

I have some further remarks to offer on the President's message; but shall for the present postpone them, and return to the New-York paragraphs.

The writer proceeds thus:

"The attempt now evidently making by the House of Representatives to overleap the bounds prescribed to them by the constitution, and encroach on the executive branch, under pretence of watching over the liberties of the people, is a most alarming instance of an ambition to abuse their powers. Whatever be the fate or merits of the treaty, the call on the executive to disclose the steps of their negotiation, is an attempt of one branch to influence and bring under control the operations of another—a precedent of a most dangerous nature—one that, if not checked, will prostrate our government, and bring us to the point of all authority in one house, which has proved the terrible scourge of freedom in France, and from which the French are endeavoring to depart as fast as possible."

The charges there made against the House of Representatives are of the most serious nature. They are urged with great strength, and the writer leaves no room for the reproach of treating with too much delicacy one of the most respectable and august bodies of men in the universe. I do not fear contradiction, when I apply these honorable epithets to the immediate Representatives of the free people of America.

To exculpate the House I have discovered advocates for them, to whom even Mr. Sedgwick or Mr. William Smith will not object. Their authority is complete and unanswerable; and if any doubts remained of the right of the House to defend their specific powers against the encroachments of the President and Senate, they must now be utterly removed. You are impatient, reader, to know who these unexceptionable authorities are. Hold a moment, and I shall acquaint you: They are Mr. William Vans Murray, from Maryland, and Mr. Robert Goodloe Harper, from South-Carolina.

Startle not, reader, nor deem the thing impossible. Suspend your impatience for a moment, and hear their own words, and then you will decide for yourself. It is very true, as you are going probably to observe, that these gentlemen voted against the powers of the House; but is that my business? Let them, if they please, reconcile the inconsistency to their constituents, who ought to

"Mark how their words and actions agree."

We will begin with Mr. Vans Murray. In the debate of the 23d March, published in the American Daily Advertiser of April 1st, this gentleman advanced the following concise, but conclusive argument—"That no construction of the constitution, which defeated and rendered either null or unnatural in its enjoyment, any grants of power in the constitution, could possibly be the true one." This is a maxim to which it would be presumption to attempt any objection. It speaks conviction to every ingenious mind. But, sir, does this strengthen the cause of the President and Senate? Does this convict the House of a design to "overleap the bounds prescribed to them by the constitution," or of "a most alarming instance of an ambition to abuse their powers?" By no means. On the contrary, and I beg the reader's very particular attention to this point, if the treaty-making power is carried to the extent for which the President contends, are not sundry important "grants of power" to Congress collectively "defeated and rendered null?" For instance, is not the right "to regulate commerce," as has been a thousand times already observed, "defeated and rendered null" as far as respects Great-Britain? Is not the right to "define and punish piracy," which is "a grant of power" to Congress, wrested out of their hands, and exclusively exercised by the President and Senate, as far as respects Great-Britain? Is not the "grant of power" to Congress to establish rules of naturalization "defeated and rendered null," by Mr. Jay's treaty, as far as respects Great-Britain? I might go on with queries of a similar nature on ten or a dozen of the enumerated powers granted to Congress—but it is unnecessary.

Reader, I do not wish to fatigue you with prolixity—and shall conclude with a question—If, according to Mr. Vans Murray "no construction of the Constitution, which defeats and renders null or unnatural in the enjoyment any grants of power in the Constitution be the true one," can that construction possibly be "the true one," which would vest in the executive, by the undue extension of a general grant, nearly all the important powers which have been specifically granted to the Legislature?

HARRINGTON.

TO HARRINGTON.

Of all the silly blockheads who have brandished their cudgels in defense of the perpetrators of a flagrant outrage on the Constitution of the United States, you, sir, for extreme folly, challenge the pre-eminence.

It would be a waste of time to notice the sublime nonsense detailed in your first five essays: I shall therefore confine myself to a few strictures on No. VI. published in Mr. Fenton's Gazette of Saturday.

In this number you have undertaken to overrule all the high authorities cited by the President in his message to the House of Representatives, by quoting one solitary expression used by Judge Wilson in his speech to the Convention of Pennsylvania: And the loss of a motion made in the general Convention, for giving to the House of Representatives the power they now contend for—the opinions held in the state Conventions—the hitherto uniformity of sentiment on that point among all classes of people—and the practice which has already obtained under the present government with respect to treaties—have been made to yield to this irrefutable, and, as it would seem, magical expression! As this is the first time that Judge Wilson has had the good fortune to be complimented by

the Jacobin party, he will doubtless know how to appreciate the motives which gave rise to the eulogium.

Altho', sir, it would have been more candid for you to have consulted the Judge himself as to the true meaning which he intended the expression should convey—yet as you have not done so, but have ventured to twist his words to suit your own purposes, I trust he will pardon me if I attempt to give them that construction which appears to be most consistent with common sense.

In the Convention of Pennsylvania, the treaty making power being the subject of debate, Judge Wilson, in reply to the objections raised against delegating that power to the President and Senate, observed, that the House of Representatives, altho' they had no active part in making treaties, would nevertheless possess a strong restraining influence, and by way of illustration quoted the practice which obtained in England.—Now, sir, whatever may be the practice of the British Parliament with respect to treaties, justice requires, that we should not suspect Judge Wilson of attempting to give more latitude to the meaning of the expression, than was warranted by the Constitution he was then advocating; for the moment we assume it as a truth, that the extent of the powers granted by the people in our Constitution, is to be measured by the practice of British Parliaments, that moment the House of Representatives might resolve to hold their seats for seven years or longer, and by the same parity of reasoning the President could dissolve Congress and call a new one whenever he thought proper—and yet, strange to tell, this is the very doctrine for which you and all pretended patriots have been so strenuously contending.

The fact is, that the power of withholding appropriations is of itself a restraining influence, and is the only constitutional check which the House of Representatives possest over the Treaty making power—a check which ought only to be exercised in very extreme cases: For as the constitution expressly declares that Treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land, it follows of course, that the House of Representatives, are as much bound to fulfil any pecuniary stipulations in a Treaty constitutionally made, as they are to appropriate money in pursuance of laws of their own framing.

Pray sir, who informed you, that the President had not seen Judge Wilson's speech in the Convention of Pennsylvania, when he was deliberating on the request made by the House of Representatives for papers.—Were you the sole depositary of the debates had in that Convention? I will also ask you upon what grounds you have hazarded to extrava-gant a conjecture, as that the people from Georgia to New-Hampshire, will approve the resolutions of the 7th instant—Resolutions which will form an eternal monument of the unbounded influence of hypocrisy and cunning over false pride, ignorance and selfishness.—Is your opinion of such an event justified by the sentiments entertained on the subject by the honest and enlightened citizens of Philadelphia? Certainly not. A few weeks will perhaps convince you, that the people in other parts of the Union know how to discriminate between delegated and assumed power.

As I may probably address you again on this subject, I shall at this time only further oblige, that I cannot promise to treat you with the complaisance you claim as a right. If the point in dispute was merely a speculative one, I would most cheerfully accede to your proposition—but sir, as you have long been the agent of a wicked and desperate faction in this country—and inasmuch as you are daily employed in promoting its views—I must consider you as a vile incendiary with whom it would be disgraceful to harmonize even in print. Under this impression therefore you will excuse me for suggesting an amendment to the signature under which you now write—by striking out the letter H, and substituting B in the room thereof.

LEONIDAS.

FOR SALE,
SALISBURY,

A large and well improved Farm containing 2749 acres of level fertile land, remarkably well adapted to the growth of grain, and every kind of grain; there are now 100 acres of timothy meadow on it, from which 150 tons of hay were made the last year; 300 acres may at a moderate expence be made into meadow equal to that already made, and one half thereof watered. There is on the premises a commodious two story dwelling house, well finished, with eleven rooms and a passage, eight of the rooms have fire places, a piazza in front, 50 feet in length, and 8 feet wide, a well of good water in the yard; a large and convenient barn hedged all round, that affords stableage sufficient for 70 or 80 head of cattle; also well constructed stables sufficient for 30 horses, with every other necessary out buildings; between 4 and 500 young apple trees of well chosen grafted fruit, just beginning to bear; about 3000 bearing peach trees, and sundry other kinds of fruit trees; about one third of this land is cleared and under good fence, the remainder is in wood, the pasture lands are well taken with red clover and other valuable grass; this farm is well watered, having several good springs, and two streams running through different parts, on one of them is a grist and saw mill; also a well fixed distillery; there are also on the premises a tan yard in good order, the neighbourhood in which it is, will afford that business to be carried on to great extent, on the tan yard lot there is a comfortable two story dwelling house, back house, carriage shop, &c. &c. Should any one disposed to buy this property, also wish to buy negroes, I can accommodate them with twenty valuable field negroes, who are well acquainted with all kinds of work, necessary on a farm, the purchaser may also be supplied with horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, and with every necessary utensil for a large farm. Salisbury is situated in a very healthy part of the country, and in an excellent neighbourhood, it is by measurement 26 miles from Alexandria, and about 25 from the city of Washington, and on the turnpike road from Alexandria to Winchester. As I am desirous of selling this property, a great bargain will be given to any one that will pay down one half the purchase money, for the other a considerable credit will be given.

SAMUEL LOVE.

JUST PUBLISHED,
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And Sold at all the Booksellers,
[Price Three-Sixteenths of a Dollar]

THE
CONSTITUTION
OF THE STATE OF
TENNESSEE.
April 11.

m, th&s.

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THE
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April 11.

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Philadelphia,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1775.

Extract of a letter from Massachusetts.

"I observe, what I expected, that the anties are running their heads against the Treaty—this nonsense will waste much time and much expense, but I do not apprehend anything very mischievous can be effected.

"If such divisions, and such oppositions take place at a period every way so auspicious to our country as the present, what may we not expect in case of a long war, powerful insurrections, or any general calamity? If under the administration of the most popular man that ever ruled in any country, cabals are formed, and many newspapers are sought to publish falsehood, many members of the legislature devote their whole time and employ their influence to obstruct all necessary measures, what must we expect when a man less popular shall be at the head of government?

"I have long been convinced that there is not now wisdom and virtue sufficient to preserve a pure government, and therefore unless these increase, what are we to look for?—an anti-monarchy?—Unless the *times alter*, some sort of a creature with horns and bayonets, will be at the head of our government. I have a piece cut, and dried, upon this subject, but I am waiting for full proof that Congress will not regard its pledged faith to us.—If this subject was laid open to the eyes of people, they might apprehend a monarchy was not so far distant as they have been in the habit of imagining: a learned, sensible, and influential man, told me he did not think such an event five years ahead—I wish it may be a thousand; but wisdom only can make it so.

"It is painful to reflect on the folly of mankind, but we must not shut our eyes, lest we should see it. A remedy, if possible, should be found—I wish you would suggest one."

NEWS-PAPERS.

In the late report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on the Post-Office Law, the subject of news-papers is introduced, and some causes are therein assigned for the failures in transmitting them to subscribers. It is not recollecting however that the source of the difficulties was noticed, and that is a due responsibility on the part of the Post-Office. It is not pretended that News-papers are conveyed under the same sanction as letters. Until this responsibility is created it is in vain to expect that the business will be either regularly or punctually performed.

A plan was suggested, we believe by the late Post-Master General, which if adopted will remove every difficulty. It was something like this, That all subscriptions for news-papers to be transmitted by the mail, should be received at the respective Post-Offices. That the Deputy Post Masters should be responsible for the subscription money—that the printers should make a certain discount from the subscriptions in favor of the Deputy Post-Masters, or the person specially entrusted with the business under him.

The details of this plan would require an additional clerk in the office at the seat of government. An arrangement of this kind in the Post-Office in Great Britain took place but a few years since; and by late accounts it appears that the circulation of news-papers in that kingdom has increased from TWO to upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS annually in consequence of it.

The advantages of this plan are obvious, but too numerous to be specified—all impositions may be avoided, and the papers sent in the most favorable condition.

Nothing need be urged to impress the importance of the subject on the minds of Congress. Information is the soul of a Republic. Good Government subsists by it. Without it, FORCE, not reason, supports the machine.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

| | DAYS. |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Brig Ann Parker | Charleston 7 |
| Polly & Betsy Shaw | Nixonton |
| Amelia, Houlton | C. N. Mole 13 |
| Molly, Wilson | Jeremie 25 |
| Courtney, Livingston | Hannah 17 |
| Schr. Virginis, Ennis | Gonaives |
| Winfield, Mc'Nero | Norfolk |
| Minerva, Tallman | Martha Brae 25 |
| Friendship, Bishop | Richmond 4 |
| Canilla, Green | North Carolina 4 |
| Little John, Boyd | Jamaica 31 |
| Catharine, Rich | Gonaives 17 |
| John, Ford | do. 19 |
| Sloop Industry, B. | Virginia 8 |
| Thos. and Sally, Alten | Alexandria 19 |

CLEARED.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Schr. Rennick, Hunt | Barbadoes |
| Nancy, Town | St. Thomas |
| Isabella, Lillibridge | Jeremie |
| Nancy, Caffon, | Port-au Prince |
| Swan, Bates | Norfolk |
| Adventure, Barnard | Camden |
| Sloop Lark, Burrows | Charleston |
| Chance, Woglom, | Suffolk |
| Nancy, do. | do. |
| Sally, King, | St |