

ON PARTY.

THE comparative tranquility which followed our revolutionary war, gave leisure to the people of the United States, to systematize and digest those political institutions which had been formed for their government in the midst of confusion, and perils the most alarming.

The republicans believed, that it was much easier to restrain liberty from running into licentiousness, than power from swelling into tyranny and oppression.

How then has it happened, that within a few short years, Ulysses has been armed against Diomed, and the power of Achilles raised against Patroclus?

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alive an ungrateful controversy; then to acknowledge the truth. No real cause of complaint exists: and the hiatus which slander has to fill, is supplied by the landing of a gun boat, or some unintelligible allusion to David and Goliath.

In countries where more care is taken to restrain liberty than to check the overbearing spirit of rulers, there will be no parties. Men may advance and support speculative opinions on subjects of literature and science: but the bulk of forlorn mortals who constitute the lowly mass, have no interest in the result.

It has been contended, that party kept alive a spirit of enquiry. To this opinion I cannot subscribe: it engenders much more of suspicion and vulgar jealousy. If we wish to promote a discreet and upright zeal for investigation, it is only to be accomplished by the diffusion of useful knowledge.

What a facious spirit has effused the foundation of the union, will not be denied. Liberal federalists have borne attestation to this assertion. Mr. Burrell, a federal member of the assembly of Rhode Island, declared in a speech up in the amendment to the constitution proposed in Massachusetts by Mr. ELY that he believed it was the wish of that state to dissolve the union.

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From the VERMONT JOURNAL. MR. ELLIOT, TO HIS CONSTITUENTS. LETTER VII. The first of Mr. Rappaport's resolutions respecting the Georgia claims is in the following words.

Resolved, That the state of Georgia were at no time invested with the power of alienating the right of the soil possessed by the good people of that state in and to the vacant territory of the same, —but in a rightful manner, and for the general good.

This is not objectionable as an abstract proposition; but it needs the addition proposed by Mr. Lyon, viz—“of which such legislature (the state legislature of Georgia) are the constitutional judges.”

Second Resolution.—That when the governors of any people shall have betrayed the confidence reposed in them, and shall have exercised that authority with which they have been invested for the general welfare to promote their own private ends, under the best motives and to the public detriment, it is the inalienable right of a people, thus circumstanced, to revoke the authority thus abused, to resume the rights thus attempted to be bartered, and to abrogate the act thus endeavoring to betray them.

It was proposed by Mr. Lyon to amend this resolution in such a manner as that it should not justify a violation of public faith; and every honest man ought to be opposed to it without such qualification.

Third Resolution.—That it is in evidence to this house that the act of the legislature of Georgia, passed the seventh of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, entitled, &c., was passed by the persons under the influence of gross and palpable corruption, practised by the trustees of the lands a tempo to be alienated by the aforesaid act, tending to enrich and aggrandize, to a degree almost inconceivable, a few individuals and ruinous to the public interest.

Congress have no power to receive evidence of the corruption of a state legislature, or to act either as accusers or judges in such a case.

Fourth Resolution.—That the good people of Georgia, impressed with a general indignation at this act of atrocious perfidy and unparalleled corruption, with a promptitude of decision highly honorable to them, did by the act of a subsequent legislature, passed on the thirtieth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, under circumstances of peculiar solemnity, and finally sanctioned by the people, who have subsequently engrafted it on their constitution, declare the preceding act and its proceeds under it in them void and null; and that the said act should be expunged from the records of the state and publicly burnt, which was accordingly done;—provisions, at the same time being made, for restoring the pretended purchase money to the grantees, by whom, or by persons claiming under them, the greater part of the said purchase money has been withdrawn from the treasury of Georgia.

Congress have no power to justify the legislature of one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, than they have to condemn that of one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

Fifth Resolution.—That a subsequent legislature of an individual state has an undoubted right to repeal any act of a preceding legislature, provided such repeal be not forbidden by the constitution of such state or of the U. S.

A succeeding legislature has no power to repeal a law of a preceding one, by which the public faith was pledged, although the constitution may be silent on the subject.

Sixth Resolution.—That the aforesaid act of the state of Georgia, (the rescinding act) was forbidden neither by the constitution of that state, nor by that of the U. S.

This congress has no right to say; and if they do say it, it amounts to nothing.

Seventh Resolution.—That the claims or-ows derived under the aforesaid act (the corrupt act) of the seventh of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, are recognised, neither by any compact between the U. States and the state of Georgia, nor by any act of the federal government.

This is not true in fact, upon a candid construction of the instruments alluded to and a view of all the circumstances of the case. At least it appears to me; to the honorable mover of the resolutions it appears differently.

Eighth Resolution.—Therefore Resolved, that no part of the five millions of acres reserved for satisfying and quieting claims to the lands ceded by the state of Georgia to the United States, and appropriated by the act of congress passed at their last session, ought to be appropriated to quiet or compensate any claims derived under any act, or pretended act, of the state of Georgia, passed, or alleged to have been passed, during the year 1795.

This would be a violation of public faith and of every principle of political expediency. By an act of congress approved March 3, 1802, a general appropriation is made of the five millions of acres, and a particular course is prescribed for the claimants to pursue in the exhibition of their claims, in consequence of which they have already been subjected to considerable expence as well as labour.

The United States never paid a cent for the five millions of acres, and but a mere trifle for the remaining part of the territory.

Nothing can be clearer, therefore, than that it would be expedient to quiet the claims. But the great objections which I have constantly urged to the resolutions are founded upon the idea that they are repugnant to the constitution of the United States.

By the constitution the states are interdicted from passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts. The act of 1795, created a contract upon the face of it, and if it be alleged that the apparent contract was void on the ground of corruption, the question must be determined by a court of law, and not by a succeeding state legislature, or by Congress. By one of the first amendments of the constitution, all those rights and powers, appertaining to the states, and not expressly yielded to the general government, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. The legislative powers of the state of Georgia, alluded to in these resolutions, belong to the class which has never been given up to the Union. We have no power therefore to make any decision upon their validity or invalidity, or to delineate the sphere or extent of their operation. It would be an act of usurpation. Whatever idea may be entertained of inquisitorial and censorial powers in relation to other subjects, there can be no doubt that this would be an assumption, on the part of congress, of inquisitorial and censorial powers over the state governments.

Applicable to my conduct in opposing those famous resolutions is the sentiment of the mover in reference to his able efforts in supporting them. “It will be a subject of never fading self gratulation to me that I have done so, as it would have been of remorse had I done otherwise.” JAMES ELLIOT.

NEWBURYPORT, June 4.

We have this day to record a most melancholy event—one which, while it impressively enforces on the reflecting mind, the necessity of being at all times prepared for an exchange of worlds, brings home to the bosoms of sympathizing relatives and connexions the most poignant distress and affliction:—Capt. WILLIAM HOWARD, with his brother-in-law, Mr. ROBERT L. MURRAY, (son of the late Rev. JOHN MURRAY,) were on Saturday last sailing for pleasure in our harbor, when a sudden squall struck the boat, and instantaneously sunk her; captain Howard, who was an expert swimmer, reached the shore, almost exhausted; but alas! Mr. Murray, who could not swim nor receive any assistance from his friend, found a watery grave.—How sudden and unexpected the transition from life to death! How awful the exchange of time for eternity!—But—he is gone!—Heaven's will is done.—The many endearing qualities of the deceased, renders his premature exit doubly distressing to bereaved friends. “He was, indeed, the real friend to all in adversity, and possessed the rare and noble quality of correcting the follies of his intimate friends in prosperity.”—A fond and aged mother will long mourn her departed son. A sister—a mother's tears, testify the distress of grief-swollen bosoms—while a large circle of friends and intimates mingle sighs for their worthy associate lost.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

In addition to the interesting information contained in the following official papers, we are enabled, from an authentic source, to state that at SURINAM, naval stores, as well as all the articles enumerated in the subjoined proclamation, are admitted in any neutral vessel.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Bridge-Town, 9th April, 1805.

Mr. ORDERSON,

Whereas in his excellency's second proclamation bearing date the 2d instant, the preamble alleges a former one to have been misunderstood, we request that you will be good enough to insert under this, his excellency's proclamation, bearing date the 23d October, 1804, and likewise that bearing date the 2d instant, in order that the public may, by being able to compare them, be satisfied that no misconception has arisen on our part. The two proclamations differ in these particulars:

1st. The former one lays open the trade to and from this island, with all neutrals not in hostility with his majesty; and the latter restricts it to Americans only, and goods the actual produce of the United States; and

2dly. In the number of specified articles which the former proclamation admits here, the latter excepts to the importation of horses.

H. DALRYMPLE, Collector SAM. REDDISH, Comptroller.

BARBADOS. By his excellency the governor, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by my proclamation issued on the 16th day of this inst. October, in council, I did admit certain articles therein specified, of American produce, to be imported into this island in foreign bottoms; and whereas on the 17th day of this month I received a letter from earl Camden, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, dated “Downing-street, 5th September, 1804,” whereof the following is an extract:—“I am to instruct you not to open the ports of the island over which you preside for the admission of articles from the American states, which are not allowed to be im-

ported by law (except in cases of real and very great necessity) and not to fail to apprise me in every instance wherein you shall so do, and to state at the same time the reasons which induced you to adopt the measure.”

“Now, know ye, that in consequence thereof I do, by and with the advice of his majesty's council for this island, revoke my said Proclamation of the 16th instant, and do, by and with the advice and consent of his majesty's council as aforesaid, issue this my present Proclamation, informing all concerned, that, whereas I look upon the following articles:—(scantling, planks, staves, heading, boards, shingles, hoops or squared timber of any sort, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry or live stock of any sort:—bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley or grain of any sort; as being of the first necessity, and such as the colony cannot exist without, no more than can be supplied with from Britain or her other colonies: I do, by and with the advice of his majesty's council for this island, permit the above articles to be imported into this island in the ships or vessels of powers not in hostilities with his majesty; and that for the space of one year, and until this Proclamation shall be recalled by me or the commander in chief of this island for the time being: whereof all concerned are to take notice.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, in the council chamber at St. Paul's, this 23d day of October, 1804. &c. &c. &c.

BARBADOS. By his excellency the governor, &c. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas on the 23d day of October last, I did, for the reasons therein mentioned, issue my Proclamation by and with the advice of his majesty's council, admit under the restrictions therein mentioned, the importation of certain articles in neutral bottoms—And whereas the intent and meaning of my said Proclamation seems to have been misunderstood:—Now, know ye, that the intent of my said Proclamation is to allow, under restrictions and for the time therein specified, the articles therein enumerated (horses excepted) to be imported from the United States of America, being the actual produce of the United States, in neutral bottoms, and the vessels of the said states are not to be allowed to enter at the ports of this island any articles whatsoever not being of the produce of the said states. And my said proclamation of the 23d of October last, with the interpretation herein given to it, stands thereby confirmed.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, in the council chamber, this 2d day of April, 1805, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.

REVENUE CUTTER.—A passenger of the schooner Felicity of this port, now in the river, from Campeachy, informs that on their making the Balize they were boarded by two New Providence privateers, belonging to the notorious Johnston, and, after having carefully examined the papers of the Felicity, had permitted her to enter the river—but upon search, finding a considerable quantity of cash, they detained her and were consulting whether they should take her into Providence, or release her, and keep the money—but happily, they were prevented from doing either, by the arrival of the revenue cutter Louisiana, Captain Newcombe, on whose appearance the privateers tierced off.

M. Tiernan & Co.

252, Market-street, Have received, from London and Liverpool A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THEIR

Spring Goods,

Consisting of—Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdown, Coating, Flannels, Hose, Duffel and Point Blankets, Velvets, Constitution and President Cords, Cotton Kerseys, Muslins, Dimities, Calicoes, Hosiery, Hardware and Cutlery, &c. which will be sold on their usual low terms.

Also, by the package, 10 bales Rose Bannets 5 trunks Madras & Kets Pullicat Handks. 8 bales Striped do 6 trunks Calicoes 6 do 3 Point do 1 case Cotton Hosiery. 4 do Plains

All well assorted in small packages. On hand, A good assortment of India Muslins, Nankens, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Irish Linen, 500 barrels superfine Flour, 30 barrels 2d and 3d Beef, A quantity of the first quality Gensang, May 10

Slater & Roy,

84, MARKET-STREET, HAVE imported in the Carlisle from London, Diana and Fame from Liverpool, their Spring Assortment of

HARDWARE, BRASSWARE & CUTLERY,

Amongst which are, Copper in sheets and bottoms well assorted. Sewing & Seine Twines in small casks. Gold Leaf. Waldron's Scythes, 36 to 54 inches. Ditto, very broad, assorted. Sickles, No. 4 to 7. Hoops, in small casks. Sad Irons in do. Moulding and Bench Planes, of a superior quality. With almost every article in the hardware line, rendering their assortment more complete and extensive than ever before, and will be sold at a low advance, to punctual men only. On hand and constantly supplied with, Cut Nails and Flooring Brads, One cent below the manufacturing price, in small casks. May 10