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(From the Philadelphia Evening Post.)

AN ENQUIRY

INTO

the causes of the influence of the Constitution of British Government.

The monitions of history are peculiarly worthy of the attention of the American people. No period of former times different in many of their circumstances, than that in which the name of "*a commonwealth*" many of its forms, and some of its usefulness, were adopted in *South Britain*. In Scotland, the government remained a monarchy of *military class*. Ireland was treated as a conquered country, and none of its powers proceeded from the authority of the people.

It is an impossible fact, that the friends of republican principles in 1688, did not attempt to form a written constitution, in which by *a bill of rights*, to display before the people of England, the rights of men, the rights of citizens, and the true characteristics of the governments of a free nation. Nor did they impose upon their legislators, chief executive magistrates, and judicial officers those limitations of their duties, and powers, which are necessary for the preservation of public liberty, even when profound peace, at home and abroad, appears to remove all dangers from the nation.

The fugitives of the English republicans did not perceive the indispensable necessity of examine into the state of the *civil government*, in the place it upon the basis of *equal rights*, in all, who, (according to the revolutionary language of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania) have "*a sufficient evidence common interest with, and attachment to the community*."

The friends of liberty, in the civil and military councils of the English commonwealth, thinking all was safe when the sword of the State fell from the field of Charles the Fifth into the hands of an army, which was not royal, omitted the necessary examinations into the *constitutional condition of the nation*. They did not consider that Cromwell's army of thirty thousand men, was fitty times as numerous as the largest body of civil officers which were any where assembled, or that a single regiment of foot could expel the unarmed members from the hall of the Parliament. They did not perceive, that a nation, *divided, disbanded, and identified with the owners of their country*, was, without doubt or question, the only practicable counterbalance for the regular army! the only force ever perfect and prepared to suppress insurrections the only high, and bold, and broad mound to oppose to foreign invaders. A faithful army would have been as a sharp sword, a fleet-winged weapon, to oppose whatever it could reach: but when it extended the rights of the civil power, the colonels of Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth might be swept in tumult, and the portals of the island might be forced by the naked operations of foreign detachments. The republic of the militia may therefore be considered as producing the necessity of the place of a dangerous idolatry, of a *regular army*, which was the instrument of slavery of the commonwealth of England.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

AUGUSTA, May 26.

GEORGIA.

By his Excellency JOHN MILLEDGE, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the State, and of the Militia thereof.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or be made known.—

GREETING:

Whereas by the first section of the third article of the constitution of this state, it is among other things declared, that "the Judges of the superior courts shall be elected for the term of three years, removable by the governor on the address of two-thirds of both houses for that purpose, or by impeachment and conviction thereof."

And whereas both houses of the legislature, that is to say, the house of Representatives on the twentieth day of March, inst. and the Senate, on the day, did resolve to be presented to me address in the words following, to wit:

In the House of Representatives, 16th May, 1804.

To his Excellency John Milledge, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Georgia.

The address of the House of Representatives of the state aforesaid, respectfully sheweth—

That several charges of a highly criminal nature, a copy whereof is hereto annexed, having been exhibited against James Bowen, Judge of the Superior Courts of the Eastern District, supported by facts tolerably so fully founded thereon, and leaves no doubt of the guilt and criminality of the said James Bowen.

We therefore the Representatives aforesaid, considering the said John Bowen, wholly unworthy the public station he at present occupies, do unanimously request, your Excellency to ascertain the authority vested in you by the constitution, and remove him the said James Bowen, from, and from, his office of Judge of the said district.

ABRAHAM JACKSON, Speaker.
Attest BENJ. HOLT, Clerk.

Charges exhibited against Judge Bowen.

First—That the said Judge Bowen, conceived in malice, unworthy of, and highly criminal in a Judge, did in contempt the month of January last past, issue a delivery a certain Record of the Superior Court of the county of Chatham, that is to say, a certain piece of paper, with certain Judicial Letters, subscribed against him in the said court, powers, which are treasonable.

Second—That the said James Bowen, regardless of the sacred duties of his office, the safety of the state, the peace and safety of the State, and the inhabitants thereof, did, on the 23d day of March, 1804, in the Superior Court of the county of Chatham, while presiding in judgment, in a certain cause, under the title or color of a Charge to the Grand Jury, an extra-judicial speech or harangue, calculated to excite in the bigoted degree dangerous to the lives and properties of the good people of the State, prejudice, sedition, disorder, and to involve the country in all the horrors of a civil war.

Third—That the said James Bowen, did, at divers times and places, endeavor to excite prejudice, by holding conversations with divers standing in influence their minds and otherwise, and threatening to raise a civil war, and inflammatory blasphemy, and destroy all the white people in the country.

Fourth—That the said James Bowen, did, on the 24th day of April, illegally commit the grand jury of the county of Chatham, to the common jail of the said county, for barely exercising their constitutional rights, of presenting, presenting persons and crimes, and daring to disapprove and confuse the foul violent and indecent language or address, (to delivered to them, by him the said Judge Bowen, in a harangue.

Fifth—That the said James Bowen, forgetful of the dignity of his office, and in disregard of the fame, did, go to the court-house of the said county of Chatham, armed, and did there, while the court was sitting and doing the business of the court, draw forth and present a pistol, at and against a multitude of citizens, there assembled, using at the same time, the most violent and indecent language.

Lastly—That the said James Bowen, in violation of his duty, and of the refect and respect due to the State, the legislature and the laws, hath insulted the sovereignty of the state, and endeavored to bring its legislature and laws into contempt. By which said several crimes and misdemeanors, the said James Bowen hath rendered himself unworthy the high and dignified office of a judge of the state.

IN SENATE, 17 MAY, 1804.

The special committee to whom was referred the papers and documents relative to the conduct of Judge Bowen, report and recommend the following address:

To his Excellency John Milledge, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof.

The Senate of the State of Georgia, having taken into consideration the Charges which were brought against Judge Bowen, Judge of the Eastern Circuit, and the evidences which support them, *Do Resolve*, That the said James Bowen, was is unqualified for the appointment which he holds in the judicial department of this state. That it will be derogatory to the dignity of the state, that he should continue any longer in the said office. And that his continuation in office will endanger the peace and harmony of this people.

The Senate therefore beg leave to address his Excellency, and to request that he will dismiss the said James Bowen, Jun. from his appointment of Judge of the Eastern District of the state of Georgia, as by the fifth section of the third article of the constitution is provided.

The Senate took up the report, and the same being read, was unanimously agreed to.

DAVID EMANUEL,
President of the Senate.
Test, WM. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

NOW KNOWYE, that, having taken the aforegoing address of the House of Representatives, as well as that of the Senate, together with the Charges annexed, against the said James Bowen, Jun. and the evidence in support of them into consideration, I do, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the constitution as aforesaid, immediately remove the said James Bowen, Jun. from his office of Justice of the Inferior Court for the Eastern District of this State—and do, by this presents, declare his appointment of Judge as aforesaid, to all intents and purposes, from this time, void as though he had never been appointed and commissioned as such.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of this State to be affixed—Given under the State-house in Louisville, this 18th day of May, in the year of our lord 1804, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty-eighth.

JOHN MILLEDGE.

By the Governor,

HON. MARBURY, Secretary of State.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

From the New York Citizen.

The following correspondence is taken from the "Hibernian Journal" of of April 19.—we regret that, through a want of a regular file, we are unable to give the reader the general reading part of it.

CONSPIRACY
AGAINST BONAPARTE.

THE GRAND JUDGE'S REPORT TO THE FIRST CONSUL.

Continued from a former paper.

No. I.

October 30, 1804.

I have received your's of the 24th, and I congratulate you heartily on your safe arrival in good health at Toulouse (Strasburg) I hope to have some news of Mr. Lindelet (Barnaute) soon, as I am quite uneasy of your being now at Cassis (Paris.)

There is nothing in your letter which require any particular answer, or which touching the money. On this subject I beg you to recollect, that I requested of you to give me before hand an estimate of your probable expences. You received at Bourdeaux, Limoges and Tours, your departure, five hundred pounds, for the general wants of the allusions of the conspiracy of state, and expences and expenses, &c. to the 15th November, to which I have added fifty pounds making together 750 pounds—I therefore this is expended, you will no doubt find me the particulars of your expenditure for my government, and you may depend on my punctuality in return.

I have this moment received a letter for you from our president, under date 11th October, in which I have transmit you the copy, not chuling to open it, as it appears you the original, I do not understand it because there are ciphers in it, to which you have given me no key.

You may very easily cause minutes of letters to be taken, being attentive to your, to confide this letter to Toulouse (Strasburgh) that when he takes my letter to the post office, he will do well to burn the covers.

I have just made a trial of a new way of writing, which consists in dipping the pen alternately into sympathetic ink, and a glass of water—by this means the writing is not to visible on the paper, and becomes afterwards equally legible on applying the liquor. I adopt this method in writing you this; I request you will inform me if it succeeds.

Adieu, take care of yourself, and let me hear from you soon.

Copy of the President's letter,

dated 11th Oct. 1803.

Since your departure, sir, we have made general trials of the solution of Mr. of which you have the receipt, and we have observed, that if it be allowable for certain women and conditions there are nevertheless, cases in which it may be hurtful, as you have perceived.—For example, it must not be used when it is necessary to operate on 44, 45, 46, 8, 10; (8 23, 13, 12, 23, 71, 10.) gone *only Gouiard*, a little frosty, fulfiles, and is not subject to the same inconveniences, but the failing solution is the only remedy that we have applied for Bowen, Jun. and the evidence in support of them into consideration, I do, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the constitution as aforesaid, immediately with (23, 13, 12, 45, 10) in all cases you must for the future use of *air* without any mixture of water, of which we have given you a little, and which may be justly termed *Bouquet* 70, 10, 71 in various proportions, that it will refile the dead to life. You may give these instructions with all confidence to the *Impresario* or *agent*, when you may happen to employ-I hope then, with God's help, our fabric fulfiles, and will continue to make as much in the world as the Vaccine Inoculation.

I keep in reserve several 34, 41, 7 (45, 37,) (45, 37,) which will send you in proper time and season, for I hope you will not fail to acquaint me of the receipt of this letter. I need not tell you how much impatience we wait the particulars of your journey. Adieu.

Do not forget to recommend to the comptoir of 38, 25, 23, 27, 10, 19, 8, 12, 37, to write to me always in 3, 4, 2, 40, 10, (1) of the 2d & of the 3d, 4, 8, 31, 40, 13, (24, 2, 2 of the 30, 34, 41, 10, 23, 35, 10.

No. II.

14th Nov. 1803.

I have just received your's of the 28, and still no time to answer it, because that the ink was illegible in two or three places of that letter; perhaps you have brought the sheet too near the fire when composition; nevertheless there was not any word that was illegible.

I observe that the post mark of the letter was Strasburg; would it not be better, that your friends at Toulouse put the letters into the post office at Lyon? for one ought not to trust to the post office at the country.

I wait with impatience your report of the particulars of the commission you mention, or also of the arrangements which you have made.

Inthad of the unfaithful you have hitherto sifted, I beg of you to make sifted and faithful addresses, which you will find at the end of this, taking care to use them alternately, and to burn the first and after the second frequently.

You may, for the future, address your letters under cover to "M. Lindemann, poll office, at Munich," where you may recommend them to the care of the forwarder of the post. Not to give rise to the least misunderstanding on this point, I send you a form of each of the three methods which you must use alternately.

First method—To Monsieur Jacob Rechberg, recommended to the care of Monsieur Lindemann, of the poll office at Munich.

Second method—"To Monsieur Lindemann, poll office at Munich, transmitted to M. Pierre Scouinin, merchant."

Third method—"To Mrs. Gramer, at Munich," and alterwards put under cover, addressed "Mr. Lindemann." 1. To Jacob Rechberg—2. M. Pierre Scouinin, merchant—3. Mrs. Gramer—4. M. Grafin—5. Doctor Strecker—6. Rev. Father Wahlberg—7. Counsellor Hitter—8. Mill Jacob—9. Mr. de Zocher, physician—10. Counsellor Wellerhoff—11. Counsellor Mellor—12. Mr. de Cossmann—13. M. Shellenberg—14. Mrs de Schmert.

That your letters may not miscarry, you may, if you think proper, make them somewhat heavier, paying additional postage.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my particular friendship.

No. III.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Drake to Mr. Overdeow, with the post mark of Munich.

December 3, 1803.

SIR,

I do's received your's of the 15th ults. but late, as it, on duty to have come to hand the 24th of the same month. There are several pollages in it that are scarcely legible; among others, where you write about money. To avoid a like inconvenience for the future, I request of you to avoid using water for forking your pens.

I do's received one of your favors the 28th of last month, as also two bullities for the same, but all three without being dated or numbered. In that I am not certain whether your correspondence comes immediately to hand. I therefore recommend this point as very essential to the regularity of our communication.

I hope you received my No. 9, and regret you will inform me, if I ought to continue to make use of the same address and channel. In this case you will inform your friends at Toulouse (Sarrelbourg) to ask for my letters at the poll office when they put in yours. Refreshing the friends at Toulouse (Strasburg) to ask for your correspondence with the post office, I do not see any objection to this. But never lose sight of the maxim I have inculcate; which is proper time and place, communicating of the project, because you thereby multiply the chances of discovery; and that it is necessary to communicate it to the fidelity and absolute necessity to the party, for safe opportunity for Toulouse, (Strasburg) as it would be trifling to wish to trust it to the poll.

Although the two bullities were in fact very barren of information, I doubt not that in consequence of the measures taken, the channel will in future become more interesting. It is of the highest importance that you should be thoroughly informed of what is passing in the bar, as your views can only be accomplished if you are apprised of those of the confular government and you will remember that I have often recommended to you, that one in the both mode of attaching that government, and consequently of promoting your end, is to be enabled to counteract them.

As to the proposition of the door keeper, you will not expect that I agree positively to it, unless the utility of it be demonstrated to me. Add that I can prove to you, that in the bulletin recommended according to the services he may render, for his end, you may inform me what he will, also the notes of which you speak to him.

Respecting the mode of accounting, I make no doubt that I have more than I can tend to you at present; you will therefore keep to the provisional method which I have already pointed out, while I am waiting for full solution from the gentleman. I am ready to transfer you, for yourself, a hundred crowns by any mode you may point out, for your expenses, in the course of the month, and as you demand for travelling expences seem to be very just, I do not doubt but they will be allowed; but you will have the goodness to let me know the amount.

I was not able to decypher thoroughly what you wish to add to, respecting the pleasure, as I could perceive no short part of your letter were not legible. I shall therefore refrain from speaking to you on that head, till I have received more certain information about it.

With regard to corresponding the sentiments in the different offices, I have no difficulty in furnishing 200 Louis which you will be the property as soon as you inform me that they are made to make themselves useful.

I again repeat my charge to you, to hurry nothing rashly on. Fix your plan; calculate and arrange your mode of acting; chuse your agents; and when this preliminary point is settled,