The Providence Gazette.

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To be Sold, at public Vendue,
On Thursday, the 1st of April, if fair Weather, if not, on Monday the 5th of April, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A NUMBER of House LOTS situate on Stewart-Street, running from Plainfield Road to Pawtuxet Road, nearly opposite to Messrs. Job and Moses Olney's, on the West Side of the River in Providence; the Size of the Lots will be made to suit the Purchasers. The Terms of Payment will be, One Third in Cash on signing the Deeds, One Third in 60, and One Third in 90 Days, with approved Notes.

The Subscriber informs the Public,

That he has for Sale a valuable Lot of Land, situate on High-Street, near to Mr. William Brownell's, 50 Feet front and 130 Feet back.

ALSO,

The Corner Lot on Richmond and Ship-Streets, opposite Mr. Hasewell's, about 54 Feet front on Ship-Street, and running a considerable Distance into the Salt Cove, a Stream of fresh Water running through the Lot; with a Barn standing on the Premises.

LIKEWISE,

A Wood Lot of about Three Acres, situate near Tar Bridge, in North-Providence.

ARCHIBALD STEWART.

Providence, March 12, 1802.

Exchange Bank.

THE Stockholders of the EXCHANGE BANK are hereby notified, that an Instalment of Five Dollars on each Share falls due on the first Monday in April next, which they are requested to pay at the Bank in Specie, agreeable to Charter.

By Order of the President and Directors,
STEPHEN JACKSON, *Cashier.*

Providence, March 17, 1802.

LOMBARDY POPLAR TREES.

A FEW Hundreds of various Sizes, at reduced Prices, to be sold by the Subscriber. Likewise Shoots or Twigs, for multiplying said Trees, with Directions for their Propagation.

BENJAMIN STELLE.

N. B. The Pooner they are removed the better, though I have known them to succeed well when taken up the Middle of May.

Providence, March 20, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of William Burlingame, late of Smithfield, deceased, are hereby requested to call on the Subscriber, who is appointed Administrator on said Estate, and settle their Debts as soon as may be, as it is necessary the Estate should be settled in a short Time. Those who may have Claims against the said Estate, are also desired to call and have the same adjusted,

EDWARD MANTON, *Admin.*

Johnston, March 19, 1802.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Executors and Administrators to the Estate of Solomon Lapham, late of Glocester, deceased:—All Persons having Demands against said Estate, are requested to exhibit them as the Law directs, otherwise they will be excluded. And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are called upon to make Payment.

ELISHA BROWN,
REBECCA BROWN.

Glocester, March 16, 1802.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Directors of the PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY having a Desire to promote the Object of their Institution, by an Increase of Members to the Company, and believing the Establishment to be of important public Utility, hereby solicit the Attention of the Public to the same. All Persons who are desirous of having their Houses or other Buildings insured from Fire, and disposed to obtain such Insurance on the equal and mutual Principles prescribed in their Charter, are respectfully informed, that Proposals will be at all Times received at the Company's Office, Market Chamber No. 5.

The Public are further informed, that if any Persons with to have their Houses or other Buildings insured, and for Security should prefer the Funds of said Company to the Property of private Persons, and at the same Time do not choose to become mutually concerned with the Company, Proposals to that Effect will also be received as above mentioned.

By Order,
N. CUSHING, *Sec'ry.*

Fire-Insurance Office,
Providence, March 12, 1802.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *February Session, A. D.* 1802.

An ACT for limiting the time for bringing into the General-Treasury certain evidences of the State Debt, and for barring all future claims.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is hereby enacted, That the holders of the different kinds of State Notes, Certificates, and other evidence of debt issued by this State, as named and described in the acts of January, 1795, and June, 1797, be and they are hereby permitted to bring in the same to the General-Treasurer on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1803. That the General-Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to receive the said Notes, Certificates, &c. and give the holders therefor his Certificates in behalf of this State, calculating and adjusting them on the same principles as is directed and described in the aforesaid acts of January, 1795, and June, 1797.

And be it further enacted, That all Notes, Certificates, and other evidence of debt, as before named and described in the acts aforesaid, that are not brought into the General-Treasury on or before the said first day of January, 1803, be and they are hereby declared null and void, and the holders of them are forever debarred from receiving any compensation therefor.

And be it further enacted, That George Champlin, and Constant Taber, Esquires, with the General-Treasurer, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to examine and decide on all applications that are made at the Treasury for State Notes, by the heirs or legal representatives of the officers and soldiers of the late revolutionary army, where the notes have been taken out of the Treasury by fraudulent means.

And be it further enacted, That this act be published, by the General-Treasurer, in all the news-papers in this State, for six weeks successively.

A true copy:
Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

A valuable HOUSE for Sale.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, a House in George-Street, now occupied by Col. William Peck. Possession will be given in June. Whoever wishes for a well finished House, in a healthy Situation, and on very reasonable Terms, will apply to

HENRY SMITH.

Providence, March 13, 1802.

A WATCH LOST.

LOST this Day, in the Street, between the Great Bridge and Dr. Benjamin Dyer's, a small GOLD WATCH. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to the Subscriben shall receive Five Dollars Reward.

PHILIP CRAPO.

Providence, March 6, 1802.

SANDERS PITMAN

Gold and Silver Smith,

INFORMS that he has employed an experienced European Workman in all Kinds of Refined Ware, which will be made equal to (and sold as cheap) as any in New-York or Philadelphia.

Providence, March 13, 1802.

Now Landing

From the Schooner MARY, from Aux-Cayes, and for Sale by the Subscriber,

EXCELLENT MOLASSES, suitable for Retailers; and GREEN COFFEE, of the first Quality.

YOUNG SEAMANS.

Providence, March 13, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

TAKEN from the Yard of the Subscriber, Innkeeper in Providence, the 21st of February, 1802, a HORSE and CHAISE of the following Description:—A black House, about 14 and an Half Hands high, with a white Strip in his Face, of a low Carriage, and a natural Trotter, 14 or 15 Years old—the Chaise Top had an Iron Frame, covered with Canvas, a dark coloured Lining, striped with Red, the Body without Wings, lined originally with Broadcloth, and since covered with striped Calico; supposed to be taken by a Man in a Sailor's Habit, about five Feet ten Inches high.—Whoever will take said House and Carriage, and return them to the Subscriber, shall have Ten Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, and Five Dollars for either House or Chaise, and Ten Dollars more to secure the Person who took the same, so that he may be brought to Justice. EBENEZER FOSTER.

Providence, March 12, 1802.

National Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 18.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the Courts of the United States."

[Mr. GILES in continuation.]

UPON taking a view of our internal situation, he observed, although party rage may not be done away, it may be said, its highest paroxism is past. And although the gentleman from New-York (Mr. T. Morris) yesterday observed, that the President had commenced a system of persecution; so ignorant, he said, he was of the existence of such a system, that he could not conceive to what the gentleman alluded. It is fome time, Mr. Chairman, since a member of this House, and sundry printers throughout the United States, have been amerced and imprisoned, to appease the vengeance of an unconstitutional sedition act, merely for publishing their own sentiments, which happened to be unpalatable to the then exiling administration! It is fome time, sir, since we have seen judges, who ought to have been independent, converted into political partizans, and like executive missionaries pronouncing political harangues throughout the United States! It is some time, sir, since we have seen the zealous judge from the bench to look out for new victims for judicial vengeance! It is fome time since we have seen he fame judicial impetuosity drive from the bar the most respectable counsel, who humnely proposed to interpose between a friendless and unprotected man, and the judicial vengeance to which he was doomed! It is fome time, sir, since we have seen the fame judicial zeal extending the provisions of the sedition act, by discovering that it had jurisdiction of the *ex non facto*, or common law! It is fome time since we have seen the chief executive magistrate dooming to humiliation, "in dust and ashes," a great portion of the American people! Yes, sir, these terrific scenes are past. These noisy declamations, and this judicial zeal, are hushed into silence by the audible pronunciation of the public will. We find, we may even indulge the hope, Mr. Chairman, that our pulpits will not much longer be converted into political forums; and that the meek and humble teachers of the Christian faith, instead of stirring up all the angry and destructive passions of the human mind, will ere long once more condescend to teach those precepts of humility, forbearance and toleration, taught them by their divine preceptor; those precepts, so essential to the discovery of truth, by pre-disposing the mind to deliberation and reflection.

The present Executive pursuing the general good, and supported by the general confidence, stands not in need of these artificial aids. He invites enquiry. He knows, that the highest encomium which can be bestowed upon his administration, would flow from a correct understanding of his motives and his conduct. Instead of calling in the aid of sedition acts, to the defamatory scribblers, who appear to increase in numbers and in impudence in proportion to the desperation of their cause, and their security from punishment, he has said, "let them stand undisturbed, as monuments of the falsety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it." Under these auspicious circumstances, he said, he proceeded to the discussion of the important question before us with pleasure, conscious that he was subject to error, and knowing, that if he did err, it was *his interest* to be corrected; confident also, that there was a mass of intelligence and calm reflection at this time in the people of the United States, competent to detect the error and apply the correction. Impressed with these sentiments, he differed widely in opinion with the gentleman from North-Carolina (Mr. Henderson) who had said, "that if the bill upon your table should pass into a law, he would not heave a sigh or drop a tear upon the instantaneous demolition of the whole constitution. The sooner it was done the better." Sir, this gentleman and his associates in political opinions have termed themselves "lovers of order." Is this an evidence of the practice we are to expect from those gentlemen, under their professions, so long and so loudly made to the people of the United States? Cannot the gentleman find fome reason to regret that sentiment in the confidence due to the intelligence and patriotism of a great portion of his fellow-citizens, who differ with him on that point? Or does the gentleman and his political associates claim with presumptuous vanity not only the appellation of exclusive "lovers of order," but also the monopoly of all the intelligence and patriotism of the nation? He had too much respect for gentlemen, to suppose they would place their pretensions on this ground. He begged pardon of the committee for this digression. He had been impelled to it from the course the debate had taken, and particularly from the indecorous attacks made on the President of the United States. He said, he would now proceed to examine whether the repeal of the judiciary law of the last session of Congress, would in any respect violate that salutary and practicable independence of the judges, which was secured to them by the constitution. He said the term independence of judges, or of the judiciary department, was not to be found in the constitution. It was therefore a mere inference from some of the specified powers; and he believed in the meaning of gentlemen, and to the extent they carry it, the term is not to be found either in the spirit, general character, or phraseology of an article or section of the constitution. He meant to give the constitution the most candid interpretation in his power, according to the plain and obvious import of the English language. He should difiard, in his interpretation, the terms "common defence and general welfare," which had been resorted to by fame gentlemen. He considered these words as containing no grant of power whatever, but merely the expression of the ends or objects to be effected by the grants of specified powers. He therefore presented against drawing any bill whatever from them, in his construction of the instrument. He said he had read through the whole constitution to enable him to form his opinion upon this question, for fear there might be in fome hidden corner of it fome provifion, which might demonstrate the unconstitutionality of the present bill; and if so, although he should lament such a provision, he would instantly give up the bill. But his researches had terminated in a different result. He said he found from the general character of the constitution, that the general will was its basis—the general good its object—and the fundamental principle for effecting this object, was the responsibility of all public agents, either mediately or immediately to the people. He said the context to the constitution would demonstrate the two first points, which he begged to read.

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

Here we find the constitution founded upon the will of the people; and the object declared to be, the good of the people. Through the whole body of the constitution may be discerned the responsibility of all public agents, either mediately or immediately, to the people. The responsibility results, 1st, from the division of authority into different departments—2d, from a specification and limitation of the authorities of all and each of the departments—3d, from periodical appointments of the public agents. The first clause declares there shall be a Congress, to whom the business of legislation is confided. This Congress is to consist of a house of representatives, to be chosen by the people immediately, and responsible to them at the end of every two years; and a senate, to be chosen by the legislatures of the different states, who are chosen by the people; one third of the senators to be chosen every two years, and responsible at the end of every six years. The executive power is vested in a President, who is chosen by electors, who are chosen for that express purpose by the people, and responsible at the end of every four years. The president may be considered as immediately responsible to the people, although chosen through the medium of electors, because it is found in practice that the electors are constrained to avow the vote they intend to give before they are chosen, and the people have generally made their elections with a view to that object.

Thus, then, are formed two departments; their powers specified and defined, the times for exercising their powers fixed, and indeed a complete organization for the execution of their respective powers, without the intervention of any law for that purpose. A third department, to wit, the judiciary department, is still wanting. Is that formed by the constitution? How is that to be formed? It is not formed by the constitution. It is only declared that there shall be such a department; and it is directed to be formed by the other two departments, who owe a responsibility to the people. Here there is an important difference of opinion between the different sides of this House. It is contended on one side that the judiciary department is formed by the constitution itself. It is contended on the other side, that the constitution does no more than to declare that there shall be a judiciary department, and directs that it shall be formed by the other two departments, under certain modifications. Art. 3, sec. 1, the constitution has these words: "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in