

I WOULD IF I COULD;

HOW I would if I could; or, CHLOE'S COMPLAINT. They talk of staid wares, and of leading of asses; if they once knew my heart, I should not be their sport.

Young Dick 'other day, when my floor-firing was broke. Again made it fall with a laugh and a joke; Of love I expected he'd something to say.

The wind but this morn blaw my kerchief aside. And the wa'ins for the breast I endeavour'd to hide; I thought he'd be p'asant, but like the pool-rind,

The next will be Leap-year our calendar flows, When maidens have licence a courting to go; Fly swiftly, ye moments, bring in the new year,

Ye pow'r who protect from the evils of life, Soon send me the man who does make me a wife; The while he is consort, to him I'll be true,

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them a parcel of tales and words, which I congele to sell at a very moderate price, for their own benefit. Here, my friend, is a good parcel of them, which you shall dispose of at the rate of two pence each, although they are intrinsically worth twice the money.

RECENT THEATRICAL ANECDOTES. PART of the Old American Company have, for two months past, played at the Theatre in Lancaster, and it is but justice to Miss Smith's performance, to mention the following humorous anecdotes:

The character of Jane Shore, in the tragedy of that name, was played by Miss Smith. As her countryman, who by his own means, wants either sense or understanding, but who had never before seen a play performed, was very attentive in the gallery; and when Miss Smith appeared in the latter end of the tragedy, his feelings were so worked upon, that he fled tears, gave a loud sigh, and was making his way down as fast as he could.

By a question put by the servant who attended it, was discovered that the woman never learned to read!!!

THE PARTNERSHIP OF Wright, Stoddard and Wright, BEING declared by mutual consent, all parties to have contracted accounts with said company are requested immediately to settle the same with WRIGHT & STODDARD.

A Negro, from the coast of Coromandel, who had been at a representation of the Pedagogue in Philadelphia, in which Mr. Hallam performed the part of Mungo, was asked by his Master, how he liked his countryman. The African in simplicity of heart replied,—'Masha, he no my countryman—he Ino, the name of a part of the slave coast not far from Coromandel.'

THE following Anecdote is translated from a work lately published at Paris—Some years since, when a fire broke out at Pera, in the suburbs of Constantinople, the bawle of a Greek interpreter burnt with such singular fury that the family deserted it, and left a young child in the trade. No person would venture into the bawle, and the whelpy parent believed his child was a victim to the flames.

THE public are hereby acquainted, that in consequence of the late fire which destroyed the dwelling house of the subscriber, he has removed to the house of Mr. TROTTER MATTHEW a few rods to the westward, where he flatters himself he shall be able to accommodate all who are kind enough to call upon him.

Curious mode of propagating SCANDAL. A blind man of Paris, retiring in the dusk to his house, after having spent the day in begging, with little success, was accosted by a person, who told him, that if he would go home with him, he should find his account in it.

Extract from the Calcutta, (East-India) Magazine, of November, 1771. On opening a store-room in the New-Fort some days ago it was observed that a bot-

of lapped oil had been broke by its fall, except which stood near it. The chest having been opened, it was discovered that a cracked cask of tarry, which had been left in it by a Lascar, was nearly reduced to powder, and was then on fire.

A N Irish Surgeon, who had reached a cathedral in Dublin, observed in her case what he deemed a phenomenon in optics; on which he called together his professional brethren, declaring himself unwilling to the solution.

THE Printer heretofore, once more calls on ALL persons indebted to him for Papers, Advertising, &c. to make payment. He would inform his customers, that in order to enable him to continue his business, it is absolutely necessary he should receive his pay once in a year at least.

A CHANGE. Delivered to the GRAND JURY, for the District of Massachusetts, in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the said District, held in the town of Boston, on the 24th of October, 1792.

IN having the honour to address you for the first time in my judicial capacity, I do it with particular satisfaction, at a period of so much dignity and respect, to the United States. Perhaps in no country in the world have been within so few years, exemplified such an equal and important lesson.

TO be sold, a Large New Dwelling House, and one half acre of land, about forty rods south of the Meeting House, in Bedford, well calculated for a trader or tradesman's retirement made easy for the purchaser; for further particulars, enquire of the subscribers living on the premises.

THE Subscriber has established a BELL FOUNDRY in Hartford, Connecticut, where BELLS of all descriptions may be had on the shortest notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe.

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For the purpose of a custom. 2. For the final decision. The first, Gentlemen, is the high and important character now devolved on you. No person is to be held to answer any capital or other infamous crime of a civil nature, committed within this district against the laws of the United States, except upon your preface or indictment.

But, Gentlemen, how noble is the thought, how consolatory the reflection, that after you have discharged your weight, and solemnly pronounced an acquittal against any man, another trial yet remains, a public trial, in the face of the accused; a trial by another jury of his fellow citizens, with the full assistance of counsel, with the right and opportunity of summoning witnesses for his defence, with the right also, in capital cases, of presentingly challenging a large number of the jurors, called upon to try him, in a free jury-box, in other capital offences, twenty accomplices allied with other privileges, I believe never granted in the same extent in any other laws, the having delivered not only a copy of the indictment and a list of the Jury, and witnesses, in prosecutions for Treason, but a copy of the indictment and a list of the Jury, in other capital prosecutions, a certain time before the trial.

The Constitution of the United States, distinguished as it is in all parts for an inviolable attention to a true and rational spirit of freedom, has not been inattentive to the loss of the most awful concerns of human legislation, and that its which peculiar Liberty and Liberty are most immediately interested than any other, the most attention ought in a very especial manner to be paid in this case, in order to prevent an abuse of authority entrusted for the most sacred purpose for which any authority can be. Every law on such a subject ought to be passed with the most trembling solicitude, lest any unfortunate individual should become the victim of injustice or oppression.

This is one crime in particular, which it was justly thought proper the Constitution itself should designate as the crime of Treason. This undoubtedly is the highest crime known in the law, because it aims at the destruction of the Government, and of course at the destruction of all the private property and public security derived from it. But at the same time, it is a crime in the prosecution of which great abuses are liable to be committed, if the government is left altogether without restraint, because usually the whole aim of power is exerted against the person accused, and therefore reformation may be expected to have too powerful an operation. In Monarchies, where the person of the Monarch is apparently if not directly the sole object of attack, a man under trial for this offence, may frequently expect the sympathy of the people, who in such countries are often disposed (and sometimes with great reason) that their interests are not that of the Monarch are far from being the same. But in a Republic, where the Government the subversion of which is aimed at, is truly the Government of the People, there may be great danger of the person accused being the object of a strong popular prejudice, as well as of a legal prosecution. It therefore there be such a period any ambiguity in the definition of the crime, or the mode of trial be unfavourable to the security of the person exposed to it, there can be no reason to expect a fair and impartial trial. The Constitution has guarded against this danger, by requiring that capital offences, clearly established by law, and not contradicted by the facts of the case, should not be tried until the person charged be indicted by a grand jury, and not until after the conviction of a Trial by Jury.