MONDAY, July 28, 1788.

SC# NEWQKO

WEEKLYINTELLIGENCER.

HARTFORD: PRINTED BY HUDSON AND GOODWIN, NEAR THE BRIDGE.

MANTED, a quantity of white FLANNEL, yard wide, for which Cash will be paid, by Hubson and Goodwin.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Fames Bulkley

Has Just received and this day opened and are ready for SALE at the Store of Maj. GEORGE PHILLIPS in MIDDLETOWN—

A N elegant ifforment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOUDS, Gitable for the prefent featon, on as low terms as can be purchased in this State, for Cush or country Produce—The most first attention will be given to all those Gentlemen and Ladies who will favor him with their custom.

nthet attention will be given to all those Centiemen and Ladies who will favor him with their custom.

N. B. An elegant affortment of Ladies English SHOES, to be Sold as low as can be purchased in New-York.—Best of BOHEA TEA by the Cwr. or less Quantity.

Middletowt, July 7, 1788.

A Generous price given for Loan-Office Certificates and Pierce's, Thompson's, Burrall's, and Walker's Final Settlements at the Store of

> PETER COLT & Co. Hartford, July 9, 1788.

the ditrict of Waterbury, the creditors of the eliate of Mr. Uzal Baiker, late of Watertown, deceas'd; are hereby notified to bring in their claims of faid eftate to Eliasaph Baiker, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the faid Uza!—within six months from this date—or they will be foreclosed.

UZAL BARKER, ELIAS APH BARKER, Executors. Dated at Wartertown, the 7th day of June, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DUN-away from the Subscreber on the evening following the 30th of June, a negro man named Oney, about wenty years of age, about ave feet eight inches high, very black, has lost the middle singer of his left hand; had on when he went off a butternurt coloured Coat and Vest, coloured low cloth Trowser, was barefeet; also an Apprentice, molatto boy named Mine Fagine, about eighteen yearsof age, sive feet eight incheshigh; had on when he went off a brown sailor Jacket and green Vest, striped tow Shirt and plain tow cloth Trowsers, was bareford; sail fellows have once been taken in Harrford, and by violent means made their Mager.—Whoever will rake nyssecute or return said begs to their Masters—shall have the above reward, or five Dollars for either of them, and all restonable charges paid by Ebranges Bernar and Fera Clark.

N. B. All Masters of vessels and others are forbid herbouring, concealing, or carrying of said fallows on penalty of the Law.

Lisbon, June 30, 1788.

William Seymour and Co.

AVE this day received by the Julia, Muscovado Sugars of the first quality—bett afforted Old Iron—Sheet Lead, and Molasses, for Sale on the lowest terms for Cash or Indian Corn.

WANTED, 1000 bushels Indian Corn:

WANTED, tooo bushels Indian Corn:

HE proprietors of the Township of Caldersburg in the County of Orange, State of Vermont are hereby not fied, that at a legal meeting of faid proprietors on the 8th day of instant July, a Tax of One Pound Nineteen Shillings and Six pence, on each right, was granted for allotting said Township. A Tax of Eight Pounds for granting sees, yet remains unpaid by several of said proprietors, to be paid by the last day of October next. Notice is hereby givinto all concerned that unless said Tax and granting sees are paid by said last day of Octobernext, their lands will be disposed of agreeable to the laws of the State of Vermont. For the convenience of those who live in Connecticut, payment, may be made to Captain Daniel Marsh of East-Harstord, who is impowered to recieve the same.

THOMAS JONS FON, Collector. Newbury, (State of Vermont) July 8, 1788.

BRITISH STATE OF POLITICS.

BRITISH STATE OF POLITICS.

For Max, 1783.

URING a profound peace among the maritime powers, Great Britain enver uejoyed more confequence in the feale of nations than at the preient moment. Though lately diverted of teritorial policilions, the most extensive ever known fince the fall of the ancient monarchies, the maintains her native grandeur with a dignity which commands universal admiration. By the United States of America she is still regarded as the power whole friendship is most favourable to their prosperity. In Europe her alliance, her commercial intercourse, her political mediation, are courted by the sovereigns of every climate. In Asia the glory of her empire surpasses whatever was before conceived of acquired dominion. And, that no part of the world may be exempted from her auspicious insuence, the isnownaking a magnanimous effort for extending to the inhabitants of Astrica the blessings of liberty and peace. Our commercial treaty with France appears to operate in manner the most advantageous to Britis subjects; while with the Dutch, at length happily recovered from their late insatuation, we have concluded a new alliance which promises to be more effectual and permanent than the former. the former.
Such is at prefent the state of the nation with respect to

foreign countries. The prospect of our domestic affairs is not less agreeable to the eye of a political observer. The national finances since the commencement of the The national finances fince the commencement of the public debt, were never in a more prosperous condition; and, from additional improvements proposed in the collection of the revenue, there is the strongest reason to expect that they will be brought in a short time, to a state of yetgreater perfection. New canals, invarious quarters have been for years increasing the internal trade of the Britishinhabitants; waste lands are daily submitting to the cultivation of industry; and the great augmentation of buildings, both in town and coustry, associated an undersiable proof that the number and wealth of the people are in a flourishing progression. In Scotland the spring a commercial enterprise diffuse with that of liberty; and the Irish experience a degree of prosperity unknown to their ancessors from their late political emancipation.

Mr. Habrings.

Mr. Harings.

The trial of Mr. Hattings proceeds apage; and, should it be productive of no other effect, affords an opportunity, which happens not often, of displaying the dignity of the Patricians of Great-Britain, when assembled on important occations, in their judicial capacity. It is, however a lingular circumitance that an impeachment prefered by the Houle of Commons fliould be regarded by the nation with an almost total unconcern for the fuegeneral attachment to the perion and character of the accused; a strong proof that British generosity is sperior to every prejudice which might effect the distribution of justice; or derogate from the claims of honest

The prefent fituation of France is a contrast to that of Great-Britain. Her political importance attentifingly reduced, the intrigues of her court frustrated, and even her national faith openly violated, the is obliged to be an unwilling spectator of the renewal of ancient amity between England and the United provinces, as well as of the most unprovoked confederacy ever formed for the destruction of her Ottoman ally. Lulled in the fost feers of a temporary matrimonial alliance, the either seems not to suspect the danger which must result from success attending the Imperial operations, or the facrifices both her political and commercial interests to a precarious tranquillity, enjoyed at present without satisfaction, and which will be repaid, at a future period, by the reviving animosity of her aggrandized and inveterate rival. France is not less distracted in her views abroad than unappy in her domestic situation. Her commerce, upon the whole, at least with Great-Britain, seems to be maintained more by importation than export; and by an inthe whole, at least with Great-Britain, feems to be maintained more by importation than export; and by an incompatible policy, while she is grafping with eagerness at commercial advantages to her subjects, she is strugling for despotion. The shame of revolt which she softened in America recoils on the vitals of France; and though smothered for a time by the habits of popular subjection, it will yet break forth with irrestible age and in the end extinguish her monarchy.

CONFEDERACY OF THE IMPERIAL CROWNS.

This is one of the most formidable consederacies recorded in the annuals of human kind; and what renders it the motoremarkable, it seems to like been framed upon no principle of national justice or security, but with

on no principle of national justice or security, but with the resolution almost openly avowed of extirpating an e-stablished, and to them inosensive, potentate from the political system of Europe. These powerful confede-

rates, though differing in fex and character, are congeni-al at least in the sentiments of exorbiant ambition. The Russian, with a masculine vigour of mind has alter-nately sullied and adorned, by her vitues and her virtues nately fulled and adorned, by her views and her, virtuos the throne of her barbarian predeceflors; while the Austrain lefs bold and firm in his conduct, but untainted with the weakness of supersition, has hitherto chiefly confined his political enterpites to dilapidations of the church. The Imperial associates have at length commenced their operations; but as yet without much success. Their force, though inserior is point of numbers to the sample of the sample dissipline; nor can it be much reduced by desertion in a country so remote from their own and among a people equally barbarous and hostile. But the political alliance of Russians and Austrains cannot boast the unanimity of the Persian multitude; and should dissension once find its way into the confederated camps; added to all the flattering hopes of victory, conquest, and renown. Their enemies it must be admitted, are not inspired with that ardent spirit of liberty which actuated the Grecina republics of old against the Persian invaller; but they are animated, in battle, with an enthusias unknown to the troops of other nations. The union of the two potentates is an alliance of interests, not of affection or ef-

are animated, in battle, with an enthusias unknown to the troops of other nations. The union of the two potentates is an alliance of interests, not of affection or efterm; and independently of the numerous accidents by which the success of their enterprise may be effecte, it will be found no easy task to conduct the operations of an offensive war upon any determinate plan that will suit allies the extreme avidity of both parties. Without sufficiently alarming, they have excited the attention of all Europe by their military preparations, and may at latt provoke its derision.

PRUSSIA:

The new sovereign of Prussia seems ambitious to emulate, in the department of state, the same of his great predecessor; and that he is not destitute of spirit vigour, and enterprise, the world has lately in the sottlement of Holland, beheld an unequivocal proof. So tar as yet appears, he has threatened no obstruction to the measures of the Imperial allies; but we are not thence to conclude that he is really uninterested in the contingent result of their expedition. It would be unreasonable to suppose that, with an example before his eyes so recent as the affair of Bavaria, he should not apprehend more prenicious effects from a far greater accession of territory to the Austrian dominions, though situated beyond the bounds of the empire. We may be assured thathe will watch selfines from a far greater accession of territory to the Austrian dominions, though situated beyond the bounds of the empire. We may be affured thathe will watch selfines from a far greater accession of territory to the Austrian dominions, though situated beyond the bounds of the empire. We may be affured thathe will watch selfines from a far greater accession of the empire.

We may be affured the insured that he is connected with the Porte by no ties of commercial interest to excite his immediate interposition; and the emperor may be attacked with greater success when his army has been weakened, and his resources exhausted by some exertion, than in the outlet of

This once powerful kingdom was few ages rue terror of Europe, and adpired to be the arbitreis of nations. By a ferious of fortunate events and an ambition pecularly relilefs streroie, in the sixteenth century, to an almost unexampled pitch of grandeur, until intoxicated with success, and reversing every maxim of policy, she hastened the decline of a constitution which, in the days of its vigour ransacked land and sea in the pursuit of dominions and riches; of dominions which proved pernicious by their great extent and of riches yet more futal as productive of national property. Such is now the condition of Spain that she may view with a jealous but searcely can with a vindictive eye the military enterprizes of other European powers. There seems however to be a mystery in hier present naval preparations, if not mispresented, which requires a little time to unfold. The equipment of seventees or eighteen sail of the line is a force beyond all proportion to any danger which can be threatened by the depredation of Barbary consairs. If it is intended to dispute with the Russian seet the entrance of the Maditerranean, a positive remonstrance to that purpose might have procluded the necessity of the armament, and must according to the practice of all civilized nations, be an indispensible prelude to its exertion.

The prize powers of Europe. THE OTHER POWERS OF EUROPE.

The other powers of Lunor,

Thefe are all the other nations which at pretent make
any prominent figure in the politicks of Europe; with
respect to the others which merit any attention it will be
sufficient to give them a place in the back ground of our

Portugal, notwithflanding her vicinity to Spain, con-

COICH REFORM. The mederary claims of its down to be immediately fobmitted to the wifeden adaptite of parliament. On the probable face of new analysis of secondary are we understand to be immediately fobmitted to the wifeden adaptifier of parliament. On the probable face of their application it would be prefure print, and preference, in 10 good a carles, we cannot but continend; and they ought to derive hope and confidence from the reflection that they are now to prefer their appeal before a tribunal whose penetration, directly to the real nature and effects of the tylemscome. en: ther appeal before a rithural whole penetration, directled to the real nature and effectled the tylemacous-plained of, will not tuffer itself to be milled by the partial and illustive repreferations of interetted men, or by the glos of the name of ancient conditionton, with which it is attempt of a prefere read fantify flavery, abuse, and corruption in borough governments.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

We have great pleadure of informing our friends in the country that leventy hamiltes of Swift satived in this port a few days ago in one veifel. They all paid their padings before they falled, and are cloubted and furnished with every combert and necessary of its they come from an insultrion, group rement, this colony they come from an insultrion, group rement, the colony compared to the PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

have already been made in the woods, on the line snar Red-one for the contine of the must before the contractors could have men court in the people of the adjacent States finding they can get lands, without an expensive and heart breaking journey to remoter (ceees, and that the country through which these reads pass, will never be disturbed by the ladients.

The present year bids fair for the encepass of the linner, manufacture. Such quantities of flax have never been put to more has fol favorable a feelon been shown for many years. Faul to Europe was the day when their councils ted them to favorant ferthe was to the council ted them to favorant feels were also the council ted them to favorant feels were a feel of the council ted them to favorant feels were a feel of the council ted them to favorant feels were a feel of the council ted them to favorant feels were a feel of the council ted them to favorant feels were a feel of the council test of

their councils led them to circumferibe our foreign trade They have created a foot lived necessity, which has be come the mother of our manufactures, while temporary diffresshave prompted us to streng then our general gov-ernment, in a way that will enable us to treat with them

ernment, in a way that will enable us to treat with them is a project tile for commercial privileges. Americans i be frugal, be incultirious, be moral, be actively virtuous and ye finall indeed be happy.

Since the federal government most happily refusions any further emitions of paper money, it is taid the Legalization of New-Jerfey will take into condideration the propriety of making the loan-office bonds (with their three-fold landed fecurities) allignable to any person who will pay in the paper money for them, and that the mostley when paid in, will be immediately burnt. The permanency and freedom from fluctuation which this condition of the paper will be telet in every matter of any confedence that occurs in the public or private business of this country. vate business of this country.

A vessel from Boston to the Cape of Good Hope and

Mauritius last fall, is faid to have taken out 2200 bar-rels of the choicest mess beef, at 9 dollars per barrel, all warranted. Beef of the same quality, by letters from Cook, was then worth 9 dollars and one third; so that we have good reason to trust that we shall be able to vie we have good reason to trut that we mail be able to vie with the Irih market (heretofore the fifth Europe) in the price and quality of our beef. It would add to the profits of this branch, if we were to follow the Irih in the exportation of pickled tongues and tripe, of which may him the high manually many throubstand kego.

N E W - Y O R K. July 18.
Last evening was launched, the FEDERAL SHIP
HAMIL TON, amidst the acclamations of a large con-

Courte of citizens.

From Poughkeepsie we learn that the Anti-federalist. called forthe final question on Monday last, but were over-ruled by a motion of Mr. Hamilton, seconde d by Mr. G. Living from that the question be postponed till the next

day, which was corried.

Next day Mr. Hamilton brought forward a plan for

Wild Boye, of 14 men when a battle enfued, in which four of the Wild Boys were wounded (oncof whom fince dead/Capt. Rofs unfortunately received a ball through his arm, entering his body below the short ribs and lodged on the other fide (fince cut out). We hope he will recover. This presented his party fram partialog the retiring Wild Boys.

We had a letter from Col. Pickering thated in the

"We had a letter from Col. Pickering-glated in the woods, wherein we are informed, that he is well; and that he received as good usage as the facuation of the country he is confined in will attord."

Fasterad of a latter from Figuring, July 9, 1788.

The Sheriff, Major Miers and Captains Shoot, with his dragoons, marched up the river with supwardsct 50 men; they encamped at Butter-milk Falls and from theme they fent Capt. Rofe, with a party of 17 men, into the wood near Malhonjing, where the infurgents were encamped, with orders to croft the river at Black Walnut Bottom, which they accordingly did, and in were enamped, with orders to erob the river at shace Walnut Bottom, which they accordingly did, and in that reighbourhood took a number of prifoners, fix of whom we have now under a frong guard; they had not taken up arors, but are egually guilty. The names of hole taken are, Martin Dudley, Jofeph Klaurn, Nathan Abbot. Eshraim Taylor, Jofeph Earle and Thomas King. The order of the advanced party were to meet the main body on the 3d inflant, at Dudley's house, at Mahopping where the infurgents were encamped. The detached party performed their orders and arrived near Dudley's at the time appointed. detached party performed their orders and arrived near 30 oddey's at the time appointed, where they expected to meet the main body, commanded by Miers and Shoat; but to their great farprife, when the detached party came to Malhoping, they were attacked by the infurgents who were put to flight by the first fire of our famili pare; 'The main body did not arrive till an hour and a half after the battle was over. Had the body come up at the time appointed, they mult have killed and taken them all. I hope you will use you influence, that government may ofter a reward for those under arms."

It is with great pleasare that every friend to America heart of the cultivation of cotton in this sufficiency were

hears of the Cultivation of cotton in this aufpicious year in the fouthern States. We hope the enlightened and accurate planters, in that part of the union, will not fail to graitly their nothern brethren with a particular detail of their proceedings and fuccefs, in raining this interest-

July 22. In our Convention, on Wednesday last, the 16th inst. the Hon. Judge Hobart, seconded by his Worthip the Mayor of reew-York, made the sollowing motion; after

having prefaced it with an excellent speech:

WHEREAS since the time of electing the Delegates in Convention assembled the Constitution submitted to their consideration hath been so fair ratified as to become a system of government for ten of the United States, and the necessary measures are now pursuing for States, and the necessary measures are now pursuing for organizing and carrying the same into operation. And whereas at the time of the same election the citizens of diers parts of this State were opposed to certain articles of the said Condition. And whereas from the important change, which has since the meeting of this Convention, taken place in the stuation of public affairs, it is destrable that an opportantly should be given to the said Delegaces, to know fully the sentiments at prefent entertained by their conditioners, on a subject so interelling to them, and which may so deeply affect the public peace and tranguistry. peace and tranquility:
"Therefore, Resolved that this Convention do ad-

day of next, then to meet iourn, untill the

This motion engaged the attention of the House all that day, The next day, (Thursday) previous to taking the quest-

I he next days, I nurleasy previous to taking the queri-tion on this motion, Mr. Hamilton made another display of those great abilities for which he is justly distinguished; he was powerful in his reasoning, and so persualive-ly cloquent and pathetic, that he drew tears from most

of the audience.
When he fat down, the question was called for and the division of the House was as follows :

Affirmative 22. Negative 40.

Majority 18.
The Convention then went into a committee of the

whole.

A proposition of Mr. Smith, that had been moved a an amendment to Mr. Jay's motion of the 11 th inft. for adopting the Constitution; and a motion of Mr. Hamilton as an amendment to Mr. Smuhs's were then

read.

The Hon, Mr. Duane then moved, that the confideration of Mr. Smith's propositions should be postponed in order to take up Mr. Hamilton's.

Oo this motion the division was called.

Affirmative 20. Negative 41.

Majority 21.

Majority 21.
The contrilitee then took up the proposition of Mr.
Smith, as the principle ou which they would proceed;
after fomer time ladd edged, in which nothing particular
was urged. Mr. Smith got up, and with much caudor
confested that the arguments that had been offered againt his proposition, were not only weekpky, the fach
shad and acced him to relinquisht is; and that he withed Next day Mr. Hamilton brought forward a plan (or raiffication, nervly fimilar to that of Vigindia, only containing more declarations. On this a confiderable debate took place, and much of the old ground gone over, and the decifion again pulponed till the next day.

Entral of a letter from the genilenan in leazure County is motion. I legislate the similar of the similar of the similar or with the winder country in motion. I legislate informed of Col. Picketing being carried off. The people here have flewn much first to retake Col. Picketing being carried off. The people here have flewn much first to retake Col. Picketing to the control of the c

Mr. Lapling faid, if Mr. Smith withdrew his other proposition he should again move it; and of course both propositions remained before the Convention.

propositions remained better in the Convention.

The motion is as follows:

WE the Delegates of the people of the State of NewYork, duly electled in partiance of concurrant refolutions of the Senate and Affembly of the faid State, paftong of the senate and Affembly of the faid State, possible the day of and now met in Convention having fully and fairly discussed the condition of the faid to sur condication, agreed upon by the Federal Convention, held in Philadelphia on the day of do make known and declare:

That after the moll mature deliberation they have been able to not be foliarly.

able to give the subject, a majority of them cannot ap-prove the whole of the said Constitution, without a-mendments or alteration for the following among other

It. betwele the most important powers granted by this Constitution, are experied in terms to general, indefinite and ambigious, as to leave the rulers in the exercise of them, to akt too much at differential and State Covernment are, not marked out with fulfillient precision; nor those of the former to defined as entirely to not not one of the former to denned as entirely to prevent a clathing of furificition; and there is reason to fear that the State Governments may be impaired by the General Government in the exercise of powers granted in such general words and by application only;—

etch in loop general words and by application only, 'effectially,' 3d. Becaufe, the Conflictution gives to the Congress an indefinite and unlimited power over all the fources of revenue in the Union; by which means were is reason to fear that the individual States will be left without adequate means of dicharging debts or maintaining their addition. The conflictual states of the conflictual states of the conflictual states of the conflictual states of the conflictual states.

eivil felablishments.

4th. Because the number of Representatives are not sufficiently numerous at present, to possess a competent knowledge of and attachment to the interest, of their constituents, or to assord a reasonable degree of considerer; and no certain ratio of increase is fixed, but lett.

dence; and no certain ratio of increase is faced, but left at the difference of Congress.

5th. Because the power of regulating the times places and manner of holding elections, tho' in the first flance given to the respective State Legislatures, is yet untimately placed under the control of Congress by which means they will have it too much in their power referres their one continuated.

to fecure their own continuance.
6th. Because an improper mixture of the Legislative Executive and Judicial powers are lodged in the Senate.
It is a maxim in a free government, that the Legislative Executive and Judicial departments should be kept seperate; tho' this cannot be effected in all its extent, ye tem; for the Senate not only form a branch of the Legislative, but are also associated with the President

Legislative, but are also also dued with the President in the exercise of the noth important Executive powers, and form the highest Judicial Court in the nation for the trial of impeachments.

7th. The Judicial powers in the Constitution, are given in too general and indefinite terms; are so various and extensive, that they may easily be made by legal stein to extend too far and absorb some of the judicial powers of the respective States. No explicit lecurity is given for trial by Jury in common law cases, and the ancient and usual mode of trial in criminal matters in out secured. The appellate jurisdiction both as to law and safe, may desprive the citizen of safety from juries, and render the obtaining justice distinct, diliatory and expensive.

and expensive.

For these and various other reasons, this Convention would be induced not to accede to this Conflictation, did no other weighty confiderations interpole; but the frong attachments they feel to their filter States, and their regard to the common good of the Union, impel

This Convention have the firmest considence in the This Convention have the inment connuction in the common councils of the people of the United States and the highest expectations that all the necessary amendments will be produced from their further deliberations, they therefore consent with the utmost chearfuncts to study by the result of such deliberations; but as to divide by the refult of fuch deliberations;—but as forme time will be necessary to effect this, the Convention will forbear to differt, from their brethren of the others States:—they have therefore agreed to assent to and ratify the faid Constitution, in the firmed confidence that an opportunity will be specify given to revise and amend the faid Constitution, in the mode pointed out in the fifth article thereof; expressly referving newertheles to this State a right to recede and withdraw from the faid Constitution, in case fuch opportunity be not given within years.

And this Convention do recommend to the Congress.

And this Convention do recommend to the Congretis, that the power to by and collect traces and excellent could not the militia, &c. &c. &c. be not exercised or made to operate on his State in any other manner than is proposed in the amendments recommended by this Convention: usuall the feafe of the good for the United States be taken on the propriety of the amendments to conflictation, in one or the outer of the modes pointed.

out in it. *
Refolved that it be recommended to the Legillature of
this State, to requelt the Congress to call a Convention
to consider of the proposed autoendments to this Consiltution at the convention of the convention
agreed to by the Convention be trainingted to jack Convention, when met to be laid before them.
Refolved, that a circular letter be addressed to lat the

Redoved; that a circular teter be addressed so all the States in the Union, including the foregoing, and earnessed; inviting them to join with this Convention in a coupling the Congreds at their first meeting, to call a Convention of the States, to consider of the amediaments proposed by all the States.

On Friday when the Convention met, silence pervaded the Houle; and it being evident that they were not

prepared for a decision, after sitting about an hour, they

From a London hesulpaper of the Gel of May lags.

The Parliament of Parls in one no more. Thursday last was the day appointed for the King to bold his bed of justice; early in the morning every awnue to the House of Parliament was fairrounded by the military—

Let Chamber Alfomblettan. Cappain of the King's guardientered, and arrelted two of the members who had spothereby the formula on formula concessions: and his Maintenant of the Market the formula on formula capacing. prepared for a decision, after fitting about an hour, they adjourned till the next day.

On Sarardy the queltion was taken, and it was agreed to take up the last propolition in preference to the one before propoled by Mr. Smith the last the control of the dependency of the prepared by Mr. Smith the last the last doubtful what may yet be the refutof their depletion to the last th liberation, the there is reason to believe that the last proposition of Mr. Smiths affords the ground work of an

option. If the State of New-York should reject the Constitu-It the State of New-York indoute reject the Constitu-tion, we final be like I filmach, every mans hand again as, and our hand again Revery man. The State of Vermontist laying on her oars, and watch-ing the proceedings of the Convention of this State.

ang the proceedings of the Convention of this State.

POUGHKEBPSIE, July 22.

Nathing yery material has transpired in Convention fance out laft, more than what we have extracted from their journal. The amendments to be recommended were read on Saturday, and the Convention agreed to discuss them by paragraphs. The propriety of ione of them being doubted, caused from debate, and other passed on the propriety of the propriety of the passed on the propriety of the purpose of th filting of Mr. M. Smith and Mr. Yates on one, and Mr. Duane and Mr. Harritho on the other, for the purpole of arranging the amount of the purpole of arranging the amount of the purpole o

question in a very few days.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 10.
We are happy to inform the citizens of this state that a gentleman is lately arrived from Philadelphia, who propose chibilibing immediately a manufactory for stacking agroe cloth, Jeans and cordbruys, which will in a stort titude be able to slapply this take with negroe cloathing to the amount of 50,0001. Herling, from the couton and wool ratifed in this late.

Extract of a letter from Georgetown, dated July 8.

Sandal all we had a tremendous shorm of rain, shall

Extract of a letter from Georgetown, dated July 8.

"Sunday laft we had a tremendous thorm of rais, haif and wind, accompanied by thinder and lighting, which did a good deal of damage. About 1,1 o'clock in the forenoon Mefleurs Albert Roux and Co's house on the forenoon Mellieurs Athert Roux and Co's noute on the bay, was fruck by the lightning and fet on fire, which communicated to founeg annow der in the Hore and cel-lar, and crufect an explusion which entirely demolished the building. Capt. Roux, Mr. Lewis Roux, Capt. the building. Capt. Roux, Mr. Lewis Roux, Capt. Moore, a young man who attended the flore, and a negro, were buried in the ruins for a time, but were providentially extricated from their periloss tuation, without foliation gan yother jury than a few flight bruiles; and the papers, books of accounts goods &c. the property of Melfrs. Rowx, were flucklify faved. The activity of Melfrs. Rowx, were flucklify faved. The activity of the control of the papers of the state of the papers of the state of

A gentleman of information from Norto-Larobna, informs, that he left that State face in Convention were in glifton—and has he had face information from from and grattlent has belonging to the Correction, as owercasted him to effect, that a few day toward grow ou to the fanding information of that Seat's having ADOPTED the Confirmation. PHIL ADELPHIA, July 23. Serious apprehenions, fays a correspondent, have begun to take place in the minds of many of the friends of the federal government, at the great delay in putting the new government in motion, and fixing the time, &c. of connencing proceedings under its authorities. This intending the time, and many an its authorities. of comprecing procedings ander its authorities. This circumfance it more alarming, as it appears that on the 2d July Congres appointed a committee to report an 2d for that purpole, and notwithflanding the recommendation of the convention, that 2s from as Nine States had affented, as efficientles guefnould be formed between them, yet we find fromed hatcher prevents the operation of the Union are kept in a flatefor anisotic officence and the Union are kept in a flatefor anisotic officence to the Union are kept in a flatefor anisotic officence to the Union are kept in a flatefor anisotic officence to the Union are found to the Union are kept in a flatefor anisotic officence to the proper of the state of the Union are found to the Union are found to the Union are to the Union are now waiting with much impatione to hear of measures being taken to affemble the flates under the operation of this government, in order to embark for this downry, and their correspondents are defined sold imparting the important inrespondents are defiarous of imparting the important in-

The unrea sonable attachment which some men have the dureatomate acceptance and to our crude ex-tempore that governments, reminds one of our cor-respondents of a flory of a clergy man in London, who

respondents of a fory of a clergy may in London, who having combared a new opinion in religion going for five concluded his fermon with the property of the five concluded his fermon with the property of the five control of the

all went hame perfectly fatisfied with themfelves and their engloyer.

A tradefum in this city complained two years ago to an iron merchant, that he could not pay his rent. The merchant alked him how much rum he afed in his family in a day. Upon answering the quedico, the merchant lying the new distribution of the second of the tradefunction of most of the reader to maye than his boufer to externing the one of most distribution of most distribution of the course of the enduing year as paid his rent, and boughts a fait of cloabte out of the favings of his temperance. He is now in atthiving way, respected and trusted by all who is to the face when is atthiving way, respected and trusted by all who is the complete.

1

ANTED a number of prigning pacing HURSES | y year old, near hind foot white, branded I W on the for which good pay will be made on delivery, hadf. Whenever will return faid Mare to the full criber of that be geaeroully rewarded, by

NEW-HAVEN, July 24.
We hear, that in the event of the rejection of the Confittation by New York, the fix most foothern counties
of that State, will declare their readines to secode from

HARTEORD, July 28.

Pathion in Burope is reduced to reason—each one fladies conveniency and propriety—the may pole no londies conveniency and propriety—the may pole no londies touters upon fitchs, ner the dwarf floop to court heel

Ber totter upon ficks, ner ine dwart floop to court neels —
the midst soufnet to whit patiently the allouments of
Providence, and not make a premature display with
corks and histops—Even the beaux lave laid asset
corks and histops—Even the beaux lave laid asset
the cork of the providence of the cork
part of the cork of the cork
part of the cork

on the 8th init. we had the most terrible storm of rain accompanied with wind, I ever before witnefted. The water descended with such rapidity from the

of the town."

From Philadel phia we learn that the following provisi-

ort, all America, whi proceedings of the precedings of the precedings of the control of the cont

THOMAS ALLEN'S Marine L I 3 T: THOMAS ALLEN'S Marie L 13 7:
Thordy, July 17th Havy direct morning, wind
S.E. 10 S.—4 P. M. foggy.
Friday, 18th. Saller, Ugly stofalog; light wind
S.E.—6 P. M. rayelly, wind W.M.W.
Salled, Packet Nabby, 8. Smith, for New-York;
with whom west pattengers a number of respectable

ons, all American, were provided for the citizens on

gira of fashion.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated July 16.

erday, 19th. Pleafant, screne, cool morning, wind N.W. Sailed, Erig Sally, Bates, for Barbadoes; with Sailed, Erig Sally, Bates, for Barbadoes; with Sailed, and went patiengers Capt. John Olcott, his lady and

Arrived, Sloop Betly, Pride, from Demorara and

Houle of Parliament was turrounded by the mititary—
Lee Chambres Algebrain of the King's guardeentered, and arrelted two of the members who had for
the control of the Parliament took of the members who had
possible the two freely on former occasions; and his Majetly
ordered the Parliament took be easily, or annihilated for
every, and the doors of the house to be flux.
"Influctions have been transimitted to the
Governous and Intendants of the different provinces in France,
with authority to abrogate all the Provincial Parliaments. Military forces are already Itationed in differend diffrist, to enforce obedience to the King's will,
thould refractorines appear."

Extracting alters from Welf Malderengh, Chiffer county,
about 35 miles from bits (15, deast a 50th Swingsh mosts.)

On the obth inflant, the following year affecting feets
happened: About the time of two chander-geths meeting
there arose a whirlwind about a mile teathwel of us,
and continued a north-ead course about three miles (how
much farther I have not yet heard) It blew down
much farther I have not yet heard) It blew down
much farther I have not yet heard of the
small proper of their frist; a lio tore the timber
up in a wonderful manner; the tuped a great dilance,
ory trees were twilted off and off, and from Large hicks
ory trees were twilted off and can adopt the
up in a wonderful manner; the tuped a great dilance,
ory trees were twilted offs, carried from of it above
for of off a davelling-hands, and flowed
the vepered it would not have flood; afterwards took the
roof off of a davelling-hands, and flood
which we have been a seried
hand to be a seried
which was a seried
and the seried
which was a seri

At Demerara,

Barnes,

Oa the 17th infl. fooke s Sloop with flock, octward board from New-Haven, three day out, all well.

Allo fooke the Sloop —, Steph. Nigh, from Nantucket, or a whaling cruizes, who had caught one whale,

Arrived, Schooner Polly, McLally, from Machias,

Smaday, 10th. Pleafant, ferene morning, wind at

N.—10 A. M. S.—4 P. M. S.W.

Monday, 23th. Every, cool morning, wind N.N.E.

2 P. M. S.E.

Arrived. Partners, 18

Cheaper than Ever!

Michael and Thomas Bull,

MAVE just received in addition to their former fupphers, a great variety of GOODS, which shall positively be fold on lower terms than have been obtained of them heretofore. Hartford, July 26, 1788.

of that State, will declare their readine's to feede from the State of New-York, and form a dilting State,—and that Governor Clinton has declared that he is determined to adhere to his party, even if hotilities should be the confequence of his oblinacy. It is ever foggelted that he will, in fuch cafe, feek an afliance with Great-Britain. As a preduct to war, we are well informed that he has ordered his family to be removed from New-York to Ulter or Orange County, It is hoped; and indeed not doubted, that the farit of the neighbouring States, particularly Connecticat and New-Jerky, will rife as falt as the oblinacy of New-York increases. We have been long stough feeced of our property by DRUGS and MEDICINES, Just imported from London, and to be fold for prompt pay, as cheap as can be purchased in this State, will rife as fall as the collinacy of New-1 ork increases.

We have been long enough fleeced of our property by
their impoft, and as the great object of an equal enjoyment of the rights for which we have bravely fought, is

By SAMUEL COOLEY, BY SAMUEL COULT.

WHERE Doctors and others may be (applied to the course of the course mento) the rights for which we have bravely fought, is now within our grafp, let it not be lold to gratify the a-varice and ambition of a few therefore in that State, who are now engrofing to themfelves the whole of that, which ought to be equitably divided between the United

in ferts, Syrringe Lancets.— Allo, wetterland Goods, and other articles too many to enumerate. Cath, Welt-India Goods, Pot-Afh, Bees-Wax, Honey, Country Produce, and Public Securities received in payment, and good credit will be honored.

Coventry, July 25, 1788.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE. Has for fale, a few Hogsheads of Providence Stone Lime.

Aaron Chapin

AS FOR SALE

A QUANTIFY of Cherry Board and Planks on reasonable terms—He fills carries on the Cabinet and Chair making business, in, its great variety of article—among twitch are Sofas Swell or plans and Chair Clock Cafes, Gun Stocks, weavers Shuttles, Pitch Pipes, Flutes, Fifes, &c. &c.
The highest price given as above for Produce,
Public Securities, Wek-India or dry Goods, or even fed. The water defended with Iuch rapidity from the hill well of the city, that it earlied away a great quantity of lumer which was in Washington street, and in the countries, and in the countries, except one; in the countries, below Mr. Tunnicists to that they run over damaged goo bushes of wheta; and otherwise did considerable damage in starket street, and at the north end off the rowe. CASH.

CASH.
N. B. Watch Cleaning and Repairing done in the best manner at his Shop near Mr. Daniel Olcott.

Hartford, July 19, 1788.

Olcott. Hartford, July 19, 1788.

STRAYED out of a patture between Wethersfield and Newington, about May Jall, a dark bay or cheftnut coloured Horfe; about the mear fine mear f

West India Hides,
For Sale, by FREDERICK BUILLI HARTFORD.

gentlemen Brig Union, Daniel Delhon, from Port-au-Printe and Naw-York. N. B. 40 Hog (heads Providence Strate Elme for fale cheap for Cash or Grain:

..... with the

SFRMON on the Combat of the Duzz. By the Rev. William Macfee, a Chaplain of the Army. Preached at the Camp, at Valley Forge, Feb. 1788.

Exonus i. T'eso Men of the Hebrows frove together.

HE facred book abounds with feveral instances of HE facred book aboutds with feveral instances of duels. The first that we read of is that of Cash and Abel; where the elder brother fent a challenge to the younger, because his tacrifice had been more acceptable to the Loid. They met and Abel fell having received the end of a clob, as it is generally supposed, tomewhere above his right semple.

The second of which we read, is that of the text;

where two young He brews had met with their feconds, to decide a final difference but what it was has perplexto decline a limit difference but what it was has perpea-ed all commentators. Modes like a young man as he was, endead oured to quiet their refertment to each other orto overcome it, by putting them in mind that of were brethren. The conduct of the young man was in-different, and he received a proper check by the rebuke

dikreet, and he received a proper check by the rebuke of the two brickhyers.

The next inflance that we read of, is, that when a young officer of a bear fent a challenge to young David who reported that he was fond of eating flacep; which calumny, true or falfe, it behoved him, as a bear of honour, to refent. David met him and having discharged their pilels they took to the points, and in the fcuffe, while the bear had thrown himself too far forward, in attempting a lunge. David caught him by the beard, and smooth him through the body.

Having given these few inflances from scripture, I shall go on to thew the necessity of the duel, and then to press it a little on my audience.

It is necessary. For it is not every man that hat the command of his passions, and these unless they are suffered to evaporate in some manner, will burth out into robberies, and burglaries, and do damage to society. The

command of his passions, and these unless they are suffered to evaporate in some manner, will burst out into robberies, and burglaries, and do dange to society. The passion of pride is one of the most troubles ome amongst men, and to this there is nothing so powerful an antidote as sear which never fails to be excited when the challenge comes to hand. The duel is like an electrical conductor to all evil passions. The man who this moment was boiling hot with pride and every haughty passion, is now calin and moderate, for somebody has leathin a challenge. It is the only missfertune that this very principle of fear prevents the certainty of the execution; serby giving a trenshing tothchand, it comes topas that very sew are wounded, and thill sewer fill in the combat. To remedy this I would propes, that the duellits should thand nearer, and put their nose into each others barrels, while the pisols are ditcharged. Swift says, "He world be forry to see he legislatures make any more laws against duelling, for it visitans and rascals will dispatch one another, it is for the good of the community." But the mistorume is, they will not dispatch one another, but this principle of fear, and the distance at which they sland, prevents a thot being effectual.

The philosophers of the formertimes, and the ecclessation of the present are against duelling; for sooth, because by study and thinking their warm passions are rendered tame, and they have no need of blood-letting; but they do not consider, that there are many others, who if they were not fusfered to give themselves vent this way would rage and roar like mad bears, and see the world on sire.

Having now seen the necessity of this exercise, it

way would rage and roar like mad bears, and it me world on fire.

Having now feen the necessity of this exercife, it remains that I press it a little on my audience. Who is there amongit you that did not praise the corporal the other day, who having observed something like a smile on the sountenence of his neighbour, and not being able to assign the cause of its feet him a challenge. The corporal, it is true, received a ball through the rim of his belly, and was buried that evening; but it is his confoliation that he is now, with the angel Michael in A-

braham's bolom.

When I mention the angel Michael it brings to my When I mention the angel Michael it brings to my mind the circumstance of the devil fending him a challenge. But according to the apollie Jude, he (thatis Michael)durst not accept of it, or, as it is in the translation, "bring a railing accufation, but said the Lord rebuke thee." I do not know what to say for Michael, for certainly it mult be granted that, in this instance, he acked not like an angel of honour.

The only objection that I know of against the practice of the duel, and with an answer to which I shall conclude is, that in the new testament it is considerably disconsiderably disconsidera

is, that in the new tellament it is confiderably discouraged by the spirit of forbearence, inculcated in these words, "is any man smitetheon the right cheek, turn to him the other also." But to this it is to be faid, that "the pilot of the Galilean lake," as Milton ealls him (for "the pilotof the Galilean lake," as Milton salls him(for I know my bufines better than to speak plainly out and to say Christin an army) the pilotof the Galilean lake I say, and his apollles, among whose discourses and writings, sentiments like these are found, were not what we call usen of lonost. Bred up about the sea of Tiberias, they had not the best opportunity, by travelling to become acquainted with the world. Nay our Saviour himself plainly tells you so, "Verily I say unto you, my kingdom a not of this world." Now, as men of honour never propose to go into his kingdom, why shall they frame themselves agreeable to its customs? It is absurd; and while they live in this world, let them live as becomes men that know the world; and when they go to the devil, let them send challenges as he has done, and sight sluels according to his distates.

the devil, let them fend challenges as he has done, and fight cluels according to his dictates.

The Haw, Inaged product for the diffield of Lebanon, has all levels to mounts from the date bare of to the credition of the charactery of the charact

Bolton, July 15, 1788. UR. B. Trofe indebted are defred to make payments

THE Co parther thip of John Caldwell & Co. being diffolved, all persons having open accounts with said Company, are requested to call and settle the same. I hose persons who are indebred either by Book or Note are informed, that unless they immediately discharge their respective balances, that their Accounts and Obligations will be placed in an Attorney's hands to settle, and that they will be called on without exception.

Hartford, July 21, 1788.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Hith to dispose of cheap for Cath,
URIN M Spirit per hogstread or barrel wold and
excellent.
St. C. oix
Demarara
Rum - genuine.
Barbado.

Rum-genuine. Barhados

Barhados Bett brown Sugars per hogflead or barrel. Ischea Tea by cheft or 100 wt. acheap. Madeira Wine, per pipe. Cotton by 50 or 100 lb.

Juft Princed by NATHANIEL PATTEN, A SERMON delivered in Bark-

A SERMON delivered in Barkhemítead, on Christmas-Day last, before the Episcopal Society and others convened on that solemn
occasson. By JONATHAN MARSH, A. M.
Pattor of the Church of Christ in New-Hautsord.

"For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is
given, and the government shall be upon his shoulders, and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counfellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the
Prince of Peace."

"She shallbring forth a son, and thou shall call
his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from
their ins "

Published at the request of the hearers.

"The proposals for Otterwald" Christian Theology may be returned to Natianiel Patten by the
first week in August next, as there are already double the number substrained for that was expected.

N. B. The author of the Christian Theology may be returned to Natianiel Patten by the
sirt week in August next, as there are already double the number substrained for that was expected.

N. B. The author of the Christian sheology is
author of the Lectures on the exercise of the Sacred
Ministry, and the Arguments of the Books and Chapters of the Old and New Testaments, with practical Observations.

To Wanted One Thousand Sheep and Lamb Skins Tam'd with white oak bark, whole graind, unoil'd, and the thinner the better, for which good pay will be made by

NATHANIEL PATTEN. Hartford, July 14, 1788.

HACTORG, July 24, 1900.

THE substriber, who has bracined substribers for 10 000 acres of land anthe country of Janisers, (which was purchased of the new triver and Commonwealth of Massachusiers by Massachus Pholps and Oreham) hereby notifies said substribers that their meeting which was proposed to be indeen at Mr. durier's savern, in Harsfard, on the tack day of August near well by deferred within toward of September next, to be halden as the same place as a clock t. M. If Mr. Phelep should not relieve from the Jangsec commy sassachus to meet them, and a fauther adunument chound be needly to the safety and substribers, and a fauther adunument chound be needly to the safety and substribers. He advertised of the faute in this page.

Hartford, July 21, 1911.

Hartford, July 28, 1988.

FREDERICK BULL,

Wants to purchase a number of likely Harses for shipping.

ANTED at the Woolen Manofacture feveral fprightly, active Lads, (as Apprentices) from 14 to 16 years old—of good characters and abilities—care will be taken to indruct them in foch branches of the hullars. of good characters and admities—care will be case not infruct them in Goch branches of the business, as shall be most agreeable to them.—A good narrow or Broad-Cloth Weaver, and one or two good Scriblers, would find constant imployment, and good wages——by applying to DANIEL HINSDALE. CASH paid for WOOL.

Hartford, July, 1783.

TO BELET,
Convenient SHOP, lately occupied by Mr.
James Jepfon, a few rods North of the CourtHouse, on the Main Street. For terms apply to CAPEB BULL, jun.

Hartford, July 13, 1788.

TO BE LET, (and possession given immediately.)

THE House and Store, the property of the heirs of the late Benjamin Payne, Esq. — The accommodations are equal to any in this City on lease, having, a Barn, Woodbouse and back Store, Well, Cittern &c. — Together with a large and excellent Garden—lately occupied by Mr. Solomon Meers. — For terms apply to

For terms apply to
C. GOODRICH,
A. HOI'KINS.

Hartford, July 12, 1788.

Calh given for Bees-Wax, By HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Wanted by the Printers hereof, A number of tanned Sheep-Skins. For which good pay will be made.

IMPORTATION.

I M P O R T A T I O N.

THE subscriber has removed his store of Glass and other Goods, to the first red Store North of Huddon and Goodwin's Printing-Office, where he has now open a quantity of Double Flint and Tale Glass Goods, equal in quality and lowness of price to any ever imported into this State, among which are, Quart Decanters, with stops, dittowith ditto cut and groundin, ditto with ditto and cut necks singered at bottom, and an Adelphia border round the middle; pint Decanters and Oil and Vineyar Cruets cut to match the quarts; Pear bowl Wine Glasses with fluted stems and bowls ro match; Pear bowl Goblets with famey borders; half pint Tumblers singered at bottom and bordered; Balloon Mustarda cut and ground in; rib'd Salts; the Dutchess of, Bulland's sancy Oval Salts, which for elegance of shape and cutting, are not exceeded; fassionable Bolom Fountains for Lady's to carry flowers in, and peculiarly adapted for the purpose; Smelling Bottles of various shapes, so as solutely necessary for little Misses the approaching hot season at the small price of 8d. each; Balloon half pint Tumblers; common shape ditte; plain Pint Tumblers; pint Fumblers; common shape ditte; plain Pint Tumblers pint Fumblers; and covers cut singer'd at hottom with a border; round bowl and bell bow! Wine Glasses at as. 6d. a dozen; Elly Glasses is selected. blers; common stape ditto; plain Pint Tumblers; pint Tumblers and covers cut singer'd at hottom with a border; round bowl and bell bowl Wine Glasses at 36. 6d. a dozen; Jelly Glasses it'd; plain and moulded Vinegars, Salts, Mustards, Jill and half jill Tumblers, blue Cream Jugs, white ditto, round and square common Irks, blue Butter Coolers, white ditto, which if once experienced in hot weather every fimily would use that is able to buy a pound of butter in a week; heavy Mason Glasses, Tale Masons, &c. Also, a small affortment of Crockery, and of such articles as are constantly in use. 4-4 and 7-8 Irsh Linen by the piece, printed Linens by ditto, 9-8 Sheetings by do. Cotton Wool, black Lastings twilled, black Durant, Fustians, spotted Janes, stationable waiticoat Patterns, striped and plain 6-4 Muslins, Romall and Bandana Handkerchiefs, corron do linen do. such includes the such states of such approved squees, Rubbons of various colors and widths 4½ Pine, Irith 7-8 Dowlasses of much approved squees, Rubbons of various colors and widths 4½ Pine, Irith 7-8 Dowlasses of high bleach, it being the most durable linen manusclute that Ircland produces. Lady's and Gentlemens dressing combs, &c &c. All of which articles, the public may rest well statisfied, shall be afforded at an exceeding low rate, altho' their humble ferrant has not the article of Bohea l'cato use as a bait, at the well know a desugre cost of a lb.

N. B. The drooping in spirit are informed, than he keeps excellent l'enersife Wine, Surriam Cordi-

N. B. The drooping in first are informed, that he keeps excellent Teneriffe Wine, Surrinam Cordial, and the effence of St. Croix Rum, for fale. Part don me when I say no TRUST, as the smallness of my profits in the retailing line will not allow of it. Hartford, June 30, 1788.

RE RE S R E

THE subscriber has just received a fresh Supply of almost every kind of English and India GOODS, suitable for the present season, amongst which are a fine affortment of Chinizes, Callicors, Gauzes and G.ustee Ribbons, and a large affortment of Books and Strivinary. Among the affortment are ONE HUNDRED articles (FIEA PER than ever they were fold before, by NATIANIEL, PATIEN, at his Storester odd North of the Court House, and directly opposite the North Meeting-House, Hartford.

N. B. Hard Ware, Groceries, Room Paper, Writing Paper, Blank Writs, Deeds, &c. &c. &c. &c.

The highest Price in CASH given for Loan-Office Certificates, Final Settlement Notes,

Iudents for Interest and Soldiers Notes.

By NORMAN BUTLER,

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Civil List Orders,

Excellent BOHEA TEA at 28. 5d. per fingle pound.

HUDSON and GOODWIN,
Have for Sale near the Bridge, HARTPORD,
LOTHIER's Press-Papers, of the best kind, by
the Gross or Dozen.
Bonnet Papers, by the Gross, Dozen or single.
Writing Paper, by the Ream or Quire.
Common and small Wrapping Paper.
Ink-Powder, Holiand Quills, Sealing-Wax.
Excellent Sheathing Paper.
Law's Collection of Mussic, by the dozen or Single.
Webster's Institutes, all parts, by the thousand.

Law's Collection of Music, by the dozen or fingle. Webiter's Inflitutes, all parts, by the thousand, groce, dozen or fingle.
Dillworth's Spelling Books, by the dozen or fingle. Watts's Pfalms, by the Gross, Dozen or fingle. Accompt Books of various sizes—Record Books. Blanks of all kinds used in this State.
A few Books on Divinity, History, Physic, &c. Grain of any kind, Rags, Tan'd Sheep Skins, Bees-Wax, or Public Securities, will be received in payment.