THE AMERICAN'S PRAYER FOR FRANCE

TERNAL fource of glorious power, fpace! , Monarch of the fixies, to showe

Deign, Monarch of the zame,
Thy bleffing on the Gallie race ! Great Prefident of nature's frame, 

Thou did's exist ere time began,
And thou wilt reign till time's no more.
Protector of the rights of man,
Fair freedom's tons thy sid implore.

Grant, mighty mier of the world, That France may yet enjoy repole;
And not be to definition hard'd: But triumph o'er ber numerous foes. Lord, inher cabinet prefide :

In thee her warriors firmly truft : In thee her cholen fons confide. Her heroes brave, ber rulers juff. To thee we raife our humble voice,

Thy great and glorious name adore ord, make thy choice race rejoice, And grant that Kings may reign no mor ASON OF FREEDOM.

## PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

On Tuefday the 27th inft, Citizen Be ard, the Commanding officer of the frigate
1 Embufcade having invited General Mifflia. Governor of Penfylvania, General Knox and Stewart, Mr. Bingham, Colonel Smith, and Mr. Thomas Lee Shippen, to dine with im on board of the frigate; they accepted of his incitation, and went on board at three o'cleck, in company with Critisen Genet, Minifer Flenipotentiary of the

Gener, Minuter reconformation of the French Republic.

After dinner wasover, feveral hymns to liberty were fung with all the enthulation of feeling, and the following teaths were drank.

1. The American and French Republics: may they be forever united (a falute of twea-

ty-one guns.)
2. The President of the United States. 3. The Rights of Man; may they become

univerial law?

4. The Republican fair.

5. The frigate l'Embulcade; (a volunter by the Governor of Ponfylrania.)

The Arillery men went through their exercise before the American Generals, who appeared fairsfied with the precision with which the whole was performed.

As the American citizens were prepa ing to leave the frigate, citizen Dupon the boatfwain, addressed them in the name of his medinates, in a speech replete with feeling, and nearly as follows: 'You see before you your good friends the French. 'Several of us have shed

the French. Secretal or us have thed their blood to chabitin your liberty and independence; weare silling, if according to fined to the lift drop of what remain for the uniquality of that freedom, which like you; we have conquered. We are fill your good friends and brethen, and if your good friends and premien, and you fhould again want our affiffance, we fhall always be ready to give you proofs of our attachment."

The Governor answered this arties and The Core of the same of the friends of the friends of the french nation and the fueces of the Frigate

On boarding the frigate, the Ambaffador was falated with 21 guns, which was re-peated by all the French fains that were in the port. He then repaired on board of the fain Amiable, commanded by Captain Paul, the brave generous American who had the good fortune of faving the whole crew and the most val - ble part of the cargo of the French thip La Belle Greole. Citizen Genet expressed to him in the name of the French nation, all the gratitude of his coun-trymen for this noble exertion. He inform-ed him at the fame time of the vote of thanks decreed to him by the National Convention, Captain Paul received the Ambaffador with cordiality, and citizen Genet as he left his vellel was faluted with feveral hearty cheers from his crew and the American citizens who were allembled in American curzens who wharf,
great numbers on the wharf,
May 3t.
Third Street, Philadelphia,

May 30, 1793. HisBritannie majedy's conful general for the middle and fouthern flates of America, anxious to manifest his regard for the public peace of this city, and his respect for the laws and constitution of the United States, recommends, most earnestly to the British all others, his majefly's subjects, to conduct themselves with the greatest moderation and

good order.
Such conduct will beft entitle them to the protection of the laws. If injuries fould be received by any of the fubjects of the crown, they are to feek redrefs prough the medium pointed out by the deavouring to obtain that redreft, the confal general thall ever confider it as an indif-

pename cuty, on any part, to afford the utmost affinese and protection.

The public mind has been greatly agitated on account of the affray which took place yefferday evening between fome English and French failors. The various ill-founded reports, that were foread by fome weak, and perhaps evil-minded per-fons, had like to have thrown the city into confusion. Several persons were faid to have been killed by the French mariners; fome pretended to have feen headles bo-dies, and corples with bayonets fixed in their bellies, laying in the fireets; others their beines, laying in the firrers; others had feen feveral persons desperately wound-ed; in short, one would have thought that the city of Philadelphia was become a scene of blood and murder. We have taten pains to enquire into the particulars of the matter, and are happy to afform our fellow citizens, that, there have been no lives lod, and that one fingle perfor, who appears to have been in a flate of intoxi-cation, has received a flight wound in the face, whether occasioned by a fall, or by a fireke of fome offensive weapon, is not yet known; while it was thought, by a great number of citizens, that the French manumber of citizens, that the French ma-riners were esting the mod dreadful (cross through the city, they were peaceably walk-ing the firets, in knots of 10 or 122 fing-ing their Marfeillefe hymn. Those who will take the pains to en-

quire calmly into the circumfiances of re-& especially those of the frigate l'Embol-cade, have lately met with very great pro-vocations from some ill disposed persons sprosed to be English mariners, and bore them with remarkable patience. It is well known, that ou Sooday Isli their Nation al Flag, hoifed by way of compliment on board the Amiable, was cut down, and trampled under foot, by fome person, who afterwards could not be found. Yellerday from the best information that we have been able to obtain; the National Cockade was forn violently from the hat of one of the French failure, and a fousile naturally eaford—Crouds gathered, reports were forcad, tomults were raifed, till the french failors, not understanding the language, & not knowing what might be meant against them. not knowing what might be meant again, them, thought proper to collect together for their mutual fuppers and procedium; but we do not find that any outrage has been committed by them; and, at night, they all retired peaceably on board of their re-

Much indeed is due to the active and well directed exertions of the magifirates of the city, and especially of Alderman Baker; the FrenchConful and someFrench citizens alfo took great pains to quiet the ter might have ended very foon and very quietly, had it not been for the paint that fome persons appear to have taken to in-fill terror into the minds of the inhabitants of the city, and but for the prudence of those who interfered, the scene might perhaps have become fuch as it was repri ented.

fented.
The French ought to know that the ci-tizens of Philadelphia are generally well disposed towards them, and that the laws of this country are able, and those who have the execution of them are ready and willing, to protect them from infalts. Some allowance ought to be made for their peculiar difadountageous fituation in respect to those who wish to diffurb their peace.—They fpeak a different language, and their drefs diffinguishes them at first view from all others; while from the first larity of external appearance they cannot themselves diffinguish their friends from themselves diffinguish their friends from their enemies, and the latter may upon oc casion assume the character which fort them beit, and tometimes hold out Americans to public view, while foreigners are the only case and inframents of the mid-chief, with an intent to diffurb the harmo-ny which fubfills between the citizens of the American and French nations. But it is beped that both will be on their guard restrict. In malitizer, in front them. against all malicious infinuatious, and that the French will be fully convinced that their best fecurity ress in the friendship of the American citizens and in the Laws which they have established for the protection of All.

OBSERVATIONS, On the Conduct of different Government FRANCE undertakes England endeavoors to corrupt The King of Profile deferts The Emperor takes part with Denmark bewares of weden will bave nothing at Turkey wonders at The Pope is afraid of Holland pays The Devil will take

ANECDOTE. A WOMAN Seeping during Divine Norwich, June 17, 1793.

pensitile daty, on his part, to assort the atmost assort the atmost assort practition.

The public mind has been greatly agitated on account of the assort you have been assort took place yesterday evening between some Ensisted and the rench failors. The waiter some training training the rench failors. The waiter some training train

BON MOT. A FEW days fince, a gentleman talking with another observed, it was singular than with a source on the sail was nagain that world, who stepped forward to affit the French—"Yes," replied the other, "the Christian powers all act like Turks, when the Turks alone act like Christians.

P R. O. P. O. S. A. L. S. PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION A Course of LECTURES. On the Prophecies that remain to be fulfilled, Delivered in the Borough of Southwark, London, in the Year 1789.

BY ELHANAN WINCHESTER,

Bleffed is be that readeth, and they that hear the words of this Prophety; and teep these things which are written therein : for the time is at hand. Rev. 1. 3.

THEY will be printed with large new Types, and on good

iper. II. This work will be publif a sin month bert, each number to contain one III. The price of each number, (which

will contain about 80 large oftay pages)
will be One Shilling fittched in blue paper.

IV. The money to be paid on delivery V. Thole who fubfcribe for twelve co-

pies, will receive a thirteenth gratis.

VI. The whole of the Ledures will be comprised in recenty-one numbers, for 21 thillings, although the London Edition is

thillings, although the London Edition is fold for eight dollars.

VII. The work will be committed to the prefs as founds a fefficient number of books are (shortined for, barely, to defray the expence of the undertaking.

Subfariptions are received in Norwich, by John Trambull, the intended publifier—and by the Princer hereof.

W. and Simeon Butler,

Have for fale, at the Printing Office, Northampton, a finall collection of BOOKS, among orbich, are THOMAS's Large Folio and Quarto Bibbe, Darley, "Blair's Errice Sermons, Blair's Leckners, Young's Night Thoughts, Harrey's Meditations, Newton on the Problems, Warts Lowin Warts. on on the Prophecies, Watt's Lyric Po ems, Pope's Works, Cirizen of the sould Smellie's Philosophy, Gothrie's Grammar Goldsmith's England, Goldsmith's Rome Goldfmith's England, Goldfmith's Rome, sbridged 2 Grifer's Travels, Fool of Quality, Spetator, Female Spechtor, Ele-gan Extracth, Gay's Fables, Knox's Ef-gray, Beautics of Blair, Beautics of Sterne, Midde Magazine, Goldfmith's Effay's, Jonius's Letter, Efgo's Fables, Brydone, Toor through Sicila and Malta—an ac-count of the Pelew Idingle, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Intereffing Memoirs, Delolue on the English Conditionion, Cul-len's First Lines, Hawilton on Female len's First. Lines, Hamilton on Female Complaints and Management of Chil-dren—Bechan's Domestic Medicine, Huxam on Fevers, Bell on Ulcers, Brown Elements of Medicine, Cullen's Mater Begment of Michicine, Cullen's Materia, Medica, Qeiacey's Difepsitory, do. Lexicon, Cheffelden's Anatomy, Brook's Practice of Physick: ——Moore's Tavel, Moore's Zelaco, Rights of Women, Pite's Arithmetick, Friend to Youth, Children's Fibela, Microcco Leuher, Greek Testaments, all parts of Web fier's Institute and Perry's Spelling Book, wholesale and retail as cheap as can be purchased in Boston or Hartford .- Rlan Books of all kinds. The above book with many others will be fold on very reasonable terms. They still continue the

Jone 12, 1793. Broke into the inclosure of the fubiciber, on Saturday laft, a pair of two year old STEERS. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, is defined to pro-and take them away. PAUL WARNER.

Cammington, May 10. 1793:

WANTED a quantity of
WHITE OAK BARK, r which Eighteen Shillings per cord on given, if delivered by the 20th of Ju-BRIDGMAN & RICE.

BRIDGMAN & RICE.

Northampton, June 5, 1793'

BROKE into the inclofure of the fubferiber on the 15th inft, a red BULL,
three years old—alfo a pale red OX, white face, 4 years old. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HOLSEY SANFORD.

RAN away from the fablisher each.
Ran way from the fablisher each.
Right fell My left, fee Night
MEN, our named TITEs her fire h
ion away, has affuned the time.
GEORGE—Tite if about fix for by
GEORGE—Tite if about fix for by GEORGIE—The is should fir first his between complexion, firsight his; he been for for the the been for former time pai, without at the house of English in the two and the house of the his feet what place no his series to find he had been that he for the place had been and TOBE, but has a summed the name of the his derivative feet for incher high relevant is about five feet for incher high relevant complexion, one gro hair freeze high relevant and the history of the his been harboured at the history of the history of the fine to grant. and the has been harboured at the has been effected, in the fame town as ebunty, and has also left faid place. In the has been the conflicted has been been the conflicted has properly from the facilities. Any person or person the has feriber. Any person or person the has been conflicted has been been the fair manager to the fair manager to the fair manager to the fair and manager to the fair and the fair the fair manager to the fair and the fair the fair manager to the fair and the fair the fair manager to the fair and the fair the fair manager than the fair the fair than the fair to the fair than the fair to the fair than t in Albany, shall have the above regal or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for

or Twindship of them.

JOHN TEN BROECK

R. BRECK, and SON NFORM their cofinmers and the pallic, they have just received a large and general affortment of

English, India and Hard-Were GOODS Snitable for all fersons, which there are tomers and others may obtain on the rear reasonable terms possible. Likewic, we ludia Run; N. Bagland, do. Majiris, Ginn, Brandy, Lorf and Brown Spin. Carton Wood, "all trinds of Spice, Carton Wood," all trinds of Spice, Carton Wood, "all trings and Spice Crawley Steel, 6 by 3, 5 by 4 Wridow Galfa, and, 1-3/18 and 4, wrought Nails, Cornfars and Bolize Cloths, Iron Shovels, Fryng Pans Mod. of Contest, Iron Shovels, Fryng Pans Mod. of Groceries, always for fale, Pansed and Table Cloth, Horieman Hunger Sale, Rorum and Pelt Hat.

Al arge and general affortment of Chi

Rorum and Felt Hais.

A large and general affortment of Gan and Queen's Wart, very low. A gural affortment of American & French Bur Hangings, limitable for papering Rosa. Likewise an affortment of clepsus. Git Frame Looking Glaffer, of all Sirel and Prizes. Most kinds of produce them is payment, as ultal, Conflant stinchure given, and every favour acknowledge with gratinade, by the public's Huntis Servants.

R. BRECK, and SON. N. B. They want to purchase a quanty of BEES WAX, for which they will pr Northampton, May 21, 1793,

NOTICE is hereby givento the me-refident proprietors of Land Jingis the town of Northampton, in the court of Hamphine, who have not paid that taxes to the fubferiber, for the year rej-schat unleftthey are paid onto before the 15th of 1919 next, the direction of the law will be attended to for the collection of the forme. of the fame.

CHARLES STARKWATHER COL Northampton, June 4, 1793.

L ATELY found, a Purfe, containing a finall fum of Money—The owner may have it by proving property, and part Wm.CLARK

Northampton, Jone 19, 1793.

THE Subferibers appointed by the Hun, Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the Country of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Credition and examine the claims of the Credima to the Effate of PHINTHAR LYBAY, bit.

of Hadilp, decealed: (reprefeated info-vent) hereby give notice, that a farther time of Four Months is allowed by the Judge for the above purpose, and that we will attend faid fervice at the host of Kit. SHA COOK, inshelder in Hadilp, on the 1ft. Wednefday of August and Octobra. next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of faid days.

OLIVER SHITE, Compliants ENOS NASH, JONA, E.PORTER. HADLEY, JUNE 18, 1793

NOTICE is hereby given in the search fident proprietors of lead in the little of Enfantytes, County of Henglish subset was not paid their texts enthe fishers been for the year 1992, that sulfy they are paid on the first list of the lead in the distribution of the leave will be attended in order to offeld a called line of the feature.

Leave the Transit Transit 1992.

Eaftamplex, Jone 15, 1793.

## NORTHAMPTON, (Magachafeta) Permita . Poslished by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1793.

TUDGE WILSON', CHARGE The Grand Jury at the commencement of

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY

D Vallous refearches concerning the ligit.

D dinate origin of civil fociety and government, we are necessarily led at laft, to the rise and consideration of what has natically filled the Social, Con reacr. This contract, when minutely lyled, it found to be an amber to the numb estadividuals who form the fociety beach of these agreements a single indi-ideal is one party; and all the other indiideals of the forcety are the other party. The latter party are called the People. The famour party I shall in this address denonishe the Citizen. I know that the term men is often applied to one of the more mints to treat species will easily per-mine may party. But you will easily per-nine, that the fame person may, at differ-er times, all or be minued in different standam. Resides, the expression is fre-ently employed also in the fease in which low as it. "Generally Jpesking," says tutied suphority. ARLITOTER, low of it. "Generally speaking," may be greet political authority, Assurours, a citizen is one partaking equally of per, and fabordination."

When a man ach as one of the namer-maptire to the agreements, of which it is not provided in the control of the control

hite tenor of his agreements, to govern-lessone of the People : When he acts as a indeparty to that agreement which he has assemble all the other members of the foory, it is his duty according to the tend

Of this soreement, indeed, it is impof the to afcertain all the articles. From the ad chrisms deduction of reason, however, we sticle may, beyond all possibility of tabt, he specified. This article of prime portrace, is—that to the public will of e fociety the private will of every affecter muft in matters refpe icil union, be fubordinate and fub

time.
The public will of the fociety is declar-elly the law.

Obedience therefore, civil obedience—

Obdience therefore, civil obcaience—
whe law and to the adminification of the
wathing a diffugatifuting feature in the
superson of a cirren when he is feeltime the point of view.

That men ought to be governed, frems
when here agreed on all hands the realain, that without government, men rould
are many any high or permanent thare
diperfection or happiness. But the queftime has been—be whom Assald they be his been-by whom fleuld they be ned? And this has been made a quelpruned? And this has been mane a ques-ion by reason of two others—by whom as they be governed? Are they capable systeming themselves? To this last question, Mr. BURKE, in the

there of lociety" fays he " requires to the paffions of individuals and the fobjected, but that even in the and and heaty, as well as in the individuals, beintination of men (hould frequently eintination of men thould frequently theatted, their will controlled, and en pations brought into fubjection. Allegency be done by a rowar out or MINISTLYES.

This negative answer has been from tim momental, the firoug hold of tyramy, addithin negative andwer be the true one, as frong hold of tyramy is, in fact image and the artillery of freedom. wild be governed; & if they cannot From themfelver; what must the confe-HER WAITERS.

An opinion, however, has, for fome time, in the affirmative. Men it has been mph, are capable of governing them-

In the United States this opinion which dore refired folely or chiefly on theory, they been put in a train of fair prac--That this experies an happiness so interesting, may be nof all things in this world, the

cd.

But to its plorious and abundant fuccefs, the obedience of the cirizens is of a
net fifty indiffeentiale and forgreine. The
question which has been proposed—
the
question in the negative answer of which
tyrenny has triumphed fo long fifth for entrilly—the question concraining which
Philosophers and Parison have indulged,
and have beautiful for the proposed of the
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proposed of the propose rollorophers and raining have induging a and have been pleafed with indelging a contrary fentiment—the question, which in the United States is now put upon an ex-periment—this important question is—nor periment—this important question it—nor-merely nor principally are men capable of governing—of this even tyrants will admit contraine of this even tyrants will admit the affirmative; and will point to themfive as the living proof of its truth. But the question is, are men capable of governing them they it in other words—stetler and are they qualified and are they thippid to be their even mistirs it. For a most as well as intellectual capability is involved in the question. Infill other words—are they realified, and are they disposed to obey themselves? For to government, the cor-relative inseparable is obedience. To think to speak, and to act as if the former may be exercifed; and afthe same time, the latter may not be performed, is to think, to speak, and to act in a manner, the most

feels, and to act in a manner, the mon-contradictory and abford.

By a finit and concludive deduction it might be proved, if this were a proper oc-cation for proving, that, on the test princi-ple of freedom, than is the only human power, by whom he himfelf can be hard. It requires but a finall variation of phraifs, and none of fentiment, to fay, that on true numericals of freedom, man is the only hu-ntinciples of freedom, man is the only human power, by whom he himfelf can be

Are we made to waywardly, that who in principle in true and right, mult in prantice, he fulfe and wrong? Surely not.

18.— Is it definetive to the fecurity

man to be governed by a law? What is be a fource of greater fecurity, than be governed by a law made by himfelf and by others, with whom he participates a gen-eral identity of interests, and a perfect e-quality of duties and rights.

Is it inconfident with the freedom of man to perform the fervice of obto a law thus made? Such a fervice beart, we think, the nearest resemblance to that ferrice, which with a propriety, truly Brik-ing and firong, is denominated - PREPECT FREEDOM.

3d.— Is it beneath the dignity of man to be fobject to a law? The Supreme of Bebe subject to a law? The Supreme of Be-

In a moral view, fell government increates inflead of impating the fecurity, the liberty and dignity of the man: In a political view, lelf-government increases instead of imparing the feverity, the liberty and the dighity of the citizen. Accord now to the result of the whole,

In a government free and well conflicted, the first duty of the citizen is— OREDI-

INCE TO THE LAWS.

That they may be true and faithful to themfelves, is the allegiance, which a legitimate Republick requires from her elitants. To themfelves they cannot be true and faithful, unleft they bey as well as malettle laws—unlefts in the terms, in which a citizen has been defined, they partake of the defeating as well as the control of th

Juberdination as well as journer.

But unfortunately, this allegiance, rational and dignified though it be, is not always observed. In some, there is a difposition to violate it habitually. With regard to all, there is a danger that it will be violated at some times. On him, who be violated at fome times. On him, who violates it, it would be improduent to rely altogether for a redreft of the injury occa-fronted by the violation. Hence in every well regulated government, the propriety and the importance of infiniting courts of

Justice.

In fome infizures, the injury, which refolts from violating the law, is in its confolts from violating the law, is in its con-Squezocs, remote as well as immediate, confined to one individuals, or to a few individuals. In other inflances, its confiquences, remote or immediate, sifect the community allo. So far as a fingle individual, or a few individuals are injured, a few individuals are injured. application to the courts of justice

confountion most deroutly to be with cd.

But to its plorious and abundant fucuration of the citizens is of a committy, other mediares for cuffring reading re

quifite.
In ATRENS, indeed, when a crime was In ATREM, indeed, where crime was committed againf the Common eath, it and roles may, in new fituations and emcrows left no every citizes to flep forward ergencies, be transpored from a finaller to as a profecutor. For an injury effered a hereign was confidered as perjunt to the faciety was confidered as perjunt to reach of its members. This provision regard Jay, whole cognizance was originally confined to a baseled or temple in the careful and the confidered was afterwards impowered to exercise in each of its members. This provision re-ficted the luftre of Sonon's splendid poli-cy, the leading maxim of which was, that tree SELF LOVE and SOCIAL are the EAMI. He was alked—How may injudice be excluded from human fociety? By be excluded from human fociety? ? "By teaching all to feel the injuries done to each," was his celebrated answer.

Among the Remans, too, many of those

of AYHENS. Any one of the citizens was permitted to profecute a public offence.
With all our prediction, however, for those admired Republics and for the spirit by which they were aumated, we multi-admit that these regulations, though found-ed on a resided and sattering Theory, were in fall productive of mifchiefs, very dan gernns, yet of very opposite kind. So true it is, that to the perfection of the best system in speculation, sage experience is the eccled anxiliary.

Profecutions were, on fome occasions undertaken from motives of malice, or rancour or revenge. On other occasions a friend, a dependant, perhaps a confed-erate of the criminal, officionly cogaged erate of the criminal, officionly cogaged to profecute him, with a view to enforc his

impunity.

Of this left we have a very remerkable inflance in the cafe of the inflance Verg. a.s., inflamous as he was, he had partizans ready to palliate or diffuile his crimes.— To accomplish this, a collowe professions was the most probable, and the most plan-fible expedient. By his minion Cacilus, fible expedient. By his minion Cacilla, fuch a profection was accordingly astempted; and before Crewo could point the thouse of his elogitance directly against the principal plunderer, he was obliged to remove, from the line of it direction, the affective in the plunderer. There was a time fay a Heccanta, when the crimes of the fubicity were the inheritance of the March 2. Constitution of the fubicity were the inheritance of the March 2. Constitution of the fubicity were the inheritance of the March 2. Constitution of the fubicity were the inheritance of the March 2. Constitution of the fubicity of

irance of the Prince, at fachs time it pro-bably was that the judge himfelf became the profecutor. In feveral of the fendal

nations, this practice, grofsly improper as it was, certainly took place.

In many countries, an advocate or attorney should is affigued to commence and maining professions on behalf of the fovrange protections on tentr or the lov-erign or the public; In this class may be ranged informations ex efficis, which are fo frequently, and which at fome times, of frequently, and which at fome times, have been for opperfixedly preferred by the attendey general of England. But among all the methods which homm fagacity has yet diffcovered for orginating the purficultion of crimes the indiration of grand Juries is entitled to a transferred and present the purficultion of the control of the cont hand hatted and malice. In its unifor-

diligence, and guided by candor.

Of this inflitution the rife and the radi Or this intitution on the and the audience ments are hid in high antiquity. Its first mode of proceeding were probably artless and defective, for we can trace them to a flute far inserior to their present degree of improvement. Among the Saxons, as we are inform

by the very learned SELDEN, there was a way found out to possish offences by indiff-ments. But there was a difference between former indiffrences and those in the pre-fere days. It consisted in this, that the ancient indictments were in the name of

ancient informers were in the name of one man; but those of the latter fort in the name of the jury. Time and experi-ence, continues he, refined this way of trial into a more excellent condition. In the reign of HENRY the third, the entment of offences was made by a jury of twelve, returned for every hundred in the country. But in the time of Knward the third, another improvement, was intro-

This was the occasion on which the

[Numm. 357-

accommodating genins of the common law, and how early and aptly its maxitis was afterwards impowered to ex authority over a whole State. a mbal State, a Diffritt is in natio

a whole letter, a Difficile is in national justic-produces generally commensurate.

This expanding, and accommodating genius of the common law, applied furth-er to the function and the extent of the UNITED STATES, might receive a thousand beamiful and intereffing illuftrarions.

"In the new Worte,"f fineft writers in Briteis -" in the NEW OLLD, nature feems to have carried on her operations with a bolder hand, and to have diffinguished the features of the

have diffinguished the features of the country by a peculiar magnificeners."
We imitate, as we ought to immitate, the operations of nature; and the features of our power, like those of our country, are, as is fit, diffinguished by magnificentee peculiarly folleaded, by their exahedrizative proportions, as well as by their density, and fellended magnificence—the fragular of the proportions o tures of our policy are emineatly diffin-guilhed. Extended as the power of our guilhed. Extended as the power of our grand juries in inthole repetth, in which it ought to be extendire, it is refusined most firstly in those respects, in which a shirl-refuzint is proper and falstary. A whole District or Componwealth is comprehen-ted within their sphere of enquiry, and pre-ferances : But to the functions of enquiry & prefeatments their whole cognific

To form, and to maintain a joil feparation between the legillative, the executive, and the judicial powers of a flate, is a maxim in government discovered but lately, and but feldom observed. To form and to maintain a just feparation be-tween the different branches of the judicial authority is an improvement in jurifyin-dence fill lefs known or practifed. In the inriforndence of the United States jumprocesses of the Option States, how-ever, this high improvement in noof dif-tincity marked, and most fedulatily car-ried into its full effect. To our Grand Juries is given most liberally the power of acceptains: But the perfor accepted they can accelains: But the perjon accesses, to neither arreft not zero not exadems, the panis. In all these functions justice employs her other Missilters, and to to be other Ministers too, edigus their appopriate departments. By an officer or citizen empartments.

paraments. By an efficer or citizes empowered by hew, the culprit is arrefled; by a reserver, Tary he is tined; by the Judges, features is passed upon him; by the Marshel that features is extented. Happy, Country I did you but know your own happines! Mad that happines he known and appreciated only by fast experience of the tweets?—An extent to deploy the whose is more consecutive,—Adjutant project of this reverse will, we trust, festive. Let us contemplate a body—a permanent body—a body invested with combination of all the political power, and possible of the military force of the State—a body which can always make a crime of the most immeent action, can assign any abody which can always must a cruse of the most innocent action, can ampt any degree of punishment to what it calls a crime, can pronounce festicance, and of the festive festive can enforce the execution—Contemplate this body! you exclusion—Sarely no fach body can possibly call, or Sarely no fuch body can possibly exist; or if, by possibility it exists, it exists only in fome monarchy, or aristocracy, so violent-ly despote as to be a fit object neither. of example not of caution to a democratic government. For the reality of inexifi-ence, Gentlemen, I have no occasion to appeal to the mean rely of the Port, or to the artifectory of Venice. I appeal to the Republic of GREEVA. Of the Senete of Geneva, the foregoing description is faithfully taken from an excount of its powers, published by an ealightened citi-ten of that Republic.

By comparison, laws and inflitutions, as \*Dr. invernois's Conft. of Geneva.