intend to prefer

as a discharge from ave done the lame. ove-said negro, and cure him in any gaol ve the above reward, id by ID PLOWDEN. rbouring or employ.

ty, July 6, 1789. nat a petition will be ral affembly of Mary for the reception of eck Creek.

August 1, 1789. that a petition will be n of the general afsubscribers to sell and OPPING GAY, ly-

ERICK and REEN.

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AY, SEPTEMBERIO,

## Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, August 17. N committee of the whole on the subject of amendments to the consti-The fixth and seventh amendments

were agreed to without alteration. In the eighth, on motion of Mr. L#XXXXX Lawrence, after the words " nor shall," these words were inserted, " in any criminal cases." The minth was adopted without alteration .-In the tenth, on motion of Mr. Benson, after the mords, " and effects," these words were inserted, " against unreasonable searches and seizures." Elewenth, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth, were agreed to in their original form. The committee then rose,

and the house adjourned. TUESDAY, August 18.

The committee appointed to bring in a bill to regulate the post-office, brought in a resolve, which, with the preamble, was to the following effect, That as the shortness of the time previous to the adjournment would not admit of making the necessary arrangements, therefore, resolved, that the post-master-general be directed to continue the post-office upon the system established by the late congress, and that he be authorised to make the necessary contracts, &c.

Mr. Gerry introduced a motion upon the subject of amendments, to this purport, That such amendments to the constitution of the United States as have been proposed by the different states, which are not in the report of the select committee, be referred to a committee of the whole house—and that those, with the amendments proposed by that committee, be included in one report. This motion was introduced by a lengthy speech upon the subject of amendments at large, and was seconded by Mr. Sumpter-This brought on a warm debate, which continued till near one o'clock -- when the question being called for from various parts of the house, the ayes and noes were required by Mr. Gerry. Upon which Mr. Vining called for the previous question, and the ayes and noes were then required upon that also—this occasioned a further debate—at length the speaker directed the clerk to call the ayes and noes on, Shall the main question be put?

Noes 34-Ayes 16-Majority 18. The house then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the select committee.

The five remaining amendments were agreed to by the committee, with some little variation. They then role, and the chairman reported their proceedings, which it was ordered should lie on the table for the consideration of the members.

A meffage was received by the senate by their secretary, informing the house that they had concurred with one amendment, in the bill to provide for the necessary expences attending negotiations, and treating with the Indian tribes, &c.

The proposed amendment was, to ftrike out " forty and insert " twenty," which would make the provision for the expences twenty thousand instead of forty thousand dollars.

Mr. Tucker presented a number of papers, containing seventeen proposed amendments to the constitution, which were read and laid on the table.

The committee on the subject of the disputed election of the members from New-Jersey, brought in report containing a state of facts respecting said election, which was read, and then the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, August 19. The amendment of the senate to the bill for providing for the expence of treaties to be held with the Indians, was taken into consideration. After some converlation on the propriety of concurring with the ietate, the question was taken, and carried in the athrma-

The report of the committee of the whole on the Subject of amendments to the constitution, was next taken into confideration.

Several propositions were submitted, as to the form in which the proposed amendments should go to the people. The first amendment being taken up, on the question to agree to the same, it was negatived.

The second amendment being taken up, respecting representations—a proposition was submitted by Mr. Ames to the following effect-That after the first enumeration there thall be one representative for every 30,000 inhabitants, till the number of members shall amount to 100; after which the number of members shall not increase till the number of inhabitants shall amount to 4,000,000, after which the ratio of reprelentstim shall be one for every 40,000, till the number amounts to zoo, beyond which number it sha! not be increased till the number of inhabitants amount to the officers of the general government from accepting

10,000,000, when the ratio of representation shall be one for every 50,000.

The house spent the remainder of the day in discusfing a variety of amendments proposed to this motion; when at length they adjourned without coming to a decifion.

THURSDAY, August 20.

A message was received from the president of the tions and treatics with the Indian tribes, and the ap- Monday in December. pointment of commissioners for managing the same," and had affixed his fignature thereto.

fing the report of the committee of the whole on the subject of amendments.

The 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 1cth, to with some alterations.

FRIDAY, August 21.

The order of the day, on amendments to the constitution.-Fifteenth amendment under consideration.

Mr. Gerry moved to strike out these words " public danger" to insert " foreign invasion." This was negatived. It was then moved to strike out the last clause " and if it be committed, &cc." to the end. This motion obtained, and the amendment, as it then stood, adopted.

Sixteenth and seventeenth amendments were accept-

ed without alteration. Eighteenth amendment: In this Mr. Gerry proposed to intert the word "expreisly" after the word "powers." This being objected to, the ayes and noes were called for on the question-Ayes, 17-Noes 32-Majority 14. So the question was lost.

Nineteenth amendment: Mr. Sherman moved that after the words " prohibited by it to the" government of the United, and after the words " reserved to the," individuals, should be inserted. motion was acceded to, and the clause was then adopted.

The report of the committee being gone through, Mr. Burke imtroduced the following amendment, viz. Congress shall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places or manner, of electing senators or reprefentatives of the United States, except when any state shall refuse, or neglect, or be unable, from actual invasion or rebellion, to make such election. This brought on a debate, and the ayes and moes heing called, stand thus: Ares 23-Noes 28-Majority against the proposition 5.

The consideration of the amendment, which was postponed yesterday, was then resumed.

A variety of propositions were read, and, on the question being taken, were negatived.

The following, in substance, introduced by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) was adopted, viz. After the first enumeration, there that be one repretentative to every 30,000 inhabitants, till the number shall amount to 100-after which whe proportion shall be so regulated by congress, that there shall be one to every 40,000, till the number amounts to 200-after which the number shall not be increased at a less rate than one for every 50,000. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, August 22.

Representations from the citizens of Trenton, in New-Jersey, York-town and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, were presented to the house, stating the advantages they possess in soil, climate, situation, population, cultivation and buildings, and proffering their respective towns, with the circumjacent territory of ten miles, to congress for the permanent seat of the federal vovernment.

The house then went into the consideration of amendments. Mr. Tucker moved to add an amendment recommended by the state of South-Carolina, respecting direct taxes, Hipulating that congress should first make requisitions on the states respectively, before they attempt to obtain a revenue in that way.

Mr. Stone made a motion, that this proposition should lie on the table. This was negatived. Mr. Partridge then moved the previous question; which was also negatived. On the main question to agree to the proposition, the year and nays were called by Mr. Livermore, who being supported by a constitutional number, they were taken, and are as follow:

Ayes 9-Noes 39.

So it was determined in the negative. Mr. Tucker then presented another amendment from those recommended by the state of South-Carolina, to strike out in art. 3, sect. 1, " inserior court," and in-

fert " court of admiralty." This was negatived. Mr. Gerry proposed as an amendment, that congress should never establish a company of merchants with exclusive privileges of commerce. This was nega-

Mr. Gerry offered another proposition, to prohibit

any title of nobility from any foreign king, prince, potentate, &c. which was negatived.

MONDAY, August 24.

Mr. Carroll presented the memorial of the merchants of George-town, Patowmack, praying a repeal of part of the collection law.

The report of the committee on the subject of adjournment was taken up for a second reading, and, af-United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing, that the defultory conversation, it was agreed that the the president approved of the act entitled, " An act house should adjourn (if the senate concur therein) on providing for the expences which may attend negotia. the 22d day of next September, to meet again the first

Mr. Fitzsimons, of the committee appointed to bring in a bill for establishing the falaries of the officers in The house spent the remainder of the day in discus- the executive departments, brought in a report, which was read the first time.

The amendments of the senate to the treasury bill, respecting the removability of the secretary by the pre-11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th amendments were agreed fident, was confidered; and, on motion of Mr. Vining, the house adhered to their disagreement against the amendment proposed by the senate.

> On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for establishing the judicial courts of the United States.

> Some finall alteration in the language of the first clause was moved for and agreed to.

> Mr. Tucker moved to Arike out the whole of the second clause, dividing the United States into thirteen districts.

> Mr. Livermore moved to strike out the third clause, which establishes district judges and district courts; and supported his motion by arguments tending to shew, that such a regulation was expensive and unnecessary They were expensive, by reason of the long suite of falary officers attending on such an establishment, the occasion for public buildings, such as court-houses and gaols, all of which must be erected: they were unnecessary, because justice could be (as indeed was the case at present) as well administered in the state courts as in the district courts; but if there were apprehensions of partiality in their decisions, it was to be remembered that the adjudications are subject to appeal and revifion in the federal supreme court, which in his opinion afforded sufficient lecurity.

He moreover said the establishment was invidious, and tending to blow the coals of civil war; two jarring jurisdictions, a subversion of the old system of jurisprudence, could never be agreeable to the people of America, who did not view courts of justice, and the officers connected with them, in the most savourable light. What would they think of such heterogeneous establishments? He begged gentiemen to consider this point thoroughly before they make a decision, for much depended thereon.

The committee role without coming to any further

refolution.

Then the house adjourned.

An ACT to establish an EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, to be denominated the DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be an executive department, to be denominated the Department of War; and that there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or entrusted to him by the president of the United States, agrecable to the constitution, relative to military commissions or to the land or naval forces, ships, or warlike stores of the United States, or to such other matters respecting military or naval affairs, as the president of the United States shall assign to the laid department, or relative to the granting of lands to persons entitled thereto, for military services rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs: AND FURTHERMORE, That the faid principal officer shall conduct the bufiness of the said department in such a manner as the president of the United States shall from time to time order or instruct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be in the faid department an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the Chief Clerk in the Department of War, and who, whenever the faid principal officer shall be removed from office by the president of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge, and cultody of all records, books and papers, appertaining to the faid department.

And be it further enacted, That the said principal officer, and every other person to be appointed or employed in the faid department, shall, before he enters on the execution of this office or employment, take an oath or affirmation well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the secretary for the department of war, to be appointed in consequence of this act, shall forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the custody and charge of all seconde