will not be for the interest of the states to have that country settled by an unprincipled banditti: It is of the last importance to enforce those treaties, which can only be done by establishing good government:—Justice, honour, and good faith, call loudly upon us not to disappoint the just expectations of those who have confided in us.—The truth and propriety of these observations will not be disallowed: but the point of policy as connected with the question respecting the encouraging emigrations to that country, will not perhaps be so readily granted. It has been said, that except the settling of that country is discouraged, we shall depopulate the Atlantic States.

Sir, I am not in favour of depopulating the old settlements—and would not urge this business, did I suppose it would produce this effect. The emigrations to that country would proceed, independent of all regulations. I mentioned upon a former occasion the encouragement held out by the neighbouring government. Since then, I have received such further accounts as fully confirm what was then advanced. He then read a proclamation from a Spanish governor, dated at the Illinois, in which every inducement of lands, law, exemption from taxes, protection, civil and religious liberty, were held out to induce settlers to pass into and settle in the Spanish territories. And observed, that this will have all the effect that encouragement from this quarter would have.

It may be said, that Americans will not put themselves under the Spanish government: but to this it may be replied, that when people are determined upon emigrating, provided they can be secured, and quieted in their possessions, they care little about the form of the government under which they are to live.

The old established settlers in the Atlantic States will never emigrate: it is a different description of people that settle new lands: your rough boisterous people, of which thousands are already in that country. Such persons cannot be confined—they never can be prevented from emigrating. There are particular classes of persons who compose the great body of emigrants. Can congress make a law that shall point at individuals? Will congress pass a law to prevent the unfortunate from seeking an asylum? This would not be acting like nursing fathers. It remains for congress to make the most of their settlements—the people are already there by thousands. Empire has been continually pointing its course westward. Emigrations have been uniformly extending in that direction from the garden of Eden to the present day.

We are told that these people will be lost to the United States. Arguments are brought from the limited boundaries of European governments to prove that extending the dominions of the United States will tend to weaken and destroy them.

These observations are further extended to the Roman empire, which, it is said, fell by its own weight—by its extensive colonization, &c.—But in my opinion, a very different reason may be assigned for this event—it was dividing the empire, and changing the seat of government, to which we must ascribe its downfall. These circumstances do not apply to the United States. The separation of the United States from Great-Britain is brought as an argument to prove that the western territory owing to the distance, if from no other cause, will finally be lost to the union: but to this it may be replied, that the immence ocean that rolls between Europe and these states, is such a natural and powerful barrier, that the separation and independence of this country was an event to be expected in the course of things, so soon as we were prepared for it. But how was this separation accelerated and brought about? By the ill policy and oppression of the mother country. The western territory is quite differently situated; it is true, similar causes may produce similar effects; but with judicious and fair management, that country will always continue firmly attached to the Atlantic States. The trade of that country must be through the United States—they are the nearest market, and custom, habit and convenience will conspire to perpetuate a long and intimate connexion between them.

But admit for a moment that the separation is inevitable: still let us be attentive to our own interest—let us get as much from them as we can—let us draw from that source by rational methods, every present advantage at least: but if we wish to make them independent, let us leave the lands to their disposal—they know the value of them, and will very soon raise sufficient to support a government.

Immense tracts of this territory are under sale by contracts with the late congress—these are laying in an incomplete state, owing to the surveys not being finished; and prove a loss of upwards of 600 dollars per day to the United States. This being the case, it remains to determine what shall be done? I think the establishment of a land-office in that country, upon some such principles as are contained in the report, is the obvious duty of congress.

This will open a door to a regular, safe and expeditious sale of the lands—and it will become the interest of every person in the United States to become purchasers—for the purchase will extinguish both principal and interest of the public debt.—[Mr. Scott then pointed out the advantages that would result from selling the land in the first instance, to those that would settle it, in preference to selling it in large tracts to speculators. He also enforced the eligibility of selling it in small quantities, which might be done so as to have them surveyed, located and settled without expence to the states.]

This plan (Mr. Scott further observed) does not prevent sales of large tracts—it only admits sales of small quantities.

The plan that has been pursued has been enormously expensive; so much so, that congress had better give the lands to settlers.

It has been said, that deeds of that country ought to be executed under the immediate eye of congress. But I think the directors of the land-office may be as well che[illegible] whatever. I therefore hope that the report of the committee will be adopted, and a resolve pass, that a select committee of the house be appointed, to prepare and report a bill upon the general principles of this committee.

The question upon the report of the committee was then taken, and passed in the affirmative.

A resolve which provides, that the land-office should be placed under the direction of the governor of the western territory, was then read.

Mr. Sherman observed, that the western lands are undoubtedly a valuable fund to the United States—and the gradual settlement of them, by particular classes of citizens, may not prove injurious. But I am by no means in favour of opening a wide door to speculators—by which immense tracts may be monopolized, and the public securities depreciated, to the great injury of the creditors of government. I think it will be a proper step to establish a land-office, to facilitate and complete the sales already made—but a wide field for disputes and every evil will be the consequence of issuing warrants—I shall therefore be against such a measure.

Mr. Lee observed, that he thought it was best that the committee should rise; that a special committee should be appointed to examine all papers, contracts, &c. respecting the western territory, both of congress and the several states:—He objected to the plan of establishing the land-office at a distance from the seat of government, and placing it under the direction of the governor of the western territory.—It might in the issue be found, that we had erected an *imperium in imperio*.

Several other gentlemen made observations upon the subject, when Mr. Sedgwick proposed, that "governor of the western territory" should be struck out, and "secretary of the treasury" inserted.

Mr. Vining then moved, that the proposition should lie on the table till to-morrow—and that the committee should rise: this motion obtained, and the speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Vining moved, that the report of the committee, appointed to take into consideration the compensation proper to be allowed to the president, vice-president, senators and representatives of the United States, for their services, should be taken up: this motion was agreed to: this report stated, that 20,000 dollars per annum be allowed to the president, exclusive of the expences of an house, furniture, secretaries, clerks, carriages, horses, &c.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that he should not take upon him to determine, whether the sum mentioned in the report was sufficient or not: the constitution states, that the president shall receive an adequate allowance, which he has a right to dispose of as he pleases: he pointed out the impropriety of specifying particular objects for which allowances were to be made, and said that the compensation should be made in a gross sum: he therefore moved, that those parts of the report which respected particulars, with the 20,000 dollars, should be struck out and the sum left blank.

A variety of observations followed this motion; which was at length carried in the affirmative, and the article in the report now stands thus: Resolved, That the president of the United States be allowed ——— thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for his services—to be paid in quarterly payments. Adjourned.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 17th day of August next, at the dwelling plantation of CHARLES MANKIN, for ready cash,

THE whole of said MANKIN's property, consisting of LAND, NEGROES, STOCK, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATION UTENSILS, &c. taken in execution and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county.

July 14, 1789.

PATOWMACK COMPANY.

THE PROPRIETORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY are once more most earnestly called on to pay up their arrears, as the present season is very favourable for working on the river, the water being very low; there are also some debts due by the company which ought to be paid, and at present there is no money in hand to do it.

By order of the directors,
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

P. S. The annual meeting will be at George-town on the third of next month, where the proprietors are requested to attend—a full meeting is more particularly necessary at this time, as a new director must be chosen.

Alexandria, July 16, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the commissioners appointed to build a court house, prison and prison yard, at the Head of Elk, in Cæcil county, intend to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a further sum of money to be levied on the inhabitants of said county, to enable us to finish and complete said court house, prison and prison yard.

JOSEPH GILPIN,
ZEBULON HOLLINGSWORTH,
EDWARD OLDHAM,
JOSEPH BAXTER.

Cæcil county, May 1, 1789. w8

On the 20th of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD, on the premises, near Bladensburg, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

A TRACT of LAND called BROTHER's FIRST LOT, containing 239 acres; one other tract of LAND called BEALL's NEGLECT, containing 50 acres, also BEALL's DISCOVERY ENLARGED, containing 42 acres, and a number of very valuable SLAVES, the property of JOHN BEALL, Esquire, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

On the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD, on the premises, within half a mile of the town of Bladensburg, for ready money, to the highest bidder,

A TRACT of LAND called CRAMPHIN's LOT, containing 357½ acres; part of JACKSON's NECESSITY, containing 61½ acres; HOSKINSON's FOLLY, containing 100 acres, and part of ELIZABETH, containing 100 acres, the property of RICHARD CRAMPHIN, Esquire, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

On the 21st of August, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises,

PART of a tract of LAND called GILLARD, containing 127½ acres, several valuable SLAVES, the property of captain SAMUEL SHEKELLS, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

On the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, near Bladensburg,

PART of a tract of LAND called DEAKIN's HALL, containing 249½ acres, and several valuable SLAVES, the property of colonel LEONARD MARBURY DEAKINS, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

On the 25th of August, at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises,

THAT rich and well known tract of LAND called CHELSEA, the property of HUMPHREY BELT, Esquire, containing 800 acres, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, late sheriff of Prince-George's county.

July 20, 1789.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ARTHUR HARRIS, late of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their claims against him, properly attested, on the first Monday in September next; those who neglect to comply may lose the advantage of a distribution, should there not be property enough to pay his debts, as then the estate will be settled finally; those who are due said estate are desired to make payment immediately. Attendance will be given at Hunting-town, in said county, for that purpose, by w3

BENJAMIN HARRIS, 3d. Executor.

Calvert county, June 28, 1789.

WILLIAM CATON,

LADIES AND GENTLEMENS HAIR-DRESSER,

Has just imported in the ship NANTES, captain SKINNER, from LONDON,

A LARGE assortment of HAIR of different colours, a new fashioned head-dress, powder-bags and puffs, hair-pins, pinching, craping and toupee irons, and the best Windsor shaving soap.

He has also for sale, pomatum and perfumes of different kinds, marshal and plain powder, tooth-brushes and razors.

He returns his most cordial thanks to all his customers, and the public in general, for the encouragement he has already met with, and hopes, by his unremitting exertions, to merit a continuance of it.

*** The subscriber wants an apprentice who can come well recommended.

N. B. Those gentlemen who do not choose to attend at the shop may be waited upon at their respective lodgings.

Annapolis, July 22, 1789.

DOCTOR FENDALL,
Operator upon TEETH,

IS now in this city.—Those that are disposed to apply to him, will find him at Mr. STEVENS's, where he may be consulted in all disorders of the TEETH, GUMS, SOCKETS, &c.—The Doctor's continuance in Annapolis will be but for a few days, as he is on his way to BATH, and Baltimore.—The Doctor still sells his DENTIFRICE, which is infinitely superior, he thinks, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto ever made use of for the teeth and gums.—'Tis a most powerful Antiscorbutic, united with the most Balsamic and Antiputrefactive substances—There is nothing in the composition but what is of the softest and smoothest kind—Free from every thing that is in the smallest degree injurious.

Annapolis, July 15, 1789.

Saint Mary's county, July 6, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, to establish a warehouse for the reception of tobacco, at the Head of Canoe-neck Creek.