risen with the fermentation which had not yet subsided; and he could perceive no sufficient reason to enter at this time, into the discussion of a subject of so much delicacy and importance.

Mr. *STRONG* said, that he did not rise to give his opinion on the merits of the general question, but to observe that he thought the tone of the gentleman who had been repeatedly expelled upon house had already been repeatedly expelled upon it, in the conference, which ought to satisfy the gentleman—That the house ought not to debate this question out of mere complaisance to any state or person, contrary to our own sense of propriety—That their constituents felt themselves at present happy under the operation of the federal government, and therefore did not wish to expose that this opportunity should be taken to expose any dissatisfaction with that government.

Mr. *KINGSLEY* said, that many respectable gentlemen had been of opinion that the powers given by the Constitution to the President and Senate might cause a clashing with those of the House of Representatives—that with us this was a question of importance, and we ought to attend to it.

Mr. *MARTIN* rose, he said, with great diffidence to express his sentiment on the question, after so much ingenuity and investigation had been offered from the several gentlemen who had already spoken on the subject; but nevertheless he could not satisfy himself to give a silent vote on so important a matter. So important, that he hoped it would supercede every party connexion and predilection of every kind whatsoever. He thought that as many persons abroad and in this house were of opinion one part of the Legislature of the United States had intended upon the other, and the equilibrium of power that was designed by the framers of the Constitution to be its support was thereby frustrated, consequently the Constitution could no longer be considered the Constitution entered into by the people, but became a different one. He quoted Mr. Locke's opinion on this head, who says that when once the independence of either of the Legislature powers is lost, an entire dissolution of the band of that government is the consequence.—He thought, however, that Mr. LOCKE went too far—for he said, when we look at the guards pointed out by our Constitution, and the methods prescribed in that code for the people to act, so as to remedy such an evil, why should we be averse to give leave to lay a motion on the table, tending to bring the grand question before this Legislature—whether one part of the Legislature of the United States had infringed upon the power of the other or not, if it had, whether it was not their duty constitutionally to proceed to obtain the remedy which the collective body of the people had determined should be the path on such occasions? If on investigation it should be found there was no occasion for an alteration, what harm can ensue? If there should be occasion for an alteration, then surely it could never be thought too early to embrace the means put into our hands—he therefore should vote for the motion to be laid on the table.

Mr. *PARKER* said, that the two principal reasons which gentlemen seemed to urge in favour of the discussion, were first, that we did not wish to try, we should affront the Executive of *Virginia*, and if we did, we should place the Executive of this Commonwealth. For himself, he thought neither of these reasons sufficient, unless our own sense of propriety concurred: And that this was a very unfit time to enter upon the difficulties of *War* in all probability, Congress were already, or soon would be in debate on the same subject; and upon which possibly embarrass or impede their determination.

Mr. *EDWARDS* said he hoped the vote would be reconsidered. That it was a matter of vital consequence—yet the mode of doing it was not essential—He thought it a duty to take the letter up and discuss it—he thought we were bound by oath to do it—that no man was more friendly to the Constitution of the United States, than he was—he knew it had its beauties, and one of its greatest beauties was that chapter which provided for its amendment—that he was not apprehensive of the matters ending in the disgrace of any body—He had no idea of calling in question measures—he could not conceive of why gentlemen were opposed to the sending a committee.

Mr. *SEWALL* said, he was sorry to trouble the House again on this subject; but could not content himself with a silent vote. He supposed the motion was aimed principally at the treaty making powers of the Federal Government. He thought that there was no necessity for any alteration in the powers at this time, and that therefore it was inexpedient to attempt it. The United States have already existing treaties with every nation except a few Indian tribes perhaps, with whom they have subsisted one three entire years. The House of Representatives of the United States, would probably discuss the subject to the utmost of the greatest Sessions; and if they thought proper, why should we doubt that a future General Court of this Commonwealth, would be equally attentive to the public interest as ourselves, and adopt such measures as circumstances might render necessary. And if the proceedings should be a repealing against the treaty with Great Britain;—that treaty was entered into by the Federal House of Representatives, who would in that case, refuse the necessary pecuniary grants. Why should we then at this time, enter into an examination of the Federal Constitution. We are at present happy under its operation. If we had gold in our pockets, should we every moment run to an assay master, to be ascertained of its purity. As little reason was there to make an examination of the Federal Constitution, as common place business, to fill up our vacant time, as some gentlemen seemed to with. He therefore hoped, the subject would be no further pursued.

Mr. *GRISTY* then said, he differed from Mr. SEWALL, and yet had not voted for neither of the motions which had been made; and that he should not vote for a reconsideration; that he had not voted for the first, because he thought we ought not to ground our proceedings in the Virginia resolutions; nor for the second, because we went to a revision of the whole of the Federal Constitution government. He thought that gentleman ought to consider whether by the treaty making powers, given by that Constitution, there was no danger of an interference which may be attended with evil. For his part he was not a little alarmed at the present question—That if we really had gold in our pockets, we should not continually assay it; but if we suspected that gold to have a *little tinge* of alloy; we should with to be assured of that fact. That the late treaty with England, was now the supreme law of the land; and it was our duty as good citizens to support it; and it was our duty as good citizens to support it. If the Constitution of the United States, in making this treaty, had exceeded their Constitutional powers, and if the House of Representatives, should be of that opinion and refuse to make the necessary appropriations, would there not, the existing treaties be disagreeable. Gentlemen had different sentiments on this point of the Constitution—he was not prepared to be withed an assertion on this subject—There was no danger in raising a committee, they could do no hurt, they could effect nothing unless the House approved of their report; yet he wished a discussion of the abstract question. As to what had been thrown out yesterday, about disgrace, he spoke disdained that of the gentleman who had made that observation, thought differently on the subject at this time. Mr. EDWARDS further said, that although Congress had a power to regulate commerce—yet he believed the treaty making powers, enabled the Executive to make treaties which would put the hands of Congress.

Mr. *TUDOR* said, he differed from the gentleman last up. He hoped nothing would be done to cause an instability in the government of the United States—that he hoped on that account no alteration would take place in the Constitution—that he thought it one expedient at this time to take the matter up—that the powers of the treaty making power, in defining the subject of the treaty; that there was danger of such interference as had been intimated, could agitate the question and propose amendments.

Mr. *WILLIAMS* said, he should not have risen, had it not been for the observations of Mr. EDWARDS—Mr. W. said he had been misled—that the day before—He meant to have conveyed an idea, that a party in this country had wished to involve us in European war—that that party opposed the appointment of Mr. JAY and he believed they had determined to oppose any treaty which should be made; and that he could if we were into the investigation of the subject, it would end in a declaration of "undiminished confidence in the Confirated Authorities of our country, to the diligence of that party," in which sentiment he said the day before, that he felt that he was supported by a great majority of the gentlemen in the community of the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire.

The decision after this debate, was in our last.

LONDON, November 17.

WESTMINSTER MEETING.

YESTERDAY pursuant to the friends of freedom a fresh check, perhaps the most singular that has ever occurred in the history of public meetings.—At an early hour in the morning, the streets in the vicinity of Westminster-Hall, were crowded with persons, the anxiety of whose countenances bespoke the deep interests they took in the fate of the important question. Several gentlemen that had arrived before the appointed time, were refused admittance—Between ten and eleven an immense crowd was assembled in the body of Westminster-Hall. The judges, we understand, have determined that it would be more agreeable to them that the meeting should not be held there, than that the meeting should not be held, on the occasion, without any degree of inhabitance of the people, who were on the left notice, and the meeting, which had been erected in the Hall, were removed to Palace Yard. About a quarter past twelve, Mr. Fox, accompanied by the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Grey, Mr. Wairbread, Mr. Bygg, General Fitzpatrick, and several other members, and venerable gentlemen, of opposition, made his appearance on the Hustings, and was received with the loudest acclamations from all quarters. Lord Hood accompanied by Lord Bulgrave, the Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Canning, and two or three other ministerial gentlemen, appeared on the Hustings, and remained in silence, interrupted only by a few slight murmurs of disapprobation. The crowd by this time had encreased to such a number, as completely to occupy the whole space from the eastern extremity of the Palace Yard to the end of Parliament Street; silence being obtained, Mr. Fox began speaking the meeting on the following interesting nature of the question which they were now called upon to consider: It was a question more important in itself, and more serious in its consequences than any that had ever occupied their attention. On other occasions they had been called upon to consider the conduct of a minister, or some particular influence of state, but on the present occasion Parliament, carried into effect, would give a mortal stab to the Constitution, and destroy at once the whole system of British liberties. The question now was not, whether they should effect a change of hand or ministers, but whether they should remain the fundamental law whether they should remain the Constitution, and exercise the rights of a free people? The most unquestionable, and the most important privilege of Englishmen, was the right of petitioning. The present measures were directly aimed at this privilege; and if they were allowed to take country privilege; and if they were allowed to take country they derived from their ancestors, from the hill which they defended at the point of the sword, from the spirit of virtue, would be for ever done away. It was urged, that even if the bill was passed, the subjects would still retain the right of petitioning. I will tell you, Mr. Fox said, what your right of petitioning will then be: Before you meet to consider of any public grievance, you must get permission from a Magistrate, be, accompanied by his followers, and be present in order to watch your proceedings, and overlook your deliberations; for if he should chance to take exception at any thing that may be said, he will immediately call you to order, and if confusion of the resistance of your intimidation.—Lords Gower, Morbeth, Belgrave, Hood, Grenville Gower; Right Hon. Thomas Steele, Hon. Mr. Jenkinson—Hon.—Mr. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Ryder, Sir. W. W. Wynne, Mr. Canning, Mr. Dempster, &c.

Different parties of Military are still in town, on Sunday and yesterday morning, in order to be at hand to take of any public disturbance—The Prince of Wales' Regiment took it's station in Bedford Yard at Carlton House; the 2d regiment of Dragoons came from Romford, and was quartered with clothing at the North Guards, the 15th Light Dragoons were in St. George's fields, and several other regiments surrounded the metropolis—But different attachment corps were also in readiness, fortunately there was no occasion for calling them out.

The peaceable and orderly conduct of the populace, defeated every attempt at creating a disturbance—Lord Bulgrave held up his hand against the petition. Never was the spirit of the people more flatly and fairly taken, for those who expected that, failed to bring down a threaten from; but the people knew the greatest desire to testify their love for the freedom of their liberties.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"The heart of the fool is like a Cart Wheel."

IF this be the fact and the wise men, are not in this multitude, why unjust a *Wheel* roll in this our *rolling world?*

As it is the privilege of preachers, to remark the times, and call upon their hearers to live suitably into the train of their own sentiments, I shall choose to understand the word *Fool* as not only intended to indicate *weak*, but *silly* and *culpable* men. This definition being granted, and it is not to be farfetched, as many words of fellow likeness, Jester Fanny, and Matter of Fact, have been framed, which generic will carry the sound between two things, apparently unlike than a hypochondriac writer and a cart wheel. Such a splenetic author as the *Lay Preacher*, for instance, relishes, and whose lamentable reputation, shows the man's the *worst* of life, creaking and complaining of *affliction* in the way, as often the daily drudge in an office, is left to the sensations of mankind without a shutter, or falls into a fright.

A *wise* ancient merallift, who could find his way to a in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in describing some men in his works, as stupid fore, compared them to *Asses*, and the *Cart* of his disfortune, the difference of the latter appeared, that his darling should *afford* to his foreigner, so, it is expended in the quaint ft. ie of that age, *"yet her fortunes is as unconquest and unbeing stranger,"*—a runaway adventurer, continually flying in the face of Providence, and the *wheels* of his carriage, compared to the wheels of many a about 3 and, like the dove of Noah, finding no rest, seeking and never finding a *settlement*, and grossly deficient in that conformity of character necessary to the happiness of marriage. But your guard, thinketh ye parents, whose daughters are fluttering carelessly, those who are *wisely* called *unsteady men*, *ill body'd*, and *ill shod* chaps *wheeling*. The *heart of a fool* is like a *cart wheel*, will, in some of its concentricables and wild rotations, be turned away from duty, or affections to the *soft*.

From the Same.

A Lay preacher, who could find his way to Counsel and is interested in the *Lay Preachers*. The reason is obvious, he has, in a former sermon, hinted that he was full of years, and, moreover, tired of gravity, and refusion of his profession, wanted preach, even, the female stock, but with the view of a saint, on the kids of charity. He, therefore entreats the parishioners to allow him to preach by way with virtue, not to fall or, was rather to say, obeyance; the changes of fashion, not to the ambitious of the artifice of coquetry. For all things assimilate a woman to a wheel, whichis a prodigious rate.

There is more hope of a fool, than of the wise sinner, commonly called a sorceful pharisee. Right the scripture, and a thousand reasons, he goes on from one project to another, from art to art, and from business to business, round and round, like a cart wheel, to the younger part of my life, I was a man of the hows diversions; I, like his wife, was a Xantippe. I have professed to hear a veteran Colonel, the Cage of Louisburg, he would buy pullets, ducks, and dream of drums and trumpets. In the midst of these warlike preparations, he received a letter, from his brother, a lawyer, informing him that he had gain—I this great estate, and that he had better come down, and take possession of his superior concern. I told his wife, and she was for law for—two days. Jaded with the severity of his duty, his restless mind demanded something new, and he listened with delight, to the tale of an East India captain, who painted in the most advanced guard of the enemy encamped on the approach of our troops, Major Pratt and gone, I, like the long-winded Jew Taylor, he spent his life in coaches chasing his bail: at different times, horses failed for me, keys to every part of the continent, and the purpose of many an outward bound ship. I was lured by this projecting suffragan. I lived with him a month, and enjoyed the variety of his feasts. He might be found in the morning, at the levee of his solicitous constituents, at noon he would be examining the wheels of his equipage, march, and at night, making a manly speech. His life was the perpetual motion, and his philosophy bear and his unbridgig head, in the very likeness like a cart wheel.

THE LAY PREACHER.

From the VILLAGE MESSENGER.

IT IS CHEAPEST IN THE END.

COMMONLY things are cheapest in the end. In the beginning, are cheapest in the end. Good articles always command a good price. I find a man buying a thing, because it is cheap, I conclude that he is either a very poor man now or will be so quickly.

Perhaps he wants a horse. For a decent price he may have a good substantial one, that will last for years his purpose exceedingly well. But, says he, I can't afford it."—At length there comes a lower one, offers one very cheap and will want no more for the pay. This he thinks will do for the present to find his wood, go to mill &c, and in the

The Minister of war to the Ministes of the Interior, dated Paris, 26 Brumaire, Nov. 17.

Citizen Collegues,

The reports publicly spread by the enemies of the Republican Government, are false in the extreme: I believe, therefore; to remove your uneasiness by communicating to you our present position on the Rhine. An exact detail of which, contained in official letters, was brought us yesterday. We find by these that a detached corps of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by General Hatry, returning its position on the right bank of the Rhine, proceeded as far as the Sieg. The troops conducted themselves with a boldness and intrepidity which produced their wanted effect.

The terror which was manifested in the Austrian lines stationed in that part was such, that the Hussars of Barco, in their precipitate flight, abandoned their horses, and the whole of their Magazines of forage fell into our hands. This bold manœuvre, worthy of the high reputation of General Jourdan, as well as that of the division which preceded to the back of the Lahn, covering the territories of Treves and Luxembourg, will produce we trust a powerful diversion, and still add to the strength of Gen. Pichegru's army.

With respect to La Vendee, it has been so often said that wars were terminated, that it can easily conceive the scepticism of the public with respect to all the news from that quarter. I can, however, assure you that I have received a letter dated 19th Brumaire, Nov. 10, From gen. Hoche, in which he states that he hoped to be able in the space of a month to disarm the whole of La Vendee, and that the then state of affairs will enable him to obtain for weeks leave of absence.

AUBERT-DUBAYET.

28 Brumaire, Nov. 19

The army of the Rhine has at length effected a junction with the army of the Sambre and Meuse—Circumscribed on the plain of Alsace and Acry, which is called the Rhine, is at Alcery, with the two armies, which are placed between it and the Rhine close on its rear. We expect every moment advice of a decisive action.

"Merin of Thionville to the Editor of the Moniteur.

Bern.

"Notwithstanding what I have said, the bundle of brokers continue to talk of the forces of the enemy on the Rhine in a manner alarming to the Republic.

"The affair of which these Messieurs — — have taken place on the 29th Oct.; I entreat you to answer them by inferring the following letter."

Rieuxx to his colleague, Merlin of Thionville.

"Head Quarters at Grunstadt, Nov. 2.

"My dear colleague,

"I wished to tell you of the success your gaiety of heart has occasioned. The division of Caulincourt or rather Courtot alone, has misbehaved; by stupidity, his inexperience, his want of vigilance or inconceivable; 1500 or 200 men, whom he left to disembark in the rear of his right, and whom it would have been easy for him to repulse, as we had done another party eight days before, came by surprise, confounded the troops of his division. He fled as far Kirnickham Palatine; St. Cyr, Davergne, and Sandos, maintained their ground at Oneschen.

"Pichegru is here and we are in a good position.

"The fighting continues at Mayence with the same battery. It is said that the enemy is bringing troops from Italy, it must be late before they arrive.

"Yesterday and the day before I visited the whole of the line; all was in a good position.

"RIVAUX."

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.

We understand there is a letter in town from a respectable gentleman in Norfolk, which mentions the arrival of a schooner in 22 days from Martinique the Captain of which informs, that no troops had arrived from England at the time he sailed, and the blacks had been ordered back from Martinique. On his passage he spoke a vessel from England, from the Captain he learned, that the troops destined for the West Indies had been rendezvoused, and reviewed by the king, who on his return was attacked by the mob and narrowly escaped with his life, the Captain of the guards which attended on him was killed; that the mob then assembled round the palace, the gates of which they forced with sledges and crowbars.

Extract of a letter from Ballenderry (North of Ireland) dated November 8th.

"We have been kept in continual alarm for some time in consequence of the defenders having encamped in lord Hertford's deer park, a remarkably strong hold from whence it will be difficult to dislodge them.—We hope this is but a prelude to something more important, indeed we think a revolution cannot be far distant, as it seems the only step which can possibly alleviate the difficulties of a much injured and long oppressed people."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

We are credibly informed that a packet arrived at Barbadoes two or three days before the Grace Ann sailed, which took place on the 13th January the left England on the 9th Dec. when the fleet had not yet sailed for Barbadoes. The Leda a forty gun frigate, one of this fleet, was upset and lost:—a few of her seamen were saved and arrived in Barbadoes, as also two transport ships, part of the fleet, which parted from them the latter part of Nov. without observing the signals of the Commodore to return to port. Three thousand negroes and upwards of 30 vessels are now under pay in Barbadoes, to accompany this fleet on its expedition, as pioneers to the army. The Captain of the Packet related in conversation with a respectable character that an Envoy from the Court of Sweden had arrived in London, offering the mediation of that Power towards closing the war.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The legislature have before them bills for erecting a new County from the County of Ontario, by the name of *Steuben*; and also one by the name of *Delaware*, to be formed by a part of Ulster and Otsego. The present number of members in the house of Assembly was formed on the Census of 1790, which gave 65—The late Census will give 113 members—increase 48. On these principles, the inhabitants of the state double in less than ten years, which is unquestionably the fact.

February 12.

A brig just arrived from Bourdeaux brings letters dated Nov. 28, stating that authentic news had been received at Bourdeaux, that general Pichegru had totally defeated the Austrian army on the Rhine. Particulars not known.

A great uproar is made in Norfolk about a cargo of horses which the British are said to be shipping to the West Indies. It is pretended by the *patriots* that the British have no right to purchase contraband articles in our country. This is a novel doctrine indeed.

That neutrals cannot convey contraband articles to either power at war, without liability to seizure is clear; but the parties themselves have a right to prescribe and expose from a neutral country, what articles they please, not being contrary to the laws of that country.

SPRINGFIELD, February 2.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY!

To a person from the western part of New York, we are indebted for the following particulars, of a singular attempt at Highway Robbery—the fourne from whence we receive the information, induces us to rely upon the authenticity of the fact.

A gentleman travelling through the ninth western counties of the state of New York, at night, procured entertainment, as we learn, somewhere in the vicinity of Whitestown; he committed to the care of his half, for the night, his pocket book, &c. In the morning, he recommenced his journey, and after riding a short space his horse was suddenly seized with a lameness, which increasing, finally compelled him to stop at the shop of a blacksmith being near a Stone Bridge, stopped to the center of it to examine the difficulty which proved, on examination, to be a stone, indented his fancies as quite ominous, however, on further examination, the horse's lameness was found to proceed from a wire, which had been twisted round one of the skins of the horse, under the hair immediately above the hoof, in a degree, to right, as entirely to stop the circulation of the blood. This excited the curiosity of the blacksmith, and induced him to inquire of the traveller where he lodged the preceding night; and on being informed, asked whether he had money with him; the reply was in the affirmative, and to a considerable amount. The blacksmith, now fully possessed of the whole affair, was said to rob him, communicated the grounds of his suspicions, and strenuously exercised our traveller to remain; who finding at the timidity of the blacksmith, and afraid that he he felt perfectly safe, guarded, as he imagined himself, by a brace of armed pistols, complied with the request; however, he begged the liberty, in case he was refused to proceed, to advise him to examine his pistols; these suspicions the traveller, at first, also treated with a degree of levity, but the candour which accompanied this admonition, at length induced him to listen to it. On examining the pary, the balls were found plentifully, parched, but on exchanging with the caution, the contents of both were missing. The pistols were again loaded, and the traveller refused his journey; before he proceeded any considerable way, he had to pass through a long copse of wood; he had not progressed far into it, ere he was accosted by a person, emerging from a thicket, painted in the height of savage ferocity, demanding his money; the reply was, that he should have his money only with his life; and further informed him, that in case he advanced he might be advised of the consequences. Upon this, the traveller presented a pistol, and on exchanging with the robber, the contents of both were discharged at his pistol, the contents of which conferred the body of the villain and the instantly fell. Our veteran traveller returned to the blacksmith's shop and rallied some men, who immediately repaired to the scene of action, where they found the highwayman still alive, and on washing his face, he proved to be the identical person, who the preceding night had acted as his bed. He was conveyed to his own house, and when our informant parted through the place, three days after, was to be seen just recovering.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety Six.

AN Act, granting to the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, a further time to complete the Canal and Locks by the Falls of Pauucket.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the term of three years, from and after the passing this Act, be, and hereby is allowed them to complete the Canal and Locks by the Great Falls of Pauucket: and that all the rights and authorities vested in the said Proprietors by the Act incorporating them, intitled, "An Act incorporating *Daddy Aitkin Tyng*, Esq. and others, for the purpose of rendering Merrimack river navigable with Boats, Rafts, and Masts, from the dividual line of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts to the tide waters of said River, by the name of The proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River," or which would by the said Act be vested in them, if the said Canal and Locks should be completed by the time in the said Act limited, shall vest in and appertain to the said additional term hereby granted, but been limited and granted in and by the said Act; any thing in the same to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the House of Representatives, January 21, 1796.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Speaker.

In Senate Jan. 21, 1796.

This Bill having had twelveveral readings passed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Presid.

By the Governour } proved, Jan. 22. }

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest, JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD one Thousand seven Hundred and ninety five.

AN Act to alter the times of holding the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties of Middlesex, Hampshire, Bristol, Worcester and Berkshire.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of September next, the several Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, by law to be holden within and for the counties of Middlesex, Hampshire, Bristol, Worcester, and Berkshire in the Commonwealth, on the respectively 3d Tuesday of September next, and Monday next preceeding the Tuesday at which fall Courts are now by law required to be holden; and all writs and processes for the said Courts, shall be made returnable, and shall be taken and issued, day by consequence, and otherwise, in the said Courts accordingly; and the Grand and Petit Jurors by law to be summoned to the said Courts, shall be summoned and holden to appear on the Tuesday or second day of each term respectively, under the same penalties as are now established, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the House of Representatives February 4, 1796.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS Speaker.

In Senate Feb. 5. 1796.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Presid.

By the Governour and } proved, Feb. 6 1796. }

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest, JOHN AVERY jun. Sec'ry.

Masonic Installation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Installation of the Officers of the Federal Lodge in Chester, did not take place as heretofore advertised, by reason of Col. *Jonathan Remington*, (who was deputed to act as Grand Master) being obliged to attend the General Court at said time—All the Officers of said Lodge will attend, on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, when the Installation will be performed in the morning hourly, by the Right Brother Prefcott Smith of Rowe—the Procession will commence from Federal Hall, at eleven of the clock A. M. and service to begin at twelve of the clock.—The members of said Lodge are desired, and the Lodge lantern requested to attend said Hall, at Brother Edward Wright's, at ten of the clock A. M.

N. B. It is expected the Installation will be public.

By Order of the Worshipful Master,

SAMUEL STILES, Sec'y.

Chester, Feb. 22, A. D. 1796. Anno Lucis, 5796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Proprietors of the Connecticut Land Company, *meet their adjourned meeting, it is to be held in the City of Hartford on the first Tuesday of April next; at which time the sale of making partition of the Western Territory, will be taken into consideration, also a proposal of amendment of the Constitution of the Company.*

Each proprietor is requested to bring with him three pounds of the sum of Ten Dollars on each of their shares to the clerk of the Directors.

They are also further notified, that by a vote of three quarters of the interest of said company, it was determined, that the Directors should not proceed to sell any part of the shares in said Company, unless at the same payment of the sum of Ten Dollars as above agreed as in the Constitution of the Company, until after the first Tuesday of April next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

EPHRAIM ROOT, Clerk.

Hartford, Feb. 22, 1796.

Levi Shepherd,

WANTS to purchase 500 cords of WOOD, for which he will pay half CASH.

Northampton, Feb 1796.