d Shoe-maker,

LY informs the public, and his icular, that he carries on the parusiness at the yard lately occupied m Bayer, where he buys all kinds one half for the other, as may be public, that he is determined to it can be purchased in Baltimore ention and punctuality to merit the to may please to favour him with

arries on the boot and shoe-making uit-street, opposite Mr. George ing, where he makes all kinds of the neatest manner, on the mortel asonable terms. OV mber 20, 1791. 0 /

bers hereby forewarn all persons m hunting, with either dog or gun. th river neck belonging to the cliate , lately deceased.

F. GREEN. W. W. DAVIS

S, EASTON, and PHL

d Land STAGES. OURT HOUSE & NEW. CASTLE.

ihers, (Proprietors of the Philadel. ltimore New Line) very respectfully nts of this city and its vicinity, they a communication from this place a, for the conveyance of freight and ence running the 20th instant, by -A packet will leave Philadelphia ning for Newcastle, on its arrival ely conveys the passengers to Caul the packet waits their arrival, and Annapolis and Easton, and touches r return. The peculiar advantage oint of expedition, will be obvious ning to the northward, it being cerbe performed in less time than by ors solicit the patronage of the pubevery exertion shall be used to reng. agreeable and expeditious. The winds renders the day of the packet's rather uncertain; but it is expected place early every Sunday morning. ers that have freight to forward, are heir names at the Printers, who will to wait upon them and inform the

CHAMBERS, Cacil Court House. DARLEY, ind LEES,

ourt-House, le in stage, phia in packet,

per cwt. from city to city. Light, proportion to bulk. 119, 1791.

ling four flaves, or four dollars for BEN, a black well fet man, about and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with conded good cloaths of a variety of long and well known as a water. nd had charge of a schooner of Mi L, a young black crop negro, about es high, very forward and imperurs of age, and well made, had the of a crop negro. --- MAREEN, egro woman of about 21 years of inches high, stout and well made, of good cloathing -- JACK, of about 28 years of age, 5 leer b and well made, has been some une apprehended that their flaves are abouthood of West tiver. All perd against harbouring them, as they The ferented with the utmon

d have positioned for their treedom the general court, and have fince pretence that they are free. The be paid to any perfon who will deis, or either of them, to the luc olis, or Richard Sprigg, Elq; te fellow Jack will be hired to any ry reasonable rate, until next April

## the first ada theids of the word from the the tage it, it it,

and relief right axilis under with dreat force, and hare not concealed that the al-So all Deport Academy field in a DeBCEW BER 1, hard 1791 and and applied and server

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, November 21.

ordered to be printed.

to a committee of the whole house, made the order of at again. Adjourned. the day for Thursday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Murray called up the report of the committee of elections, on the election of Mr. Mercer to serve as Pinkaey who had refigned. The report being read,

Mr. Seney moved, that the house should adopt it. Mr. Giles was against a too hasty adoption of the report; as the subject was of a very important nature, and such as would materially affect the privileges of every niember in the house. Two questions occurred in this bulinels—the one, whether a person, appointed to represent his state in congress, has the power of refignation; the other, whether that appointment can be resigned to the executive of a state government, and whether the executive be authorised to accept the rethat it would authorise the executive of every state to judge of all vacancies, and of the circumstances that may cause vacancies. He hoped the house would take time to consider the subject: the constitution says, writs to fill up those vacancies: but it does not say, the treasury for information. that relignation causes a vacancy: and if the executive in the present instance judges of the circumstances that cause a vacancy, he may do it in every other instance; in which case the members of the house must be reduced to hold their feats on a very pecarious tenure indeed. On the whole he wilhed the determination might be postponed.

Mr. Boudinot coincided in opinion with Mr. Giles. and thought the well being of the house was deeply interested in the question, whether the executive of a state government should interfere between a member of that house, and his constituents. He moved that the report should be committed to a committee of the whole house!

Mr. Seney observed that this was no new case:that there were members fitting in the house, who had been elected in lieu of others who had refigned: he adverted to the inconvenience that must accrue to the state of Mary land from delay; as that state would be deprived of the voice and support of one of her members: he thought it a very new and ftrange declafation, to fay that a member has not a right to relign: -fuch a doctrine must affect the privilege of every Mr. Ames thought he recollected to have heard Mr. Pinkney's name called in the lift of the members, and that the committee of elections had reported him duly elected: the house, he observed, has a control over ablent members: but if a member may resign when, he pleases, he may do it out of the house, and withdraw himself from the power of the house whenever

he thinks proper.

the day for to-morrow."

agreed to, and the committee accordingly appointed, the executive, authorised to say that it does, may swerable for a breach of duty. With respect to pre-

ar department, a petition praying compensation for onegon yours were supplying the no virtual

mittee of the whole house on Monday next, and the additional members should be elected, and entitled to take their feats in the house; sundry amend- house, Mr. Sedgwick called up the report of the committee ments were proposed and debated; after which the ... Mr. Smith (S. C.) was in favour of accepting the

... Mr. Lawrence, from the committee appointed, re-

instanti elekeri mim energia terquita Mr. Williamson presented a memorial from the quaimmunity from militia duty -- Referred to the committee of the whole con the militia bill.

The house, in committee of the whole, (Mr. Muhlenberg in the chairs proceeded to the further confideration of the report of the committee of elections, on the election of J. F. Mercer, to represent the state of Maryland in congress, in the room of Mr. Pinkney, who had been elected, and refigned.

this was not the first instance of vacancies occasioned by refignation, and of the election of new members to supply them: -but it was the first instance in which free citizen \_\_\_ suppose a man, who has a large sami- objections were brought forward: the executive and ly, and is engaged in a very extensive and lucrative council of Maryland were not, he hoped, lo ignorant business. Mould be elected contrary to his will; must of their duty, or so little acquainted with the constitue a man, so circumstanced, be obliged to resign his bust- tion of the United States, as to have taken any imnels, and take his feat in the house!—He wished to proper steps on this occasion:—the committee of elechave the matter decided; and faw no necessity of delay. tions had deliberately weighted the matter, and reported Mr. Mercer duly elected; and he hoped their

report would be adopted. Mr. Giles, though he entertained a high respect for the executive of the state of Maryland, and did not doubt that the greatest caution had been observed in every measure relative to the election of Mr. Mercer, -- was however unwilling the epinion of the house should be given up in favour of the opinion of theirs.

faces allo, considering the absurdary of forcing appointed to maye the truth of his charge, for On a motion for referring to the feerstary of the also determine that any other circumstance escate

vellel leutiled and funk in the river Delaware, by ... The house being judge of the elections of its own order of the committee of fafety during the late war, members, must, in his opinion, judge of all the con-Some debate took place; which terminated in a reso- tingent circumstances pertaining to elections in lution, that the petition should be rejected. . 13/300 the present instance, the executive be allowed to judge The house then, pursuant to the order of the day, of the cause creating a vacancy, will not the executive R. WADSWORTH from the resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the of every other state be empowered to declare a vacancommittee appointed, reported a " bill, apportioning the representation of the people cy, whenever an election happens to turn our contrary bill, more effectually to provide for of the United States, according to the first enumera- to their own wishes? As to the act of the states Mentional defence, by establish- tion."-Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair. Maryland, they could not make that a vacancy, which ing an uniform militia throughout Motions were made for the different ratios of thirty- was not for by the constitution -On the whole in the United States: which being four and thirty-five thouland, which were rejected: every point of view, he confidered the report of the wice read, was referred to a com- difficulties were fisted with respect to the time, when committee as improper, hoped it would be rejected; and wished to see the principle established by the

on the petition of general Jackson, which was referred committee role, reported progress, and alked leave to report of the committee, but did not wish this should be done, without giving the business a due share of consideration. As this was the first instance of the kind, he thought it of frame confequence to establish a Mr. Speaker laid before the house a report from the proper principle. It might be questioned, he laid. representative for the state of Maryland, in lieu of Mr. Lecretary of state, on the petition of Jacob Liance of whether this could be called a resignation of the residual of the resignation of the resignation of the residual of the resid Newport, Rhode Illand, praying a bounty for the nation of an office being very different from the nondiscovery of a method of converting salt water into acceptance of it; and Mr. Pinkney having declined fresh. In the laid report, the secretary of state traced the appointment, before he took his seat in the house. the hillory of the various attempts hitherto made to at- -As to any arguments drawn from the practice of the tain that grand desideratum, of so much importance to British parliament, he alleged several reasons to prove sea-saring people; described the various processes, and their inapplicability to the case under consideration: their effects: - (from all which it appears, that, before -And although the constitution makes no particular, Mr. Haacs's discovery, various methods, simple in their mention of the resignation of members of the house of operation, had been successfully put in practice by representatives, yet as it contains no clause to prevent different navigators to obtain supplies of water from such relignation, he thought it would be a convenient the sea) and concluded with a recommendation, that construction, to say that they have the power of refiguation, and iffue a writ for a new election:-If the proper directions for the purpose should be printed on signing their seats:-for, suppose a member sick, unreport were received, as it then flood, he observed, the back of all clearances of vessels, from every port of able to attend the house; and yet precluded from rethe United States. In the little of the be-Mr. Findley presented a memorial from a committee nefit of his services, in congress:—As to the necessity of the counties of Washington, Westmoreland, Fay- of resigning an office to the power that conferred it. ette, and Allegany, (in this state) remonstrating this argument seemed strong against the resignation of that when vacancies happen, the executive may iffue against th the people through the medium of electors; and yet the constitution expressly provides for their resignaported a bill making appropriations for the Support of tion. The constitution, he observed, left the question government, for the year 1792; which was twice open for the house to decide what circumstances should read, referred to a committee of the whole house, and cause, and there is no clause in it which made the order of the day for Wednesday the 30th excludes resignation from being one of those circumstances. He could not see how the executive of any state would have the power of displacing a member, kers of the eattern part of North-Carolina, praying an and declaring his feat vacated: -- if fuch a case should occur, the house would investigate the business; and the person improperly sent forward to occupy a feat in congress, would of course be sent back again , to that no danger was to be apprehended from that quarter. On the subject of resignation, he observed, that the laws of the flates varied, provisions being made for fuch cases by some, for instance by Maryland, whilst in others, as in South-Carolina, the question Mr. Sency observed, that the further discussion of of resignation was left wholly untouched. A member this business would be only productive of an unnecest of the legislature of South-Carolina cannot refign his fary waste of times. He was at a loss to account for seat, but a person elected may refuse to accept it:the difficulties flarted by gentlemen on this occasion: in the parliament of Great Britain, a member who withes to religu, effects this by accepting of an office which is merely nominal, though, sufficient to incapacitate him from holding his leat: the same mode might be pursued by a member of congress, who, if otherwise debarred the privilege of resigning his seat. must be obliged to apply for some office that will difqualify, him. He concluded with a wish that the report of the committee might be adopted, as a precedent to regulate the bulinels.

Mr. Murray was of opinion, that, both from principle and convenience, the report ought to be adopted. Vacancies, he observed, may happen in various ways; and it must depend on the manner in which they happen, whether the business shall be taken up by the state executive, or made known to the state legislature through the medium of the house. If a member has once taken his feat, and afterwards resigns it, he Mr. Livermore observed, that if the transaction at- The report of the looked upon as im- thought it would then be the business of the house to luded to was merely an act of the flate executive; it proper :- resignation did not, in his opinion, create a declare the vacancy s but if the perfon elected declines might with some degree of truth be fald to render the vacancy in the representative branch of the governa the appointment before he has taken his feat; then the feat of every member precarious; but as it was fup- ment; and the relignation of any appointment must potification belongs to the executive: and when ported by the laws of the state, he could not suppose be made to the power that conferred it!-He drew either death or results a vacancy. it dangerous to the privileges of any member of the many arguments from the practice of the British go. the executive must recognise such vacancy, and issue vernment, and from the filence of the constitution, writs for a new election. Suppose the house should Mr. Sedewick thought it of Tome importance to de- with respect to the resignation of representatives; decide that Mr. Pinkney had not resigned in due form; termine upon what tenure the members were to hold maintained, that the duty of the state executive was, or had not a right to resign, the state of Maryland their seats, and what circumstances were to vacate not to declare when a vacancy happened in the represented. Suppose the state of them. He therefore wished to have the question pro- sentation, but simply to issue writs to supply the vacan- Georgia had chosen persons who were unwilling to perly discussed, and that the report should be com- cy, when it was declared .- It might affect the privi- serve, -if these members must be obliged to come beleges of every member of the house, if a tribunal, that fore the house, to give in their relignation, that state The question on the commitment being taken and was only empowered to iffue writs, was permitted to would not be represented during the whole session. carried, the report of the select committee was referred decide when vacancies took place:-the house alone, The house, he observed, before they should decide to a committee of the whole, and made the order of he thought, had a right to determine respecting the upon the principle, ought to consider the practicability relignation; and if this right was transferred to the of carrying it into executiony. If it be decided that Mr. Dayton then called up a motion for the ap, executive, the whole power of judging of every cir. Mr. Pinkney could not refigu, the house must die pointment of a committee to bring in a bill to extend cumitance that might create a vacancy, was transfer, patch the lergeant at arms after him to bring him bes the time limited for ferrling the accounts of the United red with it; for fince the constitution of the United fore the bar is but they cannot punish him, as he did States with the individual states. The motion was States does not lay that relignation causes a vacancy, not undertake any trust, and cannot therefore be an-