

# The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(VOL. II.) Thursday, October 11, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 34.)

To the Honourable the Representatives of the State of Connecticut, in General Assembly convened.

RESPECTED SIRS,

**W**HE your constituents confiding in your wisdom and integrity are happy that the consideration of the national, as well as separate interests, falls at a period, when so much unanimity and harmony prevail in our councils, as we have good reason to hope we are blessed with in this present instance. Nothing gives us, at all time so much inward joy, as to hear that unanimity of sentiment is stamped upon every important act. It adds weight to your authority, and dignifies the precept. We have not chosen you to stand in our stead, that you might the more conspicuously display the talents you severally possess of combatting the sentiments of each other, upon the maxims of Cicero; or at blacking the visage of the man who has the misfortune to oppose you. However fashionable these exploits may have been, they do not constitute the errand on which you were sent. And as there is and ever has been a constant revolution in all manners, habits and customs, either ancient or modern, some in quicker and others in a more dull succession; we hope upon this principle, the time is come for the passing away of this baneful usage, a custom, no less barbarous in society, than the hideous daubings of the raveny tribes.— It has carried many a shaft to the heart, it has caused many wounds in the bosoms of men, perhaps more worthy than him who drew the bow. Some have a talent at one exercise, and some at another: Some are skilled at the use of one weapon, and some at another. This being the established order of human life, no one can be branded because he does not possess every talent; and that man must be barbarous in ethics, who, expert with a sword, would gash his brother to show the keenness of its edge. But from the lab sessions we are happy to learn, that

milder days are now begun, and that all unite in discarding the acrimony of former times.

Your constituents will not wish to see their political interest more secure, than they are confident they will be, when in oneness of sentiment and pursuit, they observe their rulers studying those methods of national security, which according to the integrity of their hearts, appear to be the ordinance of Heaven.—In this they are willing to confide, trusting that the same power, which hath placed their feet upon dry land, will not suffer them to perish, while following the pointings of his providence.

To determine what are the positive pointings of providence in regard to the duties of men, either in a national or single capacity, requires perhaps, a stretch of wisdom, more than we can always fathom. In such an uncertain case, we can only determine the will of Heaven, by comparing our present situation with some former one, similar in kind; in which we followed the dictates of our own wisdom, with a conscious dependance on infinite wisdom for further direction, and thus resting the event. If there are any such instances, wherein the God of Heaven hath, either in a public or private capacity, crowned our pious endeavours, and amply rewarded the confidence we placed in his supremacy, need we fear again to follow the same path, which he hath thus sanctified with his blessing? Unless infinite wisdom errs, or under the same circumstances, follows different steps, or lastly, unless the arm of the Almighty is shortened that he cannot save, we may receive this method of instruction as an infallible guide. This gives us a key to the movings of providence, which in every other view look dark and mysterious. Experience is allowed to be the most infallible teacher. And it in any subsequent transactions we are confident that the same genuine principles of integrity direct our steps, as in former times, we may no doubt expect the same favourable answer from above. Though the Almighty may order events different at different times, even when the outward cir-

cumstances of a people are the same; yet we are warranted to say, that sameness of genuine principles, under the same circumstances, will warrant sameness of success. In the present state of political uncertainty, would it not be wise to search for some similar instance, in which, following the steps of our own wisdom, with a pious dependance and solemn appeal to Heaven, we have received the reward of our hopes? Is there no such instance? Are there not many instances parallel to the present, by which we may, but a serious and unprejudiced attention, learn our present duty? Did not our revolution commence? Hath it not been continued ever since, upon the same plan? Have we not encountered dangerous scenes, the issue of which our own wisdom could not fathom, but which, being recommended by those entrusted with our political concerns, we have encountered, and in a dependance on the divine blessing, have found our labour crowned with ample success? We trust, there are none of you so ignorant of the movings of our political system, during the present revolution, as to say, that we have never trusted Providence in the dark, and if you remember such instances, you cannot say that we were in any instance disappointed.— Our revolution is yet, but half completed; we have escaped the evils which threatened us from a foreign quarter, but we have not attained the positive blessings which we promised ourselves from the establishment of a free and independent empire. The truth is, such an empire is not yet established. In vain have we, for four years, pursued a phantom—a shadow without substance—an effect without a cause. We have sought the blessings of freedom without being free. No matter whether we are shackled at home or abroad; so be our feeble efforts are always frustrated, and our fetters so rivetted that we cannot use our strength in our own defence. We are, in a national capacity, shackled both at home and abroad. And the propensities of designing men wait only to be loosed, and we should become an easy prey. But this revolution is still to be pushed—it must be



perfection—the projects which warmed our breast, while pursuing this revolution, enough the object of us, must be brought home to our quiet possession—Until this is done, our object is but half attained—our hopes are but half satisfied—and we are but too moderately grateful, for the advances which have been already wrought in our behalf. We will not grate your understandings so much as to recite the thousand inconveniences, losses, and disappointments we sustain, (though we will not be perfect in this mighty fabric. The God of Heaven hath crownd our labors and rewarded our enterprise thus far—E. Canaan's rill is to bound our march, shall we, who have done mighty deeds, lie as if a dead weight, as if a reported plants and Ananias's wall there! We chafe not to stand aghast, and be afflicted from our right, because of ill reports. Are we the people who have thrown down the walls of Jericho, to be afraid of Giants? If such there are, they are but images of our own forming, and if, on nearer view, they prove no mighty, the fame that made them can make them less. We have thrown down one mighty form of gigantic force; and it is a task too hard for man to say, when a creature of our own forming, capable to equal height. "The children play to be frighten'd in the dark, with images which imagination only paints.

Was there a voice from Heaven forbidding to go forward, will might we, trembling, retire: but when that voice, which has ever with us, interpreted the will of Heaven, gently bids us go forward, may we not pursue?

The People.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS.

THE public are requested to beware how they receive counterfeits of the emission of 1774 and 1775. The true are composed of sterling metal; that of the counterfeits are very base; so highly valued over with silver, as in many places to betray its ærgentine complexion. The word LIBERTY on the true coin is elegantly and regularly embossed; but on the counterfeits it is bluntly engraved, the letters being placed at unequal distances, and capitals with small

letters, injudiciously huddled together. By scraping away the wash, you will find that the words are clumsily transcribed to LIBERTY, was originally LICENCE. The words PUBLICA FIDES are faintly imperfect, and appear, by holding the piece to the light, to be PUNICA FIDES, also very indifferently altered. The noble snake of thirteen parts, so conspicuous in the emission of 1774, in the counterfeits appears like a viper of the most venomous species, said to be peculiar to the cliffs of Berkshire and Rhode-Island; and the dragon ready to devour, is here transformed into the American bald eagle.

The bull, on the reverse of the true coin, represents GENERAL WASHINGTON, crown'd with Laurels; that on the counterfeits bears a near resemblance to *Shays*, and instead of the laurel wreath the *hemlock bough* is discernable on the head.—The word FABUS, by a blunder of the counterfeiter, is mistaken for FACTIOUS.

One would from this description, think there was little danger of deception; experience however, shows the contrary. The counterfeits have had a surprising circulation in Massachusetts—are the standing currency of Rhode-Island—and have been industriously introduced into several parts of the State of New-York;—and in New-Hampshire they are frequently to be met with. They ring unaccountably ill, which has deceived many honest people, and the glare of their appearance, catches the eye of the superficial, with whom all is gold that glitters. Many appear much pleas'd with the ridiculous jumble of *Italic, Roman and German* capital and small characters in the inscription,

and confidently assert that this is the genuine coin of 1775.

N. B. Worn a while in the same pocket with gold, it imparts its ruit.

From the Massachusetts Centinel, dated September 29.

THE (stem of federal government agreed in by the Convention, is announced—therefore nothing will be wanting to give it efficacy; but the sanction and approbation of the people of the different States.

A war between France and England appears to be inevitable, if not already begun—in this war America has no need to involve herself, as when under the government of Great Britain.

Never was it known, since society was established amongst men, that any country has had so fair a chance as this country has at this time, of rising superior to every difficulty—by paying off its national debt without distressing the industrious citizen—of supporting its public credit; and eventually securing the admiration of the surrounding universe.

Should the several States agree (and there appears but little doubt remaining, that they will) to adopt the federal system, we shall at once be acknowledged our proper rank among the nations of the earth—our laws respecting trade, will be such as will secure the British nation, that unless she will consent to deal with us upon terms of reciprocal advantage, her vessels will not be admitted to our ports, and that the produce of these States is necessary to the very existence of her settlements in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the West Indies; every one is at length sufficiently convinced: By comparing the federal government, the value of the landed interest will be immediately increased—taxes will flourish—commerce, arts, and every species of industry will rapidly increase—emigrations from the old countries will instantly begin—the wilderness will be cultivated, and the fullest wishes of every true American, will in a short time be realized.

Our government once established, what an harvest would it be!—in a state of peace with a warring world, our vessels will become the carriers to Europe, hence the important branches of ship build-

ing, and many branches of business connected with it, would at once revive, and an American bottom would then be held in as much estimation by an European, as at present it is viewed with contempt.

My countrymen awake, and convince the foes of our country, that the ultimate issuing point is peace, as their arms were in war.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

N. B. In the expelled we depend on the son of Great Britain will let to rise no more, we shall then have the pleasure of beholding our worthy allies enjoying the success we sincerely wish them.

S O N G.

AS Sippho cro'd the dang'rous sea,  
In Platon's land peris'd,  
To understand, his soul to play,  
She swopt upon her lute.

But when he would her woes rehearse,  
How sweetly flow'd his tongue,  
Her lute inspir'd by tune and verie,  
Unthought the play'd and lung.

The nymphs and mermaids wak'd from sleep,  
Like fairies in a ring,  
In mantling dance, round the ship,  
Then wept to hear her sing.

The fiends left their fatal rocks  
To hear the soft alarm,  
Struck mute, they thock their coral locks,  
Forgot themselves to harm.

So Philomel perch'd on a thorn,  
That prick'd her warbling breast,  
Censur'd at the night of love-lorners,  
Tucthron denies her rest.

To Sippho like the nightingale,  
Sift and us to call to mind,  
'Tis love to impress the tender tale,  
'The tale renews her woe.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

TO be careful of designing new powers to new bodies, as to legislators of the law, and to think of the interests of common folks, has, in the course of the present year, brought many misand and infelic, upon many the object of the legislative and, and many of the important

fruits which they have endeavour'd to support—Thus, in their session of Assembly, many good gentlemen were farcically misled, because they asserted, that a bill for organizing a medical society in Connecticut, could not be granted, consistent with the reputation of public benefit. Indeed, such was the force of their leopards arguments, that the truth of their assertions was lost amid the confounding mists of metaphysical nonsense; it is curious to remember, that many of the same gentlemen, and the bill passed. But happily for the public, the honorable members of the Upper House, were not so misled by a medical theory, or sophistical declamation; they were well acquainted with the nature and tendency of the bill, to put their sanction upon it; and hence it received its late and happy sanction.

But notwithstanding this, the nominated Legislature, seem to have continued to return the Legislature, and poor Mr. B. by his own rash and unbecoming conduct, has exposed himself to the ridicule of the world. It is impossible by the persons, as that Mr. B., Mr. W., Mr. C., Mr. G., &c. will be long once more, in their usual cloquence in their inquiry, and probably declare as strongly, that medical societies are common in all countries, that they are productive of much good, and that further particular light by such a society, may be obtained in Connecticut, agreeable to the bill that has been therein for that purpose.

As the honorable members of the Legislature, are to be supposed, to be well acquainted in matters of legal learning, it is surprising that they have not as it given sufficient notice to the legislative body of the bill now before them. If they had, they certainly would have been convinced, that there never was such an other bill, as that, that every great merit, in the physician, through the law, is a great one, or, or know nothing of it; that the constitution of Yale College is not the best in the world; that America is not in circumstances to introduce orders of divinity and emulations; and that such is tolerable, and perhaps beneficial to gentlemen of their rank, would be respectful and appropriate to the community.

If, however, there shall be a medical society, let it be fairly and honorably indicated on good principles, and all the physicians, and the medical education of the State, have public notice, that meetings may be held in any of our counties, for the instruction of our young men, for the improvement of our physicians, and the promotion of our medical education. One attendance on said meetings, shall be a sufficient qualification, shall not exceed any other qualifications in such course. Every year in this method, the present plan for improvement, has been probably, friendly and liberal, formed. A few gentlemen, call to testify, by private letters, were desired to nominate one or two of their society, and also to contribute to some memorial, or petition, to the Legislature, in relation to it. And this would be more indubitably, and had the impunctuality, that the government of the society, might be established upon, than during their lives, has been, and ought to be known.

As life and health are of the law, so every law which respects them must be an important law. The present bill, the medical society, is a bill and unimportant, it is not a bill, and the tendency, that the honorable and judicious legislators must know well, if they regard the progress of such a bill, they will find many of the facts, and the interests of their constituents, and the interests of their own character.

Philanthropos.

Sept. 17, 1787.

CERTAIN it is, but alas! too little is regarded, that nothing can give us lasting happiness and peace of mind, but good works.—The wealth of the Indies will not purchase them, nor are they the attendants of the most brilliant titles. Strikingly illustrative of the truth of this were the remarkable words delivered by Sir John Mañon, who lived and flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth of England, towards the latter end of his life; they contain more than is to be found in whole volumes. "Lo!" says he, "here have I lived to see five princes, and have been a privy councillor to four of them. I have seen the most remarkable occurrences in foreign parts, and have been present at most state transactions for thirty years together; and I have learned this after so many years experience, that *seriousness* is the greatest wisdom, *temperance* the best physic, and a *good conscience* the best estate: and were I to live my life over again, I would change my court for a cloyter, my privy councillor's buckler for an hermit's retirement, and for the whole life I lived in the palace, for an hour's enjoyment of God in the chapel. All things else forsake me but my God, my duty and my prayer."

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LONDON, July 28.

Saturday last, one Edward White, a butcher, of Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, having had a violent quarrel with his wife, whom he had several times threatened, with many oaths and imprecations on his soul, singularly horrid, and too shocking to be related, to murder before the next morning, went into the fields, and was soon after found speechless, and seemingly in great agonies, in which condition he remained till he expired. Such judicial proceedings of Providence should be regarded as warnings to the profane and impious, who, upon every trivial occasion, daringly and presumptuously defy Almighty power, and are often made, even in this world, sad examples of the divine displeasure. An inquest was taken on the body, when, no symptoms of poison appearing, as was at first apprehended, it was conjectured that his death proceeded from the violence of anger and excess of passion, with which he had been unceasingly agitated for two days.

The learned will be pleased to hear a fact, which we can announce from authority.—An academy of polite arts has been lately established at Mexico, in South America, of which Mr. Salma, well known for the fine engravings he executed for Don Quixote, and other works, is appointed di-

rector. And that they have already begun to print gazettes in several towms of Spanish America.

Not at Greve as usual, but opposite to Monnoye, Quai de Conti, a man was last week hanged for coining six livres pieces.

Before the rope was put about his neck, he made what is called the *attende honorable*—that is, he had his right hand smote off! and walking bare-headed in his shirt, with a heavy lighted torch in his hand to the door of the Monnoye, he there fell on his knees, and asked pardon of God, his king, and his country.

His accomplices are to suffer shortly.—They were all three thriving tradesmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.

In the neighbourhood of the city of Philadelphia, a petition to our Assembly to call a convention to adopt this government, has been almost unanimously signed. The zealous citizens in favour of this excellent constitution has never been equalled, but by their zeal for liberty in the year 1776. Republicans, Constitutionalists, Friends, &c. have all united in signing this petition. It is expected the new government will abolish party, and make us, once more, members of one great political Family.

The inhabitants of the old world (says a correspondent) have long been looking at America, to see whether liberty and a republican form of government are worth contending for. The United States are at last about to try the experiment. They have formed a constitution, which has all the excellencies, without any of the defects, of the European governments. This constitution has been pronounced by able judges to be the best, most free and most efficient, of any form of government that ancient or modern times have produced. The practice of ages, only, can repay the enlight-

ened and illustrious patriots, for the toil and time they have bestowed in framing it.

The nearer the American States can bring their constitution to the form of the federal government, the more harmony they will always have with congress, and the more happily will they be governed. Where this is not the case, confederations will often be drawn to the disadvantage of the State governments, which will lessen the principle of obligation and obedience in the citizens. For instance—who will not prefer, by every means, a Court to try a cause, where judges are appointed during good behaviour, to one, in which the judges are appointed for three, five or seven years.

It is remarkable, that while the federal government takes the power of the laws, it reserves the privileges of individuals, withhold additional security for liberty, property, and life, in no less than five different articles, which have no place in any one of the State constitutions. It moreover provides an effectual check on the African trade, in the course of one and twenty years. How honourable to America!—to have been the first christian people that has borne a testimony against a practice, that is alike disgraceful to religion, and repugnant to the true interests and happiness of society.

The Americans in Europe have been remarkable for loving their country and hating their governments. They will hereafter, we hope, be distinguished for loving their country, their government, and their rulers, with the same warm and supreme affection.

Danger from the influence of GREAT BRITAIN (concludes our correspondent) is only to be feared in those governments, where a trifling weight bears the scale otherwise. In a compound government, such as that so recommended by the Convention, the interests and ambitious pretensions, are so balanced and opposed, that they can only be employed in promoting the good of the community. Like a mill race it will convey off waters that would otherwise produce frets and destruction, in such a manner as only to produce utility, beauty and plenty to the adjacent country.

September 29.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. has already once defined by a thousand votes, to fill the place of the first President of the United States, under the new frame of government. While the deliverers of a nation, have shown a way to power with the sword, or seized upon it by stratagem and fraud, our illustrious hero peacefully retired to his farm after the war, from whence it is expected he will be called, by the suffrage of three millions of people, to gov-

ern a country by his wisdom (agreeably to fixed laws) which he had previously made free by his arms. Can Europe sooth such a man, — or cast the history of the world through new an instance of the voluntary compact between a deliverer & the delivered of any country, as will probably form take place in the United States?

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Convention of Deputies from the several States composing the Union, met at the Federal City, on Friday the 28th inst. and after a day of prayer, proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the part of the Convention, relative to the petition of the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, for the admission of that State into the Union. The report was read, and the Convention resolved, that the petition be referred to a Committee of the whole, to be appointed on Friday the 30th inst. and to report on Friday the 1st of October. The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the part of the Convention, relative to the petition of the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, for the admission of that State into the Union. The report was read, and the Convention resolved, that the petition be referred to a Committee of the whole, to be appointed on Friday the 30th inst. and to report on Friday the 1st of October.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several States, that they should be invited to send representatives to the general convention for the purpose of forming a constitution for the United States, to be held at the same place as the present convention, and that the same be done by the several States, as soon as they shall have had time to prepare for the same. Resolved, That it be recommended to the several States, that they should be invited to send representatives to the general convention for the purpose of forming a constitution for the United States, to be held at the same place as the present convention, and that the same be done by the several States, as soon as they shall have had time to prepare for the same.

Resolved, That the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania shall be held for the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of the State, on the first Tuesday of November next. That the persons to be elected to represent the State in the general convention, shall be elected on the third Tuesday of November next, at the State House in the city of Philadelphia. That the persons to be elected to represent the State in the general convention, shall be elected on the third Tuesday of November next, at the State House in the city of Philadelphia. That the persons to be elected to represent the State in the general convention, shall be elected on the third Tuesday of November next, at the State House in the city of Philadelphia.

also provide for the extraordinary expenses which may be incurred by hiding the said debtors.

From the time the resolution of Congress on the report of the Federal Convention was passed, till its adoption by the State of Pennsylvania, was only twenty hours. Such is the zeal of Pennsylvania, to show her attachment to a vigorous, free, and wise frame of national government.

In consequence of the arrival of the unanimous resolution of Congress and the adoption of it by our assembly, the bells of Christ Church rang during the greater part of Saturday. Many hundred citizens of the first character attended in the lobby and at the door of the State House, during the deliberations of the house on calling a Convention, and testified their joy upon the resolves being passed for that purpose by three heartfelt cheers. In short, unusual joy appeared in every countenance, (three or four officers of government excepted) and the day exhibited every where the most agreeable marks of the speedy resurrection of the prosperity and happiness of Pennsylvania.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated September 13.

"The Union, Capt. Tucker, arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, in six weeks.

"The French Fleet of 14 sail had put to sea a few days before the Union failed, and the English were pressing men with diligence, — the Dutch faction becoming more violent every day. The U-

nion spoke a French ship from Bengal. Lord Cornwallis was bringing every officer of the East-India Company to sever account, for every part of their conduct while in office, through twenty years back. A Dutch East-India ship, laden chiefly with spices, was lost four days after she left the Cape of Good Hope. She had a large quantity of nutmegs, &c. The Union also spoke the Pigot, from China.

October 2.

On Wednesday last, His Excellency General Washington passed through Wilmington; on his return from this city to his seat in Mount Vernon, and on the same day, in crossing the bridge at the Head of Elk, the bridge gave way and his horse fell into the river. His Excellency had alighted in order to walk over the bridge, which fortunate circumstance probably saved a life so dear to his country.

The author of a well written address on the late Act of American manufacturers (Tench Coxe, Esq. of Philadelphia) observes, "An extravagant and wasteful use of foreign manufactures, has been too just a charge against the people of America, since the close of the war. They have been so cheap, so plenty, and so easily obtained on credit, that the consumption of them has been absolutely vast. To such an excess has it been carried, that the importation of the most kinds of coal, woad, and fleecy cloths, buckles, broaches, brass pins, and other trinkets, in this port only, is supposed to have amounted in a single year, to ten thousand pounds sterling, which will be above sixty thousand dollars. This lamentable waste has suggested to many enlightened minds a wish for salutary regulations and even for an exchanging national duty, suitable to the climate, and other circumstances of the country. A more general use of such manufactures as we can make ourselves, would keep us from the truly we hate, just now known, and woe producing, in a false way, some of the bad effects of summary laws. Our domestic manufactures, and castles would be formidable, because they were American, and proper in our situation; not because they were foreign, they, or expensive. Our farmers, to their honour and advantage, have been long in the excellent economical practice of sowing many acres for their own use, at least in many parts of the Union.

It is chiefly in the tones that this madest  
 for bringing a fairer voice and decries.—There  
 is a universal, the disorder is epidemic.  
 It behoves us to consider our antient passion  
 for European luxuries as a malignant and  
 a summing system, threatening convulsion  
 an dissolution to the political body. Let  
 us buckle the to apply the most effectual re-  
 medies, ere the crisis becomes inevitable;  
 let us, unhappily, we shall find it incurable.”

It is with singular pleasure  
 that we inform the public, that  
 our German fellow-citizens, in  
 every part of the State, are in  
 favour of the federal govern-  
 ment. Honest and industrious  
 men every where love order, &  
 dislike paper money laws and  
 constitutions. Among the 19  
 absconders from the Assembly,  
 there was but one German.  
 Berks and Northampton coun-  
 ties have taken leave of the an-  
 tefederal junto. These ancient  
 counties, inhabited chiefly with  
 sober and industrious Germans,  
 have shewn themselves to be  
 firm friends to the constitution  
 of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a member of  
 Congress, to a gentleman in Phi-  
 adelphia, dated Sept. 23, 1787.

“I am extremely happy to  
 find that the citizens of Phi-  
 adelphia have so warmly ex-  
 pressed their approbation of the  
 new constitution and form of  
 government for the United-  
 States.

“It would afford me addi-  
 tional pleasure if the Legis-  
 lature could have an opportu-  
 nity of giving the sanction of  
 their assent by calling a Con-  
 vention of the people: but I  
 am fearful this will not happen,  
 as it cannot pass through the

necessary formalities of Con-  
 gress, previous to their adjourn-  
 ment, which, by some accounts,  
 I find will be sooner than was  
 expected.

“I am happy to discover  
 no disposition in Congress to  
 effect any alteration in the new  
 Constitution, but to give it to  
 the States, as it was received  
 from the Convention.

“There will be some diffi-  
 culty in getting it adopted in  
 the State of New-York, the Go-  
 vernment has already discovered  
 strong marks of disapprobation,  
 and its adherents are constantly  
 employed in disseminating opi-  
 nions unfavourable to its re-  
 ception.—But all their efforts  
 will be unavailing, as the body  
 of the people will plainly see  
 their interests as clearly con-  
 nected with the establishment  
 of this new government.

“In several of the Eastern  
 States, I am persuaded, it will  
 be received with a political,  
 bordering on the warmth of a  
 religious enthusiasm.

“In short, I am convinced,  
 that a great number of people  
 will believe it is the only re-  
 medy that can be offered to cure  
 the numerous political evils  
 with which they are afflicted.”

“Pennsylvania will derive  
 great consequence and considera-  
 tion from taking the lead in  
 the affair, as being the first to  
 call a convention of the people.”

BOSTON, Oct. 6.

The Supreme Executive of

this Commonwealth, by Thursday  
 evening's mail, received from  
 Congress the CONSTITUTION  
 proposed by the Convention, to be  
 communicated to the Legislature  
 as early as possible the next session,  
 and have recommended that a  
 Convention be called for the pur-  
 pose of adopting the same

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 11.  
 The Town of Derby, at a legal  
 Town-meeting, on Monday last,  
 Resolved unanimoously, to instruct  
 our Representatives in the Gen-  
 eral Assembly, to use their influence  
 that a Convention should be cal-  
 led as soon as possible for the pur-  
 pose of taking into consideration  
 the Constitution proposed by the  
 Federal Convention, in conformi-  
 ty to the recommendation of Con-  
 gress.

The College in New-Jersey  
 have conferred the degree of  
 Doctor in Divinity on the Rev.  
 TIMOTHY DWIGHT, of Green-  
 field.

Samuel Rufin, & Co.  
 have for sale, at their Manufactory, in this  
 State, New-Haven: Best Jamia Paper

**TOBACCO,**  
 in Plug, Pigtail & Paper,  
 WHOLESALE & RETAIL.  
 Coppers received.  
 New-Haven, Oct. 11. (See-4)

New-York, Sept. 6, 1787.  
 ON Monday, the 1st of Oc-  
 tober, will commence at the  
 Hospital in this city, a course of  
 Lectures on Anatomy and Sur-  
 gery.

R. BAYLEY.  
W. POST.

**PELEG SANFORD**  
 Has just received a good Assortment of  
 Coatings, Frizes & Ratteens;  
 3-4, 7-8, and Yard wide  
**IRISH LINNENS.**  
 Which will be sold by a wholesale, at the lowest  
 Advance. Also GOOD  
 Bohea Tea, per Chest:  
 Gin, very low, by 5 Cafes.  
 New-Haven, Oct. 11, 1787. [13-4]

**INOCULATION.**  
 Y. Desires of the Civil Authority and In-  
 habitants of the Town of East-Haven,  
 the Subscriber has opened a  
**HOSPITAL,**  
 in about a mile south of the lower FERRY, in  
 an airy situation, affording a beautiful prospect  
 of the City, and Harbor of New-Haven, where  
 casual Attendance will be given, by the Public  
 Health Officers.

**JOHN SPALDING**  
 New-Haven, Oct. 11, 1787. [13-4]  
 CASH,  
 And the very HIGHEST PRICE, given for  
**FLAX-SEED,**  
 by **PELEG SANFORD.**  
 New-Haven, Oct. 11, 1787. [13-4]

**A DETECTION!!!**  
 A Transient Person,  
 calling himself JOHN BERRY, who first he was  
 heard from in Dublin, and arrived at New-  
 York about a Month ago in the *des-Marys* and  
 Snow, Duncan Evans Maltry was taken up in this  
 city and secured in Goal, and a Quantity of Dry  
 Goods found with him, on the 16th of September  
 last.—From his shabby Appearance, and the whole  
 Tenor of his Conduct, there remains no Doubt but  
 the Goods were stolen, and his Story is so palpably  
 contradictory almost every where has Collid. He  
 was in Company with one Mr. Mear, who made his  
 Escape immediately on being surpris'd. The goods  
 found with him were, and from pieces of the good  
 people and when call'd on, two pieces spotted doth  
 one piece plain ditto, two pieces red and white  
 ditto, three pair white metal shoe buckles, nine  
 pair yellow ditto, four pairs white and green huckle  
 game handkerchiefs, two yards of cambric, nine  
 shawl Alices handkerchiefs, ten yards pink trowsers,  
 six yards black muslin, two yards, and an half  
 green ditto. The goods appear to be stolen from a  
 rich hawker, and from circumstances there is  
 reason to believe that they were stolen from some  
 Shop keeper in the State of New-York; both of  
 the said goods are declared that they came from  
 Albany, N. Y. Any persons or persons owning said  
 goods, or any part of the same, and having charges,  
 may have them again by applying to Timothy San-  
 ford, of this city, in whose custody they remain.

THE Subscriber certifies  
 the Creditors, that he had prefer'd a Petition  
 to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY in October next, to  
 have his Person and Property exempted from Arrests  
 and Seizures for Debts.  
 Paul Noyes.  
 New Haven, Sept. 27, 1787. [15-]

**JOSEPH CLARK,**  
 BEARS Leave to inform the public,  
 THAT he has opened a Shop  
 in DANBURY, where he makes and sells, China,  
 Repeating and Common Light Day  
**CLOCKS:**  
 with the Moon's Face—Day of the Month and Se-  
 condary with the Center.  
 Repeating, Skeleton, Day of the Month & plain  
**WATCHES,**  
 Made and repaired in the most A manner, and upon  
 the shortest Notice. Those Gentlemen who desire  
 to favour him with their custom, may depend on  
 having their work executed in the best and most  
 manner, and warranted, by their humble servant,  
 Joseph Clark.  
 Danbury, September 21th, 1787.

**P. S. Gold and Silvermiths**  
 Work in and sell Gold and Silver, such as Stud-  
 pins, Jewels, Rings, Snow-Battens, tea and table  
 spoons, Buckles of all kinds, Silver and Gold  
 Miniatures set in the most manner.—All of  
 which will be done in the best manner and at  
 the most approved Fashion.  
 J. C.  
 [15-1]

**HOGS' BRISTLES.**  
 WANTED, by the Sub-  
 scribers, a Quantity of Hog Bristles, for which  
 they will give the best price, to be ascertained  
 by a draft call'd in, in the fall, one Shilling and  
 Three Pence per do.—The Subscribers having erected  
 A BRUSH Manufactory,  
 At No. 4, Peck's Slip.

Where if they propose carrying on the Bristle  
 Trade in all its parts, Branches & Im-  
 provements, they may be furnished with all sorts of  
 Iron as an improment, to which they hope the  
 present will be given them, as the work is equally  
 good, if not better, and they will warrant their  
 work not to fall till worn out by use, they flatter  
 themselves with expectation of getting a sufficient  
 quantity of this country. And that they may not be  
 unjust in the necessity of importing their Stock from  
 England, the Farmers, by being careful in the  
 season of sowing, may save sufficient to furnish them  
 in this business. Country Store-keepers will be  
 the most proper persons to collect them.  
 Those who will please to undertake the collecting  
 them, will meet with a ready sale, and by the  
 means of promoting a very useful branch of business  
 they may be carrying on in this country, and put a  
 stop to the Importation of that commodity. The  
 least favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by  
**ANANIAS COOPER, & Co.**  
 New-York, Sept. 18, 1787. [15-1]

Now in the Press and will  
 soon be published, **CAVENDISH**  
 on CLERGY, or the Sermon to the  
 Clergy, preached in the Chapel,  
 on the morning after the Com-  
 mencement.

**ISAAC BEERS**  
 At his Book Store at Franklin's Hill, has the  
 following Books, for sale.  
 ON AGRICULTURE.  
 The principles and attempts to  
 improve Agriculture, by J. A. de Meuzes a. m. d.  
 3vo  
 The principles of Agriculture and vegetation by  
 Francis Moore a. m. d. 2vo.  
 The natural and chemical history, of Agriculture  
 by John Mills a. m. d. 2mo.  
 A new System of Husbandry by C. Van O Eg-  
 vol. 5vo.

**BOOKS OF ARCHITECTURE.**  
 Swan's British Architecture, or Builders's Treasury,  
 illustrated with upwards of two Degrees and ex-  
 amples curiously engraved on 65 folio Copper plates.  
 The Town and Country Builders, shewing virtu-  
 ally nearly every to be understood by builders and  
 workmen in general.  
 Swan's British Architecture, or Builders's Treasury,  
 illustrated with upwards of two Degrees and ex-  
 amples curiously engraved on Copper.  
 The Dutch Carpenter by Francis Beers.  
 A new map of the Western territory, very con-  
 venient to subscribe the respective accounts from  
 that country.  
 An extensive and accurate assortment of BOOKS  
 on all subjects, calculated to extend the circle of  
 useful knowledge, and to increase the national anti-  
 quities of the United States.  
 Catalogues delivered gratis.

W. E. the Subscriber being by the Law Com-  
 of Probate for the District of Stamford,  
 appointed Commissioner to examine the Claims of  
 Creditors to the Estate of ISAAC COOPER, Esq.  
 of Greenwich, in said District, representing the  
 Heirs of said Deceased, that we shall attend on the  
 10th day of October next, at the Court of Probate  
 for said District, at the Court House in New-Haven,  
 in November, December and January next, at 10  
 o'clock at Noon on each of said Days.  
 BENJAMIN WEAVER, J. Commr.  
 EBENEZER WEAVER, J. Commr.  
 Greenwich, April 20, 1787. [14-4]

THE Subscriber hereby no-  
 tifies his creditors, that he intends to  
 petition the honorable General Assembly,  
 at their session in October next, that com-  
 missioners be appointed to receive his Estate,  
 and that by delivering up all his property  
 into their hands for the benefit of his  
 creditors, he may be relieved from any  
 further demands; and if any of his credi-  
 tors should be cause to object to said peti-  
 tion, he being prepared, they are hereby cited  
 to appear before the said Assembly at their  
 next session, and exhibit their claims.  
 J. H. WEAVER.

### THE PARTNERSHIP OF DRAKE & TODD.

Is to be dissolved on the first of December next, by mutual agreement.

THEY earnestly request all persons who are indebted, to make immediate payment and notify those who have unsettled accounts with them, that it is necessary a settlement should be made without delay, for which purpose constant attendance will be given at their store in State-Street.

DRAKE & TODD.

N. B. They have on hand, Good St. Croix Rum and Sugars, best Holland Geneva, in Cases. Cotton Wool and Fustic, A few Pieces of coarse Broad-Cloth, Velvets and Velvevets, Sewing Silk and Twists, Death Head and Basket Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, fine Muffin and Tiffany Do. Silk and thread laces, a few elegant looking glasses, Knives and Forks, Sad or Flat Irons, 8 by 10 Window glass, an assortment of Hard Ware &c.

All which will be sold by wholesale very low.

### WAX WORK

From NEW-YORK,

Excellent likeness of his Excellency General WASHINGTON, a beautiful young Lady, and an Indian Chief, as large as life, and perfectly natural, will be exhibited on or before Commencement, at the City Assembly Room. Admittance for Gentlemen and Ladies, 1/6. and for Children 9d.

### CHINA

CUPS and SAUCERS Enamel'd Pencil'd and blue.

HYSON TEA,  
FRESH from INDIA, in the LAST SHIP.

JAPAN'D WAITERS

Of Different SIZES and very low PRICED.

Glass & Earthen Ware,  
WHOLESALE and RETAIL as USUAL, BY

JOHN NICOLL,

At his STORE in STATE-STREET.

29—1

TAKEN Damage Feasant on the first Inst. by the Subscriber a dark grey Mare Colt 2 Years old last Spring (no Brand) the owner of said Colt is desired to take her away, after proving property and paying Charges to

JOSEPH MOSS.

New-Stratford, Sept. 14, 1787.

32—3W

### Good RUM OR SPIRITS

TO BE EXCHANGED FOR

### CIDER,

At KIRBY'S Distillery in New-Haven.

New-Haven, Sept. 1, 1787.

tf

### Drugs and Medicines.

HEZEKIAH BEARDSLEY.

has received by the last Vessels from London and Amsterdam a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines. He has now on hand a large and general assortment, which he will sell wholesale and retail very cheap for ready pay—at his Store directly opposite Mr. Jon Miles's Tavern.

Cash given for Bees wax.

NEW-HAVEN September 4th, 1787.

### John Goodrich

Has for Sale, at his Store, near the College in New Haven, an Assortment of

### Drugs & Medicines,

Among which are

CAMPHOR, Opium, Rhubarb, Jesuits Bark, do. do. Red, Calomel, Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd Spirits of Nitre in Quantity, and cheap. Anderson's Scotch Pills, Hooper's do. Keyler's do. Dr. James's Fever Powder, Godfrey's Cordial, Ipecacuanha, Jalap, Emetic Tartar, Ens Veneris, Carolina pink root, Magnesia Alba, Baeman's Drops, Hill's Balsam of Honey, Turlington's Balsam of Life, British Oil.

### Also Oil of Turpentine,

Varnish, Rosin, Putty, Verdigris, Umber, India Red, Venetian Red, True Carmine, Sap Green, & other Painter's Colours, Dyers' Stuffs, Cordial Waters, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Candy, &c.  
New-Haven, August 21. 27 tf.

SALT SHAD,  
By the Barrel, or Retail.

Enquire of Bishop and Hotchkiss.  
New-Haven, July 24, 1787. (23)

### Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale

At No. 51. WATER STREET, near BULLINGO'S SLIP, NEW-YORK,

BOHEA TEA, very low per 5 Chests together.

SOUCHONG do. do.

HYSON do. of excellent Quality, per Chest, or Dozen Pounds, fresh imported in the EMPRESS of CHINA, from CANTON.

MADEIRA, } WINES, per Pipe, or  
SHERRY and } Quarter Cask.  
TENERIFFE }

SINGLE, } SUGARS, per  
DOUBLE REFIN'D & } 5 Cwt.  
LUMP }

MAXWELL'S approved SCOTCH SNUFF, warranted equal to any made in America or Great-Britain.

BLISTERED STEEL, of superior Quality, for Farmers Use, warranted good.

BAR IRON,  
CART TIRE.

CHINA,  
GLASS, and } WARE, &c.  
EARTHEN }

NEW-YORK, 29th June. 1787. [21—tf.]

### To be Sold at Public AUCTION,

AT the Sign-Post in New-Milford on the 21st day of November next, at one o'clock after noon, for hard Money, Morris' Notes, Imlay's Certificates, Orders on civil List, Soldiers' Notes due before June, 1785, or Certificates for interest due on Monies loaned to this State, and bills of this State, so much of the real Estate of John Drinkwater, deceased, David Hitchcock, Aaron Fenn, Sarah Noble, Darius Olmstead.

At New bury Sign-Post will be sold, on the 24th Day of November next, at two o'clock afternoon thereat Estate of Job Bunnell, David Smith, jun. David Walker, Nathan Keeler, and John Moorehouse, as it sufficent to pay their taxes with the Charges arising thereon.

NATHAN TAYLOR, }  
OLIVER BOSWICK, } Collectors  
New-Milford, August 1787. 31—6W

### Choice Rocky-Point Salt,

To be sold, Wholesale or Retail, by  
William & S. Helmes.

WANTED An Active and industrious  
Negro Wench,

To serve in a small Family. — Such as one may have good Wages. — Enquire of the Printer.

31 3

New-Haven: Printed and Published by JOSIAH MEIGS, at the south Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum

Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable Terms.