tiful Imported Horse JETIAN.

mares this season, at the Hop-Yard, George's county, near the Easternmiles from George-town, fix from from the ferry opposite Alexandria, n where he flood last spring, at five d a dollar to the groom, which may paying three guineas a mare, on a of August next, and a dollar to the are is covered. VENETIAN is ands two inches high, with length tion, was bred by Sir James Per orkshire, and got by Doge, his dan 's Snap, (who was fire to Goldand fey, and other good runners,) is Fox. Doge was bred by captain ot by Regulus, a son of the Gods dans by Crab, his grand-dam by ho was got by Leeds's Arabian, his ker, a fon of the Darey Yellow ghter of Dodsworth. Leeds's Am Leed's, also Basto, Old Fox, and Childers. His performances on the he particulars of which may be les racing calendar for the years 177/ n 1770 he ran for the great we against High-Flyer alone, and I

to one against him; whereas, what ainst many capital horses the bettill er were generally from 6, 8 and 10 er was never beaten. Venetial y handsome and stout. Near 200 trage for mares (under an ercelled he greatest care taken, but will int scapes or accidents.

OVERTON CARR. gentlemen who are in arrears in ian, last season, and of course are ineas, are informed, that, by fende season, and paying fix guineas of ly of August next, shall have a ste

APOLIS: FREDERICK EL GREEN.

(XLVth YBAR.)

(No. 2259.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

RS.DAY, APRIL 29,

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

*** ** EMORIALS from the manufacturers of tobacco in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, respecting an enhanced duty on manufactured tobacco and fnuff were read.

The bill to regulate trade with the man tribes was read the second me, and referred to a committee of the whole house, be the order of the day on Monday next. The amendments of the senate to the bill for pro-

oting the progress of useful arts were read. A message was received from the senate, informing e house that they have passed an act to prevent the portation of goods not duly inspected according to

e laws of the several states. In committee of the whole.—The proposition for e assumption of the state debts under consideration. The debate was continued; but no decision took

ace, previous to the rising of the committee. Mr. Sedgwick of the committee, to whom was remmitted the bill to regulate the intercourse between United States and foreign nations, brought in a bill, which was read the first time.

he committee also reported the following resoluwhich was laid on the table. lesolved, That the secretary of state, be directed eport to the house, whether, in his opinion, it is edient that the foreign and domestic branches of iness, in his department, should be kept distinct; whether it is necessary that a chief clerk should be

pointed for each. Adjourned. THURSDAY, April 1.

'he bill to regulate the intercourse between the ited States and foreign nations, was read the lecond ie, and referred to a committee of the whole house, be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

Mr. Gilman, of the joint committee of both houses, pointed to examine the enrolled bills, reported, that committee had examined the bill for accepting the ion of the claims of North-Carolina to a certain let therein described; also, the bill to prevent the ortation of goods not duly inspected according to laws of the several states, and found them duly en-

he speaker affixed his fignature to the above bills. undry petitions, presented by Mr. Inntington and Lawrence, were read, and referred to the heads lepartments.

he resolution, laid on the table yesterday, respectthe department of the secretary of state, was taken

Some conversation ensued on this resolution; so far the idea of creating two departments was contemsted by the resolution, it was objected to; the mode introducing the subject before the house was said to unparliamentary; that, after a great deal of debate pecting the arrangement of this department, a law passed for its organization; that the secretary is powered by the law to employ as many clerks as he Il think proper; and, in arranging the business, if finds it necessary that the salary of a clerk, to whose ticular inspection particular parts of the business is aned, should be increased, he will make a represenon to the legislature accordingly.

Ir. Sedgwick observed, that nothing was further a his thoughts than creating two diffinct departats; the committee had supposed that a reference of subject to the secretary of state was a natural and tible step; but, however, as gentlemen appeared to ertain different sentiments on the business, he would

hdraw the resolution. committee of the whole. The proposition for assumption of the state debts was debated this day, after three o'clock, when the committee rose withtaking any vote on the question.

message was received from the president of the ited States, by his secretary, with the ratification South-Carolina of the amendments proposed by gress to the constitution of the United States.

Adjourned. FRIDAY, April 2.

The members of the house assembled this day at the all hour; but, on account of its being Good Friday, ourned till to-morrow without doing businels.

SATURDAY, April 3.

A memorial of Hannibal Wm. Dobbyn was read, aying a final determination, on his former memorial, specting a purchase of lands in the Western Territo-

be adopted respecting newspapers in future. fideration, and agreed to by the house, excepting one, which related to the investing the judges of the supreme which persons shall receive for their inventions, &c.

A message was received from the president of the Glaubeck. United States by his secretary, informing the house that he has affented to the act for preventing the ex portation of goods not duly inspected according to the laws of the respective states.

A message was received from the senate, informing ern Territory—had received the affent of the president of the United States.

Mr. Vining moved for leave to bring in a bill for ment of the secretary of state, so far as to enable the fecretary to keep the foreign and domestic branches of business distinct, and to appoint a chief clerk to each, &c.

Some amendments were offered, and debated; but it and an application was in fact made in the present was finally negatived.

Mr. Snerman offered a resolution to the following purport:- That the secretary of state be authorised to appoint an additional clerk in his office, at a salary of 800 dollars, which was agreed to, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

Several petitions were read, and laid on the table.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, April 5. Sundry petitions were read, and referred to the by Mr. White. heads of departments.

In committee of the whole. Mr. Livermore in the

The bill for further suffending certain clauses in the collection law, was read-and taken into consideration-Some amendments were proposed, but not adopted—and the bill passed to be engrossed.

The bill allowing compensation to John Ely, for his services as a surgeon to the late army, was read the second time, and debated.

Mr. Seney observed, that colonel Ely had made application to the late congress, and he understood a report was brought in. He wished that the report might be read.

Mr. Wadsworth said, that it was true the report of a committee of the late congress was brought in; but justice. not acted upon-that report was missaid or lost-it never could be found—and there not being a sufficient number of the states to form a congress at the sublequent, or last meeting, nothing was ever done.

Col. Bland, rose for inquiry: He wished to know if the state of Connecticut had not settled with colonel Ely, as commander of a regiment in the pay of that state? If it has, he conceived it would be a dangerous precedent to pay the gentleman in both capacities-it would be paying furgeons at a very exorbitant rate

Mr. Matthews and Mr. Burke were in favour of a generous compensation. They gave an account of the extra services of this gentleman. The former observed, that the inquiry was, whether the services were necessary to be performed—and whether they were performed-that they were necessary is abundantly apparent-and fuch evidence exists of their having been rendered, that I prefume no gentleman has any doubt on his mind. It therefore is of no confequence by whom they are performed—their being performed, entitled to compensation.

A gentleman has inquired, whether there was no other furgeon among the prisoners? At the time now referred to, there was no other-and at a moment when the officers were very generally fick with a fever, which at that time prevailed, and his credit was to low that he could not procure a horse to visit them, he has __ It was said, in answer, that it was only following a walked 25 miles a day.

The United States must have supported a surgeon; and in paying this gentleman there will be a faving, as

it is not proposed to allow rations. Mr. White moved, that the specified sum should be certainly increased the dream of punishment, when it struck out, and leave the sum to be allowed, blank. is contemplated with this attendant circumstance. He aftewards moved to strike out the whole clause.

Mr. Matthews was opposed to the motion; also Mr. Burke, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Sherman, who entered into a particular confideration of the case.

Mr. Hartley was opposed to the metion. The merits and pretentions of the petitioner justly entitled him to compeniation.

Mr. Boudinot faid, he had no doubt of the fervice having been performed by colonel Ely; but he was opposed to the bill: He did not think the mode the pro-The speaker informed the house that the printers per one. If he has an account for services for which re continually presenting their accounts for payment he has received no compensation, the regular way

for newspapers supplied the house: He wished the house would be to apply to officers already appointed to deto take some order on the subject. . . termine on such accounts. He was therefore for striking Whereupon a committee of three was appointed to out the fum, and filling up the blank with a lefs fum examine those accounts, and report what mode shall than the full pay of a surgeon, or else to refer his application to the auditor of the treasury.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for pro- Mr. Wadsworth-The gentleman is for referring to moting the progress of useful arts, were taken into con- the auditor, and yet has stated the seasons why he cannot get justice from that quarter.

The auditor can make no allowances on accounts but court with a power to determine the compensation agreeable to existing laws of the United States authorising him. This was evidenced in the case of baron

He then adverted to the particular services of colonel Ely, and said, he hoped the clause would not be strick. en out. If he is to be compensated, it must be in this way, by virtue of a special law for the purpose.

Mr. Seney said, he was opposed to any law which the house, that the act for accepting the cession of the was to suit the case of an individual only. If a geneclaims of North-Carolina, to a certain district of West- ral law, to reach the case of others, similarly circumstanced, should be brought forward, he would not ob-

Mr. Clymer was in favour of the motion for ftriking amending the act for establishing the executive depart- out, and greatly doubted, he said, the propriety of the bill altogether.

Mr. White said, he doubted generally the authority of the house to make provision for payment of demands which existed during the late congress, especially as This motion introduced a desultory conversation. there was sussicient time for an application to them,

The motion for striking out the clause was carried in the affirmative. It was then voted that the blank be filled with " 30

dollars per month."

Mr. Stone proposed a clause entitling all other officers, similarly circumstanced, to the like allowance. This was withdrawn to admit a more particular amenda ment, which should wure the same object, proposed

Mr. Boudinot said, he hoped the committee would not spend time in debating the amendment, but rise for the purpose of rejecting the bill in the house, that colonel Ely may apply with his account to the proper officer, which is the auditor of the treasury.

A considerable debate on this last proposition took

Mr. Matthews said, no man can suppose that any imilar case can be cited, where 280 officers, who were. prisoners, were without a surgeon-where a great proportion of them were lick, and had no humanity shewn them by those who held them prisoners.

Mr. Heester said, if there are not any cases of a fimilar nature existing, the clause can do no harm-if there is, the door is opened to their obtaining like

This amendment was rejected. The committee then rose, and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to by the house.

The question on the bill's passing to be engrossed was negatived, 24 to 22, and so the bill was lost. A bill for granting relief to certain officers of the

late army, therein described, was read. A message from the senate was received, informing the house, that they recede from their amendment to the bill for promoting the progress of useful arts, which

had been disagreed to by the house. A message from the president of the United States, with exemplifications of three acts passed by the state of New-York, was received, viz. An act providing for the fafe keeping of puisoners of the United States; An act for ceding light-hauses to the United States; and

An act ratifying the amendments to the constitution. The bill, ceding the light-house of New-York to the United States, was referred to a select committee. In committee of the whole on the bill to provide for

the punishment of certain crimes against the United The clause which provides for the dissection of the bodies of malefactors, it was moved, should be Aruck

This, it was faid, was wounding the feelings of the living, and could do no good.

mode adopted by some of the wisest nations. It was making those, who had injured society, contribute to its advantage, by furnishing subjects of experimental furnity. It was attended with falutary effects, as it

Mr. Stone was opposed to the clause: He said it was contrary, he believed, to the practice of the leveral states; that it was making punishment wear the appearance of cruelty, which had a tendency to harden

the public mind. Mr. Williamson stated a variety of arguments in fayour of the clause, and shewed the very great and important improvements which had been made in furgery

from experiment. Mr. Page spoke against the clause, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Sedgwick in favour of it. The committee rose without deciding, and the house adjourned.