

conjectured, from the nature of the crime, that they will suffer the severest punishment the laws of Spain can inflict.

LEXINGTON, October 27.

Step one of the greatest villains that ever disgraced human nature!

It must be recollected that last spring it was mentioned that a farmer in the neighbourhood of Drenin's Lick had two children missing; and that after a most diligent search for many days no tidings could be had of them. It unfortunately happened that a dispute had taken place between this farmer and Alexander Bowen who worked a furnace at the Lick, on some trifling affair; Bowen vowed revenge. The two families were in the strongest habits of intimacy to the time of the quarrel. The children of both families visited each other at their different habitations to exercise their little playful sport—but mark these poor innocents (the one being only five and the other three years old) reception on going to their playmates—the inhuman villain had then his salt kettles boiling, and in the presence of his wife and negro, laid hold of the youngest, and instantly threw it into the flames; the oldest observing the worst of all savage brutality, ran and clasped Mrs. Bowen, and implored her protection—all was in vain—he threatened her with the same fate if she did not immediately desist, and the poor unfortunate child suffered the same agony of its infant brother.

The murderous wretch was not yet appeased—he threatened both wife and negro, if ever they disclosed the horrid transaction. He observed in the negro afterwards a degree of melancholy, which induced the murder of him for fear of a discovery.

Mrs. Bowen has lately called upon the unfortunate mother, and disclosed the whole proceeding. Warrants have been issued, and it is the sincere prayer of all who have heard of the transaction, that this infernal monster may be apprehended, so as to meet his just reward.

John Jones, who lives at the ferry, mouth of Hickman, having a dispute with Benjamin Fuguet about a borrowed rifle, discharged the contents into Fuguet who expired in a few days. Jones is now in Jessamine gaol for further trial.

CHARLESTON, October 30.

Messrs. M'Iver and Williams,

I beg the favour, for the good of my fellow-citizens, that you will be so kind as to insert in your paper the following infallible receipt for the bloody flux or dysentery. I have been acquainted with it near forty years, and never new it to fail. I have cured all that ever had it on my plantation, and myself several times. Not forty days past, I was afflicted with the dysentery, and cured myself with the receipt underwritten. About thirty years ago, I cured two persons in Charleston, who had been under the care of three physicians, and it had baffled their art and skill; yet this receipt cured them in a few days. The public may rely on the efficacy and infallibility of the receipt, viz.

"As soon as you find the flux is bad, if possible before it comes to the dysentery, drink three or four tea-cups full of melted mutton suet daily, say a cupful every three or four hours; let the food be the flour of well parched Indian corn, made into a pap with new milk, and sweetened with loaf sugar; and let the drink be nothing else but a strong tea, made with chipped logwood or red oak bark, and sweetened with loaf sugar, though it will do without any sweetening. When you find it is checked, make the tea weaker; should it stop too sudden, take a little salts or senna. With the above simples I could cure thousands, without the loss of any."

The cure will be perfected in five, six, or seven days—Exercise, if possible, is good.

Hoping the public will take care of this receipt, I remain their most obedient.

A PLANTER.

NORFOLK, November 8.

It is with sincere pleasure that I can now announce with confidence, that the fever which has raged here for some time, has ceased.

The physicians have assured me, that for some days there has been no new case, and from other sources of information, I am persuaded that strangers will run no risque in coming to town as usual.

It is probable that this communication might have been made some days sooner, but it was judged prudent to wait a change in the weather, that having occurred, removes every doubt which had induced delay.

JOHN COWPER, Mayor.

WASHINGTON, November 11.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker, of South-Carolina, treasurer of the United States, in the room of Samuel Meredith, resigned.

Charles D. Cox, of Pennsylvania, to be commercial agent at Dunkirk.

William Paterfon, of New-York, to be commercial agent at l'Orient.

BALTIMORE, November 13.

We learn that the frigate Essex, capt. Bainbridge, attempting to get into a small port in Spain, and finding it necessary to procure a pilot, dispatched a boat with an officer for the purpose. The boat was fired on by the Spanish forts and compelled to return. Soon after, the Essex came to anchor, and capt. B. demanded satisfaction for the insult offered to the flag of the U. States, which was refused him. Three

of his lieutenants were walking on shore and were grossly insulted by a number of Spanish officers, an equal number of whom received a note requesting satisfaction, which they, in a dauntless manner refused. [Bronson's U. S. Gazette.]

Annapolis, November 19.

The honourable Robert Wright, Esquire, is elected a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States. And

James Houlton, Esquire, of Kent county, is chosen a senator of this state, vice Robert Wright, Esquire.

From the Philadelphia True American of Saturday last.

EARTHQUAKE.

A considerable shock of an earthquake was experienced in this city, on Thursday night, a few minutes before 12 o'clock. It was accompanied with a severe explosion, followed by a rumbling distant sound. A slight agitation was perceptible in several houses.—No injury of any kind has been sustained.

Accounts from New-Orleans, in September, state that the yellow fever was increasing, and that from six to ten die daily, chiefly Americans.

We are requested to insert the following:

From the (Richmond) EXAMINER.

THE DANGER NOT OVER.

ALTHOUGH one of my age* can have little to hope, and less to fear, from forms of government, as rather belonging to the next world than the present; and possibly may be charged with intermeddling where he has no interest, whenever he utters opinions concerning social regulations; yet I feel impelled by an anxious desire to promote the happiness of my country, to submit to the public consideration, some reflections on our present political state.

It is far from my intention to damp the public joy, occasioned by the late changes of our public agents, or to disturb the calm which already prefaces the most beneficial consequences; on the contrary, I consider this event as having arrested a train of measures which were gradually conducting us towards ruin.

These changes will be matter of tenfold congratulation, if we make the proper use of them: If, instead of negligently reposing upon that wisdom and integrity which have already softened even political malice, we seize the opportunity to erect new barriers against folly, fraud and ambition; and to explain such parts of the constitution as have been already, or may be interpreted contrary to the intention of those who adopted it.

This proposition does not argue a want of proper confidence in our present chief magistrate, but the contrary. It can be no censure to believe that he has a nobler destiny to fulfil, than that of making his contemporary countrymen happy for a few years; and that the rare event of such a character at the head of a nation, imposes on us the sacred duty of seizing the propitious opportunity to do all in our power to perpetuate that happiness; as to that species of confidence which would extinguish free inquiry and popular watchfulness, it is never desired by patriotism, nor ought to be yielded by freemen.

In pursuit of our purpose, we ought to keep in mind certain principles which are believed to be found; to inquire whether they have been violated under the constitution? and then consider how a repetition of those violations may be prevented.—As thus,

I. Government is instituted for the good of the community, and not to gratify avarice or ambition; therefore, unnecessary increase of debt—appointment of useless officers, such as stationary ministers to foreign courts, with which we have little connexion, and sixteen additional judges, at a time when the business of the federal courts had greatly diminished—and engaging us in a war abroad, for the sake of advancing party projects at home, are abuses in government.

II. The chief good derived from government, is civil liberty; and if government is so constructed, as to enable its administrators to assail that liberty with the several weapons heretofore most fatal to it, the structure is defective: of this sort, standing armies—fleets—severe penal laws—war—and a multitude of civil officers, are universally admitted to be; and if our government can, with ease and impunity, array these forces against social liberty, the constitution is defective.

III. Peace is undoubtedly that state which proposes to society the best chance for the continuance of freedom and happiness; and the situation of America is such, as to expose her to fewer occasions for war, than any other nation; whilst it also disables her from gaining any thing by war. But if, by indirect means, the executive can involve us in war, not declared by the legislature; if a treaty may be made which will incidentally produce a war, and the legislature are bound to pass all laws necessary to give it full effect; or if the judiciary may determine a war to exist, although the legislature hath refused to declare it; then the constitution is defective, since it admits constructions which pawn our freedom and happiness upon the security of executive patriotism, which is inconsistent with republican principles.

IV. Union is certainly the basis of our political prosperity, and this can only be preserved by confining, with precision, the federal government to the exercise of powers clearly required by the general interest, or respecting foreign nations, and the state

Righty.

governments to objects of a local nature; because the states exhibit such varieties of character and interests, that a consolidated general government would be in a perpetual conflict with state interests, from its want of local knowledge, or from a prevalence of local prejudice or interest, so as certainly to produce civil war and disunion. If then the distinct provinces of the general and state governments are not clearly defined; if the former may assail the latter by penalties, and by absorbing all subjects of taxation.—If a system leading to consolidation, may be formed and pursued,—and if, instead of leaving it to the respective states to encourage their agriculture or manufactures, as their local interest may dictate, the general government may by bounties or protecting duties, tax the one to promote the other; then the constitution has not sufficiently provided for the continuance of the union, by securing the rights of the state governments and local interests.

V. It is necessary for the preservation of republican government, that the legislative, executive and judiciary powers should be kept separate and distinct from each other, so that no man, or body of men, shall be authorized to exercise more than one of them at the same time: The constitution, therefore, in confining to the federal senate, a participation in the powers of each department, violates this important principle, and tends to create in that body, a dangerous aristocracy. And

VI. An essential principle of representative government is, that it be influenced by the will of the people; which will can never be expressed, if their representatives are corrupted, or influenced by hopes of office. If this hope may multiply offices and extend patronage.—If the president may nominate to valuable offices, members of the legislature, who shall please him, and displease the people, by increasing his power and patronage.—If he may be tempted to use this power and patronage for securing his re-election—and if he may even bestow lucrative diplomas upon judges, whilst they are receiving liberal salaries, paid as the price of their independence and purity; then a risk exists, lest the legislature should legislate—the judges decide—and the senate concur in nominations, with an eye to those offices—and lest the president may appoint with a view to his re-election; and thus may at length appear the phenomenon, of a government, republican in form, without possessing a single chaste organ for expressing the public will.

Many of these objections were foreseen, when the constitution was ratified, by those who voted for its adoption; but waved then, because of the vast importance of the union, which a rejection might have placed in hazard.—Of the provision made for amendments, as trial should discover defects—and that in the mean-time, the instrument, with all its defects, might produce social happiness, if a proper tone was given to the government, by the several agents, in its operation: But since experience has evinced, that much mischief may be done under an unwise administration; and that even the most valuable parts of the constitution, may be evaded or violated, we ought no longer to rest our security upon the vain hope which depends on the rectitude of fallible men in successive administrations; but now that the union is as firmly established by the general opinion of the citizens, as we can ever hope it to be, it behoves us to bring forward amendments which may fix it upon principles capable of restraining human frailties.

Having, I trust, shewn the utility and necessity of such efforts at this time, I will adventure to submit to the consideration of my fellow-citizens, with great humility and deference, whether it would not be advisable to have the constitution amended.

1st. By rendering a president ineligible for the next term, and transferring from him to the legislature, the appointment of the judges, and stationary foreign ministers; making the stipends of the latter to be no longer discretionary in the president.

2. By depriving the senate of all executive power; and shortening their term of service, or subjecting its members to removal by their constituents.

3. By rendering members of the legislature and the judges whilst in office and for a limited time thereafter, incapable of taking any other office whatsoever, (the offices of president and vice-president excepted;) and subjecting the judges to removal by the concurring vote of both houses of congress.

4. By forming some check upon the abuse of public credit, which though in some instances useful, like fleets and armies; may, like those, be carried to extremes dangerous to liberty, and inconsistent with economical government.

5. By instituting a fair mode of impanneling juries.

6. By declaring that no treaty with a foreign nation, so far as it may relate to peace or war, to the expenditure of public money—or to commercial regulations, shall be law, until ratified by the legislature; the interval between such treaty and the next meeting of congress, excepted, so far as it may not relate to the grant of money.

7. By defining prohibited powers so explicitly, as to defy the wiles of construction. If nothing more should be gained, it will be a great acquisition, clearly to interdict laws relating to the freedom of speech—of the press—and of religion: To declare that the common law of England, or of any other foreign country, in criminal cases, shall not be considered as a law of the United States—and that treason shall be confined to the cases stated in the constitution; so as not to be extended further, by law, or construction, or by using other forms, such as sedition, &c. and

8. By marking out with more precision, the distinct powers of the general and state governments.