THOUGH life and its pleafares are pailing away,
And time very rapidly flies,
Contented and cheerful let's frend ev'ry day, Nor forget to be merry and wife.

In youth we'll be happy, good humour'd and gay, Each enjoyment that's lawful we'll prize; Of friendship and love let's partake while we flay, But ttill be both merry and wife.

With the girls let us frolick in innocent mirth, Nor fear their all conquiring eyes, For beauty and virtue to love do give birth-Thenlet us be merry and wife.

The fons of contention, noife, folly and firste, Well then, pity, feora and despite; Mild reason hall be our criterion through life, And we'll ever be merry and wife.

With a beart and a hand for the friendlefs and poor,
We'll relieve their diffrelles and cries;
For chariety's comforts each foul fhoold allure,
Who means to be serry and wife.

At length when old Death shall remove us away, From this poor fooliff world and its joys,
May we look back with pleasure on each well spent

Nor regret we were merry and wife.

CRUELTY to HORSES.

CRUELTY towards animals, particularly that genous one the Horic, has been frequently reprobated, and yet observe our carters.—He who lashes the poor animals traded to his ease thinks himself only calling them for their perversenses. For ridicilous as it may appear, there is no doubt, but he believes that they might comprehend all he faid to them, if they leaded—he will take his fore horiz—be will give him his orders in a language he thinks very intelligible. The horic turns this way and that way, but unhappily ne cannot hit the right species of obsdience. Then the driver, blashing the horse eyes and limbs and his own too, begins to the tils who and actually believes himself only challing an obdurate rebel. These ministens men ought forely not to be pointful entry by frond be frent to Bridwell, as in school; there they should be frent to Bridwell, as in school; there they should be frent to Bridwell, as in school; there they should be frent to Bridwell, as in school; there they should be frent to Bridwell, as in school; there they should be frent to Bridwell, as in school; there they should be frent to Bridwell, as the shool; there they should be frent to Bridwell, as the shool; there they should be frent to Bridwell, as the should be for not comprehending the directions of their treathers. CRUELTY TO HORSES.

At a Court of General Seffions, Oyer and Terminer, Affize and Grinal Goal Delivery, begue and holden at Chaleffor, in and for the Diffrit of Charleston, on Trackey the feventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thouland feven hundred and nine-ty-one, and in the fifteenth year of our ladepen-dence.

The presentments of the Grand Jury for the Diffrid of Charleton.

WE prefent as a grievance of a very fentous and allering mature, the mifehireous practice of ducling, in confequence of which, the flate is frequently deprived of its citizens; children of their parents, parents of their children, wives of their hufbands, parents of their former.

ly deprived of its cirizens; children of their parents, parents of their children, wives of their hufbands, and families of their fupport.

We recognized. That the legillature provide fome more effichal means, than the prefent judicial farces, called indétiments for morder al-says ending in total acquittals.—For the prevention and punishment of this relict of gothic barbanion, fo criderally opposed to every principle of our holy religion as Christians, of our political constitution as republicans, and for different folio a civilized people, in this age of refinement.

We prefent the necessity of the prefent punishment for killing negroes, as a great defect in the legal lystem of this state. And we do most carnelly recommend, to the attention of the legislature, a revision of that clause of the negro act, which confines the penalty for killing staves to sine and imprisonment only.

We present as a grievance, the civil practices of ne-

killing flaves to fine and imprisonment only.

We prefer as a grievance, the ciril praftices of negroes belonging to the neighbouring villages coming to the city on the Sabbath day, and belding a public maker on South Bay, to the great derriment of their owners, and to the diffurbance of the good citizens in that never of the circ.

were and to the dilumbance of the good citizens in that part of the city.

We prefent as a giverance the too frequent profanation of the Sabbath day, and the almost total neglect of the law, which enjoins the krift observance of peace and good order on that holy day; by which neglect, negroes are fusiered to frequent dram shops, and affemble in many places in a riotous manner, to the great diffurbance of the city.

We prefent as a giverance, of a very alarming nature, the number of idle and disorderly boules in and about this city, tending to debanch the minds and corrupt the morals of youth,

We prefent as a giverance, the bad state of the pavements in the streets, in many parts of the city, and the descripty of posts to preferre the same.

We prefent as a giverance, the evil practice of forefulling provisions, in and about the city, to the great description of the inhabitants thereot.

We prefer as a grieval of the city, to the falling provisions, in and about the city, to the falling provisions, in and about the city, to the falling provisions, in and about the city, to the falling published in the feveral Gazettes of the city, published in the feveral Gazettes of the city, published in the Green SEB. SPENCER, OHN WITHERS ELIAS HAUSER, DANIEL ROUPLE, Win. SCOTT, Jun. 1 ACOB SASS, ROBERT GIBSON, Jun. 1 LOCKWOOD, LAGAR WELDS, JOHN'REID, JAMES CESTER, ONLY TOAD, DAVID HAMHILTON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, June 16, 1791. RD ERED, That public notice be, and Oit is hereby given to each and every Corporation within this Commonwealth, who are disposed to contract to support the whole, or any part of the poor of the Commonwealth for ten years, that they may prefent their proposals to the General Court, in writing on the fecond Wednesday of the next fetting of the faid Court; that proper contracts may be entered into for the support of the faid poor, with those Corporations (or their Agents duly authorized for the purpose) whose propofals shall in the opinion of the Legiflature be most conducive to the interest of the Commonwealth, and the comfort of the faid poor.

And the Secretary of this Commonwealth, is directed immediately to publish the fore-going order in ADAMS's INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, three weeks fuccessively.

Sent down for concurrence SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Prefident. In the House of Representatives, June 18,1791. Read and Concurred. DAVID COBB, Speaker. Approved-

JOHN HANCOCK. True coppy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY jun. Secretary.

- WAR DEPARTMENT, 1 WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military
unitalist of the United States, that the forms to
which they are entitled for fix months of their annual
pension from the 4th day of March 1791, and which
will become due on the 4th day of September entiing, will be paid on the faid day by the Commissioners
of Loans whin the States respectively, under the usual

of Loans while the states tended by accompanied by the following wonders.

18. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the perfor possessing the fame is in fact an invalid, and aftertaining the sum to which as such he is and aftertaining the sum to which as such he is

annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. case before me, one of the Justices of the company

of the state of the state of the state of the company

of the state of reflect in and eventy of and bas re-fided there for the last years, province to which be

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the faid attorney, befides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following forms.

I. A. B. of county of the fall of the county of t

attorney agreeably to the following forms,

I, A, E, of county of flave of
do hereby conflicte and appoint C. D. of my
lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my
pension for fix months, as an invalid of the United
States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand feven hundred and nicety-one, and ending the forh-day of September of the same year.

Signed and fealed

in the prefence of

Witneffes.

Acknowledged before me,
Applications of executors and administrators mass
be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective-officers, and also is the time the invalids died,

whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States H. KNOX, Secretary of WAR.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissions, by the Hon. Judge of Probate &c. for the County of Hamphire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Edut of Entre 12 Banaab, late of Derrifeld, Physician, decaded, seprefered infolvent its months from the truth of May 1sh, being allowed the Creditors to faid Edute to bring in their claims—bettey give. Notice, that we fall attend the business of our appointment at the House of Mr. DAVID HOIT, insholder in Deerfield, on the fift Mooday of August, September, and field, on the first Monday of August, September, and October uext, and on the tenth day of November next, October next, and on the tenth day of November next, from receill fix elock in the afternoon on each of fixed Days.—No accounts will be allowed after faid term. JONA. BARDWELL, DAVID HOIT, jun.

W. S. WILLIAMS.

ALL Persons having Books or Infruments, belong ALL revious naving second or infiniteless, belonging to faid Effate, are defired to return them, and all Persons indebted to faid Estate, are requested to make

immediate payment—to
JOSEPH BARNARD.

EDWARD UPHAM.

Administrators Decrield, July 5, 1791-

Princing Office, Northampton, May 1791.
PROPOSAL For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR SERMONS,

Op THE most after and important SUBJECTS : FAMILY AND CLOSET By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M. Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.
1N 1WO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed, a STAMON ON THE DEATH OF THE DEATH OF Mr. DAVIES.

By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D. And mother diffeourie on the farse occasion, together with an Election Form, to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION. PRESIDENT DAVIES's charecter as a Preacher in I fo well known and the Sermous here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious, and judicious, and are enquired after by the promotion of perfonal and fam-ity religion, that we approve of the delign, will affird it our countenance and with it universal fuced in SAMUEL HOPKINS, Paffor of the Charch in

Halley,
RUFUS WELLS, Paffor of the Church in
Whately,
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Paffor of the Church
in Northamp.qa.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work fall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper. & will be put to prefass food as fre hundred copiesare fulberished for.

hundred copies are tupicrised to:

11. It will be consisted in about 1100 pages.

11. The price to Subferibers will be Fiften fid.
ingr, handfurnely bound and lettered, (slitho the Englith Edition code nearly double that form.)

1V. Those who subferibe for fix fets shall have a

V. The Money to be prid as foon as the work is v. in entrangy to be pain as it work with completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Fulliam Buller, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whole hands Subscription papers are lodged.

Notice to Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

B' a Low, passed at the last Segment thelegistance, it is required, from and after the first designed the legistance, the growth the grid can add case, containing Beau and Pearl After flash the of the following dimensions, Uc. viz.—29 inches in length, 19 inches in diseasest at each bead, be trained with at least eighteen. Hops, he made of White Oak Steves and Heading, and is be found and tript.—
It is also parties regarded by the faid Low, that all Manufadurers of Pot and Veral After, after the lift. Manufadurers of Pot and Veral After, after the lift. Adopt Oakhot, 1190, do brand case Case with the le-

day of Odeber, 1799, do brand eath Cafe with the la-tial of the Christain Name, the Sir Name at full length,

Joseph Clapp, Jun.
Hasjoli received for fale, at his Stroat in EastAMTON, a large affortness of ENGLISH
GOODS—slife, rod malls, 8 by 6 and 7 by 5 Windows Glafs, Bar-Iron and Steel.

July 13. 1791.

CASH, A ND the highest price grown for Old Silver, Copper and Braft, by

N. B. All linds of Silver and Plated work, D. 4. had of faid Breck. Nurshampton, July 6, 1791.

Nerthampten, July 6, 1791.

THE Captains and inhalterms in the, in Reg. 11

Reigade of the 4 Dirition of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Maffachufetts, who are qualified to the thin of the New York of th

A. POMEROY, Adjusted

N OTICE is given by the Collector of Excile for
counts remain unfettled for Excile, that unless they
make immediate fettlement, their/accounts will be per

in foit the next September term.

NOAH GOODMAN, Collector of (Excile for the County of Hampthire.

South-Hadley, July 20, 1791.

BROWN into the enclosure of the indicather above the world of April, a light red two year of Cole; three white feet, a firipe in her face, the owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take her JOHN ALDEN.

Afhfield, July 11, 1791.

T. H E 2714 1 [Nous.258.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, August 10,1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

L O N D O N, May 7. HOUSE of COMMONS, May 6, CANADA BILL.
BURKE verfus Fox.
HE house refalved infelfinto a committ

I hill for regulating the government of the pro-tions of Cauada—Mr. Hohan in the Chair.

viore of Causda-Mr. Hobart is the Chair.

Mr. Barke transfeed, that to as former day, fome probest had expressed their fears, lesson the degreement of the question at present before the hoads, foom emobres would deviate into subjects that had no enacefulion with the business in debate. In order to keep clear of every kind of aberation, which those generates from the country of t theme fear for much, and which I with faid Mr. Burke, to a old as much as any man, I think it highly needing, before we enter upon this folern act of legitlation, to endure (in an age in which every thing is disputed) whether we have a right to legitlate for that province or not? If we have no right to make laws don the province of Canadrit will fignify northing to fay, that we have endeavoured to give the Canadians the best possible code of law; that we have moded above all, the happings and fallety of the inhabitants of that colony; it will be of no avail. If say, to plead one wood intenker endeavourd to give the Canadians the hest possible code of laws; that we have studied above all, the happines and falety of the inhabitants of that colony; it will be of no avail, I say leads our good interness, or seen the happy faces for our endeavours, fine-lif we have not a right to legislate for Canada, we shall antotably be exposed to the charge of ursurpation. The Fench, a nation not to be despited either for their power, their another or their shillines, have lartly held up to the world a factinating novelty, to which they have gives the appellation of the Rights of Man. If we adopt into our political creed this object of French idolatry, we have no business whatever with the province of Canada, except perhaps to call the inhabitant together in order to defire them to form a condition for themselves. But there is another hid of right (fo very old fashioned, that I am almost stammed to mention it; I mean the law of nations, by which, is my opinion, this question nught to be decided, and not by the Rights of Man, it novel invention of a facility and fanatic democracy. According to the I am affected by all the powers of Europe, the province of Canada is out by conquest—it is ones by the ceismo of those who had a right to crede it; it is ours also by prefeription. Here then our compensary to make laws for the province of Canada is established on the most firm hafit. I fall, therefore, fer aside the Rights of Man, which were mere preached in any conner; without producing the greatest mischief; and I full adopt the law of rations, which has been fare fo many centuries a faltury guide to all the governments of Europe.

Having thus elabilished the competency of the Britanness to make laws for the inhabitant of fighen of government it would be proper to form for that province. We are certainly bound to give them as good a legislation as they are expalle of under the double relation with respect to the happiness of the Inhabitants of the representation of the first the residence of contracts it in this intene

anguin caus, have discovered anew raine of wisdom which our forefathers dreamed not of 1 they have ex-cited the blaze of liberty with the worch of fedition, and have diffused the flame of treedom by the help of

and have diffused the flame of freedom by the help of the lantene.

In confidering the fort of conflitation that would be left adapted to the province of Canada, we could be left adapted to the province of Canada, we could be left adapted to the province of Canada, we could be left adapted to the province of the confidered with mach attention, and the British. The American Government extra the confidered with much attention, face with that Government the Canadians will no doubt compare the Confidered with much attention, face with that Government the Canadians will no doubt compare the Confidered with the preceive from this Country. But with repeat to give new forcing of infanty which has larely made it is appearance in France, and which a rebellione, frantic, and morderous Democracy. In the left created, mad, and foolish National Affembly, have imagined that they could form a Republic in a country the most adverter of all countries on the face of the earth to every principle of Democracy—The principle of the provinces, the babits of life, the term [ret, the natural volatility of Freehomen | every thing in flour in that country, millitares againg the stabilith most of a republic. In opposition, bowerer, to that jett maxim of the Lain Foet,

"Non Wilhi res, fed use relow, falsmittere conor,"

it is impossible it can ever this root. The Acertange of the create hard were certainly well adapted for the reception of a Democratic form of Government. The character of the Americans is remarkable for a certain feating apathy, which excites the admiration even of the cold Englishman himself: they are possed of a wonderful degree of phlegin, a quality well fine of the principles of Republicanism. In the next place we copy its or excelled, that the American Republic the done can form the basis of a good Government. In this Military School they learned the grand puncipal of civil order; in the management of arms they acquired spability of mind, a time fobriety of conducts of civil order; in the management of arms they acquired spability of mind, a time fobriety of conducts of civil order; in the management of arms they acquired spability of mind, a time fobriety of conducts of civil order; in the management of arms they acquired spability of mind, a time fobriety of conducts of the concord; and harmony; for on these first contours and the glorous leftin of the Lacelmonnan Republic, to command and to obey. In the practice of indicate the proper of the concord and for the lacelmonnan Republic, to command and to obey. In the practice of indicate the command and to obey in the practice of the command and to obey. In the practice of the command and to obey in the concord and for the lacelmonnan Republic, to command and to obey. In the practice of the command and to obey in the command and the obey. In the practice of the command and to obey in the concord and the command republic to command and to obey. In the practice of the command and to obey. In the practice of the command and to obey in the command and the command republic to command and to obey. In the practice of the command and to obey in the command and to obey in the command and to obey. In the practice of the command and to obey in the command and to obey in the command and to obey. In the practice of the command and to obey in the command and to obey in pies of good Government, and not in the normal and infrancous cimes of additination and morter, the only actions which have yet diffinguithed the mad Democraery of France. We ought allo to remember, that the Americans had no materials to form a monarchy or adfineracy; but they have brought than Government as near as polible to the British Conflictation, which is the beliform of government that human wildom has yet been able to reduce to pradice: they have imitated as, near as they could deprived as they were of the belt ha-fe of good government (I mean a monarchy)—that have imitated, I fay, as near as they could the princi-ples of the British Conflictation. They have guarded their conflictation by reciprocal cheeks; they have esta-blished, in mistation of the House of Lords and House of Commons in this country, a House of Representa-tives and a Senate.—It never came into their heads to adopt those after Reprix of Man, or that mad massive of the French democrates, who tell you, that the nation of the French democrates, who tell you, that the nation rules the nation, that is to fay, that Prince Prestyman

of the French democrates, who tell you, that the nation rules the nation, that is to fay, that Prince Pietryman governs Prince Frestyman.

In confidering what, is the proper government for the province of Casa's, we found recollect, that the Camadians have never inhibed the principles of respolicions; that they have never resulted again, this constry, and that fo far from entersaining any predictions of Ganada, confist of perions who have emigrated from the UnitedProvinces, and who have emigrated from the UnitedProvinces, and who have emigrated from the UnitedProvinces, and who have therefore, given the most encouraged proof, that they prefer to a republican confinition, a government of which the basis is monarchy. It feems to follow therefore, that inflead of forming for the province of Canada, a confinition increasing the three first, as has been proposed by fome gendemen, that the best things we could do for the Canadians, and that which would best accord with their disposition and desires, would be to give them not functions like the British consistention but the British condition to the British condition of the British condition, the true mightingale herfelf, whose fong they have heard, and whose harmony is atmost to the feelings of their heart.

With repetit on the Frenchmen who are established

have heard, and wone minutely is among the high clings of their heart.

With refpect in the Frenchmen who are effablished in Canada, Humanity to a conquered people requires perhaps that we should consider, whether we should not on-their account effablish the Government of France. But it has already been proved by a thing, which I should be athasmed to mention, but that one's front Batti has already been proven by a thing, which I hould be athirmed to mention, but that one is front prove harder as one grown older, I mean Experience. Experience, I kay has already proved the diabalical effects of this nick-named Government, but real namedy of the French. As an inflance of the effects of the Rights of Man it will only be neceffur to mention the faile condition of the Parisan fremay mor has quarter of the world.—No fooner lad the read of the French in propagate their doctines of Democracy forcected it transmitting to their Well-India Illands the new principles which had formented in the giddy brains of the Mother, Country, than every thing was thrown in the difference confession and runnows distorder.—No fourthfilming the disafference confession and runnows distorder.—No twittidization per distortion and runnows distorder.—No twittidization per distortion of the Mother, Country, than every thing was thrown into the following the disafference confession and runnows distorder.—No twittidization per distortion of the Mother Country, than every thing the distortion of the Mother Country of sucracy. The prejudices, the babits of life, the temperature of the prejudices, the babits of life, the temperature of the prejudices, the babits of life, the temperature of the prejudices of the elablidation in that country, militares against the elablidations of the Lain Poet,

"Non Mihi tes, fed use reluo, submitters conor,"

the mid Demacrats of France have endeavoured to plant a RepublicanGoverament in a country in which, it is brother, the heart of the tather was inflared. I specified the thorus race had proved to the plant of the property of his conditions of the prejudices of the prejudices of the condition of the prejudices of the condition of the prejudices of

and Annual Long water the sure as Section Montage to per their facility to Rights of Man, and inflames their foots to decel of havoe; and defolation. In order to allay this disorder, the National Affembly thought proper to fend out a body of troops—(for it it carriers to observe, that this sind National Affembly, which glories in the defluction of the Raille, and which houst of having credit the Fabric of Frenchen; it is, curious to observe, that one of, their fifth alla was to fixed on the ultimartito of Kings, and to transfer to a mad Democracy that power which in the fisher hands of Monarchy had affianded them in much)—they fent out, I siy, a body of proops to allay the disorder, but infraed of appearing the number, they fent out, I siy, a body of proops to allay the disorder, but infraed of appearing the number, they ferred only to against the flames of Civil War.

The Military allo joined the sual mage of fedicion, and justified their claims to the glorious tittle of Democrate, by cusing the thousts of they Officers. At the end of this bloody narration of the horse effects of the Rights of Man in the Ifland of Sa Domingo, we are informed, however, by M. Barasses, that the infine-

or the raggis in man in the littend of Sp. Domingo, we are informed, however, by M. Barnase, that the inhabitants had their repented of their enormities, and that the citizens had returned to a juff fenfe of the rethat the citizens had returned to a juff fenfe of the trefree that was due to the confliction. This contrition
of the St. Domingo men, spent by rage and exhaulted
by mutual mediacre, had very much the appearance of
camb-bed repentance, when a man had no longer the
power of finning. After this dreadful experience of
these Rights of Man, is it possible that we should think
of transmitting them to our Colonies ! As well might
we fend our a buil offcottom, which coming impregnated with the plague from the elime of Fedlern defposition,
had construded a stud-fieldless new pecies of pefilience,
as fanding to our Colonies this presented Republican
Government, which adds to 20 the virtuees of Oriextil addposition the more dreadful position of a mad
Democracy. Before we ought to consider well how
whit will may recoil upon us should it ever get footing
in our Colonies.

The National Aftentiby have bouffed much of the

in our Colories.

The National Affembly have boulted much of the glorious wards of their hand; they have told the world in the med trimphan terms, that they have clabifified a fathic of government which the lately offerity would admire, and which time could not definy—

Monumentum exegi, zere perennius.

Monumentum cargit, are percentius.

This boath has been echoed by the clobs of this commry, the mutarians, the revolution cloth, and the 14th of July cloth. The National Allembly, however, have contrived to prolong the exercite of their powers every excise month beyond the time allosted for the formation of their conditionion, which however it not accomplished,—In floriti does not appear that the National Alfembly have advanced a fingle flep in the elabilithment of any thing like government, or that they have any other object in view except that of maintaining themfelers in power, and or enjoying the democratic finishesion of inflicting on fallen royalty every differee which a low and growting mind can invest. A late occurrence proves how much the degradation of Royalty is adapted to the state of indefel effect existed legislators. The King of Frence, no as rent. A late occurrence proves how much the degradation of Rovaley is adapted to the rolls of thisleful created legislaturs. The Kimy of Kemes, or ashofs pentenen will have it, the King of the Prenich,
has obtained permitten from the chief julier of Paris,
—I Know the man, this name is Pareta—he had obtained permitten, I say to make a hort excurring for
the benefit of fresh air in the environs of Paris; but no
foome did the democratra understand that the toyal
priloner was in be indeliged with a small relaxation of
hisconstiement, thas the whole Capital was filled with
alarsa. The worthy club des Jacobines were not
wanting on this pecaliza are fine the state of folition,
The mot was indigated by shoft demons of difford,
and juff as the phanton of a King, poor man, was feel,
and rejoicing in the ticks that he had obtained a "short
intermillion of the rigon of a jul, he found bladelf
formanded by the rabble of Ruis, the mod influsing unner that he should influsing the
trans to his dangeon. A light horierans advanced to
this Majetty's carriage, and preferred his beyoner to his
formall bride—liver Mr. fluste was called tourdes—
[Mr. Baxas bere casted Mrs. B. towners, as being

[Mr. Baxas bere casted Mrs. B. towners.

[Mr. Barra bere called Mr. B. to prote, or being foreign so the quelting before the communities, and as advancing entirement which might invoke Britain in a conset with France.

The Chairman Bared the queltion to be, Shall the Queber bill be read in paragraphs?