POETRY.

AH ODE.

On the Approach of SPRING.

THE Earth tolls round and ends the

day, Moon's wax a while and then decay, The fon, revolving in his fahere, Compleans the circuit of the year, Campleast the circuit of the year,
Gay fpring and fummer lose their charms
Fatt lock'd in winter's icy arms,
So youth and health and beauty fade,
Difease and age and death invade Our tender frame ; ah ! duft and worms Will rifle all its lovely forms, And Ioon the glories, which we boaft, Will in the dreasy grave be loft. will in the dreary grave be loft.

Where ends one year, the next begins,
The fetting fun returns and finnes,
The full orb'd moon, from in her wane
Will faite her fore. Will faint but foon revive apain. The fummer's bloom the vernal flower Will break from winter's freezing-por And offer incense to the fkies; And offer incense to the lites; But youth, once past, returns no more, Nor thines its beauty as before. When age and death come half sing on, Nor drug, nor flower nor vernal find Has power to check their rapid pace, Or lengthen life's contracted space; Nor att nor nature can revive Th' expiring flame and bid it live, Recall the spirit, when it's fled, Or rouse the body from the dead,

From the Martinico Gazette of March 18,

MARTINIOUE.

They'll youth reffore, difeafes heal, Relieve the anguish that you feel, Kindle fresh lire, when nature dies, And wing your firght beyond the skies,

O! then improve this fleeting hour

Plant virtue's ferds in early youth, Watch and defend the lovely growth; Feed on its fmits; for these have powers Unknown to name's herbs and flowers,

Pienes, March 18. PIRRER, March 18.

To prove to the world, the inveterate cruelty of our enemies, we have permiffion to publish a letter received from Captain Campbell of the 46th Regiment commanding at St. Viscent. The favage conducts of the Charibs must, principally be afferibed to the infigitations of their Allies at Point-a-Petre; whose fundating appears of the Allies at Point-a-Petre; whose fundating appears of the Allies at Point-a-Petre; whose fundations are petroneously the property of the Petroneously of the alcribed to the immigations or user raises at Point-a-Pette; whose finitiality of manners, to our fick in Hospital at Petit-Burg, and to the unfortunate people with have fallen into their power, exhibits the fame spirit directing elike the actions of

Berkfeire Hill, St. Vincent, the 13th March, 1795.

DEAR SIR.
On the roth inft. being the morning after we left the Regiment, we arrived here—We paifed the night in romaing down the Coaff of this Island, beholding all the while the most dreadful spectacles, which possibly can be described. The whole face of this most heautiful country is burnt to allies, and the planters are all driven for facter into the fort. The Charibs, and fome ringleaders from

among the French inhabitents are com-mitting the most deader. burning every fettlement they come near, and murdering every foldier, or white in-habitant, who comes within their reach, habitant, who comes within their racch, men, women, or children, without reforst to age or fee: It being their intention to extirpate the English inhabitants from the filand. It is their way, when they wound and make any one prisoner, to cut them immediately up into finally injects, and burn their fieth, in particular Mr. Forbes and his wife were most dreadfully massiscred. These saveges even extend their burbarity to fucklup infants, and have been barbarity to facking infants, and have been feen to hold them by the legs with one hand, while they hack'd their flesh from the bones with the other, &c. &c.

The remainder of the letter is not mate rial to the public, the letter is addressed to a brother officer in St. Pierr's. How providential has been the defeat

which these monters, of the human race, received on the night of the 14th inft. which we hope has stopt this career of Barbarity, fo truly characteriffic of the disciple of Robelpierre, 'The following is an account of the im-

portant victory gained by the British For-ces over those barbarous favages.

The French and Charibo after typing walle great part of that fine Colomy, had taken post upon DORSETSHIRE HILL, over the fown of KINGSTOWN, Govern-or SETON having been reinforced, and having affembled and armed a confiderable Number of the Nerrora determined to 1/.6/. on each continuance, and 3/. on another the snemy. Accordingly on the night of the 14th infl. be Britth force enough to allow each Judge 2...60. nanded by Capt. Skinner of his Ma-

ictory. The Charib King, Chateaugai, being killed with twenty others, twenty-five of them wounded, and about fifty more made priloners, with two pieces of ordinance their colors, &c. &c. On our fide, Licutepant Hill, of the Ze.

bra, was wounded, four feamen killed and

two wounded,
The Negroes unanimoully joined the
English, and behaved with the greatest
ardor in the attack; and are now hourly

ardor in the attack; and are now hourly bringing in pritoners.

In Chateaugai's pocket was found a dec-laration ordering every one to join him in-flaulty, upon pain of themfelves, their wo-men and children being all murdered and their race extripated.

City of the declarative of Joseph Chateangai, Chief of the Charibs.
Chatean Belair the 12th day of March and the 18th of our Liberty.
Where is the Frenchman who will not join his blother at a moment when he woice of Liberty is heard by them? Let us the notice of Liberty is heard by them? then unite, Citizens and brothers, round the Colours flying in this iffend, and let the Golours flying in this iffand, and its haften to co-operate to that great piece of Work which has been already commenced for glorioufly. But finould any firmound the held back through fear. We do her by declare to them, in the name of the Law, that those who will not be affembled with wein the coarse of the day, finall be with us in the course of the day, shall be deemed traitors to the Country, and treat ed as Enemies. We do fwear that both fire and fword shall be employed against them. That we are going to born their Estates, and that we will morder their Wives and Children, in order to annihiate their Race.

From the WESTERN STAR.

The COUNTRY LAWYER-No. 3

IN my last Number, I firsted an estimate of the annual, unnecessary expense, in the Judicial Department, and made it out at 68,000 Dollars. I shall now endeavour to thew how 60,000 of this expence is to

It was a part of the reported plan, that no appeal flould be allowed from the Judgment of the circuit Court of Common Pleas, where the damages adjudged fhould not exceed the fum of fifty pounds. It has been thought by good judges, that this re-driction would firike from the docket of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the country penties, as much as three fourths of the actions, and in the maritime counties, near-ly one half; foppoing that on an average it would finke out half the number, that ourt might be able to transact all the bufinels in each county, within the year, and go twice into each county where they now go annually. If then the Supreme Judi-cial Court might be able to do the buline's of each term within the term, 20,000 dol-lars now loft in confequence of the great number of casfes continued yearly in that court, might be fared, If half the busi-nefs should be struck from the dockets of hat court in virtue of the retriction, take ing away the right of appeal, in judgments under f.50, then 20,000 dollars might be faved, being one half of the estimated expeace, of carrying the actions, which are entered in that court yearly, through the fame. If 42,000 dollars is the amount of the expense of carrying the disputable causes through the present Courts of Common Pleas, which in fast are only run

caules through the prefent Courtsof Common Pleas, which in Aff. are only the Supreme- Judicial Court, we may first the Supreme- Judicial Court, we may first by a superior of the Supreme- Judicial Court, we may first by a superior of the Supreme- Judicial Court, we may first by a superior of the Supreme- Judicial Court, we may first by a superior of the Judicial Court, we may first by a superior of the Judicial Court, we may first by a who world against the reform as insteaded by the Judicial Court, we may first by the Judicial Court, we may first by the first land demurrers, in the courts of Common Pleas, are to no purpole, no one being willing to be concluded by the judgment of the Judices of the Courts and Hamphing to be concluded by the judgment of the Judices of the Supreme Judicial Court, we may first by the plan you would create twelve fully men. But it has been objected, that by this plan you would create twelve fully men. But it has been objected, that by this plan you would create twelve fully men. But it has been objected, that by this plan you would create twelve fully men. But it has been objected, that by this plan you would create twelve fully men. But it has been objected, that by this plan you would create twelve fully men. But it has been objected, that by this plan you would create twelve fully men. But it has been objected, that by this plan you would create twelve fully men. But it is at leaf possible for the good Judge to all the suprement of the places of the Supreme Judicial are now 2/8 8c. made as much as is now sold to the Judges and the Supreme Judicial are now 2/8 8c. made as much as is now sold to the Judges and the Supreme Judicial are now 2/8 8c. made as much as is now sold to the Judges and the Supreme Judicial are now 2/8 8c. made as much as is now when the suprementation and paid to the Judges of the Supreme Judicial are told it will gofflow affect his fees, you of the Judges raifed in the fame proportion, and we might affect the few fitted and the fame proportion, and we might affect from the fame proportion, and we might affect from the fame proportion. are now 2f. 8d. made as much as is now paid to the Judges of the Supreme Judicial tion, and we might raife 1.710—If this is not an adequate fam, then let the fee hill be fo altered as to allow the Jadges the chare of Afrec Park, late of Norwich

It fhould be remembered that I have commanded by Capit, Skinner or an Na. 1 in mona de remembered in a rare-jehr. Heop of wor the Zebra; and Capt, Campbell of the 45th regiment flormed has flowed be test off as an equivalent for the Judges fent, and this could not be con-

the Charib Camp and gained a complete ! fidered as loft, for the fuitors would, undoubtedly, be able to have the causes as well settled by the circuit Court, as by the Supreme Judicial Court, and of course, making to great a faving on that account they may well afford to pay the enhanced fees to the Judges in the circuit Court. But it has been objected, in the Gener

are road

al Court, that the people have always been used to appeals, and it will not do to a bridge that right, the people will not us to aboridge that right, the people will not willingly fobmit to it. In answer to this objection, I would ask, why have they been allowed this right? The answer is, becaufe every body knows the juffices of the Courts of Common Pleas are not men of law talents, and on that account there has law telents, and on that account there has been a settlifty of allowing the right of appeal. But place men of law information on the heaches of those courts, and you take away the necessity. This most be granted, if we attend to the proceedings in the Supreme Judicial Court, where a man is indicated, tried, convicted, and fentenced, at the first term, and executed, perhaps within fix weeks from the rifing of the Court, without the right of appeal, or privilege of review; while every member of the community is farisfied with this fpeedy execution of public Juffice, because they well know, that the Juffices of the Supreme Judicial Court are as respectable for their law talents, as they are for the rirtues of honelty, integrity, and upright-

The advantages which would refult to the public from the adoption of the pro poied plan, will appear at first bloth, when we reflect on the evils of the prefent fyshem On three different occasions have the Hand of Representatives, and once has the Sen or representatives, and once has the Sen-ate voted, that it was expedient to device formation to expedite the administration of fashice in this Commonwealth. All racks of men agree in the position, that fomething ought to be done, yet many of them are afraid to make any alteration. left it should happen to turn out to be dif-

dvantageous.
Thole who are in possession of the prefent offices are unwilling to leave them, and lofe the emoluments thereof, pitiful as they are—many who with to become Judges of those Courts, wish their continuance; their relations and councarions join in their forport; and a strong phalanx of family interest combines to prolong the prolong old fiftem. I am forry to add that, among the gentlemen of the bar, there are fome the geatlemen of the bar, there are fome to be found, who, though they acknowledge the necessity of a reform, yet when any thing it exhibited which looks like anfwering the purpole, find "their hands week," and their beart faint." Neverthelif form wee have been unemaidedmough to infiniste, that the plan was calculated werely to promote the interest of the Lawyers, as professional men, and that the whole body of Lawyers were in farour the Lawyers, as professional men, and that the whole body of Lawyers were in favour of it, though it amounts to demonstration, that out of the 68,000 dollars, now calculated as loft annually to the community, more than ten thousand dollars of that fum more than ten thouland dollars of that tum are paid to the Attornies for term fees, continuances, appeals, demorrers, and arguing fees; and it is a fack, that feveral very respectable Language in the General Court, the latt Seffing, were opposed to the reform. It mention not this to criminate any gentlemen of the profession, but merchy to the activation when the profession, but merchy to the activation of the profession. ly to them, that the whole body of Law-yers do not think, that the fysicm is the best that could be calculated for the publie good—that they differ in fentiment on this very important fobject, 22 much as other orders of men do, and fore I am,

that there are no members of the Genera

Norwich, April 14. 1795.

Conflable for the year 1794 Williamsburgh, April 16, 1795. to one cent reward and no charge paid.
All perfors are hereby cautioned agirt
trofling or harbouring faid Boy, on its Sheriff tells you it is a bad fyftem, and you penalty of the law.

JOSEPH HUTCHENS.

Northampton, April 7. 1795.

deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.—Also, all persons having any demands against faid estate are defired to exhibit the same. MARTHA PARK, Executors.

Oliver Pomroy,

Cliver Pomroy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the relation of the life, that he carries on the China and Chair making Befineth, a few relationship the court-boufe, where his cubzates may be fapplied on the fauret axine, with the following articles, viz. Data sell Book Cafes, Secteary and Book Cafe, Secteary and Book Cafe, Secteary and Book Cafe, Secteary and Book Cafe, Councide, Courted, do. Circular, do. Bearkfa Tables, Councide, do. Oval, do. Tea Tables, Councide, do. Circular, do. High Chafe on Cafe, Carollar, do. Blore Tables, Councide, do. Circular, do. High Chafe on Cafe, Light Tables, Esty Chairs, Broifer, do. Stat Back, do. Elbow, do. Spokin, his Sectem, Clock Cafe, Cradles, Baddadd, High, do. Field, do. Tea Tary, Tan Chafe, Store Defks, Bloro Stada, Fifth Frames, Wine Coolers, Caffins, Cafe, As he has worked two or the past he city of Philadelphia, and is growthe city of Philadelphia, and is growther city of Philadelphia, and is growther city. ESPECTFULLY informs the pab.

Prefies, Botler's Trays, Window Bississ.

As he has worked two or three years in the city of Philadelphia, and is agained with the newest fathous, he flutten briefs, that he final give fathfaction to all that who favor him with their cashon.

Northampton, April 6, 1795.

Ifaac Gere, Watch und Clock Maker.

A just received from Published and New York, and nos follog at the figa of the Clock Face, Nontharrost, an affortment of gennine warrant Washes.—He has also on hand Alarm ad phase ca.—He has also on band Alarm ad phase and the state of the clocks, of a superior kind, which will be clocks, of a superior kind, which will be clocks, of a superior kind, which will be clocked. feld cheap for cash, and their performance

N. B. Watches repaired in the let

Northampton, April 15, 1795 Observe.

Observe.

For fale in Buckland, on the Court road, about 100 aren of recibes LAND, with a new convenient dwilling house, to burns and possible in a faring, produced the laft featon, it is judge, produced the laft featon, it is judge, about a more that 30 tons of hay, with a god appearance of plowing and pulming, a young orchard, with other fruit orn, a greeably furacted and well waters,—ld. fo, about 2 miles wellerly, on faid certy road, 2 new dwelling house, so much completed, one and an half flary high, a large fined with flabling for house, and room for 4 or 5 tons of hay, 1 art and 5 rods of good land, an agreethe fined for retailing or immballing, incomplet as furth as prefered; the other a fould house, with a convenient grantee-plus, along the second convenient grantee-plus along the second convenie with a present the transfer that the god fland for mechanism.—A Buckfight is much wanted.—One half of a new long in good repair, within 30 min of the two fifth mentioned houses.—Alio, that 100 rods fouth of faid forge, 57 2000 a ared for coaling, for the nie of tid fire as any to be found, about 6 area chape and burned, the greater part cleared to fowed with winter grain and hay led.

For further particulars—Enquire of JOHN SAFFORD, on the first mentioned president He also informs all those independent. He allo informs all their independs him on book, that solely their acceptant fettled previous to the first of Augaltan, they will find them lodged in the harid an attorney to colled, without further tice, from J. SAFFORD.

March 31, 1795.

Andrew Wood, R EQUESTS' all persons indebted a to make immediate payment.

April 15, 1795. The non-refident proprietors of land in the town of William burgh, are invited to pay their taxes with out coft.

ASA LUDDEN.

Ran away from the fub feriber on the 2d inft, an indented appetice negro boy, named Nosh Good, bout 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 ia. bigh, had on when he went away a clarret coloured coat, gray waifteou mi cap. Whoever will take up faid boy see

Wanted, as an apprenfmant aftive BOY, 14 or 15 years of age-Enquire of _____LEMUEL NICHOLS.

Dalton, March 17, 1795.

Banipslic

NORTHAMPTON, (Maffarbajetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.]

. W E D N E S D A Y, May 6, 1795.

[Nums. 453.]

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD,

fi is confidered as a duty incombent on in conferred as a duty incumbent on every Primer of a newfpaper in the United States to repebilith this 15 h. Kember of Germanicus. After read-ing it with candor, what good citizen, can be an advocate for the Democratic Societies?]

GERMANICUS.

LETTER LIN-And left.

DEFORE you, my fellow-citizens, by whose labours the Revolution was acceptified—between whom the designs of firmings of the war fortnessed a communition at dear—in whose hands is placed the and dear—in whose hands is placed the fame defiting of any government; I now inpeach "the apologies offered by the ferritis, as militaring against the holy interface of the property of the p tofe intereffs are fince man approaches gener to the image of his maker, when un-der the aufpites of Republicanism his faits are untelltained in benevolent

adits are unrefletifed in benevolent prist ot the pooling faute hind.

The decision of this point has been so the reparted by the provinces diffedures, for a summary sphilations of facts will be finite at the closely set facts. The effected at republication confided in the free will of the majority of the people, either afters titled without fraud in those rates, in which they returns to themselves the right of A. but returns to themselves the right of A. they referve to themselves the right of aftthey retervate the meteres the right of act-ing—or expressed by the public fervants, ladges their offices during pleasure, for a limited time, or during good behaviour.— Amounts to uphold the focieties are adverte problicanifm, because they are capable eing perverted into engines of domefreparty and foreign powers; are usure en of privileges, and of a force, sorpel-ter handless and of a force, sorpel-ter handless and of a force, force deals: fomenters of revolutions; tradewhile i formerted of recombining tracked most character, without being exposed better files, either bersof the public mind, with a world seed one feel expression, and the world seed one feel expression, which is the seed of popular calcificate; and, as they make seed for the rallying ground of infinitions; so is it beyond the reach of the light, and determine to what extremity are men worked. integral of actermine to what extremity for may protect, at form conjunctive manifest that the prefeat for configion. A gardens specifical ewould it be it our times, but heart rending to our friends in desfelter, if it should happen in the librad States sait has already beity-need in librad states as it has already beity-need in librad, that the best purpose shall be melled to fhield themfelves from the men of a blood thirfly leader in the effect, by uniting in their out rages, in feet to require a little popularity. Or, the dreadful necessity thould be avoidhow can the forieties ever expiate the see of caufing our country to be divid-The ferieties have been defended, as being safe of bester clay than the Jacobins, and enfore as not being liable to their attro-irs. But they earnot now undertake when own conduct, when they shall be

fined by fireng pathons in the hear of This is not the language of an intem-cente samith, it is the fame that was de-listed by the legislature of Massachusetts familiers ago against the Cincinessi, brise they had corrected their confiltra-tion. Mak how well the observations are tipted in the fituation of the Democratic toxism: "The infiltration appears to before, for under the fandtion or pa-trage of any legislative authority, what say of any regulative authority what-say, lat fif created, and founded upon be following principles, which are to be beneally, viz. an inceffing attention to petre those exaked rights and liberties of tomen nature, for which they have ght and bled, and without which the cof a rational being is a curie inflead perote and cherish, hetween the fellirefitter, that union and national

to fubfigantial arts of beneficence, according to the ability of the facility, towards those dincers and their families, who unforms the full created boards: To whom see the fell created boards: To whom see the fell created boards: To whom see

ceiving it.

"And at each meeting the uninciples of the infilitation will be tally confidered, and the beft messers to promote them suopt

" Hence it appears that the faid Society takes upon itfelf the power of adening fech meatures as, after tell confectation they shall judge best for promoting censin into a man judge tent for promoting certain important public and national purpofustor which purpofe the people of the Unitde States have conflicted and effective to the conflictive and Corgarfa.

Although it is the duty of all the citizens in their reflective capacities and general consists, to affect their aid to the feveral consists, to affect their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or process of the effective for their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or their aid to the feveral powers of the effective or the effective conduct, to afford their aid to the fiveral powers of the dishlibed government, law-libility exercised, for the preferencing of the common rights, and premoting the union of their common rights, and premoting the union of their contectant flute; profession of their contectant flute; and refer to their contectant flute, profession of their contectant flute, profession of their contectant groups, judging of and adopting measures—concerning mattern, proper only for the congruence of the legislative and their determination thereon or of such other badies as an known in the confliction or anthonical by the laws of the least favors of a disposition of such profession of the law of the laws of the law constitutional authority: tending, it onre-frained, to imperiou in imperio, and con-frquently to confusion and the subression of public liberty."

Let those who have affected an numeran-

ing farprife that Democratic Societies have been denonned in the year 1792, in the United States, in France, and in Greet-britain, learn from hence, that ten years ago the virtues and guilentees de legislatura, of a flare, which was the cradle of America, but the state of the benefits of the State of th ing forprife that Democratic Societies

litary opinions have little weight, but that many opinions have little weight, but that opinions united finks. Yes, this is the featest Perceiving that as individuals they cret - Perceiving sinat as motividuals they would be matched by other individuals, in partie of motive, foundhers of argument, and fitness of conduct, they abandon their individual observers, and erect themselves into a kind of corporation, whose united a kind of corporation, whose united chains will, even from the single circumstance of their being those of a bedy, impose with an air of respectability on such es do not take the treuble of thinking for themfelves.

themfelves.

That " private affectations are functioned by the first principles of forciv life. "Shas heen acknowledged, and if individuals will affently on introducts, in any numbers, at any time, or at any place, they ought to be proceed, because they will then have on the proceedings of the proceedings." o other force than that of fo many individuals. It is thus that a minerity of th rgiffature of s, whole featiments the So tres profess to adopts. In dehate they oppole without referve any measure purject ricion they speak out of doors merely a individuals, and do not combine to execute as a forciety, what they could not individually accomplish.

Another of the forcieties frankly owns

notwithflanding the arregart patentium of fome of its breaken, that they are neither the people nor the delegates of the people; but, at the fame time, it contends that the can, have no intereft diffinet from that o the people. Before confidence in this af-fertion can be expected, they must be as the people; they must not feperate them-felves into clubs, from which the people are excluded and establish a political order. ato which no citizen can coter without being fermally choien.

In the fame infinuating accents it has een foread through the public prints, that the Societies cannot sin at overshearing the conflictation; cannot overflep the boundaries of decorum; cannot define that perfectly enterating the people to fra-

re-indebted for the flanders on public mediates? Their names are finuded in deathness, exert indeed when they mean to fraise as a Society, and even then they exhibit their Prefident and Secretary only. exhibit their Prefident and Secretary only. Thus they endeavour to exhibit the public mind by their desires behind the cartain, and avail themfelves of their conceilment to magnify their numbers and importance. As far, however, as the Social than the control of the state of the importance. As far, nowever, as the Soci-cies have yet opened their purpoles to the world, it has been thewn in the preceeding letters, that if they do not aim at an overletters, that if they do not aim at an over-throw of the confinction, they have at leaft or criticaped the boundaries of decorous; may be jully folpeded of deceiving—and never would have been inflitted but to give to their epinious an notice weight— Nay, more, in fpits of the pretext, that they are no numerous for a confinitely, they may be here as they have been in France, the botheds of Revolution. Con-fider how the members are elected; how. fider how the members are elected ; how they will min forward as miffioneries for propagating the opinions which have been craftily infilled into them. And altho, receive chance they thould be consinced of their error, they doe not fewer, because they have been marihalized to the drudgery of aboting the property.

It is a coliny files, that government is in no disper from the Societies, if these who administer it medicate on barm. Up-no the opinion of the people is existence depends, and when the representations, no on which that opinion is built, are cerrops or deluter, who can proneunce the issue if the first opinion of the control of the con the confinuted is inflinged for private emolument, of er private aggrandificment; that it is too moderage to wait for the punishment provided by law for driinguent efficies the people will, in a maß, over whelm the extiling order of this e. All this, the Societies ery, would be an abule 1 from which we amounted. ceffiry for our faftiy and happeners, so it ought not to be exploded merely heeaster it may be perceived. Ber the Societies, which the experience of a century ber proved to be unexplainly except as influments of a revolution, ought to be avoided in sessions of tranquisity, because they may be easily also far, it is no replying far that if they be a majority of the people, the majority of the people, the majority of the people by the distribution activity of those who a difference to higher and acceptains. by the inferior attivity of those who "dif-frations in plottens, judiciples and acceptance of the government," and by the advantages of the government, and by the advantages incidental to finanding bodies, the Societies may obtain the falls appearance of being a majority, and then entrap into a fehrmin-fion to their predicts usury honest has the army of the second of the second of the second and the second of the second of the second of the second army of the second of th way citizens—Or if they flould be a mi-nority, they can diffuse a poilon which, afnonly, they can unsate a poston which, at-ter having pervaded the public mind, it may be difficult to counteract by truth or fair reasoning. With these bopes they are

of abuting the government without te

forrection was truntenanced by restate of function with uncanned by certain of those foreities and, aithor they are re-inclant casting blane upon each other, yet have the most of them demanded to be ried according to their feparete acts. This can be briefly done, become they have all concurred, in what wastingword to them in the fipecel, "the differentiation of ful-prictus, planufer and accutations of the work government." So exceeding the different acts.

whole government.
So expecify had power here granted to Congret to lay and coileft excise, and fo thoroughly had it here recognized by the cours of Pennfylrania, lat on this head government was involverable. Conscious of this, the individual who planned the indiversion had no herrer project of forcers, than by cuitivating and heightening the prejudices, imparred against the excise frisher from the aboles of it abroad. If a few afformers had been fulficient for his views, he might perhaps have entitled

his views, he might perhaps have enlifted them, by infidiously representing in secret beyingy be here as they have been in Fershee, the batchels of Rectonium. Confided how the members are elected, how ambitious they are to derect formitting and properties to the reportion of government; and you will not feruple to believe that the executive was varying to a mon-joiness to the reportion of government; and you will not feruple to believe that the account of the people and the reportion of government; and you will not feruple to believe that the account of the people and the reportion of government; and you will be resulted to be the confidence of the most artfold members which as the commence at fome future day, are extraded to both few in their commencement; and the determination gradually to undermine the government, which fewers to be the cought as yet preferred by the Societies, need not be commonicated to many. Let two of three of the most artfold members keeps arresolated health in the standing in their stemment which is intered by this or that may let them follow the cature of fuch bodies, which is to rife big between the proposal and binder, in their afformations; let them kind the continued over the proposal part of the per chance they found be commonically in view; let them kind the continued of the people and the continued of the people is excitated. It is a reality stilled into them, and a lither for the people and the continued of the people is excitated by each, and when the representations, up as which that explained the proposal and the principles of the federal government without tendered the principles and the principles of the federal government in no danger from the Societies, if that for the people will, in a standard of the people and the confliction is included for private moderner, or fer prirate agrandificant; they can be conflicted by the public fervants; that he conflicted is a principle of the principle of the principle of their confliction is included the principle of the pr that the executive was verging to a mon-archy and the legislative and judiciary to thus, the Societies cry, would be no shore; the firm into an invidium articule. Let from which no argument is the drawn. This is one of the general politions which too often central the mind, and ought to be thus modified—As government is not effect for our fairty and happiners, for our fairty and happiners, for it may be exploded merely because it may be explosed.

ed upon their exercions to fupfort these objects, one or both of which were contemplated in the infurrection. They had every reason to conclude, that the focieevery reason to conclude, they the Societies would consperate with them so far at least as to pulliate the enounity of the opposition by virulent conforces of the excite, and to annerse the arm of government, by impreffing a horizof of the taxon the militain. In this the inforgents were not also gether differentiate. gether disappointed. For in the midft of the convolution, the excise was described and executed by the focieties, at the corher flone of correption and tyranny; and it would be within the limits of truth to if would be within the finite of them to affect, that the diguit, inculcated against the excise produced a momentary but fear-ous fingular in some breats in judging of

The members of the focieties who unit-The members of the forcieles who united with the pariotic army, being unknown to me; I cannot be foppoled to make a perforal allafine, which field difcharge their motives. Indiend therefore of tracing up their conduct to an anxiety to repel the integration of indirective formattine as in-The street of the street of th