

Court; and accordingly requested an order of the House of Representatives, to the Clerk of that Court, to lay on the Speaker's table a list of the named barristers there, and of the number of cases at Court in the respective counties. This order was complied with, and on the ninth day of June last, Mr. Canning gave the list to the Speaker;—by which it appears that the number of entries and continuances was as follows, to wit:

County	Number of Entries	Number of Continuances
Suffolk	133	2
Essex	65	2
Middlesex	77	1
Worcester	70	3
Hampshire	42	2

So that adding 351, the number of continuances in these five Counties wherein the Supreme Judicial Court sits twice a year, to the whole No. 599, and you have 971, for the whole number of continuances; and adding 277, the number of entries in these five Counties, to the whole number, which is 1248, and you have 1525 for the whole number of entries in the Supreme Judicial Court for one year.

This document is the basis of the calculations which have been made, and which will be submitted in the next number. That Committee, that is to say, three of the five, were of opinion that the business could not be transacted in the Supreme Judicial Court, without an alteration, and that two more judges should be added to that bench; that three should constitute a quorum; so that they might go on two circuits at the same time:—A report was made accordingly:—this report was approved by the order of the Committee, who were of opinion that the right of the Court was not to be altered, and that the Committee were enjoined to get again. The Committee then reported a plan to divide the Commonwealth into four districts, making Berkshire, Hampshire, and Worcester one; the old County a second; the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Middlesex, and Essex a third; and the district of Maine the fourth; that in each of these circuits should be established a Circuit Court of Common Pleas, to consist of three Judges, of law talents, who should support the law in the entry fees, and other fees paid in Court; that the jurisdiction of this Court should be final in all civil actions to the amount of £. 50; with a right of review in the Superior, personal actions, where the damages adjudged should not exceed the sum of £. 50:—This report was accepted, and the further consideration of it, referred to the winter Session. Early in that Session a motion was made, to have the subject taken up:—The House of Representatives, assigned a time for the consideration of the report; and after a debate of four or five days, by a majority of nearly four out of five, a Committee was ordered to bring in a bill:—This Committee, that is to say, four of them, were appointed to draw up a bill which had been considered by the Committee at New Bedford, and a bill was accordingly reported, giving a right to appeal in every instance:—this bill was printed in its original form, and a motion was made to refer it to a Committee, who should be authorized to amend it, and to report the result of their proceedings, and to give the right of review:—this motion was lost, and the bill finally of course it was agreed on all hands, that a reform was necessary, yet some members, had not, all of them, had time fully to contemplate the subject, they wished for a longer time that the sense of the people might be had upon it:—during the period of the Session while this business was under consideration, no pains were spared, by those interested in a continuance of the old abuses, to prevent the passing of the bill:—it was represented as a plan of the Lawyers, to promote their selfish interests:—the old can term of "The order" was conjured up again, and not a little billingsgate was poured out on the occasion:—since which time a written speech has been handed to the Editors of the Independent Chronicle, by a Senator, which many people suppose he wrote for the worthy member from Coxhall, endeavouring to make it be believed, that the reform was calculated for the emolument of the Lawyers only, and not of the people at large:—There has been a time, my countrymen, when men were able to make themselves men of confidence, by making an outcry against Lawyers:—The

writer of these numbers, the Lawyer; and the first proposer of this plan was also a venerable Lawyer who is now out of practice:—However, it is to be hoped, that the people of Massachusetts will coolly, and without prejudice, weigh its merits; and not appear to condemn it, on account of any thing foreign thereto:—This system calculated to promote the public, private profit, of say class of men; God forbid that it should take effect; but on the other hand, if it is a system that will have a tendency to place the judicial concerns of this Commonwealth on a fair and an honorable footing, and purify the fountains of public justice, it will finally meet your approbation, and be adopted by you, notwithstanding it may be recommended to you by one of "the order."

In my next Number I shall endeavour to point out some of the evils, and the causes of those evils, existing under the present arrangement, as also the consequences resulting therefrom.

BOSTON, April 6.
By Capt. Williams, of the schooner Fenno, which arrived at Westbury last, in 12 days from Guadaloupe, we received the following important Proclamations, issued by the Commissioners at that Island.

DECLARATION
Of the Commissioners delegated by the National Convention of France, to the Windward Islands.

To all the Neutral Nations trading with said Islands.
EIGHT hundred Republicans, and two French frigates, have conquered the Island of Guadaloupe; eight thousand men, chosen troops, six line of battle ships, and twelve frigates, men yield to that courage, virtue and love of one's country, that subverts a Republic, and restores it to its former state.

With you inconsiderable force, but entirely devoted to the triumph of liberty and equality, we have overcome all obstacles, and finally done from this fertile, and now free country, the remainder of the English pillaging horde.
The vile facilities of GEORGE, those infamous promoters, and supporters of all kinds of robbery, advanced of their enemy, endeavor to satisfy their insatiable avarice, by plundering, under frivolous pretence, neutral vessels. May they be banished all the resources of craft and perfidy, in order to rob them with impunity, and they are going on in the footsteps Charles Gordon, commander at St. Lucia, John Vaughn, of glorious memory in St. Eustace, and Benjamin Caldwell, pretend to color their plunder, by a significant proclamation, which declares the Island of Guadaloupe in a state of blockade, as if it were possible to block up such an extensive Coast!

What moment do they choose for issuing such an extravagant proclamation? Have not our troops of war and other armed vessels, within these few months, taken, sunk, or burnt, eight of their vessels? (Which they easily may, by the franchises retained in the coast of commerce, of this Island, and the registers, and other papers belonging to said vessels.)—Are we not ready to attack their own country, and three convicts them of the impotency of such a blockade.

But rob they must! That is the great principle of the English military service. In such a corrupted Government no profane can be obtained, but for money; and money must be had, no matter by what means: If they cannot get it from their enemies, they are safe enough to run pirates, and ransack neutral vessels, who are not able to defend themselves.
From this fetch of the sordid intentions of the English, the dignity and independence of neutral powers requires, that they should be upon their guard, and provide against the perfidious vexations, which this pretended blockade prepares their trade.

We do therefore on our side, formally declare, that we shall never desist from the principles of equity and benevolence, which have directed all our operations, during and after the taking of this Island: And that all neutral vessels shall here be well received, and protected, as far as lies in our power; we assure them, that the English rhapsodists inspire us only with perfect contempt, and that our enemies are obliged to reason to repent of their rashness and insensibility.
This our present declaration, shall be officially transmitted to the respective Governments of the Islands of St. Bartholomew, St. Cruz, and St. Thomas, and further to the Congress, and the Legislatures of the different States in America, through the means of the French Minister in Philadelphia.

Port of Liberty, the 31 day of ventose (21st of Feb. file of the slaves), in the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible. (Signed)
VICTOR HUGHES,
GOYRAND ET LEBAS.

DECLARATION
Of the Commissioners delegated by the National Convention of France, to the Commanders in Chief of the British forces, Vaughn, Caldwell, Thompson, Stewart and Lindsay.
TIME and the defeat of the English forces at Guadaloupe had weakened the remembrance of the heinous crimes, by which the vile facilities of GEORGE had filled the windward Islands.
It might reasonably have been expected, that the conduct of the infamous GREY and JERVIS, should have made their successors aware of fresh crimes, and engaged them to keep a constant eye on the reverse; but we have been misled: They prove to be as barbarous as those above mentioned cannibals.—They have lately ordered to be put to death some soldiers of the Republic, their prisoners in St. Lucia. Crimes like these call forcibly upon us to avenge our brothers and to make use of reprisals.

In consequence of which, we do hereby give solemn notice to the Commanders in Chief of the British forces in the windward Islands, that from and after the date of this our official declaration, the assassination of each and every individual Republican (of whatever color he is, and in whatever Island it may happen) shall be expiated by the death of two English officers or privates. The GUILLOTINE shall at the first demand be put to use.

We do further declare that any Frenchman, who at the moment of the landing of an army of the Republic, commanded by one of us, or by any of our Subalterns, shall not join against our common enemy, is outlawed, and his property forfeited to the Republic. All these Frenchmen are declared traitors to their country, who have accepted of any employment under the English Government. The law having already been passed against those who assist, as well as against the pirates who delivered them up, and who are in the same predicament with those that sold Toulon and the Island of Corsica, where the pious faith of the English throne in its full lustre, and this law which inflicts the pain of death shall here continue in full force.

We do further signify to all the Commanders and Agents of the British Government, that citizen Mariner, Commander at St. Lucia, is an Officer in the French fleet, and that the citizens Maffade, Lieutenant in the navy, and Lambert are our Deputies in that Island, and invested with our power.

We have ordered this our present declaration to be sent by a flag of truce to the above mentioned Commanders of the British forces, and to be translated into English, and distributed in all the colonies.
Port of Liberty, the 31 day of ventose (the 21st February, file of the slaves) in the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible. (Signed)
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NATIONAL CONVENTION.
6 NIVOSE (26 Dec.)
CLAUDINE Fathers of the country, to forestall the property that threaten you, to defend you by the means of extracting you, it is necessary, the way to occupy your whole attention.
I proposed to you, last decade, that the principal leaders of the Robespierre faction, of that of Chaumette, Vincent and Hebert are still in existence; that they have defended their man at this tribunal, and that they had always acted in concert with that tyrant, till a happy misunderstanding between them separated you, that you thought get them broken altogether.
We must point out the people, that while the National Convention is occupied in framing laws for their happiness, the men of error are seeking to prepare, and to forward, a new revolution, by bringing about the sowing of the seed of blood, in which they calculated for more than fifteen months. We must teach good citizens the means with which these efforts contrived to undo liberty, that has cost us so many sacrifices, and this handful of Ruffians will disappear at the first glance of the people, as the pygmies vanish at the sight of Hercules.

Monitors, your hour of domination is passed away; our armies know you; you are the execution of nature: all France, except a handful of rogues, abhor you! What family is there, whose blood you have not shed? From Antioch to Cherbourg, from Cherbourg to Bayonne, ask why the malices of Carrier have not yet perturbed his fate? Let the Commissioners print the letters which you wrote to authorize the murders of the atrocious Leboa! Let them tell us whether, since the 27th of July, all the fatalities of the Army of Robespierre have not been under your rebellious standards?

We know that some days before the 9th of Thermidor, Robespierre contended with his accomplices who should hold the reins of despotism. We know well, that the remaining divisions, remained at the foot of the guillotine, and that they were not in parity, but in superiority, of tyrannizing over their country. They have not forgotten, that the division which really happened between the parties, had the charming of the faith of Thermidor, tyrant had signified for that the wish of longer to suffer them to possess the power. Thus, in out-living force of the Decemvirs, the chief error of the conspiring Party seems to have been that of the Party of Robespierre longer than they now doubts that these were two conspiracies to destroy the national representation, and with it the Republic.

One was composed of the members of the committee, the other of the demagogues, themselves divided into two parties. The weaker, or the still milder, necessarily led the first; the second, leading itself, naturally desired to lead the moral energy of its rival. This is the ordinary method of proceeding with all conspirators, who endeavor to secure to themselves arbitrary power.
Thus falls to the ground all the effort which the seven "hope to prevent" the decree of outlawry, pronounced against them by the rebellion committee.
Representatives of the people, it is not evident to you, as well as to the whole Republic, that Robespierre, the persecutor of Robespierre, had sold France? Call to mind that they were not to be established in their positions, and that they were to be the right of the Republic, and that, initiating the expression of the will, tyrant, he was heard to cry in this assembly, "Sure I have a right!"
How can you expect that all the powers of Europe will for you support an alliance, if you follow to remain in the hands of the Robespierre? Who could offer their reciprocity in their congresses? But perhaps you will say, "Comrades, that all the faithful men, who comprise the Convention, will find their way to it."
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2dly. That the committee of Legislation prevent you to narrow with the project of a law, tending to confirm the powers of the Revolutionary Tribunal, but at the same time to keep out all Judges and Jurors who had acted before the 9th of Thermidor.
The propositions of Carrier were proposed in the midst of the loud applause. Several Voices—"Let the speech be printed."
DUBOIS—"I desire to be heard in the Assembly."
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(Murmur.) The tribune of a free man is wherever he may happen to be.
I think that the principles and the degrees of the Convention will be found to oppose the printing of this speech, and they might the delivery of it (Murmur) and I will prove it. A great number of persons know, and particularly our colleagues who are Members of the Convention, that these Committees are organized day and night in discussing this speech, and in denouncing it.
The denunciations are not only in thirty or forty other Members, as upon the seven accusations of Carrier.
I only invoke justice, and that all parties may be heard. DUBOIS has uttered the manner in which I voted in the Assembly, and I would do the same in this affair. The Committees are organized to do it, and I, Clauzel, whom I consider

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The remaining divisions, remained at the foot of the guillotine, and that they were not in parity, but in superiority, of tyrannizing over their country. They have not forgotten, that the division which really happened between the parties, had the charming of the faith of Thermidor, tyrant had signified for that the wish of longer to suffer them to possess the power. Thus, in out-living force of the Decemvirs, the chief error of the conspiring Party seems to have been that of the Party of Robespierre longer than they now doubts that these were two conspiracies to destroy the national representation, and with it the Republic.
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