From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. To THE PEOPLE.

THE DEFENCE.—NO. II.

The nature of the executive duties of a great nation is such as not to adsmit of d scharge by one man. They are so various and extensive that the exertions of an indiv dual, how ver splendid or mighty, are in idequate to the task of fulfilling them. Although, therefore, the theory of the governmet vests in the President the whole Executive power, qualified in some instances by the advice and consent of the Sentite, vet it is no less manifest, from the legal provisions established than from the re-son of the thing, that a division of power was contemplated among subordinate ag nts. Hence the establishment of four great departments, each possessed of a supreme control over a cir- be possessed of the public confidence. A cumscribe sphere of delegated pow- man, more enthertly combining these ers. The government was no soon- q alifications, was not, perhaps, to be er put inte opera ion than laws passed | found than M.d.son. Devoted from Lis | son of 10 years of age & a daughter of establishing the departments of Sae. of the Tires uv. and of War; and as soon as the public exigencies required ing the Navy department.

ments the Prisment was required, recled to political researches. Having with the approbation of the Senate to occupied, for several years, a seat in place an individual, whose continu- | the old congress, he was named by his ance in office should depend upon his pleasure.....I.aws pas-ed-f-oin-time to time, defined the duties, as well if these officers, as of those placed under them. These laws were, in several cases, so many limitations of the Ex. ecutive power of the Chief Magistrate. They devolved specific duties upon sul ordinate agents, and left on- lin, a Hamilton, a Wilson, a K & and ly to him a general superin end ince, a Dickieso. This rupe lost y arese, divested of all discretion. Even the no less from the pe etration of his geni responsibility of appointing proper offi us, the soundness of his judgment and cers is divided with the Senate, who are possessed of the right of rejecting ans cand daies offere i by the Pres dent ; as instances may occur, & probably have occurred, in which names have been pripied by him, as much from a knowledge that they would be acceptable to that bedy s from his · own estur a ion of their qualifications.

It is not the o'j at of these remarks to deroget, from he responsibility of the Pasident. Le corot be denied that his powers are vast, and, of consequence, that he should be hald under a rigid respons blity. It is only meant to shew that this responsibil. | by a majority of the convention. The ty is not obsciute; and that all the ins rument was not without imperfec measures of the Executive government in their various ditails are not to be cons dered as his It is tue. however, although he does not possess an absolute control over the acts of Vincine them removed by amendments. subordina e agents, be yet does possess the efficient power of removal and | into operation. Madison not upmir dius of thus preventing a continuance, of his promise, proposed and carried though he may not have been able to many of the most imperiant ame idprevent the first occurrence of miscon- ments called for by the correct jealousy

It is apparent, from this feature of the government, that much depended upon the character of the men called upon to fill offices, and particularly of those on whom are devolved the superintendance of the four great departments. To the secretary of state is immediately committed the conduct of foreign relations, cu which the peace stide minercial prosperity of the nation dereid; to the secreta ry of the treasury is committed the ma nagement of the whole testurces of the government; and to the s. cretary of war and navy we committed all the du ties attached to these mighty engines of national deletice. Besides the distin et discharges of these great duties, these high offices in conjunction with the a:torney General as members of the Cubinet, are called upon to advise the Presidentin all cases of great moment, and to co-operate in the taking effestual measures in every interesting crists of affairs. From these considerations, the formation of a ministry has been deemed under all governments a wark of the greatest delicacy & difficulty; & so arduous as to have been reputed a criterion of the talents of the man at the head of public affinirs. In proportion to the freedom of the government, does this difficulty increase; for, under free governments, it is not only necessary that men of talents should be appointed, but likewise that they should enjoy the confidence of the people, without whose hearty co-operation it is impossublator such a government to be effici-

rentor respected. When therefore, the present chief ma gletale assumed the reigns of governwith no misapplied solicitrade, that the nation looked forward to the designation of these great officers of Malaje. Madison was called to preside byer the department of state, Gallatin soon appear.

over the finances. Dearborn over the war department, and Smith over that of torney general.

All these men entered office with pure hands, and with a reputation for personal worth, which even suspicion had not dared to impeach. All of them had octed a conspicuous part in the public cuncerns, and had thus exposed themselves to the severe ordeal of party. During the whole of this fiery trial, inflamed by the rancor and malice of party, however produgal the reproach cast upon their public conduct, no one laid to their door a single act detogatory to the purest integrity. Men neither affluent or poor, their deportment was equally free from the arrogance of wealth and the meanness of poverty. From the humble ground of unassuming citizenship, they had risen to the first distinctions in their respective states by the exerions of their own talents. It is not surprising that the nation w th conspicuous joy, welcomed the induction of such men into office.

It will not be unprofitable to dwell a few moments more on this branch of our subject.

Of all the duties assigned to executive agents those attached to the department of state are the most important. From their peculiar nature they require a mind. not only of the first lustre, but likewise one regulated by habitual prudence. He who discharges them should, moreover. earliest years to the public se vice, he had diligently improved his time by mingling the exercises of the closet with act ve duties. Unicace ed by any profession a Navy, a law was passed establish. and regardless of wealth the whole vigor et a mind, imbuted with great na ur l At the head frach of these depart- acuteness, lad been unin erroptedir dinative state a member of the illustribus bidy that formed the constitution, under Goods which we now live. In this bidy, in which many distinguished man were satisfied with the silent co-operation of voti g. Madison outstripped . !! co : peution The spiendor of this trium; h can only be appreciated by recoilecting that among his coadjuicts were a Fra kthe extensiveness of his information, than from the candor of his mind and the conciliation of his temper. These attainments earned blin a leading agen cy in the formation of the constitution, a grea er part of which is ascr.b.d to Line than to any other member of the body.

> It will be resullected that when this constitution appeared it received violent opposition. Among the e who met and repelled this opposition Madison was the foremost. His pen and his voice were actively engaged in its defence. In his own state, he had to contend with the thunder of the most elequent man of America, supported as it wis feated tions; they were pointed out; and he had not only the magna imity to acknowledge, but the jatriotism to engage, as far as this i fluence ex ended, Virginia ratified the coasti un in; as d.d. the necessary number of states. I went of the friends of liberty.

After effecling this great object, he participated in all the leading arrange. ments of the government. The time soon came in which the spirit of party, and with it the spirit of persecution, entered the legislature. He met it at its first onset; and however unable to on, bring in company with some Medi subdue he resisted the excesses to which cal men, amongst whom was Dr. Merit l.d. The memorable alien and selltion acts and the British treaty found no where a more enlightened or vigorous opponent. Such, however, was the infatuation of those days, that his great ef forts, and these of his co-patriots were fruitless; and ambition menaced, by daring steps, the subversion of liberty He retired from a body unworthy of his virtues and talents; resolved to make one more effort, through the medium of the states, to arrest the impending danger - Every one temembers the ce lebrated report and the resolutions of the Virginia legislature on the measures of the general government. They are a monument of profound talent and exalted moderation, of firmness tempered by mildness. They excite no turbulent passion, they awaken no narrow prejudice; but dispassionately address the understanding and aubdue it by the force of argument and truth. This was the production of Madison -It- effects were astonishing; and it is no unjust derega. tion from the splendid performances that at that period irradiated public opinion, to say this was the most luminous. Having discharged this duty he retired to the tranquil scenes of contem. plative and tural life; when the voice of friendship, and the dawn of a new political era called him to a more extensive sphere of usefulness. How he has. discharged the duties of his station; will CURTIUS,

NEW-YORK, September 29. Capt. Connell, of the brig Agenothe navy; when Lincoln was named aleffina, who arrived here yesterday in 14 days from St. Thomas, has tavored the editors of this Gazette, with a distressing detail of the loss of vessels in the West-Indies, by a hurricane, which will be found in the Marine Department.

SAVANNAII, September 14.

We are requested more particularly to notice the circumstances attending the melanchely death of the two children of Mr. Nelson, occasioned by the falling of a chimney in the late | sum of money as may be necessary to hurricane. They are the following.

Mrs. Nelson, alarmed at the violence of the wind and dubious of her situation, which was in the chamber, re ired to a back room, with her children and seated herself and them on a small bed, Mr. Seamon sitting near. Mr. Nelson, being ca'led a moment from the room, heard the fail of the chimney and the screams of his wife. Hastening to her relief, he found her covered to the neck and Mr. Seamon to the breast in the ruins. By his exertions aided by Mr. Batt-lie, they were soon rescued, when she was scarce able to signify the ther children were still remaining completely covered. After a considerable search, they were found, but so bruised that no axertions could produce a symptom of retuining life. The children were a S years and a half.

Mr. Seamon is much bruised but is recovering. Mrs. Nelson is yet dan gerously illebut her recovery is hoped

From a rough estimate of damag s sustained. we believe ir is at least not short of the following for the ci y only. Buildings Dolls, 100 000 / 100 000

Most prople are of cpinion that half a million would not make good the sufferers.

Some suppose that 100 negroes were lest on Hutch'nson's island and the S. Car iina side. A correct estimation cannot be immediately obtained.

The di mage to plantations is immense, but n weuld at present be impossible to estimete it on any probable grounds.

Some idea may be formed of the ree and volence of the late storm from the traces it has lest Cockspur. On that island not a vest ge of the f rmer buildings is remaining, and the su f ce is much below its sormer

A Connon which weight 4800 lbs. was corried tharty or forti feet from its position. A par of lead, weighing 300 lbs. was carried a hundred feet. cases el canister shot were carried from 100 to 200 feet and muskets are scattered al: over the Island.

As it appears that violent billious Fevers prevail in many parts of the Coun 'ry, the following successful mode of treating diseases of that nature, seems, at this season, to be particularly worthy

" A long and numerous series of proofs of the excellency of large doses of Gum Arabic in such diarri e.s and vomitings as are caused or protracted by acrid matter in the intestines or s'omach led me to conceive that this medicire might be very useful in that dreadful vomiting which usually attends the American Yellaw Fever. I mentioned this my opinishall, Physician extraordinary to his Si. cilian M jesty, who had not long ago been employed in the Medical department of the British Army. He said that he had been witness of three cases in which accident had proved the justness of my supposition; for whilst he was at Gibrallar they had had thirteen patients in this sever, the ten first of whom died. To the eleventh was given, by mistake, a very lar, e quantity of Gum Arabic, which proving of great benefit was designedly continued and the same medicine was equally administered to the tweifth, and thirteenth patient. All these

three, who took the Gum, recovered. "In discuses of a lower order I have frequently given Gum Arabic as far as six ounces à day, and am pérsuaded that this dese may on occasions be doubled. or quadrupled. - I am, from what I have read and heard, very much inclined to believe this Gum might very usefully be given in the Black Vomit acidulated with Vitriolic Acid; which is a form I frequently adopt in spitting of blood, and in hamorrhages from the intestinal ca-

" My patients consume annually up wards of a quintal of this Gum, and have continually done so for some years past. "If this communication should be of

highest satifaction. "WILLIAM BATT, M. D. Genoa, the 7th Nov. 1802."

Amertran.

BALTIMORE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1804.

A MEMORIAL

Will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that a Law may pass to authorise the Levy court of Baltimore County, to levy, on the assessable property of said county, such build a Court-House .- The same to be

Sepiember 28, 1804. The different Printers in this ci-

levied in three equal annual assessments.

ty are requested to insert the above in their papers.

Deep plans have been laid, by our enemies, not only to injure this paper, but likewise to injure and divide the republican interest: But, perhaps non: that here been projected, could so tatally have accomplished such double purpose, as that which produced piece signed "a C t zen," circulated vesterday in a handbill form, and intended, as must be manifest to every reader, as a deadly blow, against two ef the democratic republican can-

The piece al'uded to. was on Friday, at 4 o'clock, (not 3 as stated by "a Citizen) presented for publication, by a gendeman, respected by the Editors, whom they viewed as a democratic republican, and from whom they suspect d nothing that would have a tendency to injure the republican interest. It was stated to him, without any enquiry as to the merits of the prece, that it was too late for Saturday's paper—that we never accept d 100,000 Enceu a ve matter, of such length, et 223 James 31 sie 47. so late a p riod, to appear the rext day—has our pap r was nearly set 350,000 ou -that the proceedings of the ward meeting, published the day before had excluded some matter which was to appear the next day-and added, that if Monday would do it should appear. With scenning indifference he replied 's 't's well, 'iis well; if you will not strain a point," and immediately put he Communication in his pocket, & lef. the office.

On Saturday morning the piece was handed to Mr. F. who being under the implession that the piece was sanctioned by Mr. P said it should appear in Monday It was immediately handed to the work men and put in type for Monday's paper Judging from the person who hat ded it, we were under so firm a conviction that it was not seriously axceptionable, on the score of principle, that it was not even read until a proof was taken of it on Sunday afternoon. We then viewed in it, something like the cioven foot, and found it. absolutely calculated to distract the republican interest, in order that the enemies of our government might triumph in the division-and reflection pointed out to us, powerfully, that the author had such objects in view-and the most plain proof was, the retaining it to so late a period -when it would be out of the power of the card dates, or their friends, to reply. And we firmly believe too, that when he first sent it, he was well persuaded it would not be received for Saturday's pa-

Viewing the subject in this light, Mr. F. went carry on Sunday afternoon to the house of the gentieman who presented the piece; but he was not at home: however, early in the evening, he met him at Mr. Myer's. It was then represented to him, that the piece he had hunded for publication seemed absolutely calculated to divide and injure the republican inserest; and that it would be considered unfair to give it publicity on the morning of the election-as it would appear, that it had been delayed to the list moment to prevent reply or justifica ion. He then observed, that "if we considered it so, he would not wish us to publish it-that he did not by any means wish to press it upon us—that we might acl as we thought proper." Buth the editors were present when this language was used-W. P. having sought the interview, as he had promised to insert it; in order to learn whether it would be pleasing to his den: ocratic friend, to withhold the publication. The perficit indifference egain manifested by himand the terms made use of, as above recited, seemed to declare to the editors, that he was quite willing and satissied it should be suppressed. If the gentleman did not wish to encourage such impressions, it was, necessary he should have acted differently. At any rate, we little expecled, that it was to be so pointedly handled, with the intention to injuic our press, as would appear by "'A Cilizen," in last evening's Gazette.

A. Citizen' says Mr. F. advocated the appearance of the piece ; this, in any shope, is far from being the truth.

It is unnecessary bere to go into further details of the inatter, as the drift of it was well seen ; and we believe has nny use to humanity, I shall feek the at swered ene of the most sanguing wishes of its authors with the state of the state o

the piece withheld, by such motives, as

are assigned by "(A Citizen," is a base and scandalous misrepiesentation.

The following gives the result of the election in the eight wards of the city; by which it will appear that the democratic republican candidates, for representatives to congress, have run almost unanimously: and it will be percelved. that John Stephen and Andrew Ellicott. esqre, are elected delegates to the general assembly—the former a warm friend to the present administration—the latter, as it is said. " of no party, and not brought forward by a party"-but be this as it may, it is certain he owes his elevation, in a great measure, to the republican party 1

CITY ELECTION RETURN.

1st Ward.

Congress, N. R. Moore 393, William Mac Creery 359.

Assembly, Thomas Dixon 156, John Stephen 321, Andrew Ellicott 293, Cumberland Dugan 13.

Elector of Mayor, &c. Conrad Reinicker 239, Charles Bohn 121.

First branch of the City Council, William Jessop 275, Henry Stouffer 347, Thomas Mummey 88, Samuel Lyeth 11.

Second Ward.

Congress, N. R. Moore 179, William Mac Greery 167. Assembly, Andrew Ellicott 159, John

Sephen 156, Thomas Dixon 49, Cumberland Dugan 13.

Elector of Mayor, Ge. Philip Graybell 54. Jacob H. Aman 139.

First branch of the City Council, Jacob Small 154, Jas. Carey 138, Peter Levering

Third Ward.

Congress, N R Moore 205, William Mac Ceerry 207, R. G. Harper 26. Assembly, Andrew Ellicott 219 John Stephen 208, Thomas D.xon 70, Cumber and D gan 6.

Elector of Mayor, &c Jimes M'Cannon

First branch of the City Council, James A. Buchagan 240, Wm. Lurman 241.

4th Ward.

Congress, N. R Moore 183, William Mac Creery 197.

Assembly, Thomas Dixon 95, Cumberland Dugan 37, John Stephen 155, Andrew Ellicott 135.

Elector of Mayor, &c. Robert M'Kim

75. Wm Hawkins 140. First branch of the City Council, G. P.

Keeper.s 72, John Hillen 130, C. Raborg 70, Thomas Kall 128.

Fifth Ward.

Congress, N R. Morre 146. William Mac Creery 140, R bert G. Harper 5. Assembly, Jo n Stepher 111, Thomas Dixon 83, Cumbeiland Dugan 43, Andrew Ellicott 86.

Elector of Mayor, Ge. Kennedy Long 46, Robert Gorsneb 119.

First branch of the City Council Haltzer Sobaffer 119. John Shrim 118, James Hutton 44 A. Jones 44.

Sixth Ward.

Congress, N R. Moore 252, William Mac Creery 248, R. G. Harper 1. Assembly, Thomas Dixon 175. Comberland Dugan 62. John Stephen 181, Andrew Ellicort 81.

Elector of Mayor, &c. Christian Myers 164, Walter Crook 76

First ranch of the City Council, Peter Bond 112. Aquila Miles 118, John Mackenheimer 121 Jacob Miller 129.

Seventh Ward.

Congress, N. R Moore 318. William Mac Creery 299, R G Harper 16. Assembly, Thomas Dixon 142, Cumberland Dugan 110, John Stephen 209,

Elector of Mayor, &c. Frederick Shaller

Andrew Eilicott 174.

192, Dr. John Coulter 216. First branch of the City Council, Robert Stewart 137, Joshua Ennis 100, Philip Moore 161, Caleb Smith 78.

Eighth Ward.

Congress, N. R. Morre 276 William Mac Creery 268, R. G. Haper 7. Assembly, Thumas Dixon 231, Cum-

berlund Dugan 52, John Stephen 201, Andrew Ellicett 45.

Elector of Major, &c. James Bisys 176, riczekiah Waiers 104

First be anch of the Gity Council; Thomas Tenant 152, Isaac Suiton 110, Joseph Allender 195, Joshua Inloca 8.

RECAPITULATION.

Bor Congress. Nicholas Ruxton Moore, William Mrc Creery, General Assembly.

John Stephen, ANDREW ELLICOTT Thomas D.xon,

Cumberland Dugan,

RHEUMATISM ...

A specific cure for the rheumatism ling been communicated by a gentlemen from the coast of Guinea. - Which is to rub the parts affected with a mixture of Cayenne pepper and strong spirita. The rubbing must be continued some lime, and repeated till the curo is selfested. Probably: the American red pepter or That we were influenced in wishing the logia black pepper, might answer where the other, is not attainable.