mission to communicate directly with our minister in Paris, by means of a packet that should enjoy the usual privileges of vessels employed by diplomatic characters, of not being liable to search or examination. This demand is thought by some to be indicative of a defire in the British court of commencing a peace negotiation with the French in which Mr. Jay should be the mediator. This idea was some time since held out in the English prints, and the circumstance above related appears to give it weight.

Annapolis, December 25. State of Maryland.

IN COUNCIL, December 23, 1794. ORDERED, That the letter from the secretary war to his excellency the governor, of the 5th instant, and the vote of thanks of the house of representatives nal, and the Easton Heraid.

JOHN KILTY, Clk.

DEPARTMENT of WAR, December 5, 1794.

Attest.

The President of the United States has instructed me to transmit to your excellency the enclosed resolve, containing the unanimous thanks of the House of Representatives to the militia in actual service for the suppression of the late insurrection, with a request that you will please to make the same known to the militia of Maryland.

The President having personally been a witness to the military merits of the embodied militia, experiences the highest gratification in communicating this honourable approbation, the most precious recompence that sould be offered to enlightened freemen. It is his devout hope, that the militia of the United States, may ever be found to be the faithful and invincible protectors and vindicators of the great principles of law and

The citizens of America fixing in their minds as an indelible truth, that obedience to the laws, and the detence of their country, are sacred and indispensable duties, will render its freedom and happiness per-

I have the honour to be, With great respect,

Your excellency's most obedient servant, H. KNOX, Secretary of War. His Excellency JOHN HOSKINS STONE.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES. In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, Thursday, the 4th December 1794.

Resolved unanimousty, That the thanks of this house be given to the gallant officers and privates of the militia of the states of New-Jeriey, Bennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, who on the late call of the prefit viction in a court of law, agreeably to the 40th article Observer for the vote of the twenty members to remove dent, rallied round the standard of the laws, and in in the form of government. 2d. That he had not vio- the chief justice from his office, AFTER the house had the prompt and severe services which they encountered, lated the constitution, by holding, at the same time, resused to give any opinion, whether the chief justice bore the most illustrious restimony to the value of the two judicial offices. And 3dly. If the holding two fuch had violated the constitution. This conduct of the constitution, and the blessings of internal peace and offices was contrary to the constitution, that the punish- minority was, in my opinion, highly improper, and order: And that the president be requested to commu- ment proposed, of taking from him the office of chief deserves the disapprobation and the censure of the pubnicate the above vote of thanks in such manner as he judge of the general court, was not proportioned to the lic, for the three following reasons. Because a mamay judge most acceptable to the patriotic cicizens who offence, but unjust, and vindictive. Every idea jority of the house had refused to take jurisdiction of the are its objects.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk. (Signed) True Copy from the original on file in the War Office.

JOHN STAGG, jun. Ch. Cik.

of delegates who voted in favour of the fourth resoluti- ether question, relative to the subject. This is so very resuled to give any opinion, whether the chief justice on, proposed by Mr. Walter Dorsey for the removal apparent, that I will waste no more time to establish had violated the constitution, or not; and if for passon, proposed by Mr. Walter Dorsey for the removal apparent, that I will waste no more time to establish had violated the constitution, or not; and if for passon, proposed by Mr. Walter Dorsey for the removal apparent, that I will waste no more time to establish had violated the constitution, or not; and if for passon of the chief justice from his office; not only before the it; and I will venture to affert, that no candid man, wate reasons (which might possibly be the case with house had determined that he had been guilty of any of sense and experience, will attempt to support a con- some of the minority) the vote was disgraceful and inoffence, but AFTER the house had resuled to take juris- trary opinion The first and second resolutions related famous. Mr. Observer justifies this vote of the minority, distion of the accusation against him. I believe that to the third, or they did not. Mr. Observer may take to remove the chief justice from his office, and re-"The Observer" was one of the minority, because he his choice. If they had no reference to the third, the marks, "that he less no possible reason why the minority undertakes to publish the motives that influenced their decision of them in the affirmative, or the negative, should suppress their opinion as to the jurishicition of conduct. I also think it very probable, that The Ob. was nothing to the purpose. If they had relation to the the general stembly to remove, and the proper reduction ferver was the mover of the resolutions, because, from third, it is equally clear that all the farmer votes, re- for a violation of our rights, because a majority of the a regard to his own reputation, and a respect to the specting them (as originally propounded, or as amend. house differed in sentiments from them; and it all opinion of his fellow-citizens, he could not remain fi- ed) mult fall to the ground, and mult be considered their day to vote their fentiments on the refolutions, Jent under the charge made against him, that he (and in the same point of view as if they never existed, whatever might be the opinion of others." Links the nineteen others who voted with him, in favour of because the house refused to give any opinion, whether recollected, that the objection made against the mineteen others who voted with him, in favour of because the house refused to give any opinion, whether recollected, that the objection made against the mineteen others who voted with him, in favour of because the house refused to give any opinion, whether recollected, that the objection made against the mineteen others who voted with him, in favour of because the house refused to give any opinion, whether recollected, that the objection made against the mineteen others who voted with him, in favour of because the house refused to give any opinion, whether recollected, that the objection made against the mineteen others who voted with him, in favour of because the house refused to give any opinion, whether recollected, the objection made against the mineteen others. the fourth resolution.) had been guilty of nego, extra- the accusation flated in the third resolution was well nority is for voting to remove the chief judge from his ordinary, and inconfishent conduct. The votes of the mi- or ill founded. If this reasoning is just, and I call on office, and not for voting to put a question on the think mority were published with the view of compelling some Mr. Observer to controvert it, I would ask him, why resolution, that he had violated the constitution. All of them to justify their conduct at the bar of the fublic. he published the first and second resolutions, with the these twenty members in the minarity, had BEEORE el The Observer has stepped forth for that purpose. With votes thereon, as necessary information to the public present their opinion, that the house had jurisdiction of freedom I shall examine his PUERILE attempt to apologize for their conduct, and will hold up to view the auct of the twenty members who voted in favour of nowelty, the absurdity, and incomfishency of it, for the difapprobation and censure of an impartial public.

The Objerver has published, not only the proceedproposed by Mr. Dorsey, but also the vote on a fifth the constitution? I would further request Mr. Observer resolution, propounded by Mr. Key; because, he lays, to answer, whether the twenty members, who voted cominion on that subject .- The truth is, the majority. If from the statement of the third and sourch resolu- in the affirmative on the fourth resolution, did not, resuling to give any opinion, whether the chief judge tions only, with the votes thereon, the public could thereby, decide, that the chief justice ought to be re- had violated the confliction, had precluded the min not form an adequate opinion of the proceedings moved from his office? And laftly I call upon him rity from having a direct opinion as to the jurisdictions of the house; and Mr. Observer calls this statement to answer for what offence the minerity voted to in. the house; and propriety and deceney ought to partial, and mutilated, and afferts, that the first on the chief justice to exemplary a punishment? influenced every member in the minarity to have tures on the sonduct of the minerity were founded No impropriety of conduct is alleged in any of the quiefced in this decision; but these twenty gentlement in misrepresentation and ignorance. A writer, who can thirty-two members, who voted for putting a question were clamorous to declare their express opinions are make this bold affertion, must himfelf possess no finall on the first and afterwards voted for putting a question junispication of the constitution of the constitutio there of temerity, ignorance, and effrontery. A charac- on the third resolution. But no proposition can be and as to the PUNISHMENT; and they urged the house ter, who thus regards neither truth nor decency, may more clear than this, that if the house had no jurisdicbanned and affertion; nor will be blush when detect- tion to determine on the shird, that they ought not to

ed and exposed. Let any candid and intelligent reader have given any opinion on the fourth tesolution, which attentively peruse the four resolutions, and afterwards related to, and depended altogether on, the third answer, whether the votes on the two first, are in the Let us suppose, for a moment, that the fourth resoluleast degree necessary or material for him to form an tion had been assented to by the house, would it not opinion on the main or principal subject in controversy. be clear in that case, that they would have The chief justice was accused, by Mr. Dorsey and Mr. punishmen, aithough they resuled to determine Digges, of a violation of the constitution; the re- any offense had been committed? Such of the third moving him from his office was the PUNISHMENT pro- two members, therefore, who thought the house posed by these gentlemen: The consideration, there- jurisdiction of the main or principal subject, and won fore, of this ACCUSATION, and this PUNISHMENT, for putting a quellion on the first resolution, were was undoubtedly the only subject in dispute. The first justified in assenting to put a question on the and second resolutions were only introductory, and were but three of these gentlemen * who afterwan evidently framed to lay down certain principles to justify logainst patting a question on the third resolution the conclusions drawn from them, to wit, the OFFENCE mistaken in their former vote; and propriety require committed by the chief justice, and the punishment pro- that they struld either have voted in the negative posed to be inflicted for such offence. Every man of against putting a question on the first resolution; common understanding must see the object and design the affirmative, or for putting a question on the of the two first resolutions, and must acknowledge, if resolution. These three members must have com every position in BOTH of them were just, that they ed the sirst resolution as an ABSTRACT proposition were nothing to the purpole, and unworthy the least no- and not in any manner connected with the third relation expedition to the westward, enclosed therein, be pub- tice, unless the house should afterwards determine, that surface the did not reflect, that agreeing to pura lished in the Maryland Gazette, the Maryland Jour- the chief justice had violated the constitution, by hold- question on the first necessarily implied a jurisdiction to ing, at the SAME time, two judicial offices .- A man decide on the third resolution. To prevent misunder. must want common sense, who does not see the glaring standing, or marepresentation, I will add, that I do absurdity, and the manifest injustice, of voting that not mean that the house ought to have put a practice. the chief judge ought to be removed from his office question, whether they had jurisdiction, or not; but I BEFORE any decision by the bouse, that he had been will maintain that no member, who was of opinion guilty of some OFFENCE; and this absurdity and in- that the house had no jurisdiction of the case, could, justice increases, beyond all calculation, AFTER a ma- with any propriety, vote for the putting any question jority of the house had refused to take jurisdiction of the on any of the Four resolutions. According to the case. So disgraceful a vote never before stained the rules and uniform practice of the house of delegates. journals of the house of delegates, or I believe of any no direct question could be put to take their sente. other public body! A majority of the house refused to whether they had jurishicition or not, because any too give any opinion on the question, whether the chief members have a right, by the rules of the house, to justice had violated the constitution; and this refusal take their opinion on any question they please topics can only be justified on the ground, that the general pound; and there is no other mode to avoid a decision assembly had no jurisdiction of THE CASE; or, in other of any question, however improper, that is moved and words, that a judge, holding his commission during seconded, but by the PREVIOUS question, which any good behaviour, could not be removed from his office, one member is entitled to demand. It is not necessaby the governor, on the address of the general assembly. Ty for me to show, that the several positions in the I demand of Mr. Observer to assign any other possible sirst and second resolutions are not just; I have only to reason that could have influenced the majority to refuse satisfy the public, if the house had no jurisdiction, the putting any queltion on the third resolution, that which they determined by refusing to give any opinion the chief justice had violated the constitution? How respecting the accupation contained in the third resoluvery ignorant, or how blinded by pattion or prejudice, tion, that it was not necessary to publish the votes on must that man be, who cannot discover, that it was the first and second resolutions; and I hope I have ablurd and ridiculous in the highest degree, for the done this to the entire latisfaction of every importial house of delegates to determine any preliminary, or any reader. It seems incredible, that any man peffested of subsequent question, is they had no jurisdiction of the two distinct ideas can believe, that the vote on the principal matter in judgment before them? When an resolution propounded by Mr. Key, could give any objection is made to the jurisdiction of any tribunal, every information to the public, or explain, in any manner, one, of any experience, knows that the question of the conduct of the minority. jurisdiction ought to be FIRST decided. Reason and I expect that I have proved that the statement was common sense would so instruct any man who would full and satisfactory, and I submit to the public to de. listen to their dictates; but men under the influence termine with what candour, truth, or decency Mr. of their passions and prejudices, are not governed by Observer afferted, " that the statement was partial and reason or common sense.

The chief justice, in his desence, made three points minority were sounded in misrepresentation, and ignobesore the house, sor their decision. First, that the rance general affembly had no jurisdiction of the case; for that a judge was removable only for misbehaviour, on con- (for I cannot consider it a justification) made by Mr. of propriety, order, decency and justice, shews that alleged offence; and the minority ought to have confithe house ought to have decided the FIRST question, dered themselves bound by this decision, and should whether they had jurisdiction or not, before they con- have forebore all further debate. Because the minority fidered any other question. The majority of the house, voted to inflict an exemplary punishment on the chief by refusing to put any question on the third resolution, judge, without any PREVIOUS declaration by the house that the chief justice had violated the constitution, in that he had committed any offence. Because the mieffett and substance decided, that they had no jurisditti. nority voted, that the chief justice should be removed on of the case; and it was an outrage on all order and from his office for a viglation of the constant I DID not expect that any one would venture to decency by the minority to enter into further debate, some BRIVATE objections; if for a giolation of the justify the conduct of the twenty members of the house and much more so, to urge the house to determine any constitution, it was highly improper, as the house had to form their opinion, as to the propriety of the con- the cafe, by voting (with nine others) to put a quellthe fourth refolision? I would also inquire of Mr. Observer, whether voting in favour of the fourth resolution did not necessarily implicate, that the house had ings of the house of delegates on the four resolutions jurifdiction; and also that the chief justice had violated

mutilated; and that the trictures on the conduct of the

I will proceed to make some remarks on the apology on on the third resolution, that the chief justice had olated the constitution. It is therefore puerile in Mr. Herwen to affign this reason for the vote of the minor to punish the chief justice; and it is not the eason, because as they had already voted in favour d Ciclion, it was unnecessary again to declare the

* Oneale, M'Kim and Brown.

p permit them forto do, with with, or DECENCES and place. Giffigu of THE OFF declared,) they could 13H.—The fecond reason a the fourth resolution, is this, reason why the minority should to the proper redress for a viol cause a majority of the house d. them." This reason is certain ed, but the plain and obvious m that the minority were at liberty judge ought to be removed from dolation of the constitution, the house had BEFORE decide no jurisdiction of the case. So evident, that no reasoning them; fome arguments appea that no observations are wanti ilms require no proof, and

> * * THIS GAZETTE, No with all our customer

In virtue of an act of assemb fession, empowering the fui of JOHN ROGERS and M. deceased, to sell the person. and M. L. Rogers, on c their children, and to in thereon, according to the YOTICE is hereby given day of January, 1795 will be offered at public sale, the faid John Rogers, abou Marlborough, in Prince-Ge twenty-three likely young c confifting of men women an are some valuable house servar to plantation business, horse latter some valuable ifeers, ar chain, and fundry plantatio corn, fodder and hay, and t sale will continue (if it shou the next day, but will come weather should, on the form And, on Monday the 26

Marlborough, to wit: a co ble household furniture, at handsome bediteads, curtain bedding, a quantity of tabl and a variety of other art kitchen furniture; also a phaeton, with harness to each A cre it of three years wi ing conditions; each purchal fecurities, to the subscriber. faid children. The interest the create to be forfeited. put in fuit. The securities

the following property will

at the late dwelling of Mrs.

delivered. The latter sale will like next day, if it should be ther. The fales will come forenoon, at eleven o'clock. The subscriber offers to plantation and dwelling tered on when the fales are

orphans court of Prince. Ge

terms must be complied wi

December 20, 1794

In virtue of an order from the Arundel county, will be SALE, on the 23d day o money, at the house of the

ONE regro woman, and leather beds, and one mence at eleven o'clock. JOHN FR

of WILL Caivert county, Decemb

THAT the LANDS a in this paper of the r

aly postponed on the igh of January next, wh twelve o'clock, on the fame former advertisement. THOMAS

JOSEPH CO December 23, 1794-HEREBY forewarn al annting within my encl

offenders with the utmost ri Middle Neck, Novembr