

ARTICLE V.

Section I. THE Judicial Power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a High Court of Chancery and a Supreme Court, the jurisdiction of each of which shall extend over the State; in the Courts of Chancery and of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery herein after mentioned; in a Court of Common Pleas Orphans' Court, Register's Court, and Court of Quarter Sessions for each county; and in such other courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish. But no special commission of Oyer and Terminer or Goal Delivery shall be issued.

II. The Chancellor of the Commonwealth, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Several Courts of Common Pleas shall be commissioned and hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive, for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office: But the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature.

III. The Chancellor, in addition to the other powers and duties of his office, shall cause to be tried, by a jury, such material facts as either party shall require to be so tried, provided a specification of the facts be made in writing.

IV. The Supreme Court and the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, besides the powers usually exercised by such courts, have the powers of a Court of Chancery so far as relates to the obtaining of evidence from places without the State.

V. Until it shall be otherwise directed by the Legislature, the several Courts of Common Pleas shall be established in the following manner: The State, shall, by law, be divided into circuits, any of which shall not include more than nor fewer than counties: A President shall be appointed for the several courts in each circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside within such circuit; and one Judge shall be appointed from every county within such circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside within such county: Such President and Judges, or any three of them, shall be the Judges who shall compose the several Courts of Common Pleas.

VI. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas respectively, during their continuance in office, shall, the President being one of them, be Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders, for each of the counties within the said circuits respectively: But they shall not hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in any county, when the Judge of the Supreme Court, or some of them, shall be sitting in the same county.

VII. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas respectively shall, during their continuance in office, be Justices of the Courts of Quarter Sessions for each of the counties within the said circuits respectively: And they shall, when sitting in a county, compose the Orphans' Court and Register's Court for that county: But the Judge, who shall reside therein, and the Register of Wills may, at all other times, hold such Courts, subject to the revision and decrees of the Orphans' Court upon appeal or otherwise.

VIII. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall have the like powers with the Judges of the Supreme Court to issue writs of Certiorari to the Justices of the Peace within the several counties respectively, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

IX. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall be Conservators of the Peace within the several counties of the circuits, in which they shall be empowered to hold Courts.

X. A Court of Chancery shall be established within each of the said circuits, except that, in which the high Court of Chancery shall be statedly held, and the President of the said Court of Common Pleas respectively shall hold the same, and be styled the Chancellor of such circuit: He shall possess and exercise therein the like powers with the Chancellor of the Commonwealth, except the power of granting injunctions to stay the proceedings or suspend the judgments of any common law courts: The mode of proceeding shall be the same as shall be used in the high Court of Chancery. From any interlocutory or final decree in the Chancery of any circuit, there shall be an appeal to the Chancellor of the Commonwealth.

XI. A competent number of Justices of the Peace for each county shall, from time to time, be ascertained by law; and the citizens of each county respectively shall, at the general election, choose double that number, or of the vacancies, that may happen, and return their names to the Governor, who shall appoint and commission, for years, if so long they behave themselves well, half of the number so elected and returned: But this mode of appointment may be altered as the Legislature shall, by law, direct.

XII. A Register's office for the probate of wills, and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds shall be kept in each county.

XIII. Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Peace and Orphans' Courts, Recorders of Deeds, Registers of Wills and Sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county, in which they respectively shall be officers. And circuit officers shall keep their offices in some county town within their circuits respectively.

XIV. The title of all process shall be, *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*. All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and shall conclude, *against the peace and dignity of the same*.

ARTICLE VI.

Section I. SHERIFFS and Coroners shall, at the places of the election of Representatives, be chosen for three years, by the citizens of each county respectively; two persons shall be chosen for each office, one of whom for each, shall be commissioned by the Governor; no person shall continue in the office of Sheriff more than three years successively.

II. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defence: The militia officers shall be appointed in such manner, and for such time, as shall be, by law, directed.

ARTICLE VII.

ALL debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the establishment of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the Commonwealth, under this Constitution, as they have been heretofore.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section I. A SCHOOL or schools shall be established in each county for the instruction of youth, and the State shall pay to the masters such salaries as shall enable them to teach at low prices.

II. The arts, sciences, and all useful learning shall be promoted in one or more universities.

III. Religious societies and corporate bodies shall be protected in their rights, immunities and estates.

[Bill of Rights in our next.]

BOSTON, DECEMBER 16.

The Twelve States of America, convened in Federal Convention, which proposed the Constitution, have now all adopted, ratified and confirmed it. The Edifice may now be declared complete—and on its completion we most cordially felicitate our country.

The following are the periods at which the several States adopted the constitution of the United States, viz.—

- Delaware, Dec. 3. Pennsylvania, Dec. 13. New Jersey, Dec. 19, 1787. Georgia, Jan. 2. Connecticut, Jan. 9. Massachusetts Feb. 6. Maryland, April 28. South Carolina, May 23. New-Hampshire, June 21. Virginia, June 25. New-York, July 25, 1788. And North Carolina, Nov. 20, 1789.

THE GUEST.—No. VIII.

"Ghosts and Hobgoblins rise,
From fear, and from surprise."

THE tyranny of superstition over the hopes and fears of an ignorant world, was long maintained with a sway totally incredible to the present enlightened age. The agency of evil spirits in particular, appears to have been recognized in such manner, that the providence of the Deity was considered in a subordinate and secondary point of view: The Devil is called "the prince of the power of the air." From this appellation he is supposed to

"Rule in the whirlwind, and direct the storm,"

as if, the Creator and Lord of all, because he had, in some sense perfectly unintelligible to us, assigned the air as the element of evil spirits, had also given them the sovereign direction of its powers, and ability to exercise those powers for the annoyance of mankind. I sometimes think we derogate from the benevolence of the Deity, in assigning so large a sphere of action to the Devil: As a celebrated author says, "I never could think it for the interest of religion, that the providence of God should be elbowed, as it were, quite out of the world by a system of demonism. Human existence is a state of trial and probation. Natural evils are permitted, to answer important purposes: they are easily discerned to be a link in that system, by which the universe is governed, and are surely competent to the purposes of providence, in refining and purifying our natures, and raising them to that standard of excellence, which shall, through the infinite benevolence of God, prepare them for immortal happiness. Upon this principle it appears to be unnecessary to interpose upon every deviation from the paths of rectitude, the influence of the Devil. It is wrong: It certainly tends to abate our consciousness of demerit, and tends to lull our consciences to sleep, when the stings of guilt ought to rouse us to sorrow and repentance."

LONDON, Nov. 7.

THE Duke of Orleans had a private audience of the Queen, in her own apartments.

The celebrated Herschell has discovered a seventh Satellite, moving round Saturn, and still nearer to his body than any of the rest. It is about 26 seconds only of apparent distance from his centre; the exterior boundary of the ring being 22 seconds from it by estimation. The periodical time of this Satellite is less than 24 hours, that of the 6th is 32h. 48 min. 12 sec. Saturn's ring continues visible by Dr. Herschell's largest telescope; and a few nights ago he saw three of the Satellites on the ring at one time. The ring appears to him to be every where of an uniform thickness.

Intelligence from Russia informs, that they had the finest Autumn in that country ever remembered—All was quiet in that empire.

The batteries which the Russians had taken near Elgso, were attacked by the Swedes, on the 6th Oct. and carried with fixed Bayonets. The assailants amounted only to 160; the batteries were defended by 300 Russians.

Parliament is prorogued to 10 December.

The Lincolnshire Ladies under the auspices of Lady Banks, persevere in their patriotic scheme, for the encouragement of their country manufactures. At the last assembly, near 400 persons were present, of whom the exact half were Ladies; every person was completely dressed in the manufactures of the county. The Ladies wore an uniform stuff gown. In one of the transparencies was the portrait of Miss Ives of Spalding, who has brought spinning to a perfection unknown in England. She has spun 300 hanks out of a pound of woollen yarn, which measure 168,000 yards, or 96 miles. The Royal Society have rewarded Mary Powley for spinning 150 hanks out of a pound.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated August 4, 1780.

"You will see by our news-papers, that the taxes imposed by Congress are very trifling; they will, however, raise a large revenue, as they hold out no temptation to smuggling; and the consumption of British and West-India goods is now very great thro the United States. But these taxes are not the only resource of Congress, for it is well known that the sale of the unoccupied lands is sufficient not only to support the expences of Government and pay the interest of our national debt, but even to clear off the capital in the course of ten or twelve years."

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 26.

The President of the United States has been pleased to appoint the Hon. WILLIAM PACA, Judge of the Federal Court, for Maryland district, *vice* the Hon. THOMAS JOHNSON, resigned.

Members of Congress now in this city: SENATE, President of the Senate.—Mr. Dalton.—Mr. Johnson.—Mr. Schuyler.—Mr. King.—Mr. Izard.—Mr. Butler.

REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Gilman.—Mr. Gerry.—Mr. Lawrence.—Mr. Benson.—Mr. Scott.—Mr. Coles.—Mr. Brown.—Mr. Griffin.—Mr. Huger.—Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina.—Mr. White.—Mr. Otis, Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Beckley, Clerk of the House.

Wednesday arrived the British Packet *Queen Charlotte*, Capt. RADCLIFF, in 30 days from Fal-mouth—From English papers we state the following particulars in brief.—

The National Assembly commenced their proceedings at Paris, the 1st of October.

The contributions of plate for public service, in France, amount to about 120,000 marks of silver. A list of pensions is published; there are no less than 40,000 persons on it! The names, with the motives on which the pensions are founded, make three large thick 4to volumes.—Such an influence was as a mill stone hung to the neck of Liberty.—The new standing army is established—140000 in peace—double that number in war.—A spirit of opposition to the National Assembly appears to be kindling in several of the provinces—as *Normandy, Dauphiny, &c.*—The resolutions of the Nobility and Clergy of Thoulouse declare that the Majesty of the Sovereign is violated by the attempts of audacious men, who wish to govern the State, and substitute a real aristocracy for one which is only ideal, which they would fain cre-

ate; that Religion and the Laws are prophaned; the rights and franchises of provinces violated; and that the lawful authority of the Monarch and his liberty, were lost in the cabals of the National Assembly."

Martial Law has been proclaimed, but has not been put in execution but in one instance—the case of the murderers of a baker.—Three districts of Paris are petitioning for the repeal of this law.—Count Mirabeau carried the following resolve in the National Assembly, on the 27th October, viz.—No bankrupt, or insolvent debtor, shall be an Elector, or eligible, or become a Member of any Council, or Municipal Committee, or of any Provincial, or National Assembly.—October 28th he carried the following, viz.—That in all the Assemblies, there should be, previous to an Election, a table on which should be written the names of all those young men, of the age of 21 in each Canton, who, by their conduct and morals were worthy of being elevated to the rank of citizens.—That no citizen shall have power to exercise his right as citizen in more places than one; and no person shall be represented by proxy in any Assembly.

M. Camus the President of the National Assembly being unpopular with the democratic party, they found means to harass him in such manner as to induce him to resign—and M. Freteau was elected to the chair.—October 29, the National Assembly decreed, That to be eligible for the National Assembly, it is necessary, besides the usual qualifications to be an Elector, to pay a direct contribution of one mark of silver, and to be a proprietor of land.

The King still resides in the Thuilleries, guarded by the national militia. The Ministry has, in a body, addressed the National Assembly, on the incompetency of the Executive power.

The American funds on the London Exchange, are at 50 pr. cent. and many buyers.—Alderman PICKET is elected Lord Mayor of London. The total amount of the several branches of the British revenue, under the heads of customs, excises, stamps, and incidents, for the week, ending Oct. 23, 1789, as delivered in, to the Exchequer, is £.294,580 1 2d. The English paragraphists, in speaking of the President of the United States, stile him GENERAL. Belgrade surrendered to Gen. LAUDON, commander of the Emperor's forces, on the 8th of Oct. Say's Weekly Journal, Oct. 31, informs, that the American States have obtained the bulls from Rome, for the consecration of Dr. JOHN CARROLL, the first Roman Catholic Priest, by the title of Bishop of Baltimore, in Maryland. The first article in the capitulation of Belgrade, as stated by the Turks, says, that God from all eternity, decreed that the place should be taken: [An artful way of depreciating the merit of the besiegers.]—Semendria, another Turkish fortress surrendered to the Imperialists soon after Belgrade—and the Prince Hohenloe gained a complete victory over Cary Mustapha, who commanded a body of 10000 men. A deputation from the people of Colour, in the West-India islands, was admitted to the bar of the National Assembly on the 22d Oct.—and their address received with great applause—the president assured them that their representation should be certainly attended to: The deputies were enjoined to make a deposit of six millions on the altar of their country, and to give a fiftieth of their property towards the redemption of the national debt.

The following lines appeared in the Massachusetts Centinel of the 16th inst. under a sketch of twelve pillars, emblematic of the twelve states now in the union.—A small black column appears at the end of the Colonnade, almost prostrate, borne down by a paper bill, marked 40 for 1—pendant from the pillar:—

The GREAT PALLADIUM of our happy land
Connects "the Union" by a "golden chain;"
Which kept entire, these Federal States shall stand
As long as Time's old annals shall remain:
And nations see with joy, the beauteous Dome,
"COLUMBIA'S boast, and FREEDOM'S hallow'd home."

Over the same pillars in the Independent Chronicle of the 17th, are the following:—

To rear the sacred TEMPLE to the skies,
Behold these *Adamantine COLUMNS* rise;
Where lasting strength unites with beauteous grace,
UNION the *Arch** and LIBERTY the *Base*;
Where glorious PRIDE and patriot VIRTUE meet,
And INDEPENDENCE finds her safe retreat.
All hail POSTERITY, if from your hearts
Your Father's Heav'n-born VIRTUE ne'er departs;
Then shall THIS TEMPLE stand, till vengeful fire,
Consume the spheres, and TIME himself expire.

* See Hon. Mr. BOWDOIN'S Speech in Convention.

The Selectmen of Boston, agreeable to powers vested in them by the town, have named the Highway (formerly called Boston Neck) commencing from Orange Street, and extending to the end of the town, Bounding on Roxbury, WASHINGTON STREET—and have recorded the same accordingly.