

fore the house, it appeared that the member from Connecticut, was committed before the house was called to order, and that the offence of the member from Vermont was committed after the house was called to order. The argument most depended upon in a former case, against the expulsion of the member from Vermont, was that which filled that the act of violence complained of, being committed when the house was not in session, was not a cause of expulsion. If this argument had weight at that time, it ought also to have weight in the present case. It would therefore, be the height of injustice to blend the two cases together; since there might be cause for expelling one member, and not the other.

The Speaker observed that every thing which had been said with respect to a division of the question was out of order, as it could not be divided. He would also remark, in order to shorten the debate, that the house was not called to order when the stroke was made by the member from Vermont, upon the member from Connecticut without the bar of the house.

Mr. Harper asked if the report of the committee should not be agreed to, whether the resolution might not then be agreed to?

The Speaker replied, it could not be divided; but a separate resolution might be brought forward.

The question on agreeing to the report of the committee, which recommended a disengagement to the resolution, for an expulsion of the two members, was then taken by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.
Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Bartlett, Brent, Brooke, Bullock, Cabell, Champlin, Chapman, T. Claiborne, W. C. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Cochran, Coit, Dana, Dawson, Elmendorf, Findley, A. Foster, D. Foster, Fowler, J. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gillespie, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Hartley, Havens, Hindman, Hofner, Imlay, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyman, Macon, McClenahan, McDowell, Millidge, Morris, New, Nicholas, Otis, Isaac Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, Skinner, N. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprague, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, Van Allen, Varsum, Venable, J. Williams, R. Williams—73.

NAYS.
Messrs. Baer, Bard, Bayard, Benton, Blount, Bryan, Burgess, Craik, Dent, Davis, Evans, Grove, Harper, Heister, Holmes, Kittera, Machir, Matthews, Tillinghast, J. Trigg, Wadsworth—21.

The resolution for an expulsion having been disagreed to.

Mr. R. Williams proposed a resolution in the following words:

"Resolved, That Roger Griswold and Matthew Lyon, for riotous and disorderly behaviour in this house, are highly censurable, and that they be reprimanded by the Speaker in the presence of the house."

Mr. Harper moved the previous question upon this resolution. He did it, he said, upon this ground. The house had just decided, and they had lately decided in another instance, that disorderly conduct shall not be punished by expulsion; and it was his opinion that no less punishment than expulsion ought to be inflicted, as he was unwilling to diminish the reprehensive power of the house, by inflicting what he thought inadequate punishment for the offence. If there were any gentlemen who thought this conduct excusable, and that it ought not to be punished, they would, of course, vote in favour of the previous question; and those who thought with him, that both ought to be expelled, would also vote in favour of it.

Mr. Nicholas called for the yeas and nays upon this question.—Agreed to be taken.

Mr. Gallatin said, by the gentleman from S. Carolina's having moved the previous question, he had excluded any discussion upon the merits of the main question. Mr. G. wished some reasons might be given why the main question ought not to be put. Those given by the gentleman from S. Carolina were applicable to the resolution itself; they were reasons why he should vote against the resolution, but they did not strike him as reasons why the question should not at all be taken.

The previous question was then put in this form, "Shall the main question (viz. the resolution for reprimanding the offending members) now be put?" And the yeas and nays were taken as follows:

YEAS.
Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burgess, Cabell, T. Claiborne, W. C. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Elmendorf, Findley, Fowler, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gillespie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Macon, McClenahan, McDowell, Millidge, New, Nicholas, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varsum, Venable, R. Williams—47.

NAYS.
Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brookes, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dent, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hofner, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morris, Otis, Isaac Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Sprague, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tillinghast, Van Allen, Wadsworth, J. Williams—48.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the unfinished business, of the bill providing the means of Foreign Intercourse, was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Livingston then moved the order of the day on the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for the relief and protection of American Seamen; when the amendment requiring masters of vessels to give bond for the return of their seamen, or to render a proper account of them, came again under discussion, but some difference of opinion arising upon the propriety of the clause, a motion was made to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole, which was carried, and it was made the order of the day for Monday.

Adjourned till Monday.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES, TO WHOM WAS REFERRED, ON THE 16th INSTANT, A MOTION FOR THE EXPULSION OF ROGER GRISWOLD AND MATTHEW LYON, MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSE, FOR RIOTOUS AND DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR, COMMITTED IN THE HOUSE. ORDERED TO LIE ON THE TABLE THE 20th FEBRUARY, 1798.—Published by order of the House of Representatives (Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. Imlay's Testimony.

James H. Imlay being questioned by the committee of privileges to communicate his recollection of the affair between Mr. Lyon and Mr. Griswold, says, that he came to the hall on Thursday morning the 15th instant, a few minutes after eleven o'clock; found Mr. Griswold in the hall, sitting in the chair usually occupied by Mr. Hindman, apparently engaged in reading a letter. Mr. Lyon came into the hall about three minutes after this deponent, with a cane in his hand, and took the seat he usually occupies, or the one next to it on the north side.

After calling his eyes around the hall for a few seconds, he appeared to be employed in looking over some papers lying on his desk. During this time, which might have been the space of between three or four minutes, Mr. Griswold continued reading his letter. At length he appeared to have finished the reading, and was about folding it up, when he discovered Mr. Lyon. At this time this deponent was standing within a yard, or thereabouts, of Mr. Griswold, who immediately on observing Mr. Lyon, walked to the recess under the window on the north side of the speaker's chair, where he had placed his cane; taking this in his hand, he walked to the opposite side of the hall, directly in front of the speaker's seat, to the place where the member from Vermont was sitting, and when in front of Mr. Lyon struck him with the cane.

Mr. Lyon appeared to discover Mr. Griswold about the instant his arm was raised to strike, and at the utterance of some expression by Mr. Griswold, which this deponent did not exactly hear, but supposed to be "You rascal!" Mr. Lyon, when he received the blow, appeared to be in the act of rising. Mr. Griswold repeated his blow. Mr. Lyon rose, came out from his seat without his cane, advanced towards Mr. Griswold, as if with an endeavour to close in with him, which Mr. Griswold avoided by striking him or pushing him off with his left hand, and repeated his blows with his cane, as often as ten or eleven times, sometimes striking on his head, and sometimes over the shoulders.

Mr. Lyon appeared now to desist from attempting to close in with Mr. Griswold, and endeavoured to gain the north-west side or corner of the speaker's seat. This he did, Mr. Griswold repeating his blows. Mr. Lyon being now near the stove, on the same side of the chair as just mentioned, Mr. Griswold then immediately closed with him, and after a short scuffle, or contest, Mr. Lyon was thrown by Mr. Griswold, who fell with him, and with one hand endeavoured to prevent Mr. Lyon from using the tongue to his injury, and with the other struck him once or twice in the face. They were then separated by the interference of several members. What happened without the bar at the well end of the hall, this deponent did not see.

J. H. IMLAY.

Sworn and subscribed the 17th February, 1798.

Coram, Reynold Keen.

Mr. James Gillespie's Testimony.

James Gillespie being sworn, saith, that on Thursday morning the 15th instant, he came into the house of representatives after prayers, and the speaker had taken the chair; that whilst he was warming himself at the fire next on the right of the door, he saw Matthew Lyon, the member from Vermont, come to the letter bag, and was putting in some letters, as this deponent, passed him going into the house, what he saw also Roger Griswold sitting in a chair a small distance from the speaker's seat, with a large walking-stick standing near him; that I went immediately to the alphabet and made search for my letters, and as I turned to my seat to read them, I heard a noise of blows, &c. on looking that way, I saw Roger Griswold strike Matthew Lyon, who was in his place near the centre of the front desk opposite to the speaker's seat, where he was then sitting; that as Mr. Lyon was getting round the desk he received two or three blows, and on attempting to close in with Mr. Griswold, he, Mr. Lyon, received several severe strokes with the stick from Mr. Griswold. That the deponent conceiving, from the complexion of the affair, that it was a preconcerted plan, did not interfere, but asked the speaker to call to order, which he declined, although the call was loud from different parts of the house. That as Mr. Lyon advanced on Mr. Griswold, he retreated back towards the window near the speaker's seat, by which Mr. Lyon became possessed of a pair of tongs and struck at Mr. Griswold, on which Mr. Griswold closed in with him, and they fell, and in a little time were parted. That Mr. Lyon expressed a disapprobation at being parted, and said as he was rising, I with I had been let alone awhile. That the deponent recollects that, as he turned to his seat, he saw Mr. Sewall from Massachusetts; and on he, the deponent, expressing his disapprobation of such conduct, Mr. Sewall replied it was right, for we ought to have done them justice, and expelled Mr. Lyon; to which I answered, take to yourselves all the justice that appertains to it, and went and read my letters, and heard no more for some time, when looking up, I saw Mr. Sitgreaves going out of the south passage, with a walking stick, I believe, for Mr. Griswold; and then, and not before, the house was called to order, when this deponent thinks it was more than half past eleven o'clock.

JAMES GILLISPIE.

Sworn and subscribed the 17th February, 1798.

Coram, Reynold Keen.

Questions by Mr. Sewall.

Q. Did not the conversation you suppose to have happened with me, take place when you was, and I appeared to be, agitated with the confusion of the scene?

A. It was I returned to my desk to read my letters from the first scene, and I presume somewhat agitated.

Q. Are you in any degree positive of the words you have heard from me?

A. To the best of my recollection, these were the words used, or they were words to the same effect.

[To be Continued.]

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st April next, The House No. 258 High-street, At present a supped by P. DUNN, Esq. Apply to Edward Sheemaker, No. 127, High Street, February 24, cod 3w

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, coram of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—sole,

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24.

ELECTION.

B. R. MORGAN.	I. ISRAEL.	
City	2041	1498
Northern Lib.	441	1135
Southward	322	746
Bulleton	347	102
Blockley & Kingl.	96	77
German town	283	265
Delaware Coon.	1010	360
	4540	4183

Maj. for B. R. M. 357

TRIUMPH OF ORDER.

A review of all the circumstances attending the contest just decided, displays the final triumph of the friends to order, in a light splendid indeed. The paltry faction of pretended republicans had left unemployed no resource of art or violence that might directly or remotely contribute to forward their designs. In lawless mobs they tyrannically beat up the quarters of the peaceable federalists, and actually threatened with the French code of club-law, every man who had firmness to obey the dictates of his own conscience, or pursue the convictions of his reason and judgment. Nor did their turbulent and lawless practices end here.—On the election ground, in one of the districts, a horseman, completely caparisoned, and armed, with a drawn sword in his hand, paraded the election ground the whole day, with the manifest design of awing the weak, with the tremendous label "Israel or Death," on his cap, and the raw-head and bloody bones with a coffin, underneath. In another district, the dependants on Citizen Snuffy, the Leper, paraded the ground with French cockades in their hats, and armed with bludgeons. Corruption, of the foulest kind, was carried on by subscription, and many taverns were kept open for a week previous to the election, free of expense to all previous republicans. By means like these, and a thousand other arts, by calumnies and lies of the foulest and most groundless nature, this insidious phalanx of *foi dissent* republicans, appear in the result with a false and unbot-tomed force—with a weight not their own. The weather, too, unfortunately cut off many hundred votes, which would otherwise appear in the federal side. It is a fact, too remarkable to escape comment, that in the Northern Liberties where the whole number of taxables amount only to 1800, that the total amount of votes should reach the astonishing number of near 1600; while in the city, where the taxables amount to 8000, no more than 3400 votes can be drawn out. This is strange, very strange!

Under all these circumstances disadvantageous on the one hand, and the extraordinary and illegal steps resorted to on the other, it is a circumstance irresistibly evincive of the overbearing strength of the friends of order, that they finally triumphed. Animated by so glorious and splendid an issue; and strong in the confidence which a good cause so invariably inspires—let us persevere with unceasing constancy, in the ways of well doing. For by an invincible constancy and perseverance, alone can we expect to counteract that daring obliquity with which the partisans of confusion, of treason and affiliation unremittingly pursue their desperate designs, against the pursuit of society, and against the fortunes and the lives of us all.

The Aurora says the independent federal electors of the city were bribed. It is asked who bribed the federal yeomen of Delaware county? It is thus the ADORERS of the people compliment their virtue and integrity when they presume to exercise their own judgment in opposition to these would be tyrants, the exclusive patriots.

COMMUNICATION.

Benjamin F. Baehc, "the impartial editor of the Aurora," since his expulsion from the place of a note-taker in the house of representatives, has occasionally appeared in the gallery of the senate, for the purpose of giving to the public the debates of that body. On Friday of last week and Monday of this, the senate were occupied in discussing an amendment proposed by Mr. Teazewell to a bill regulating the proceedings on impeachments, which contemplated the trial of impeachment by Jury. Mr. Baehc was present, and took notes of all that was said, and of the result when the question was taken. He has favored his readers with the speech of Mr. Teazewell, revised and corrected by the author. But though he pretends, when it suits him, that his calling as an editor, involves in it the duty of giving the public an impartial statement of all that passes in the national legislature; yet he has thought it consistent with his nice propriety to suppress not only all that was said in answer to Mr. Teazewell's motion, but the final result. And the public are not yet informed of the fate of a proposition which went radically to destroy that important check on executive influence, the power of impeachment in the house of representatives. The reason for such conduct will be readily seen by attending to the votes on that question.—The yeas and nays were as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Teazewell, Mason and Jackson.

NOES.—Messrs. Anderson, Bloodworth, Brown, Bingham, Chipman, Foster, Goodhue, Greene, Gunn, Hillhouse, Hobart, Howard, Hunter, Lawrence, Langdon, Latimer, Lloyd, Livermore, Marshall, Martin, Paine, Reed, Rafs, Stockton, Sedgwick, Tainall, Trecey.

Died on Thursday morning, in this city, JOHN PATTERSON Esq. of Lanfingburg, in the 57th year of his age; formerly an officer in the British army, and at the revolution collector of the customs at this port.

His remains were this morning interred in Christ Church burying ground, attended by a number of his former respectable friends and acquaintance.

XIMINES, No. 1. will appear on Monday.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, February 17. Latest from Europe.

FROM SPAIN.
We are informed, by a gentleman from Marblehead, of the arrival there yesterday morning, of capt. Hooper, in 45 days from Bilbao, who says it was reported at Bilbao, before he sailed, that general Buonaparte had arrived at Paris from Italy—that he had been complimented with a civic feast, at which all the foreign ministers had been invited, except the envoys of the United States! That an embargo had been laid throughout France; and that an American vessel, commanded by capt. Dixey of Marblehead, had been taken and sent into Bayonne, notwithstanding she had the so much boasted of amulet, a Role d'equipe.

SPANISH DECREE.

[Received by Capt. Hopkins. Translated by Mr. Sales.]

Having read to the King the reflections of the Board of Commerce, and having informed him of other precedents, and of what occurred in the former war against Great Britain, his Majesty has been pleased to grant permission, that during the actual war, the commerce of Spain, with her possessions in America, should be carried on with neutral flags, and leaving full liberty to the merchant to expedite the vessels of this description, either from the licensed ports in Spain, or from those of foreign nations. But the vessels of this last class, must submit to three conditions.

1st. That they must pay in the ports of America, besides the duties established there those that they would have paid, had they sailed from Spain.

2d. That they must not carry any of the articles prohibited by the regulation of free commerce.

3d. That the returns must be made to the ports of the Peninsula, without being subjected to any in particular. On these conditions we grant all the solicitations made on the subject.

SAABEDRA.

Further: The King has been pleased to free commerce in general, from the necessity of loading determined quantities of foreign goods, that are sent to America; and the Department of the Treasury in Spain, notifies it to that of America, for their information and government, in what concerns them.

GAREL.

St. Lorenzo, Nov. 17th, 1797.

Capt. Cook, from Provincetown, (Cape Cod) informs, that a person who calls himself G. idley, was apprehended, from a variety of circumstances appearing against him, as being concerned in an atrocious business, of which the following are the particulars as related. A Mr. Baker with his son, were proceeding into the country for the purpose of purchasing a farm. They had muffled together about 1500 dollars—and got nearly as far as Rochester, when, on stopping at a tavern, at the close of the day, with intent to pass the night, they remarked three men who behaved in an extraordinary manner. They were alarmed, and urged the land lord to compel them to depart; but he replied, that from the nature of his business he was necessitated to entertain such as made application.—The farmer and his son concluded to go to the next public house, which was about a mile distance. They had arrived but a few minutes at this second place of accommodation, when the three suspicious persons entered. This increased the fears of the honest yeoman; he made the same request to this innholder, as to the former one, and had much the same reply, adding however, that he also suspected the men had had intention, offered the travellers a room to themselves, and the use of two pillows and a cutler, which were accepted; and the family soon after retired to rest. The farmer did not sleep. About midnight a knocking was heard at the chamber door. The farmer demanded what was wanted. It was said that a fiddle was left in the room, which it was necessary to have immediately. There was no fiddle in the room, and the persons at the door were denied entrance. Immediately the door was burst open, and the three villains appeared at the threshold. The farmer instantly fired and shot one. The remaining two continued to advance, when the second pillow was discharged and another of the refractory fell, he got to the same moment struck the other a severe blow upon the forehead—and he retreated with precipitation, and for that time, escaped. On looking into the other rooms of the house, it was discovered that the villains had murdered the land lord, previous to attacking the chamber which held the spirited countryman and his son. To this effect is the account we have heard.

Yesterday, SAMUEL COOPER, Esq. one of the members from this town, resigned his seat in the House of Representatives.

NEW-YORK: February 22.

IMPORTANT.

On Monday arrived in town on their way to Congress, two Chiefs of the Cochenwaga Tribe of Canada Indians, with five other Northern-Tribe Chiefs. They inform that Col Brandt, of the Six Nations, had sent out three Runners into the different Tribes to the North, for the purpose of inviting them to a confederated Council at the Fire-Place of the Mohawks. Among the rest, Messengers were sent to the Cochenwagas for this purpose, with a Black Wampum Belt, whose answer was, "If Col Brandt, or the Mohawks, with a Council with us, they should have met us at our own Fire-Place, and not have called us from home." The Messengers went away with this answer, but returned again with the Black Belt, and procured a meeting of the middle-aged and younger Chiefs, when they "opened the top of the business," which they say, appeared to be fraught with mischief against the United States. They proposed to the Cochenwagas, that they should sell their lands which they now possess near the territory of the United States, and move over the Lake further within the British territory. The Cochenwagas observed that they enjoyed peace and plenty round their own Fire-Place and that they would not take up the Hatchet against the United States. These Chiefs further say, had the Belt been mixed with white, or had it been wholly red, or altogether white, it would have indicated peaceable intentions, but be-

ing entirely black intimated mischief. They are now on their way to Philadelphia, to give information to Congress of the intended combination of the Indians. They say their nation consists of 500 Warriors, from 16 to 45 years of age. They have travelled 500 miles on foot, at their own expense, to communicate this information.

This was handed us by a gentleman who had several interviews with them, but it is probable this business will be more fully developed to the Executive, through which channel we may shortly expect it.

NEW-THEATRE.

On Monday, 26th February, 1798, will be presented the last new comedy, called

THE WIL L,

Or, a School for Daughters.

To which will be added (not performed these two years) the favorite musical Entertainment, called

The Children in the Wood.

Sir Rowland, - - - Mr. Warren
Lord Alford, - - - Mr. Hardinge
Walter, - - - Mr. Harwood
Apathy, - - - Mr. Francis
Gabriel, - - - Mr. Bliffitt
Oliver, - - - Mr. Taylor
Ruffian, - - - Mr. Hunter
Helen, (the first time) Mrs. Hardinge
Josephine, - - - Mrs. Oldmixon
Wilfred, - - - Mrs. Dober
Boy, - - - Master Warren
Girl, - - - Miss Hardinge

The doors will be opened at half past five, and the performance begin at half past six precisely.

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE.

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Goddard, situate on Saffarick's River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 1000 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow Houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two ranges of Overseer's Houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoke house, &c. &c.—The whole being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Road and Herring Wharf. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loam.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD McCALL, JUN.

February 24. 22w6w

TO THE

Citizens of the United States.

THE Missionary Society of Philadelphia, impressed with the importance of ameliorating the condition and augmenting the happiness of mankind, are impelled by motives of religion and benevolence to attempt the propagation of christian and civil knowledge among the aborigines of America.

Those who have experienced the blessed effects of real religion, must feel a desire to disseminate its principles, wherever the footsteps of a fellow man may be found.—An opportunity now offers, for such to evince their sincerity, by laboring together in accomplishing the ancient prediction—"The knowledge of his Lord shall cover the earth as the sea covers the face."

Living in an age when the devastations of war teach us to appreciate and extend the blessings of peace, all good and enlightened citizens will concur with us, that every step which tends to introduce the arts of civilization among the Indians, must be highly favorable to the interest of the United States.

The easy access which may be had at present to the different tribes, by means of government establishments in various parts of their territory—their tranquil state, and the friendly disposition of some of their chiefs—dispose the Society to believe that their address is not premature. They presume that nothing more is necessary to excite the attention and secure the support of their fellow citizens than to present their plan to the consideration of the public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, penetrated with a conviction that their duty and happiness are involved in promoting the knowledge and diffusing the spirit of the Christian religion, do associate for the purpose of supporting a missionary among the American Heathen and the frontier settlements of the United States, as an eligible mean of accomplishing so desirable an object.—Aware of the pernicious effects of party spirit, they think it necessary to adopt for their guide (as well as to exhibit to the world the principles by which they will be governed) the following

CONSTITUTION.

I. The association shall be called the Missionary Society.

II. Any person signing the constitution and paying the sum of one dollar to the treasurer and the further sum of one dollar yearly, is a member during the payment of his or her subscription.

III. The society shall elect by ballot an acting committee to consist of a treasurer, secretary and seven members, one third of whom shall be renewed every six months—five shall form a quorum to transact business and have power to call special meetings.

IV. The society shall meet every three months at an appointed place to enact the necessary laws and deliberate on the report of the committee respecting the state and progress of the institution.

V. No missionary shall be considered qualified who is not capable of practicing or teaching some useful art as well as a rational system of religion.—No other *off* shall be required, excepting evidences of piety and zeal—that he renounce all feodarian names and adopt simply that of CHRISTIAN.

VI. Should the funds of the society permit, institutions for instructing the Indians in the agricultural and mechanical arts, shall be established among them.

VII. As soon as a sufficient number have subscribed, the committee shall publish under their inspection a periodical miscellany entitled the "Missionary," and the profits arising from the sale shall be applied to the funds of the society. * * * No alteration or amendment shall be made in the above constitution, without the consent of two thirds of the members, and every such improvement must be proposed three months prior to its discussion.

The constitution is left for signatures at 177 S. Second Street.

The Little Turtle, one of the most influential characters among the Indians North West of the Ohio (who is now in this city) is very anxious to forward the views of the society. The Inter-preters, Capt. Wells, is also very sanguine as to the prospect of success, and promises all the aid in his power.

February 24.