ADDRESS to CHEERFULNESS.

THOU, Cheerfulnels, by heav'n de-To rule the pulle that moves the mind, Whatever Iterful pullen fprings, Whatever chance or nature brings, To firm the coneful poile within And mif arrange the fweet machine, Thou, Goddels, with a feilful hand. Doth each attemper'd key command, Refine the foft, and fwell the firong, Till all is concord, all is fong.

Come, Cheerfulnels, triumphant fair, Shine through the painful cloud of care, O fweet of language, mild of meio; O virtue's friend, and pleafure's queen; Fair enardian of domeffic life Beft banifter of hombred firife ; Nor fullen lip, nor raunting eye; Deform the scene where thou are From thee our board with flow'rs crown'd,

By thee with fones our walks refound : By thee the fprightly mornings thine, And evening hours in peace decline.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

FROM a defire to leffen the mortality and diffres occasioned by the bilious re-miring yellow fever which now prevails in different parts of the union, I have ex-

Mr. Brown,

trafted fome remarks upon the appearan-ces of the blood after bleeding, from a fecoad volume upon that diforder, which I have prepared for the prefs. I have fe-lected likewife from that svork a few obfervations which are intended to remove the objections to blood letting in fevers .They will appear to a difaduantage unconthe opperation and account of the opperation of the control of the mit to the temporary injury to which I may probably thus expole my principles in

BENJAMIN RUSH. September 29th.

"After blood-letting has been performed, the appearances of the blood should be attended to, in order m Jodge of the propriety of repeating is. I shall briefly describe these appearances, and arrange them in the order in which they indicate the different degrees of influences of the shall be shall b

otherent degrees of refirmatory diathe-fis, beginning with the higheft.

1. Diffolved blood. This eccurs most frequently in the malignant flate of fever. I have aferibed this decomposition of the blood to fuch a violent degree of filmulus upon the blood reffels as to dispose them to a paralytic flate.—It is generally confidered by authors as a signal to lay aside the lancet. If it occur in the first flage of a fever, it indicates a very oppolite prac-tice. By reprated bleedings the veffels recover their natural action, and the blood becomes eredeced (to use a chemical allu becomes ereased (to the a chemical ana-tion) to its original texture.* If this dif-fulsul blood appear at the close of a malig-mant fever, no other benefit can be expectmant lever, no other branch can be expect-ed from repeating the bleeding, than the protraction of life for a few days, or an cafy death; even though it be indicated by a tende pulle, for the vifefra are gene-rally for much chooked by the long contin-tuace of violent action in the blood veffels, that they are feldom shie to discharge the blood which diffends them into the cavity created in the veffels by the abstraction of blood from a vein. There is some variety in the appearance of this flate of the preffere upon the blood vessels. It threa-tens most danger to life when it resembles molasses in its considence. The danger is less when the part which is dissolved occunies the bottom of the how! and when its fortace is covered with a fizy pellicle or

2. Blood of a fearlet color without any feperation into craffamentum or fetum, indicates a fecond degree of inflammatory

* I bid repeatedly after discovering this allowed the second properties of the second properties

femblance to what is called the lotara car- ' mittes of the civil war, (feje the Defour)

nium, or washing of flesh in water,
4. Cassamentum, finking to the bottom
of a bowl in yellow ferum.

5. Caffirmentum floating in ferum which Caffle in Sor is at first turbid, but which afterwards be-foldiers deignes wellow comes yellow and transparent by deposit-ing certain red and sery particles of the

ing certain red and fiery particles of the blood in the battom of the bowl.

6. Sizy blood, or blood entered with a buffy coat. The mare the ceffiamentum appears in the form of a cop, the more inflammatory action is faid to be indicated by it.—This appearance of the blood occurs in the plentify, the theomatific and it all other coayues distance inflammator. all other common flates or inflammato. in an other common nation or innamnato-ty fever. It occurs too in the mild flate of malignant fevers, and in the close of such of them as have been violent. The appearance of this buffy coat on the bloed in the yellow ferrer is always favourable, It fhews the difease to be tending from an uncommon to common degree of inflamnatory diathelia

From the facts it would from as if the power of cospolation in the blood, was lef-fened in an exact ratio to the increase of fimulus upon the blood veffels, and that it was increased in proportion to the dimi-nation of that flimales, to that degree of action which conflitutes what I have called

action which confitures what I have called common inflationation.

The remarks upon the relative figus of inflationatory action in the blood wifels, are the refult of repeating observation, but they should be admitted with a recolection, that they are all liable to be varied y a moderate or violent exacerbation of fever, by the fize of the firem of blood, and by the heat, coldness, quality and form f the cup into which the blood flows,-This occasional uncertainty in the indica-This occasional uncertainty in the indica-tions of the flare of fever by the blood, flould lead as back to the polic—When time; and the application of a greater por-tion of medical attention to this index of the flate of the fyshem in fevers, shall have brought to light all the knowledge that the proops to light all the knowledge that the pulie is expable of imparting, the appearances of blood in fevers will be regarded as little as the appearances of the watry exerctions of the body.

BLOOD LETTING thould always be co-

BLOOD LETTING flould always he co-pions where three is danger of congestion, inflammation, estadon, and absects in viral parts. This danger is indicated anost com-monly by pain, but there may be conges-tion and inflammation in the liver, bowels, and even in the head, without pain, in these cases the state of the pulie should go-vern the lancet. ern the lancet.

What quantity of blood may be taken with fafety from a patient in an inflammatory fever i To answer this question it will be necessary to remark, 18, that in a person of an ordinary lize there are supposed to be contained between 25 and 28 pounds of blood; and, 2dly, that mech more blood may be taken when the blood vef-fels are in a flate of morbid excitement and excitability, than at any other time. One of the uses of the blood is to flimulate One of the bles of the blood is to shift in the blood veffels, and thereby to shift in originating and preferving animal life.—
In a healthy flate of the veffels, the whole mais of the blood is necessary for the purexcitability, a much left quantity of blood than what is natural, perhaps in fome cafes, four or fire pounds are fofficient to keep up an equal and vigorous circulation.
Thus very (mall portions of light and found are Islairent to excite vision and hearing in an instanced and highly excitable state of the eyes and ears. Thus too, a single glass of wine will often produce delirium n a fever, in a man who, when in health, is in the habit of drinking a bottle every

without having his pulle quickened

by it.

An ignorance of the quantity of blood
which has been drawn by defign, or laft by
accident, has contributed very much to encourage prejudies, again blood letting.
Mr. Chue, of London, drew 320 ounces of
blood in a days. from blood in 20 days, from a parient in St.
Thomas's hospital, who laboured under a continuo in the head. But this quantity is finally impared with the quantity loft by a number of persons whose cases are reby a number of persons whose cases are corded by Dr. Haller. I shall mention dicates a fecond degree, of inflammatory action. It occurs likewife in the malig-nant flate of feer.

3. Blood in which part of the callamentom is diffolved in the ferum forming a remode from the long. A gentlemode from the lungs. A gentleman of Angola loft between three and four

milies of the civil war, (1273 the 1924ar) which affilted this nation, the plague also raged in feveral places, and was hought by accident from another place to Dueffar Castle in Somerfesthire, where some of the soldiers dying suddenly with an experion of spots, it likewise steady that the source of the soldiers of the soldiers dying suddenly with an experion. of fpots, it likewise feitzed feiveral others, it happened, at that time, that a furgeon who had travelled much in foreign parts, was in the fervice there, and applied to the governor for leave to affit his fellow foldiers who were efficied with this dread of the fellowing the control of th foldiers who were afficied with this dread-ful differe, in the best manner he was able; which being greated, he rock to large a quantity of blood from every one, at the beginning of the differed, and before any fwelling was perceived, that they were ready to faint and drop down, for he bled them all finading, and in the open sit, and had no vessel to measure the blood, which falling on the ground, the quantity each had no venet to measure the proof, which falling on the ground, the quantity each perian loft could not of confe be known. The operation being over, he ordered them to lie in their tents, and though he gave no kind of remedy after bleeding, yet of the numbers that were thus treated yet of the numbers that were thus iteated not a fingle person died. I had this rela tion from col. Francis Windham, a gentle man of great honor and veracity, and a

V > 17

this time governor of the calile."

Again : an ignorance of the rapid manner in which blood is regenerated when
loft, or drawn, has helped to keep up prejudices againft blood letting. A person
[Dr. Haller fays] loft sive pondes of blood
daily from the hamorroidal westes and cases, and another an pende of blood
dasts, and another an pende of blood
dasts, and another an pende of blood daily from the azmorrotal venes for used asys, and another 75 pounds of blood in ten days. The loss of each day was fupplied by fresh quantities of aliment. The suddenness and profusion with which naturally and points. ture relieves herfelf of follaefs and opportion, is not confined to difcharges of blood. Ten and twelve pounds of tood, chile,

len and tweive pounds of 100d, engir, feees, and mocos, are often difeharged to a few hours in a colora motion.

Thee falls I hope will be infinitent to effabilith the facty and advantages of plentiful blood letting in cafes of violent feer; allow the fallacy and danger of that oradice which attempt the core of fuch oradice. allow ther the fallacy and danger of that practice paties attempts the core of such cases of the surface of the

there are, it has been said, no mail truths in government. It is equally true that there are no half truths in medicine. This half way prefice of moderate bleeding, in malignant ferent, has been the treacherous remedy that has kept up their treacher and the said treacher and nortality, in all ages and in all countries." COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Berkfrie, f. At a Court of Common Pleas begun and held at Leaux, within and for the county of Berkshire, on the second Taesday of

THE Petition of SAMUEL TOL-MAN and SIMEON HODGES, oth living on a traft of Land in faid coun ty, known and called by the name of Bulock's Grant, thewing that they are each of lock's Grant, thewing that they are each of them, (with others known to them,) inter-elled in and feized of feveral trafts of Land lying in faid Bollock's Grant, to the fever-al lots of land laid out to the original rights number forty-two and forty-fix, in manner following, that is to fay, the faid Samuel of one andisided eighth part of faid rights, and the faid. Simple the samuel of the ind the faid Simeon of one undivided eighth part thereof:—and that they the faid Petitioners now hold and being inter-effed in faid lands as tenants in common as aforefaid, are defense of having and im-proving their particular fhares, parts and portians of the fame, with the privilence thereof, in feveralty, etc. Drawing that the fame may be divided, and that they may each hold their theres in feveralty. Sec-tation of the fame of the fame of the fame has their there in feveralty. who thereupon order that the fubitance of the faid perition, a aforefaid, he published in the Independent Chronicle, at Bol to, in the Star, at Stockbridge, and in the paper published at Northampton, three weeks forceffively; the last publication in each to be three weeks previous to the field each to de tirce weeks previous to the brit. Tuesday in Janute, force; that all persons interested may appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Lenox, to said county, on faid, bits Tuesday of January, to thew cance, it any they take, wherefore the prayer of the faid petition should not be granted.

Atteff. H. W. DWIGHT, Clerk. THE fublishers being appointed Committioners by the Han. Eleazer Perter, Efg. Judge of Probate, &c., to examine the claims of the feweral creditors to the efface of JOHN EATON, late of Greenwich, deceased, represented infol-vent, and nine months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims,—notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners will attend said bosiness at the dwelling house of Robert Field, inn holder in Greenwich, on the fecond Me day of December next and the two follow ing months, from one to fix o'clock in the afternoon.

ROBERT FIELD, Commif-CALEB KEITH, | foners. Greenwich, Od. 19, 1795-

Levi Shephard, AS jul imported from Lundoc, a large and general afficients of gen-

Drugs and Medicines-

Phylicians and private families may be fupplied upon reasonable terms. He has also just received a very general also ment of English, India & Hard Wate

GOODS. mong gwhich are Broadclosts, Criffmen, Costings, Elsflicks, Serger, Bajzes and Flannels of various colours, rafe Blankets, Cotton Sheeting, Bolling Cloths, BedSacks, Luteffrings, elegant Tea Trays, a beard of allottons, etc. &c.—Likewife, Dye Sudf and Fainets and Colours, tuch as Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fullick, Noargeus, Conert ter Colous, fuch as Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fulirk, Nearagos, Ceperas, Allum, Orchal, blue, and white Vuriol, Verdigrife, Spanifi Indigo, Prefi Papera and Jack Carls, White Lord, Spaifi Rhoen and Spanifi White, Prefins Bine, Vellow Oker, Lamp Black, Liniced Oil, Spiritu of Turpentine, Varnish, Pick, Rufia, Party, &c.——Alfo, tell Bourdeavy, Brandy, Mr. Croix and Jamaica Spirits, N. E. Rum, Gin, Pupcelo, Modulfe, Madeirs, Sherty and Malaga Wines, by the Caft Californ, Lorf and Brown. Spars, bell Hyfon, Succhong and Bohea Te. Colice, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Clores, Maee, Carlott, Alfipice, Pepper, Tamarinal, Rylligs, Figs, Statch, &c.—Alfo, a quantification of the Caft Californ, Lord, Phys. Rev. Lett. 1981.

Soal and Upper Leather, &c.
Any of the above Goods may be had at ix months credit, or exchanged for cafe

or country produce.

N. B. Cash given for Flax, Shipping Furs and Bers Wax.
Northampton. October 28, 1705.

FOR SALE, BT imeon Butler, Price Fre Griffs 253 a Doz. and 41d. fin. Beer's ALMANACK, for

1796.
CONTAINING,
THE Lunations, Conjunctions, Ecliples, Judgment of Weather, iffing &
feeting of Planers, length of days & nights,
Chorts in Connecticut and Muffachuletts; Churs in Connection and Matscholetts; Pide Table for high water at New Haven; Initiatical anecdore of the famous Churles le Quint; anecdore of the famous Churles le Quint; anecdore of an old Gentleman and his Negré of othe Pholospher Bias; of a Lady, quefitioned about her age; of an unprincipled Peer; of a poor man who had a termagent wife; of a familiar who had a termagent wife; of a familiar who had not not considered to the control of the property of the control of the property of the p Clergyman who had drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery; of a young lade who had harred and old helband whom file married for money; Extraordinary Will made by a Mifer in Ireland; an Italian Story; a Venetian Story, by Paloein; Gratitude incompatible with Love: bow to grow Rich ; Extraordinary sigre ment; cerious account of an Arrest of a dead Horse, by an order from the Inquisitors to bring him to the Holy Office; the Matrimonial Creed; Butlefque on Data-ling; an English Story; Man and Wife; a Narrative of the capaivity and effect of Mrs. France, Sport, an linh ington county, Viceiria; Solvinon's Proverh; Whylo fiedeth a Wife fiedeth a god

thing, &c. Said Butler has on hand and keeps confamily for fale, all pasts of Weinfler's and Perry Spelling Books, erry spectromany, Marie's Geography, Daight's Geography, Bibles and Tellaments, Account Books, Pfalm Books and Cent Tables, by whole

N. B. Any of the above articles given in exchange for RAGS. Northampton, Offober 28, 1795.

For Sale.

Convenient dwelling HOUSE and BARN, with feven acres of good LAND and an ORCHARD adjoining, Ising balf a mile north of the meting house in Northampton—an excellent rua of water within two rods of the door, alfo, ten or twelve acres of pallure and wood Land, within half a mile of faid house, feven acres of meadow Land and a wood Lot one mile and a half from feid house. The whole will be fold remarksbly low. For particulars enquire of MEDAD KING.

Northampron, Od. 27, 1795-WANTED, as apprentices in the Tanning befiness, 2 or 3 fautt active BOYS.—Eaquire of WILLIAM EDWARDS. Northampton, Oft. 14, 1795.

Banipsline

NORTHAMPTON, (Maffact-fett) Printed and Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1795.

From the WESTERN STAR.

[Vol X.]

Idea does not inform us whether he carms to abolith the prefent Courts of Common Pleas or not. I prefume he does not for if he does the addition of two loges, and making two circuits, will not infer the purpose. Can say man in his pher-fenses-suppose that feven men can ambit do all the judicial butinets of this Commonwealth, civil and criminal? I do

at believe that it is in the power of ninhih the courts of Pleas, then his objecens, as to expense, are answered ; for it ill increase the fam, which government the to pay in felories, if only two are ad-cid, 7 or £. Son, and fill keep up the old liftern at an issuecellary expense of 60, or acco Dollars annually.
The revising Committee, of which the

hie Chief Justice Culhing was Chairman, in virtue of an order of the General Court

de June 5, 1788, reported a Judicial Spftem—That, pare, of it, which arranged the Supreme-Judicial Court, is as follows, to wit, "That the Commonwealth be di-"vided into three Diffirds, or Circuits; where the line Directly or Circuits;
what the Supreme Jodicial Coort coulding
of nine Judges, any two of whom to make
a quorum on the Circuit, that three of
the Judices he Auguste every far months
for each Circuit; that there he three
years aboutly in caph of the middle
counties, via. Suffore, Edg., Middlefor.
and Womelle and the Edg., Addidlefor. and Worceffer, and exo Terats in each of the other counties, except Dokes Coun-ty and Nantucker, where there shall be one Court in each to be holden for both those counties at the fame time : that their counties at the fame time; that the Jeffices at each term in the feveral counties have the fame howers and justification that the Supreme Judicial Court now has in all matters eivil and criminal, and also original Jurisdiction by process immediately to that Court is all civil to that Court is all civil to that Court. in all civil actions, except as hereafter mentioned, fo that all acts respecting Courts of Common Pleas may be repealed, A Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court is to be appointed for each county, to relide therein, and for the enfe of the people, the records to be kept there; har all the records of the Courts of Common Pleas he removed over to the new Clerks of the respective counties, and to be in their costody; that ruo terms of the faid Court, called law terms, be held at annually, wherein not lefs than fix of the faid Julivies the fail make a quorum, for the portacle of determining difficult points of the particular particular in the circuits, on writes of the particular points of the particular fails of the particular emr, certiorari, fpecial verdicis, demorrers, bills of exceptions, motion for new trials, and exufes continued for advisement, any of which may be referd to the fame terms, by order of the offices in their feveral circuits ; that Juffices of the Peace, in each county, bare the fame jurifdiction in all civil canles under f. 4 value, wherein the ti-tle to real efface is not concerned, as they have heretofore had, with appeal nediately to the Supreme judicial

Court.' Let us now fee "if there are no wel founded arguments against the proposed arrangement of the Supreme Judicial Court." And whether is he Suler's ar-And whether is he Salen's at-magement or adding two, or that of the truting Committee of adding foor more faires to the bench of that Court, the ob-titions in my mind are equally fiving; the propofuls are finger and thomb of the bench and are calculated to end in ine hand, and are calculated to end in the function, an abolition of all interreduce juridiction between the Court of
legic judice of the Peace and the Suritume judicial Court, and the effablishment of a fightern that will bring the final
facility of the court of Budforms of the court of the court of Budforms of the court of the court of Budforms of the court of the court of the court of Budforms of the court of the court

term will be confumed in getting through From the WISTERN STAR.
COUNTRY LAWYER. No. X. the criminal lift; every perfor concernWILL now endeatour to canvels the ed in our Courts well knows the propriety WILL now endeatout to canvais the j en in our courts wen known-the proposed arrangement of the Septeme | and even nearlity of gesting over the crinical Court. | inal boline's first Hence the foitors in the civil cantes are obliged to wait, oftenimes at waft expenses, with their witneffes, times at var expense, with their witheles, two or three days, hefore a trial can be had; and these inconveniences will increase as the population of the country, and of course the multiplication of criminals increase. At Hampshire, April term laft, the largest part of the term was taken up in the criminal butiness, to the real damage of those, whose civil butiness could not be completed; and this happens confightly at every term, in every County, where the Supreme Indicial Court now

Secondly. As the falaries of the Judges are paid out of the public cheft, there is no teafon that the convenience of the thirteen diffant enguties fhould bend the four middle ones—why should not the buliness of Hampshire, in which there are as many faits as in Worceffer, Sand on the faine bottom? According to this arrange. mor, four Counties would have als half as many terms as thirteen-But I do not believe two terms in each could possi-bly be sufficient to transact the business of the thirteen Counties. Six terms have been found none too many—there are now two terms of the Supreme Judicial Court two terms of the Supreme Judicial Court at Hamphire, and more than 40 continuances. What profit would doy derive from fuch a fifthen? why, if 4 Judges, were added, they would lave to pay their proportion of the additional faltries, would have many of them to go twice to Bofton innually, to attend the law terms, & would a country and the law terms. & would a country thilling advances but the differ. not gain a failling advantage by the different arrangement. Why found the course car air augeneen. Why thould the courfe of judice as to promptionde be different in different parts of the Commonwealth? The term of the duration of a lawfaft, in the 13 diffact Counties, would be a third longer, than in the 4 middle ones. Hence, a person living in the middle Counties, was the part of the middle Counties. may have an execution against him for noncy, perhaps fix months, always two months fooner, than he can procure one against his debtor living in one of the difmonth

Thirdly. Selon thinks that "a free people, who have been in the exercise of the right of appeals, would be measy under the refliction of that right."— And do you think, Solon, that the humans ty of the General Court of Madschufett ill ever subject their citizens, for life and death, to a court that fball, or that may happen to, could do only rees Judges; and those perhaps, one or both of them, Judges es of that Court of the least experience? Do you think the people of Maffachnfers would be eafy under fach an arrangement Bluft, Solar, bluft that your attachmen Dollar, Seize, youn that your attachment to a fyllen, by which you many poffilly detive to yourfelf one or two hundred dollars amoustly, could fitmolate you to offer an objection to a reform, which easy be recorted on you with ten fold force? The retotted on you with ten fold force! "The very great and general uneafinefs differented in Hampshire and Berishire, at the fill September and Othother Terms after, on account of their bolinefs being traffacted by only three Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, convinces me that the product is the product of the suprementation of the product of the supermentation of the product ple of those counties will never confent to fuch a plan.

fuch a plan.
Fourthly. "That two law terms of the Suprem Judicial Court are to be held at "perham at Bolton.—
This is an exaft copy of the practice in Entire head from the base for the practice of the pract gland, which has drawn all quellions of importance to the city of Westmisser; which supports two thirds of the Lawyers nd at the Capital; and which, infallibly, if one of the parties is a poor man, gives the cause to him who has the longest

he governor ; it operates allo on the ledicial oficers, whose tenure in their office is for a limited time. It has been thought, that had the Juffices of the Supreme Judi-cial Court by the Confliction been liable test count by the Constitution peer maore to removal at the end of a given term, unlefs te-elected or re-appointed, it would have made the Confliction more perfect, and this has been offered as a reason, in many parts of the Commonwealth, for a revition of the Committation. In the Legif-lature we find the Senate and House of Reprefentatives are mutual checks on each when and in the executive part of go-sertiment checks also are introduced, and have their effect: but this plan of Solon's would forever that out the hope of creat-

would forever that our tree tope or creat-ing any jurisdiction, which might operate as a check in the Judicial department. The 29th article of the bill of rights declares, that "it is the right of every cin-e zen to be tried by Judget, as free, im-partial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit ;" therefore, fays 2 friend to Solor's plan, you ought not to have any check on the Juffices of the Suhave any check on the Juffices of the Su-preme Judicial Court. This article does not provide that the Judges should be in-dependent, but "as independent as human affairs will permit;" forely then they are not to be made independent of the good or ill opinion of their fellow citizens; but are to hold their offices during good beha-viour. That system therefore which cre-tects the fireness in discounts to this grand-

are to hold their offices during good behaviour. That fyftem therefore which errores which errore tests the firouged inducements to this good behaviour must be the beth.

Should the number of Joffices on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court be enlarged to 7 or 9, and the courts of Common Pleas be abolifined, pofferity would find that those Judges, in 16th than balf a century, would exhibit a condort very different from that which is theren by the prefent Judges—a conduct which human-nature has ever exhibited when raifed to great power, over which no fairable controol is held by frequent elections. Should there be no other court in the common. tron is near by request entropies. Since there be no other court in the community, the conduct of whose Judges might be contrasted with those of such a Supreme Judicial Court, and should there be placed Judicial Court, and thoute there us placed on its bench men of feer, earsyl, and feer wife habits, whose light heads were made giddly by the greatness of their pawer, and whose vain heats were public before the try, then the light head were made whose vain heats were public before the ciss might resist to the Direct Court of Common Pleas fullers and the Circuit Court of Common Pleas fullers is adopted, you raise up four Courts in the Common wealth, compactly, compactly, of the Supremental the Court of Common Pleas fullers is adopted, you raise up four Courts in the Common wealth, compactly, and at this moment raise, with Exceptive Courts, knowing that the people would make their compatitions encorraines then wealth have the franged films to a single price with the comparison encorraines the work of the Suprement and the memory of the thought have the franged films to a single part of the full property. But we would make their compatitions encorraines the common serving them, would have the franged films to a single part of the suprementation. on its beach men of fewr, merch, and see wife habits, whose light heads were made gliddy by the greatness of their power, and whose was heatst were pushed up by the infolence of office, immense inconvenienat public appropriation. The Supreme Iu-dicial Court Judices would not be willing that their Court, on a comparison, should weigh less, in the opinion of the public, than that of a Court, from whence, to theirs, an appeal would lie, and over which, they had a Jurishiction to correct its cr rots, and reverse its Judgments. The Justices of the Circuit Courts would en-Juliaces of the Circuit Courts would en-deavour to render their respective Courts as respectable as possible. They would be mortified at having their decisions set aside, and of course would do all in their power to become perfectly acquainted with the laws of their country. Should a writ of ertor, on any great queltion, affecting the liberty of the citizens, decided in a Cir-cuit Court, be braught in the Supreme Ju-

Court, the other nine Judges, who will conflict the Courts in the other circuits, would fill be a check on the Surreme Judicial Court, and operate as a thield and buckler to fecure the liberty of

riple frongly bound to his good behaviour : I for will lie in the fame Court, but the fame the contract on all the cleane officer in me and the contract of the contract to arknowledge, by their own records, that they have done wrong. The good opin-ion, and confidence of the people, in a re-publican government, is noticle in its ad-ministration "a jewel of great price."— Let any man, in or out of office, lay his hand on his boar, and they have dun Let any man, in or out or cauce, my his hand on his beart, and determine which of these systems would be mod likely to se-cure the affections and considence of the people of Maffachuleus.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

FROM THE COLUMBIANT AND THE FOllowME. RUSSELL.
I fend you, for publication, the following extracts from the writings of Mrs.
WILLIAMS, who has been a long time in
France, and who was imprificed in the
reign of ROSESPIERRE. Yours,
A REPUBLICAN.

MISS H. WILLIAMS, lays, "I cannot help observing that authing appears more france to us in this country, than the opinious which are formed in England, of

opinions were are named to Engines, or the public characters in France, not by the enemies but by the friends of the French Revolution:—That Bassor, Gwaner, and Vergenaup, fould receive no in-crease of applause from those who perhaps lament that the king's easile of the Bastile, was overthrown, is natural; but when we hear Mr. Sheriban, forsk in the Hoofe of Commont, of the fallion of Gironne, of Commons, of the faction of GIRONDE, and when we trud Mr. GILBERT WARF-PILLO'S asfwer to Mr. PARNE'S pamphlet, his remarks on the Brifdoine faction, we are filled with affondiment. They might with as much propriety, talk of the faction of SYDNEY, of RUSELL, and of HAMPpen. Such observations are blasphe-mies indeed from the lovers of liberty : They who ought to pronounce with vene-ration the names of those illustrious marration the names of those illustrious mar-tyes, who after the must honerable strug-gles for their country, shed their blood upon the scaffold in its cause with heroism worthy of the proudest days of Greece or

But though the iron sceptre of Revolutionary Government, has referained the groans, the lamestations of a mourning nation, for the fall of its hell defeaders. public honor: Hiffory will do juffice to his character—hitfory will judge between his character—hittory, will judge between his character—hittory and the Mountain. Hithey will not confound these fargonary and ambinious men who passed along the revolutionary horizon like bracial metrors, spreading defendation in their course, with those who the second of freedom, and diffused benignant beam over the hemisphere until extinguished by storms of darkness.

Charatter of BRISSOT, traced by Madame ROLAND, who was intimately acqueint-ed with him, and who was fo admirable

ea winn tim, and subs war jo admirable a judge of charader.

Barssormeam to wifit me: I know nothing more pleasant than the first interview of those who, though connected by correspondence have never icen care other. We look with earnefunction feet if the features of the face between the control of the control of the face between the control of the features of the face between the control of the face between the control of the features of the face between the control of the face between the face between the control of the face between the control of the face between the face between the control of the face between the control of the face between prime Judicial Coort, and the eflability prime Judicial Coort, and the eflability that of a 19ftem that will bring the final station of all cooles to the town of Bother is sufficient to countervail all benefits expected from that arrangement, at that it is to fuber at line intermediate prime people, from knowing that they had fuch powerful and able geardians, might follow the follow of government is bottomed on blanding as all the criminal boffines is done that from the follow of government is bottomed on blanding in the first principle of comparison to the form of government is bottomed on blanding the first principle of comparison in the first principle of comparison in the first principle of comparison in the first principle of continual laways be fully field to great in the first principle of continual laways be a matter of the first principle of continual laways be a matter of the first principle of continual laways be a matter of the first principle of continual laways be a matter of the first principle of continual laways be a matter of the first principle of continual laways be a matter of the first principle of continual laways be a matter of the first principle of continual laways be a matter of the first principle of continual laways be a matter of the first principle of continual laways be a matter of the first principle of continual laways be a matter of the first principle of continual laways be a matter of the first principle of the principle of the first principle of the first