SCHNEW 2 King

Connecticut Courant.

EKLYINTELLIGENC

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

THE Trustees appointed by the Honorable General Assembly of this state, at their last selfons on the estate of Jonathan Marsh, of New-Hartford, would notify the creditors of said estate, that agreeable to an act of said Assembly there will be a meeting of said creditors holden at the house of Stephen Chubb, jun. innholder in said New-Hirtford, on the 20th day of August next, at two o'clock assembly, of which meeting the creditors are to take notice and be present, if they see cause, and appoint other persons as trustees—direct asto the dividend of said estate, and transact any other business relative thereto, agreeable to the aforesaid act of Assembly.

AARON AUSTIN, Trustees

AARON AUSTIN,
JOSEPH MERRILL, 2d. } Truftces.
New-Hartford, July 28, 1788.

TO be Sold at Public Vendue, on the second Tuesday in August next, at 10 o'clock in the forencon, at the dwelling house of the Widow Syble S. nith in Susseld, by order of the Court of Probate for the district of Hartford, ALL the real estate of Eklad Smith, late of said Susheld, deceased, for the benefit of the creditors, under the incumbrance of the Widow's thirds, per.

8ETH SMITH, Administrator.

Suffield, July 30, 1788.

Nun-away from the fubscriber on the evening of the 13th of this instant July, an apprentice boy about 17 years old and about 5 seet high; said boy did belong to New-Haven, named Elisha Turner. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to his master shall have Two Pence reward and no charges paid, by Samuel Clark. Winchester, July 28, 1788.

NOTICE is bereby given to the refident and non-refident proprietors of the Town of Mansfield, whose names are become a unexel, that so much of their real estate, now or late-Typoprietors of the Town of Mansfield, whose names are bereunto annexel, that so much of their real eliate, now or lately belonging to them, as will pay their Taxes due to the Subcribers, with incident charges; will be Sold at Public Audinm, for hard Money, Civil Lift Orders, Loan Office Certificates, Same Bolfworth, Jonathan Ealth, David Curtis, Andrew Campbell, Nachan Hall, Azariah Hall, Isaz Hall, David Edgetton, Daniel Rodaman, Bf., Daniel Prefton, (at the Public Sign Patt in the first Society in said Mansfield, on the 13th day of October next, Eli Dunham, Had Davis, John Gilbert, Nachan Read, Elisha Read, deceas d, and Jesse Trague; 2 the fign post in the second so icey in said Mansfield, on the 14th day of October next, according to Law.

**ILEAZER CONANT, BLAZER HUNTINGTON, ELSAZER CONANT, ENOCH PEIRCE, jun'r.

**EDWARD DIMOCK, THOMAS FARWHLL,

**State, County, Town and Society Collectors.

Mansfield, July 22, 1788.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the diffrict of Sharon, having allowed fixmonthe from the 30th day of July, 1788, to the creditor, to the effate of Mr. James Marsh, late of Canaan, deceased, to exhibit their accounts—This is to notify all perfons who have any demands on fand effate, to exhibit the fame within faid term of time—or they will be legally debarred; Likewife all perfons indebted to fail efface, are hereby notified to make payment, and fettle their accounts.—All accounts mult be properly attested.

NEHBMIAH MARSH, Administrator: Canaan, July 10, 1788.



Canaan, July 10, 1788.

TO be Sold, and entered upon immediately, a small FARM lying in the town of Salisbury, about 60 rods west of the meeting-house, containing about 60 acres of excellent Lands, consisting of mowing, palluring and wood land, and a very practy orchard that will produce 50 or 60 barrels of cycler in a season. Also, a good dwelling-house and a small barm, standing thereon. A Fulling-Mill, Dye-House and Ciothier's shop, all compactly situated within a few rods of said house, compleatly struished with all the tools necessary for carrying on the cloathing business in a little branches to the best advantage; with a good well of water, and a constant running stream upon which faid smill stands—faid place is pleasantly situated and is one of the best stands in the country for a clothier. The price is reasonable, and the terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living upon the premises.

Salisbury, July 26, 1788.

Salisbury, July 26, 1788.

Cash given for Bees-Wax, By HUDSON and GOOD WIN.

VALACHIA.

Counter Manifesto published by the Hospodar of that Principality.

Principality.

Us, Prince, &c. give notice to you Christians, Boyards, Officers, civil and military, and all the inhabitants of this Principality; and we order you at the fame time to obey and remain faithful to our powerful

Emperor.

Remain firm to your duty, and do not suffer yourfelves to be seduced into the snares that the Germans
are spreading for you. The German resembles a leaf
upon water: I say as much of the Russian.—Russia has
already attacked our Emperor. The war was not long,
and our country cannot be taken from us. Germany
wishes to do the same thing now.

The German Emperor disperses Manifestos against
us. He would make us believe that he will come into
this country, but he cannot; he has no other intention
than to sew discord among us. Let him come if he
dares! is not our Emperor somidable enough to desend
himself against all the Emperors and Kings, should they
attempt to attack him?—And I also! and I am powerful
in men and horses, and God is also with me; for I am
of the Christian religion, though not of the religion of of the Christian religion, though not of the religion of the Germans.

To arms, then Christians! In the name of God to arms! Scize the first who fall into your hands, and let us nearch against the Germans; for they only mean to surprise us, that they may pillage us, and sly as the Russians have done.

Do you see that the may prove the state of the

fians have done.

Do you see that the same Sovereign reigns over us yet? Do not entertain the least distrust of our emperor. Let him who is seduced by the Germans, and who distributes seditious libels, be excommunicated and accur-

stributes seditious libels, be excommunicateuring accurfed.

We order you to tear those writings that are against our Holy Religion. Whoever will seize and deliver up the publishers of those writings, shall receive 300 crowns; from a peasent he shall be honored by the rank of Boyard; and I myself will decorate him with the castan—
The Colpotieur, on the contrary, shall be impaled alive upon the very place where he was seized. Remain faithful, obey our orders; It suffices at present that you only pay the established contributions; in suture you shall be exempt from all taxes. To arms against Germany, that we may arrive time enough to conquer them.

From the reft God protect you.

The Prince of Maurojeni, Hospodar of Valachia, who has just been honored with the title of Seraskier, has been much talked of.

We are astonished to see a Greek command an Otto-We are altonished to see a Greek command an Otto-man army; but Maurojeni is only a Greek by name, first slave of the Captain Pacha who took him in the island of the Archipel, then his Dragoman. We think him as zealous a sectator of Mahomet, as a devoted partisan of the Porte. The above is the counter manifesto that this enthusiast haspublished; it is hitherto the only diplomati-cal piece that we have received from Turkey.

cover the tender parent, or the diligent husband; there shall we with difficulty find the social virtues, or the sentimential seelings: all these are commonly the offspring of mixed society; and tho' men may improve themselves in the company of their own sex, the company and conversation of women is alone the school for the heart. When from those unsociable regions where, by being deprived of the company of the fair, life is deprived of more than half its joy, we turn ourselves to Europe we easily discover, that in proportion to the time spent in the conversation of their women, the people are polished and refined; and less so, as they negled and despite them. The Russans, and even the Dutch, pay less attention to their semales than any of their neighbours, and are of consequence less distinguished for the graces of their persons, and the seelings of their hearts. The Spaniards, when they formerly had not the benesits of semale society, were remarkable for their cruelties; at this period, when locks, bars, and duennas are becoming unfashionable, and women mixing among them they are rapidly assuming the culture and humanity of the neighbouring nations. So powerfal, in short is the company and conversation of the fair, in diffusing happiness and hilarity, that even the cloud winth hangs on the thoughful brow of an Englithman begins in the present age to brighten, by his devoting to the ladies a greater share of time than was formerly done by his ancessors. cellors,

cellors.

The advantage resulting from an intercourse with the female sex, extended their influence likewise over every custom and every action of social life—It is to the social intercoursewith women, that men are indebted for every effort they make to please and be agreeable; and it is to the ambition of pleasing they owe all their elegance of manners, as well as the neatness and ornaments of dress. Pondof the softer scenes of peace, women have often had the address to prevent, by their arguments and intercession, the direful effects of war; and, alraid of losing their husbands and relations, have sometimes rushed between two hostile armies ready to engage, and turned the hostile scenes of destruction into those of friendship and sessivity.

ed the hostile scenes of destruction into those of friendship and session.

In our sex there is a kind of constitution or masceline
pride, which hinders us from yielding, in points of
knowledge or of honor, to each other; but we key it entirely aside in our connections with women; a submisstiffion, which gives a new turn to our ideas, teaches us to
obey where we used to command, and to reason where
we used to be ungovernable. The tenderness we have
for themsoftens the ruggedness of our nature; and the
virtues we assume, in order to make a better sigure in
their eyes, become at length habitual to us.
There is nothing by which the happiness of individua-

where allouished to see a Greek command an Ottoman army; but Maurojeni is only a Greek by name, first slave of the Captain Pacha who took him in the sistent of the Archipel, then his Dragoman. We think in the sistent of the Archipel, then his Dragoman. We think in the stand of the Archipel, then his Dragoman. We think in the sealous a section of Mahomet, as a devoted partisan of the Porte. The above is the counter manifest that this enthusiast haspublished; it is hithertothe only diplomatical piece that we have received from Turkey.

On the happy suspense of simulation of the courage and bravery of men; and men, in all civilized countries and ages, have placed the chief semal excellence in beauty, chastity, and a certain nameles softense and esticacy of person and behaviour. Women in themselves weak, timid, and delenceles, stand in the greatest need of courage and bravery, to defend them from the assumed to some of the courter of the courter of the second of the secon

of ad-

re-

we certainly owe the greater part, if not the whole, of

when we consider the two fexes into which the hu When we consider the two fexes into values he harms species is divided, it appears, in the most conspicuous manner, that the author of nature has placed the balance of power on the fide of the male, by giving him not only a body more large and robust, but allo a mind endowed with greater resolution, and a more extensive reach. But are their qualities along either with tensive reach. But are these qualities altogether with-out their counterposite? Are women left, without any thing on their side to balance this superiority of our na-ture? Have they no powers to exert, whereby they can reduce this steeming (aperiority to a more equal facility). If they have now, they may justly complain of the par-tiality of nature, and the severity of their lot. But let us attentively consider this matter, and we shall find the author of our being is no such partial parent; we shall discover, that to each see he has given its different qualdifferer, thir to each ica he ha given its different qualification; and that thefe, upon thewbole, when properly colivated and exerted, put men and women nearly on an equal foreing with each other, and that when the second of know the extent of, and which still fewer of ours have know the extent of, and which fill fewer of our have the power of resisting. Thus, an infinitating word, a kind look, or even a finile, often conquered Alexander, finded Craftr, and decided the late of empires and of kingdoms; thus the intercession of the mother of Cori-olanus laved the city of Rome from impending destrucolams faved the city of Rome from impending detera-tion, and in one hour brought forth a happy event, which the fentte and people had defpaired of ever fee-ing accomplished. This power of women to bend the fronger fex to their will, is no doubt greatly augmented when they have youth and beauty on their fide: bu
even with the loss of thefe it is not always extinguished
of which this last circumstance is an indubitable proof. cruel and avaricious beyond measure, kept the greater part of his subjects so constantly employed digging in the gold mines, that they had no time for agriculture, the gold mines, that they had no time for agriculture, and were continuity in danger of periliting by famine, Opported by this tyranny, they took an opportunity of his being abroad, and affembled in greatnumbers with tear in their eyes, to lay their complaints before the query, who, commilierating their condition, after revolutions, after revolutions of the property of the proper d how to relieve them, bethought her-and that the refidue should attend to agriculture and the

ufeful arts.

It would be eafy to multiply inflances, both arcient It would be easy to multiply, utiliances, both actuent and moistin, of the alcendersy which women or fettle have gained over men of fettleng. The empress of Livia may justify claim the fast autice—having attained fach influence over her hubband. Augulus, that there was hardly any thing he could refuse her. Many of the married ladies of Rome being auticus to know the means that the had deed to attain this end; one of them means that the had used to attain this end; one of them at lat ventering to alk the. The replied, "by being obedient to all his commands; by not cadeavouring to different is ferets; and by concealing my knowledge of his amours." Henry the UNA of France, one of the greatest and most amiable of princes, affords a most remarkable inflance of the power women may by gentle methods, acquire over men. Tender and compaffion-ate in his nature, he could hardly refuse any thing to formers, intresties and tears: fentible at the fame time, and leafous of his bonor and power, there was hardly governed by his militrels, and at varience with his wires. The Salic law ordains, that the crown of France amply revenged themselves for this affront, for by gain-ing an ascendency over almost every monarch, they have conflantly governed that great kingdom, which the law fo positively forbids them.

to pointwest to the two the Convention of the State of New-York, to the Execution of the different State to be laid before their replaced to Egiflature.

WE the members of the Convention of this State. have deliberately and maturely confidered the Confi-tution proprofed for the United States.

Several articles in it appear to exceptionable to a ma-jority of us, that nothing but the fullelt confidence of obtaining a revision of them by a General Gonvention, and an invincible reluctance to leparating from our fif-ter States, could have prevailed upon a fufficient number to ratify it, without Repulating for previous amend-

We all unite is opinion, that fuch a revision will be necellary, to recommend it to the approbation and sup-

layed, unleft an act to provide for it be among the first, fick man recovered gradually. All that they were able

layed, which as 30 to provide for it be suring the fit.

As it is effential that an application for the paraplet,

As it is effential that an application for the paraplet,

found to made to them. by two either of the States, we

State, for Commonwealth) to take the earlied opportunity

of making it. We are perfaciled, that a finital one
will be made by our Legislature at their next seldon;

not we arelently with and define, that the other batter

on we are the states of the self-them.

and weardently with and defire, that the other States may concur in adopting and promoting the medium. It cannot be necessary to observe, that no government however considered, and operate well, under it possible the confidence and good will of the great body of the people; and awe defire nothing more than that the amendments proposed by this or other State, be found that the confidence and decision of a general mixed to the confidencian and decision of a general Convention, we flatter ourselves, that motives of mutual affection and conciliation, will confpire with the obvious as may be content with every article of the Couffrution to gratify the reatonable defires of that numerous class of American citizens, who are anxious to obtain amend-

ments of fome of them.

Our amendments will manifest, that none of them o

Our amendancis will manifel, this none of them originates in lead siven, a they are fine ha if acceeded to, mult equally effed every State in the Union.

Our attachment our offine State in the Union.

Our attachment our offine State, and the confidence we rappele in them, cannot be more foreibly demonstrated, than by acceeding to a government, which many ou think very imperied, and devolving the powers of determining, whether that government is greatly or of perpetual in its prefers from a or mere than the control of the cont

We request the favor of your Excellency to lay this letter we request the tavo of your excellency te lay that letter before the Legislance of your State (or Commowcalth) and we are perfunded, that your regard for our national harmony and good government will induce you to promote a mensure which we are unanimous in thinking, very conducive to thoic intereding objects.

We have the honer to be, with the highest respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient fervants, By the unanimous Order of the Convention,
GEO. CLINTON, Prefident.

Extra0 of a letter from Hadifax, July 10.

"Lately arrived here from Sable Island, Capt. Beajamin Chadwell, and the crew of the schooner George; in which veffel they were call away lalt fall, in their in which veffel they were calt away last fall, in their parliage from the Illand of Antigua to the illand of St. John, at which place the veffel was owned. They left Antigua about the last of Odober, and met with continual gales of wiod, which rendered the falls almost use. and made the hull of the veffel a perfect wreck, till he at length made three feet and two inches water ever hour. All the bread was exhaulted by the 12th of Ne hour. All the bread was exhaulted by the 12th of Newmber and the whole crew reduced to an allowance of fix ounces of meat per man in 24 hours; this, with the continual faingue of pumping, watching, &c., reduced the people almost to despair. On the 19th of November they made Cape Sable; but the wind being a lead they could not make a harbor, and hore away for the place. The 21th of November being within ten leagues. place. The 11th of November being within ten leagues of Cape Sambro, they met with a violent gale of wind to merthward, which obliged them to lay to, when they fripped a number of heavy feas, fplit the remainder of the lails to as to render them ufelely, except the jibb, and were left to the mercy of wind and current till the and were left to the mercy of wind and current till the agid, when the people, worm out and exhaulted came al-tegether to the Capitain and requefied to know what he intended to do. He endeavored to encourage them, by informing them that he would make the first land he could and endeavor to find a hirbour if possible; if not to fave their lives by some means or other. Out at 44th the gite continued with great violence, and the (ea made a contiant breach over the veilel, which leaked worfe than ever, so that they all concluded, unless they immediately fell in with some vessel, or made the land, they mult inevitably perift. The 25th, 25th, 27th and 28th, the wind almost constantly a-head, and the people

ed to keep the land clote on board if poinble, till the next morning, to fave themfelves and the cargo; but at eight in the evening they found themfelves in floal wa-ter, with a heavy fea on flore, which determined Capt Chadwell to run the veffel on flore. They accordingly run the veffel on a faudy beach, without doing her the leaftinjury: but, notwithitanding, as the tide flowed she filled with water from the very leaks she had at sea; and afterwards parted a funder with her own weigh had been fo torn to pieces with the continual gales of

wind the had fuftained. At the time the veffel was run afhore, they had on-"At the time the velicit was run amore, they had only one pound of meat left, and a few occan ants. The
people were forweak after landing they were not able to
forage for provisions; and from the time they landed
till the 2nd of December were obliged to live upon kelp
and the remains of some horse carrion.—One of them now laid himfelf down expecting death, was covered over with a piece of fail, and left for feme time by the reft, who kept in fearch of provision. Finding little facets, two were tent to the man they had left, imagining he must be dead, and intended, if this was the case, to subsit up-

o lave out of their cargo, was a lew puncheons of rum,

ief to them.
... From the time they landed till the 25th of December, they had no place to thelter them from the weather, and were too feeble to traverie the island to pick up lumber to build a house, but after getting the feals and the horfe, they found their strength returning, and immediately began collecting materials from different parts or the tiland where they find bren drifted up, and built are yet comfortable built, which was not complexed till January 15. After which they next employed that the state of finallep, they had a common wood ax, an old hand-faw, and a deck hand gimblet, with thefe implements they and a deck-hand gimblet, with these implements they very ingeniously built, a verified of 26 feet keel, 10 feet 4 inches beam, and 4 feet 2 inches hold, and rigged her schooner fashion.—They found old junk on the island, which they picked into oakum, and jun their own ropes

to rig her with.
"The 24th of January, they fell in with Capt. Ger-"The zah of January, they fell in with Capt. Ger-rifh and his crew, who had allo been call away forme time before on the illand. They joined crews for the purpole of hunting the horfers, which they caught by dig-ging pits near the narowest parts of the island, covering them over with great care, and carrying away the dirt that come out of the pits, as the hories are exceedingly in these pits they would trap fix or seven at time, so that they were not afterwards in any want of

found great quantities of cranberries, which were of great use to them. They suppose there are three hundred horses on the island, and they appeared fat and in fine order during the whole winter. Capt. Gerrith's crew order dump to bottom term. We have Capt. Charles well's, and though they were both carnitudity open the look out, they never faw a fall from the rine they were can them to the later and of Apal, when feeral A can them to the later and of Apal, when feeral A can capt. The capt. Capt

to lune 12. to June 12."

Augnst 14.

The European accounts to the fifth of June, state—
That Holland is restored to perfect tranquisty; that the
Russians in field are, and in all probability will be intetor, both in force and stratagem, to the Tucke; who

rior, both in force and firstgem, to the Fuel; which must be the file clienter a situ for a capsulator, agreeable to Turkish pleafure, or a confounded drut hun; that the displicts of France (which is nowalled to the contact) appear abidure in aftering their load domant claims to freedom. Infect pool by conduct at language, that remurkable affection and refrect, which has ever been facted in that kingluing, for their monarches that the late faltiers in full juick, which by unmay are distributed to guanting, are belief that the properties of the contact of tributed to gambling, are likely to be followed by it on so political confequences: That the pricess of cot manufacture are daily falling, owing to the imme quantities on hand: that there is a probability that laws of the British colonies in America will foon under the colonies of the prices of

laws of the British colonies in America will foon under go a thorough parliamentary revision. Several other accounts, besides those given this ch have been received of the melancholly devastations different quarters, by the late severe winds, or normal pieces of vellels have been feen driving at fee, rem of the floating caltles of unhappy individuals, our

of the harring cattle of unknyp; individuals, our faing bettern, whover doubtied, by the cape of clements, harded promitions to their warts graves. Yetlebay the question for filling up the bank in ordinance for organizing, the new government, for the place for the metting of the new form for New York the place for the metting of the new form for New York the place of the metting of the new form for New York the place of the method of the place of the method of the New York that the place of the method of the York York that the place of the year of the place of the place of the place of the year of the place of the place of the place of the year of the

"You know the people always favour the pro-ings of the parliaments, because they are their na protectors. It is faid, that on the 8th init. there great diffurbances in all the towns where parlian
utually affemble. On the day they were inform The aloue of the king a order, it is reported three goo men killed but this second it not confirmed. Remes, they were upon the brisk of cutting one as we're thereis, which the profice of the obser wha of mande the troops, prevented, thus addreffing the articisens. My friends, I am as good a patron as we critisens. My friends, I am as good a patron as we will be a second to the confirmed that the confirmed that the confirmed that the confirmed in a second to the confirmed that the confirmed in a second to the confirmed that the confirmed in a second to the confirmed that the confirmed in a second to the confirmed that the confirmed in a second to the confirmed that the confirmed in a second to the confirmed that the confirmed in a second to the confirmed that the Thouloufe of the king's orders, it is reported there and are anxiously defined, by (several of the Stutes as well)

beload, antiamended, it can want to cate, (a) thought an

as y thin, and we think it of great importance, that

as y thin, and we think it of great importance, that

fefficials inedirate by timedicately taken for calling as

to their convenients, to meet at a period not it; remote, for we

are convicted, that the apprehensions and dissonance by

for referred and freegoteness them as to enable them as to enable them

they had been a convicted, that the apprehensions and dissonance by

the referred and freegoteness them as to enable them as the only the convenience of the continuous control of the convenience PETERSBURGH, (Virginia) July 31.
We learn from North Carolina, that the Convention of that flate are now examining into the principles of the new Federal Confliction—but that there appeared to be a majority who are inflexibly determined either to reject the government or to adjourn to fome future day of obtaining subsequent amendments.

PHILADELPHIA, Augulti3.

The insperiment letter feat by the late Convention of New-York to all the lates, urging what they inspatially call amendments in the new conflictation, merits the fewerest treatment from all the friends of good government. feverest treatment from all the friends of pood govern-ment. It holds out the total annihilation of every ulcful and wife part of the confliction. The only defign of these supported amendments is to continue a sew New-York speculators and land-jobbers in office, who have York speculators and land-jobbers in office, who have imposed upon an ignorant but well meaning majority in the convention. Nothing proves this more than the en-mity these official certificate and land-brokers shewed to the government before it was published. Let the govern-ment have a fair tryal. If it should be found faulty, the will foon shew themselves, and they may be amend-Fortunately for the United States, six states have adopted the conflitution without a wift for a fingle alter adopted the conflictation without a with for a lingle alter-ation. If they continue farm, no alteration can be made until an experiment has been tried with the government. This experiment will certainly be favourable to it, for the demands for alterations in a great majority of the difafdemands for atterations in a given feeled have arisen from ignerance only, which the opera-tions of the government will remove in a few years.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following

account of the Supernumeraries, in fundry occupations, and of idlers of no occupation, in the flate of Penniyl-

vania. Wholefale Merchants, Shop-keepers, Brokers, Speculators in Certificates, Tavera keepers, Coachmen and House-servants, Dofters.

Lawyers, 100 Lawyers, 200 points and 100 comployed in agricul-tors, or in fome uleful mechanical art, and the profits of the labor of each upon an average to be £30 a year, there would be an annual addition of £725,400 to the wealth of Penniylvania.

From a careful calculation fately made, it appears

From a careful calculation lately made, it appears that matiliquors, and even feveral of the imported wine, are much chaeper than finite. In a pint of beer, or half apint of Malaga or Tenerifi wines, there is more firength than in a quart of rum. The beer and wine abound with nour filment—whereas the rum has no more nour ill-

with nourthment, whereas the rum has no more nourith-ment in it that a pound of air.

We learn that there are now fewer taverns by fary in the city of Philadelphia than there were last year. The Bate of Pennfylvania will be truly happy, only when all her disilleries are converted into braveries, and when three fourths of her taverns are turned into shoops of American Manufactures,

A private letter from Richmond to a gentleman in

this city, dated August 6th, mentions, that the Con-vention of North-Carolina had rejected the New Constitution, by a majority of 100 against 76 votes. New-York rejected the proceedings, and Georgia refused to fend delegates to the first Congress, and yet both these thates, in two years alterwards, were among the foremost in zeal and activity in supporting the independence of the United States. North Carolina and Rhode-Island the United States. North Carolina and Rhode-Island have probably been permitted to withdraw from the unnave probably been permitted to withdraw from the un-ion, on purpose to shew the other states the miteries they shave escaped by adopting the government. An attach-ment to paper money and tender laws, appear in both those correpted and deladed states, to be the cause of their opposition to the new condition.

BOSTON August 14.

It is computed, that in the neighbouring town of Lynn there are annually made one hundred and feventy thou-fand pairs of women's thoes. The spirit of industry, fand pairs of women's thees. The fight of insultry, which pervades that town, cannot fail, ander a good government, of one day railing it to an eminent degree of wealth and confequence—more effectially, should it join the affectation forming against the common enemy of all industry, ARDENT SPIRITS.

W O R C E S T E R, degogi 14.

Extrait of a latter from a grathenin at the Majkingsom Settlement, is the Printer of the Majkingtest Sp., dated Tuly
14, 1788
"On the 12th inft. a party of Indians, the number

the test in int. a party of Institut, the number insertain, attacked the grain optice for the proceeding of the force and goods alocly feat up the Auditageum for the retary, felled two of the guards and a multiple to reast of Mr. Dunken, one other of the guard is badly wounded, and two mixing, but whether taken or not is uncertain. One Indian was left dead on the ground, and certin. One Indian was left dead on the ground, and its fuppoid fereral were wounded. About an hose after the attack, a number of the Delevate ribe came in the gard with their wives and children; they fall the dead Indian is Tawwa or Chaptara. The fiblance of the other's letter to Ribatane of the other's letter to the state of the dead of the other is the other of the other is the other of the other is the other of a dead of the other is the other of the other other

to much up the river, on the well fide. The guard con-filted of about 30 men, under the command of Lieut-M Dole; it is about three weeks fince they were feat up to build a Council Hootic, or Bower, and cellars to fecure the goods from the weather; for the Indians having the goods from the weather; for the Indian having complained that we did not meet them on equal ground the Committoners had determined, for once to try their good faith, and meet without protection of a military force; as the treaty was to beheld at the special request

of the fadding, there could be an existent expect as management of the fadding, there could be an existent to the disable that the fadding of But be this as it may it include a peer of butterfur as will prevent the treaty being held smill intrifiction us demanded for for going an wint. — In the mean time the good are othered to this place, and boast tend to the period. What will be the final descenting for the purpose. What will be the final head of the final threaty of the period. What will be the final which if government behave with that frames and diginally which they ought, the culpital will be delivered up to pushificants or an Indian water entire if the delivered up to pushificants or an Indian water design if the delivered up to pushificants or an Indian water design if the delivered. to punishment, or an Indian war enfue; if the first is done, the favages will be more careful how they offend done, the favages will be more careful now they offend in time to come; if the latter takes place, there is eve-ry human probability to believe it will end in the de-firation or expulsion of them to fuch a manner as that none final be left to make as afraid.

Governour St. Clair arrived here laftWednefday.

HARTFORD, August 18.

HARTFORD. August 18.

Extrad of a letter from a gentleman at Wyoming, da"Jukemond of September 18., Col. Juhn Franklin
was taken up by a party of armed men, who then indithey were authorized to to do by the a violent manner
from his refidence, at Wyoming, to Philadelphia; and
there imprisoned, under pretens of trackin, by him
committed, which was a fluor prefrom his refidence, at Wyoming, to Philadelphia; and
there imprison the most and the greatest party
of the time is most, until the tidth day of Ayril, the
fupreme cours in that their palled an order that United
Franklin desired, before from maggithree, in the figure
tracking man panal; the fearity was immediately procured agreedly to the order of event, or sport, and delocated to the proper office. The bond was read, and
holder, and Franklin detender, and, so readons given.
But by feereal dreams freighting was indemented in
detaining Franklin. Upon the return of the eyeled,
a number of the bed clusters were to the holde of ConPickering, and the latter of the sport of the proper office. Pickering, and took him into possession and carried him into the woods, and there confined him in a musqueto into the woods, and there confined him in a mitiqueto Goal for want of a more commodious one, where he is kept and holden at a holdage for Colonel Franklin.—
This the fole ground of the taking and holding Colonel Pickering, and the dilutroances that there lately have happened. I was not forprifed that the bond was taken and Franklin was detained, it is agreeable to the conduct lied on by us-the act of affembly proposing a confirma hed on by us—the side of atembly proposing a confirmation of lands to the futter is fairpreded—and it is confidered by us as a virtual repeal—and notwith the simple of the side of the si

Mr. Ryat Hower.

Luft Monday night, Mifs Jane Chenevard,

aged 63.
At New-Hartford, the 11th inftant, Mrs. ELIZA-At New-Hartford, the 11th initiant, Mis. Ellization and Merrill, aged 39 years.—She met the 16th of Triors with a calm, composed and ferene mind, wholly reagned to the divine hand.—She was daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Marih

THOMAS ALLEN'S Marine LIST. Therefore, August 7th. Pleafant, ferene, cool morning, wind N.N.E.—meridian S.W.
Arrived, Schooner Example, Lovit, with lumber from Cafco-Bay.
Sloop Hawk, Joffus Hull, from the lat. of 31. long.

Sloop rlawk, Joinua ffull, from the lat. of 31. long. 65. 20, belonging to Darby, met a fevere gale or hur-ricane, on the 20th ult. which upfet his veffel, loit 22 head of horfes and cattle, also his mait, fails, spars and

cables.
Sailed, Schooner —, Rogers, for Montferrat.
Friday, 8th. Pleafant, ferene, cool morning, wind

at N.

Saturday. 9th. Pleafant, ferene moraing, wind light at N.—10 A. M. wind W.N.W.

Sailed, Schoner Maria, Martin, for Barbadoer.

Sloop — Squires, belonging to Fairfield, for Turk's-

Sunday, toth. Pleafant, ferene morning, wind N. Sunday, 10th. Pleatant, iereae morning, wind N. W.— P. M. wind W.N.W. Menday, 11th. Serene, cool morning, wind N. Slipt up to Norwich from Botton, Sloap Success,

epn. Jennings.

Tunjday, 12th. Hazy morning, cool, wind N.b.E.

Arrived, Schooner, John Colfax, from St.

Croix, in 18 days.

Widasfay, 13th. Pleafant, ferene morning, wind Sailed, Packet Lady Washington, Culver, for New-York, with whom went a number of gentlemen pattern

ANECDOTE. A N E C D O T E.

A Country Judice being called at an orienformable from of night, to perform the marriage ceremony for a couple who had neglected the Jame eight months too long, was much fairigued and broke of his reft :—A cause coming before him the next day, the Judge affect. cause coming before him the next day, the Judge affect, ing a devoutness frequently practiced at church, after

THE new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford, Aug. 18.

The new Storp HARTFORD in recurreng friends that the store of Mr. Hartford that the store of Mr. Hartford

ple cilled Quakers, as it expunges the approbions term, (Swear) it is recommended as an amendment to the form of the common witness Oath.

SURGERY.

Dr. Morgan, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken redidence in this City—That he purious the buffuefs of Surgery in its various branches, Bone-fetting as well as often the Knife. As he has kinherto been focceful, he flatters bimfelf he As he has hitherto been fuccessful, he flatters himself he finall give farisfaction to those who may favor him with their culom.——Apply at his lodgings, at Mr. George Goodwin's, near the Court House. Hartford, August 18, 1788.

FFICURS, Soliters and Semen, belonging to State, or of this state, disbled in the fersies of the United State, or of this state, in the Law, she have see obtained Certificates of their being. In the Company of the State of their being I better that the State of their being I better that the State of their seek of the State of th fired to produce, in addition to the evidence specified in faid act, Certificates from the Civil Authority and Sefaid act, Certificates from the Civil Authority and Se-lectmen of the towns in which they dwell, as to the de-gree of their difability, and the knowledge or belief of the certifiers of their having contracted the f me in the fervice aforefaid; which Certificates such Authority and feri ex storetal s, which Certificates such authority and fellomac are requested to give.—And if any of the Certificates herestoler granted, pursuant to the residual storetals, have, in the opision of requestation, or for observations, the removed, they are requested to lay before the fulficient information and evidence thereof, having outside the party concerned to appear at the contract of the

ELIPHALET DYER, ROGER SHERMAN, WILLIAM PITKIN, OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Superior Court-



necessary charges paid, by SAMUEL F. PARSONS.

Ducham, August 10, 1788.

Notice that by given to the duction to the ellist of Notice that by given to the duction to the ellist of Sphan Sol, live of Hartsod, de cafed, that the Honter product for the dilitied of Hartsod has allowed for another from the date for the festioners of fall elliste. Those who seglet no enhibit cher claims, propring natted within fail time with the legally debarred.

ARNON BULL, Administrator. Hartford, August 5, 1788

HARDOR, ANGALY, 1914

The Law Doved for mode of the design of the Pall-Windfur,

The Law Doved for mounts from the date for the prediction and the office of the collection of the date for the prediction of the collection of the date o

Like Windows, John St. 1987, Administrate, No. 1988, and St. 1988.

No. 100. In the New York of the St. 1988.

No. 100. In the St

JOHN TRUST, | State Collect

Hardard, August 75, 1788. Huthed, Augul 15, 1782.

STRAYED or Stokes from the subscriber the first of July, a torrel chestnut MARR, 3 years old, brunded F.K. Whoever will return faid Mare shall be re-

Hartford, Aug. 8, 1788.

Cause of, and Cure for, bard Tim:s.

Canse of, and Cure for, bard Times.

Mr. Printer,

I Profes myself to be an honelt farmer, for I can fay, that no man could ever charge me with a dithone a action. I fee with great guief, that all the country is affilded, as well as myself: every one is complaining and telling his grievances, but I find they do not tell how there troubles aameon them. I know it is common for people to throw the blame of their own misdeeds on others, or at least to excuse themselves of the charge. I am in great tribulation: but, to keep up the above character of an honell man, I cannot, in conscience, say that any one has brought my troubles on me but myself.

"Hard times, no money;" saysevery one. A short story of myself will shew how it came hard times, and no money with me, at the age of 65, who had lived well these appears of age to a farmer with whom I lived till I was twenty-one. My malter fitted me off with two shout fuits of home pun, sour pair of stockings, sour woolen shirts, and two rairs of shoes. At twenty-two I married me a

of age to a farmer with whom I lived till I was twentyone. My malter fitted me off with two flout fuits of
homefpun, four pair of flockings, four woolen shirts,
and two pair of shoes. At twenty-two I married me a.
wife, and a very good young woman she was. We took
a farm of forty acres on rent. By industry, we gained
a-head fast. I paid my rent punctually, and laid by
money. In ten years, I was able to buy me a farm
of sixty acres, on which I became my own tenant. I
then in a manner grew rich—and foon added another
fixty acres with which I was content. My estate increafed beyond all account. I bought several acres of outland for my children, who amounted to seven, when I
was forty-five years old. About this time, I married my
oldest daughter to a clever lad, to whom I gave one hundred acres of my out-land. This daughter had been a
working dutiful girl, and therefore I sitted her out well
and to her mind: for I told her, to take of the best of my
wool and stax, and to spin herself gowns, coats, stockings, and shifts:—nay, I suffered her to buy some cotton, and make into sheets, as I was determined to do
well by her.

At this time, my farm gave me and my whole family a good living on the produce of it and less me

ings, and init's:—nay, i infered ner to duy long coron, and make into sheets, as I was determined to do well by her.

At this time, my farm gave me and my whole family a good living on the produce of it; and less the one year with another, t50 silver dollars, for I never spent more than ten dollars a year, which was fer salt, nails and the like. Nothing to wear, eat, or drink, was purchased, as my farm provided all—with this saving, I put money to interest, bought cattle satted and sold them, and made great profit.

In two years after, my second daughter was courted. My wife says, "come, you are now rich,—you know Molly had nothing but what the spun—and no other cloathing has ever come into our house for any of us. Sarshmult be sitted out a little,—the ought to sare well as neighbour N—'s Betty. I must have some money and go to town." "Well, wise, it shall be as you think best. I have never been stingy; but it seems to me that what we spin at home would do." However, wise goes to town, and returns in a few days, with a calico gown, a calimanco petticoat, a set of stone tea-cups, hall a dozen pewter tea-spoons, and a tea kettle, things that never were seen in my house before. They cost but little, I did not feel it—and I consels I was pleased to see them. Sarsh was as well sitted out as any girl in the parish.

In three years more my third daughter had a spark—and wedding being concluded upon, wife comes again for the purse; but when she returned, what did I see! a tilken gown, silk for a cleak, looking glass, china tea-geer, and a hundred other things, with the empty purse. But this is not the world of it, mr. Printer. Some time before the marriage of this slast daughter, and ever since, this charge increased in my samily, besides all forts of household furniture unknown to us before.—Clothing of every sort is bought—and the wheel goes enly for the purpose of exchanging our substantial cloth

time before the marriage of this last daughter, and ever fince, this charge increased in my family, besides all forts of household furniture unknown to us before.—
Clothing of every fort is bought—and the whoel goes only for the purpose of exchanging our substantial cloth of stax and wool, for gauze ribbons, filk, tea, sugar, &c. My butter, which used to go to market, and brought money, is now expended at the tea-table. Breakfast, which used to take tea minutes, when we were statisfied with milk or pottage made of it, now takes my whole samily an hour at tea or coffee. My lambs, which used also to bring cash, are now eaten at home—or, if sent to market, are brought back in things of no use—so that, instead of laying up 150 dollars every year, I find now all my loose money is gone,—my best debts called in and expended—and, being straitened, I cannot carry on my farm to so good advantage, so that it brings me not near so much; and surther what it costs me to live (though a less family than formerly, and all able to work) is fifty or sixty dollars a year more than all my farm brings me in. Now this has gone on a good many years and has brought hard times into my family—and, if I cant reform it, rais must sollow—my land must go. I am not alone. Thirty in our parith have gone hand in hand with me—and they all say hard times. Now mr. Printer, I doat know how you live, may be you are more frugal than we are, as all of us, used to be: but I am still maker in my own house: I am determied to after my way of living to what it was 20 years ago, when I laid up 150 dollars a year. I know I can do it, for I have got all my land yet; with good management it will yield me as much as ever. I will increase my sheep, my sax ground and my orcharding: my produce brings (scarce as money is) as much as it used to do: No one thing to eat, drink, or wear, shall come into my house, which is not raised on my farm orin the parith, or in the country, except falt, and iron work for repairing my buildings and tools: no tea, sogar, coffee, or

BOHEA TEA.

Samuel W. Pomeroy and Co. TAVE received by the last arrivals from Canton a fresh supply of BOHEA TEA, of the first quality, for fale very low per chest or cwt.—They have likewise fathionable Furniture Callicoes and printed Linens—Souchong Tea in 1-4 chests—Loaf and Lump Sugar per cwt.—Wool Cards per gross or dozen—Soal Leather—best Jer'ey Nail Rods, &c. &c.

N. B. 1000 Bushels choice Liverpool Salt, cheap for produce or short credit.

Hartford. August 1782.

Hartford, August 1783.

ROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about be about 3 years old, trots and paces — The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN WHITE, jun. ke her away. Hartford, July 24, 1788.

TRAYEI) or S.ol in out of Col. Talcott's passure last Thursday night, one yoke of working Cattle, about 7 years old, one of them red, small bug horns, blind with one eye—the other is a black pied, smallith horns. Whoever will take up said at the and return them to the subscriber, or give information where they may be found thall have a hand-some reward and charges paid, by

AMOS BID WELL.

AMOS BID WELL.

Hirtford, July 29, 1788.

Hirtford, July 29, 1788.

TOTICB is hereby given to the following persons that so much of their real estate now or lately telong ing to them as will be sufficient to pay their Land Tax of Three Pence of the acre for building a Meeting House in Colebrook, granted by the General Aslem by in May 1783, which is due to the sufficient on the wint costs of sale, will be suff at Public Vendue as the law directs, the sale to begin at the Sign Post in Colebrook on the ninth day of September next, at two o'clock afternoon and to continute by a sourments still the whole is sold, wiz. Triphena Abbot, Peice Brean. Peter and Sameel Brown's heirs. Blisha Bigelow, Alexander Chubb, Joseph Goe, Pninexs Drake's heirs, Nathaniel File,'s heirs, Joseph Gaylord's heirs, Joseph Seris, Blizhac's heirs, Joseph Selfon, Benjamin Palmer, Martin Dancy Daniel Porter's heirs, Aratiah Pinneys beirs, Caleb Todd, Rev. Watham William's heirs, John Summers, Edward Carrington, Sarah and Rhod. Warrous, Thuams Egielton's heirs. Also, will be sold by the subscriber at the time and place before mentioned, the sold wing lands for a law of the proprietors voted in 1788 and 1779, viz. John Taylor's heirs, Daniel Hoskins.

SAMUEL ROCKWELL, Collector.
Colebrook, July 19, 1788.

Public Securities.

Samuel W. Pomeroy and Co. At their Office near the Court House Hittford, Buy, sell and exchange all kinds of Continental,

New-York and Connecticut State Securities. Discount New-York Paper Money, and negociate Bills of Exchange on any part of the Continent.

WANTED, Pierces', Thomson's, Burralls, and Walker's Final Settlement and Loan-Office Certificates, for which they will pay the highest price in Cash.

They have all kinds of Securities receivable on Taxes, which they will sell at a small advance, or exchange for any kind of the above mentioned.

Orders from the Country will be strictly attended to, and the persons used as well as if themselves

HUDSON and GOODWIN,

Have for Sale near the Bridge, HARTFORD,

LOTHIER'S Prefs-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, Holland Quills, Sealing-Wax:

Excellent Sheathing Paper.

Law's Collection of Mulic, by the dozen or single.

Webster's Institutes, all parts, by the thousand,
groce, dozen or single.

Dillworth's Spelling Books; by the dozen or single.

Watts's Pfalms; by the Gross, Dozen or single.

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 HUDSON and GOODWIN,

Aaron Chapin

HAS FOR SALE

A QUANTITY of Cherry Boardand Planks on reasonable terms.—He stills carries on the Cabuet and Chair making business, in its great variety of article:—among which are Sofa's Swel'd or plan, easy Chaire—Clock Cases, Gun Stocks, weavers Shuttles, Pitch Pipes, Flutes, Fises, &c. &c.

The highest price given as above for Produce, Public Securities, West-India or dry Goods, or even CASH.

CASH.
N. B.
the best manner at his Shop near Mr. Daniel
Olcott.

Wanted by the Printers hereof,
A number of tanned Sheep-Skins.

The highest Price in CASH given for Loan-Office Certificates, Final Settlement Notes, Indents for Interest and Soldiers Notes.

By NORMAN BUTLER, WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Civil List Orders.

Excellent BOHEA TEA at 28. 5d. per sin-

gle pound.

Just come to Hand, and now Sciling

By Joseph Lynde,

At his cheap Store next Door South of the North

Meeting House, a freth Supply of

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

A L 8 O,

BEST old London Particular Madeira, Lisbon,
Tenerisse, Malaga, Vidona, Sherry, Portaud
Claret Wines.

West-India Rum per hogshead or lefs.
Brandy, Geneva in cases, Porter in Bottles.
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar, Molnsses.
Cotton Wool, excellent Bohea Tea, Cessee, Rice.
Chocolate, Spices, Race and ground Ginger.
Figs, fresh Raisins, Currants, Tamarinds.
S reet Oil, Flour of Muslard, balt Petre, Cod-Fish.
Hard Soap, Snuss, Junk Bottles.
Pint and Half Pint Do. Corks, Stone Pots and Jugs.
Demi Johns, P. wter, Black Lead Pots & Crucibles.
4d. and od. Nails, Shovels, Long Pipes.
6 by 2 and 7 by 9 Window Glas.
White and Red Lead, Spanish White.
Spanish Brown, Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Yellow Oaker, King's Yellow, Verdigrife.
Vermillion, Pruslian Blue, Ivory Black.
Lampblack, Venetian Red, Umber, Sap Green.
Shell Lac, Gold Leaf, Linseed Oil, Varnish.
Spirits Furpentine, Rosin, Painters Brushes.
Hair Pencils, Red Chalk, English Glue, Brimstone,
Rotten Stone, Redwood, Fusick, Madder.
Annatto or Otter, Coperas, Allum.
Best Spanish and Carolina Indigo, Oil of Vitriol.
Powder, Shot and Flints.
Paper, Ink, Quille, Sealing Wax, Wasers.
Ink Pots and Squares, Flesh and Tooth Brushes.
Court Plaster, Hair Powder, &c. &c.

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

IMPORTATION.

Court Plaster, Hair Powder, &c. &c.

IMPORTATION.

THE subscriber has removed his store of Glass and other Goods, to the first red Store North of Hudson and Goodwin's Printing-Office, where he has now open a quantity of Double Flint and Tals Glass Goods, equal in quality and lowness of price to any ever imported into this State, among which are, Quart Decancers, with stops, ditto with ditto and cut necks singered at bottom, and an Adelphia border round the middle; pint Decanters and Oil and Vinegar Cruets cut to match the quarts; Pear bowl Wine Glasses with fluted stems and bowls to match; Pear lowl Goblets with fancy borders; half pint Tumblers singered at bottom and bordered; Balloon Musslards cut and ground in; rib'd Sate; the Dutchess of Ratland's sancy Oval Salts, which for elegance of state of the state of the state of state of the state of state of the stat

N. B. The drooping in spirit are informed, thathe keeps excellent Teneriffe Wine, Surrinam Cordial, and the essence of St. Croix Rum, for sale. 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.

FOR SALE, A new and elegant Fall-Back CHAISE, with Harness complete. Enquire of ENOS DOOLITTLE,