

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, November
17, 1796.

RESOLVED, That all Matters and Things
whatever, which were transacted by the Legislative
Assembly at the last session of the General Court, to
any particular day in this Session, he further refers
to the next session of the General Court, and to
no such day again, as was appointed therfor in this
Session, and that all Executions that were or
done in the said last Session to be staid until this
Session, or any particular day in this Session, of the
General Court, and unto such day in the said
next Session as was appointed therfor in this Session;
and that all Persons who in the said last Session
were directed to their ends against the granting
of any of our Petitions, at this Session, or on any
particular day in this Session, have the same day
in the said next Session as was appointed therfor
in this Session, any thing they may Resolution of the
General Court, paid off at their last Session, to the
contrary notwithstanding. Provided, nevertheless,
that with regard to any matter or thing which were
referred at the last Session to the present Session of
the General Court, on which the persons concerned
may be given an opportunity, opportunity shall be
given for an examination of those matters, and a
certification of them, so far as the conference of
the present Session will admit. And the Secretary
is directed to publish this Resolution in the public
newspapers as soon as may be.

Seal up for concurrence.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS Speaker.

In Senate, November 17, 1796.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

November 17, 1796—Approved.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Attest.—JAMES AVERY, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.
It is remarkable with what precision the line of
education in the United States, is marked in the
affection of members of Congress and of Citizens
at different parts of the United States. With scarcely
any exception, the education to our government
is in every state to the information that per-
vades the minds of citizens. The more general
the education, the smaller the number of oppo-
sitionists. The only exceptions to this
remark are in districts where some influential charr-
acter, by his former services, has induced a great
ascendancy among the people, and has headed
the opposition.

This is the case in Connecticut, and the best informed
Country of the other Eastern States, as Edes in
Massachusetts, and others have been known.
In New York, a large number of opposition is
directed to the proportion of ignorant people
that prevail in them, than in the country, espe-
cially in the Eastern States.

Thus we hear of New-England fathers
in the western country, who are turned to
the government. In the Northern and Western
parts of New-York, we have a great excess of
Federal strength; and in the little colony of Yankees
in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, faction
can make only 3 votes of 45.

Similar results apply to the rest of Pennsylvania.
In the city and country, the weight of popu-
larity and influence is with the government; but
numbers are still upon the side of opposition. The old inhabitants
of people who are educated, and independent
of mind, prevail in the city and vicinity, will
account for this. In the middle and old settled
countries, New-York, Chester and Lancaster,
where the inhabitants are mostly natives, and even
when educated, and fixed principles, government is
firm. In the Western country, where the people
have not had time to acquire the same edu-
cation and habits, opposition will receive powerful
aid.

These remarks perhaps apply with less force in
Virginia, and especially in the West, from
peculiar causes, not a lead in opposition, and
cannot be expected to affect the side of govern-
ment, till those causes are removed.

If the People of America could ever be de-
fined, (which God only can) it will fall a victim
to faction. An independent, self-governed
nation, would be the curse of the world, to
any nation that adopted it. And its progress. This
is why every new town to government, it will
be led by democracy, and the people that shall
be born, will be introduced under cover of a liberty
charter.

CHARLES HALL,
Mayfield, Nov. 16, 1796.

that has a cool, educated body of politicians,
and that of this depending fertility to say nay, is
it not that we are Americans—that we have
a country of our own—that we have property,
rights and duties—indepen-
dence of Europe, and
all the integers, called, exemption and corrup-
tion of her governments. Europe is all covered
with tyranny, ignorance and vice.

Robert Breck, and Son,
INFORM their friends and customers, that they
have imported from Europe in the last vessels,
and are now opening at their store, a large and ex-
cellent assortment of
Hard Ware Goods.

The particularizing much too numerously for an
advertisement, they can only say, they have all
kinds of Solder Ware, Carpenters, Joiners, Molds,
Shutters and Hardware tools.—

Hanging,

Hinges,

Locks,

Bolts,

Nails,

Rivets and Cannisters,

Shears and Snips,

Files and Raps,

Hammers and Elec-

trodes,

Shovels and Tong,

Tacks, Nails and Claws,

and

Screws of all kinds.

Screws,

Brass Kettles and Skil-

lets,

Iron and Copper Tea-

kettle,

Brass Saucepans,

Copper Carr and Wag-

gon Boxes,

Anvils and Vice,

Warming and Frying

Pans.

A variety of Paper

Hanging,

A large quantity of

Paper.

Brass English Shovels,

Copper Window Glass,

which will be sold

reasonably low for

Cash, or approved

credit.

As well as

an assortment of

Emp-

try,

Chains,

Leather,

Wood,

Iron,

Lead,

Brass,

Steel,

Brass,

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