits of her sex: to these is appended the crois of St. Louis, a military badge of honour, she has acquired, not by favour, but merit. In the service of France she has been a captain of dragoons, an aid-decamp, and, finally, ambassador at the courts of Petersburgh and Great-Britain. Her literary are equally diftinguished with her military talents. On the internal policy, &c. of Russia, she has filled no less than seventeen manuscript volumes. Her skill in fencing brought on the denouement of her real fex, which was owing to the artifices of Monf. de M-, the editor of a celebrated French paper. The following anecdote of Madame la Chevalier is curious, and shews the determined bravery and address of this arch heroine, When the foreign ambassadors attended at our court, to congratulate his present majesty on the birth of the prince of Wales, the Imperial ambaffador, according to etiquette, presented himself first; the Russian minister wished to follow, but the empire of his mistress not being acknowledged by the other European powers, D'Eon, aware of her precedence, with great presence of mind, stopped him by treading on his toe, and pushing him on one side-Sirrah, cried the enraged Muscovite, your master would not dare to tread upon my toe. Foutre, replied the other, he would dare to tread upon your belly—an expression, the full energy of which cannot be rendered in our language. She then whitked fuddenly by him, and delivered her congratulations.

May 7. On Sunday se'nnight an unlucky accident happened at the Caisse d'Escompte, at Paris. A courier with the king's livery arrived, and asked for one of the directors, M. Vincent, to whom a letter was addressed, signed Neckar, and sealed with that minister's arms. The purport of the letter was, that the faid M. Vincent, was defired to deliver to the bearer 100,000 livers (5000l.) for the use of his majesty. Upon inquiry the fignature was forged, that is to fay, Mr. Neckar's fecretary's hand was imitated to a won-As none would presume to wear the king's livery, various are the conjectures about this extraordinary occurrence.

NEWBURY-PORT, July 1.

By letters to a gentleman in this town, received last week, from a gentleman of the first character in Marifame letters affure us that the Indians of the eleven the bleffing of good government. But these are not A gentleman, Sir, in order to get over the objecti- tribes, who came in to the treaty the last winter, con- the only obligations that congress is under.—We have the courts of law, or heads of departments, and has by some of the natives, who are at war with Kentucky ties with the Indians must be sacredly adhered to: It

A letter of a late date from a gentleman in one of

BOSTON, July 1-

Madame la Baronne de Vasse is about to publish at Paris a History of the revolution in America, La Revo. lution de l'Amerique, &c. in two volumes, 8vo-Price to subscribers 10 livers (118. 4d.) It will include a poriod of 27 years, beginning at 1700; and Mad. de Vasse assures us, that the information it contains may be relied on-it being compiled from authentic documents and indisputable authorities alone, by an unprejudiced and impartial writer. We are also told, that is he been approved by Dr. Franklin and other American gentlemen, who have feen it in manuscript; and that an English author of some distinction in the literare world has so high an opinion of it, as to be engaged in translating it .- It is just published.

On Saturday last arrived here, from London, the thip Sally, captain William Dennes, with whom came passenger, Dr. Andrew Weisenthall, of Baltimore.

On the 11th of June, in lat. 40. N. long. 40. W. captain Dennes spoke the Alliance frigate, from Philadelphia to Cadiz-out 22 days.

STATES.

MONDAY, July 13. THE reading of the engrossed bill for regulating the

collection of the import was postponed till to-morrow. Upon motion it was voted, that the report of the committee upon the memorial of Andrew Ellicot, fut. veyor, should be taken into consideration:-The report was accordingly read—it stated, that the survey ordered by congress of the lands ceded to the United States in 1786, ought to be completed forthwith, and that the surveyor, be reimbursed the expences he had already incurred in the profecution of the business.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that this business involved certain purchaies, in which some citizens of Masiachusetts were interested—that he was not possessed of fuch a state of facts as he could wish, he therefore propoied that any decision upon the subject should be de-

Mr. Scott faid, I do not think, Sir, that the reason offered by the gentleman is sufficient to induce a postponement:-It is not intended that the house should at present determine upon any disputed claims—the completion of the survey will not affect those claims in the

Mr. Sedgwick said, that he only wished that the report should lie on the table till to-morrow.

Upon the vote's being taken on the postponement, it

passed in the affirmative.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Scott, resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the state of the union-to take into confideration the state of the western territory.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The report of the committee appointed on a former discussion of this subject, was then read, and is as fol-

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act of congress should pass for establishing a land-office, to regulate the terms of granting vacant and unappropriated lands in the western territory.

Mr. Scott-Sir, I apprehend the subject before us is very interesting to the United States .- This appears from a variety of confiderations.—It appears from a view of the extent of the territory. I think I shall be within the mark, to fay, that it is one thousand miles, by five hundred:-This will in a few years be peopled by fix millions of fouls, and chiefly farmers—double the number of the present inhabitants of the Atlantic States:-The climate, the soil, the waters, are such as will command inhabitants—the temperature of the climate is happily calculated to fuit the people of all parts of the union-they will find it healthy and agree-

The extensive trade with the Indians for peltry, furs, &c. renders it valuable.—To my knowledge, great exports are brought from that country. Its importance further appears from the great advantages already derived to the United States, from the sales which have been made of those lands; although but a trifling part has been disposed of .- The sales already amount to near five millions of dollars; almost one fifth of the domeitic debt of the union is hereby extinguished: Have the whole exertions of the United States done so much? No, Sir.—This renders that property an object of immense future consequence.

We have also made great donations of those lands to the officers and foldiers of the late army—but the part fold bears no propotion to what remains .- The national honour is deeply engaged to these officers and soldiers, in point of government and protection—It cannot be

will not be i country settle last importance honour, and appoint the j vations will licy as connec couraging en haps be so reached the settempopular Sir, I am I tlements-and

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