

was to be no forfeiture of any payment already made ; but still, with a saving of the rights of any persons who had already proclaimed, or might after the first day of September 1792 proclaim, any of the said lots. An act of 1792, ch. 8, again extended the time allowed for payment, viz. to the first of May in the three succeeding years : By the act of 1793, ch. 62, upon a suggestion that many of the lots had been proclaimed for the benefit of the settlers, by other persons, who had assigned over to them the proclamation warrants, and that these settlers were precluded by the predicament in which their lands stood from availing themselves of the last mentioned terms of payment, it was provided that, wherever such an assignment appeared by endorsement on the warrant, the treasurer might receive from the parties who had taken the warrants one half of the money remaining due, on or before the first of May then ensuing, and the other half by the first of May 1795, and patents were, on compliance with these terms, to be issued as if the whole money had been paid within a year from the date of the warrant. By an act of 1794, ch. 30, after the recital of a misapprehension of the settlers whereby the payments of the one half by the first of May in that year had been neglected, but the money tendered between that day and the expiration of the proclamation warrants, when the treasurer would not receive it, whereby they were obliged again to proclaim their lots,—directed that, wherever proclamation warrants had issued for lands of this description, the treasurer should receive the balances due for the same at any time while the warrants remained in force, provided it should appear by endorsement that they were assigned as aforesaid. The treasurer was further directed to receive from those settlers whose lands were not proclaimed the balances due therefor at any time before they should be in that predicament, and the register of the land office was instructed to issue patent to any of the said settlers who should comply with the provisions of this act, as if the money had been paid under the proclamation warrants, any former law notwithstanding.

The acts of 1791 and 1793, just mentioned, contained other provisions which have not been noticed. By the first it was ordained, in respect to those settlers who had yet made no payment whatever, that if any such settler should not, by the first of May then following, pay at least one third of the valuation, the land awarded to him should be sold, within the county where it lied, by a person to be appointed by the governor and council, at public or private sale as might be deemed most advantageous to the state, at not less than five shillings per acre ; the person so appointed to take bonds, payable in three equal parts by the first of September in the three