

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,

WE 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 times 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, not less barbarous in society, than the hideous daubings of the tawny 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 doth 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 last lessons 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, then they are confident they will be, when in oneness of sentiment and pursuit, they observe their rulers studying these 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 if 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, by 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

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 feebly in great agonies, in which condition he remained till he expired. Such judicial proceedings of Providence should be regarded as warnings to the prophane and impious, who, upon every trifling 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, nor any marks of violence, 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 towns of Spanish America.
 Not at Greve as usual, but opposite the Monnoye, Quai de Conti, a man was laid week hanged for coining six livres pieces.

Before the rope was put about his neck, he made what is called the *amende honorable*,—that is, he had his right hand fanned 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 zeal of our citizens in favour of this excellent constitution has never been equalled, but by their zeal for liberty in the year 1776. Republicans, Constitutionals, 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 wisest, most free and most efficient, of any form of government that ancient or modern times have produced. The gratitude of ages, only, can repay the enlight-

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

Too dear the American States can bring their constitutions 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, comparisons will often be drawn to the disadvantage of the State government, which will lessen the principle of obligation and obedience in the citizens. For instance—who will not prefer, by every rule, 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 assumes the power of the States, it increases the privileges of individuals, it holds out 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 to the African trade, in the course of one and a half years. How honorable to America—to have been the first christian power 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 remarked 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 fervent affection.

Danger from the influence of *EUROPEAN* (condotes our correspondent) is only to be feared in single governments, where a trifling weight often turns the scale of power. In a compound government, such as that which we recommend by the Convention, the talents and ambition of greatness are so balanced and restrained 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 fires and destruction, in such a manner as only to produce cleanliness, beauty and plenty to the adjacent country.

September 29.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. has already been defined by a thousand voices, to fill the place of the first President of the United States, under the new frame of government. What is the deliverance of a nation, have we not seen? may we wish the sword, or seized upon it by stratagem and fraud, our illustrious hero peaceably retired to his farm after the war, from whence it is expected he will be called, by the suffrages of three millions of people, to gov-

ern a country by his wisdom (agreeably to fixed laws) which he had previously made freely his arms. Can Europe boast such a man—who can be the heir of the world? How an instance of such voluntary compact between a ruler and his subjects, and the delivered of any country, is at probably soon take place in the United States?

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Whereas the Convention of Deputies from the several States composing the Union, assembled in this city, have published a constitution for six future governments of the United States, to be submitted to conventions of the Deputies chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of this Legislature, for their assent and ratification. And whereas the Convention on Friday the 23rd inst. did unanimously resolve, that the said constitution be transmitted to the several Legislatures of the States to be assented to, and that the said people of the said States be called to elect Deputies to be assembled in this city, that the earliest steps should be taken to assemble a convention within the said State for the purpose of deliberating and determining on the said constitution.

Resolved, That the representatives of the several States of the State as are entitled to vote for representatives in the general assembly, that they choose suitable persons to serve as deputies in a future convention for the purpose herein before mentioned, that they for the city of Philadelphia do appoint as their deputies, the same number of deputies, that each is entitled to in representatives in the general assembly.—That the elections for deputies as aforesaid, be held at the same place, by the said day and counties as are fixed by law for holding the election of representatives to the general assembly, and that the same be conducted by the officers who conduct the said elections of the representatives, and agreeably to the rules and regulations thereof.

Resolved, That the election of deputies as aforesaid shall be held for the city of Philadelphia, and by several counties of the State, on the first Tuesday of November next.—That the persons so elected to serve in convention shall assemble on the third Tuesday of November, at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia.—That the persons so elected to serve by the deputies of Pennsylvania, in the general convention of the States, or meeting in the winter State a district of country residing in this State for the said general government, shall be the same as the electors of Representatives to the general assembly, and that the same be recommended to the Convention of the convention.—That it be recommended to the Deputies of the several States to make the same recommendation to the attending members of the general assembly, and

also to provide for the extraordinary expenses which may be incurred by holding the said election.

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 wife 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 greatest 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 heart-felt 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 sailed, 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 near 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 subject of American manufactures (Trench Coker, Esq. of Philadelphia) observes, “An extravagant and wasteful use of foreign manufactures, has been too justly charged 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 enormous. To such an excess has it been carried, that the importation of the finer kinds of coal, vest, and fleece cuttars, buckles, broaches, brass pins, and other trinkets, is so this port only, is supposed to have amounted in a single year, to ten thousand pounds sterling, and in the whole the wearers are there yearly thousand dollars. This immense evil has suggested to many enlightened minds a wish for impromptu regulations, even for an unchanging national dress, suitable to the climate, and other circumstances of the country. A more general use of such manufactures as we can make ourselves, would lessen us from the selfish selfishness of foreign nations, and would produce, in a safe way, some of the best effects of mercantile laws. Our dresses, furniture, and carriages would be fashionable, because they were American, and proper in our situation, not because they were foreign, fleshy, or expensive. Our farmers, to their honour and advantage, have been long in the excellent economical practice of domestic manufactures for their own use, atleast in many parts of the Union.

its efforts in the terms that this madness is foreign to the mind of the people. It is a disease, the disorder is epidemic. It is a disease, the disorder is epidemic. It is a disease, the disorder is epidemic.

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 government. Honest and industrious men every where love order, & dislike paper money laws and confutations. Among the 19 absconders from the Allybim, there was but one German. Berks and Northampton counties have taken leave of the antifederal junto. These ancient counties, inhabited chiefly with sober and industrious Germans, have inworn 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 Philadelphia, dated Sept. 23, 1787.

I am extremely happy to find that the citizens of Philadelphia have so warmly expressed their approbation of the new constitution and form of government for the United States.

It would afford me additional pleasure if the Legislature could have an opportunity of giving the sanction of their assent by calling a Convention of the people; but I am fearful this will not happen, as it cannot pass through the

necessary formalities of Congress, previous to their adjournment, 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 difficulty in getting it adopted in the State of New-York, the Government has already discovered from marks of disapprobation, and its adherents are constantly employed in disseminating opinions unfavourable to its reception. But all their efforts will be unavailing, as the body of the people will plainly see their interests as clearly connected 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 remedy that can be offered to cure the numerous political evils with which they are afflicted.

Pennsylvania will derive great consequence and consideration 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 year, and have recommended that a Convention be called for the purpose of adopting the same.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 11. The Town of Derby, at a legal Town-meeting, on Monday last, Resolved unanimously, to instruct their Representatives in the general Assembly to use their influence that a Convention should be called as soon as possible for the purpose of taking into consideration the Constitution proposed by the federal Convention, in conformity to the recommendation of Congress.

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

Samuel Knell, & Co. Sole Agents for the State of New-Haven, and for the Town of Derby, in the State of New-York, and for the Town of Derby, in the State of New-York, and for the Town of Derby, in the State of New-York.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1787. On Monday, the 1st of October, will commence at the Hospital in this city, a course of Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery. R. BAYLEY. W. POST.

PELEG SANFORD has just received a good Assortment of Coatings, Frizes & Ratteens; 9, 4, 7-8, and Yard wide IRISH LINNENS.

Bohea Tea, per Chest: Gin, very low, w/ 3 Casks. New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [33-4]

INOCULATION. BY Order of the Civil Authority, and Inhabitants of the Town of New-Haven, the Subscribers do hereby certify, that about a little north of the lower FERRY, in an airy Situation, and being a beautiful Prospect of the City, and Harbor of New-Haven, the usual Attendance will be given, by the Publick, to the Subscribers.

JOHN SPALDING New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [33-4]

CASH, AND the VERY HIGHEST PRICE, given for FLAX-SEED, by PELEG SANFORD. New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [33-4]

A DETECTION!!! A Transient Person, calling himself JOHN IRVIN, (who says he was formerly of the City of Dublin, and arrived at New-York about a Month ago, in the Ship, the Snow, Duncan Evans Master) was taken up in this city and found in a Cell, and a Quantity of Dry Goods found with him, on the 24th of September last, from his Rabby Appearance, and the whole Tenor of his Conduct, there remains no Doubt that the Goods were stolen, and his Theft is so palpably contradictory almost clearly, on your part, that he was in Company with another Man, who made his Escape immediately on being fastened. The goods found with said Irvin, are four pieces of striped purple and white calico; two pieces spotted ditto, one piece striped ditto, two pieces red and white ditto, three pair white corded blue buckram, nine pair yellow ditto, fourteen white and green black gauze handkerchiefs, ten yards pink facemask, nine yards black muslin, two yards and an half of muslin. The goods appear to be those of a rich merchant, and from circumstances, there is reason to believe that they were stolen from some Shop keeper in the town of New-York; both of us were agreed in desiring that they came from Albany N.Y. Any person or persons owning said goods, or having possession and paying charges, may return them, and receive a reward, and a share of this city, in which we cordially they remain.

THE Subscriber certifies his Credentials, that he shall present a Petition to the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY in October next, to have his Person and Property exempted from Arrests and Seizures by Debtors. Paul Noyes. New-Haven, Sept. 27, 1787. [33-5]

JOSEPH CLARK, BEGS Leave to inform the public, THAT he has opened a Shop in DANBURY, where he makes and sells, China, Repainting and common Little Day CLOCKS: with the Moon's Age—Day of the Month and Season of the Year, in a single view of the Dial.

Repeating, Skelton, Day of the Month & plain WATCHES, Made and repaired in the neatest manner, and upon the most moderate Price. Those Gentlemen who favour to have their work done in the best and neatest manner, and warranted, by their hand forward, will be glad to see the Subscriber, at his Shop, in Danbury, September 13th, 1787. Joseph Clark.

P. S. Gold and Silvermiths Work as usual follow at 25 Cent, upon Gold, Silver, Jewels, Rings, Stop Watches, Ice and Table Spoons, vessels of all kinds, silver and Brass, Manufacture in the neatest manner. All of which will be done in the best manner and after the most approved Fashion. J. C. [33-5]

HOGS' BRISTLES. WANTED, by the Subscribers, a Quantity of Hogs' Bristles, for which they will give the highest Price, provided they are dressed clean; three in the ruff, one Skin and Three Pins a pair. The Subscribers have created A BRUSH Manufactory, at No. 4, Peck's Shop.

Where they purpose carrying on the Brush making Business, and will give the highest Price, provided they are dressed clean; three in the ruff, one Skin and Three Pins a pair. The Subscribers have created A BRUSH Manufactory, at No. 4, Peck's Shop.

Where they purpose carrying on the Brush making Business, and will give the highest Price, provided they are dressed clean; three in the ruff, one Skin and Three Pins a pair. The Subscribers have created A BRUSH Manufactory, at No. 4, Peck's Shop.

ANANIAS COOPER, & Co. New-York, Sept. 15, 1787. [33-5]

Now in the Press and will soon be published, CONCORD CLARUM, or the Sermon to the Clergy, preached in the Chapel, on the morning after the Commencement.

ISAAC BEERS At his Book Store at Franklin's Hall, has the following Books, for Sale. ON AGRICULTURE. The principles of Agriculture explained by Francis Home a Royal Society. The Natural and Chemical elements of Agriculture by John Mills a M. D. A System of Husbandry by C. Valo Esq. 8vo.

BOOKS OF ARCHITECTURE. The Principles of Architecture and the Elements of Architecture, illustrated by upwards of 200 Figures and examples curiously engraved on Copper plates. The Elements and Principles of Architecture, illustrated by upwards of 200 Figures and examples curiously engraved on Copper plates. The Elements and Principles of Architecture, illustrated by upwards of 200 Figures and examples curiously engraved on Copper plates.

Wanted, by the Subscribers, a Quantity of Hogs' Bristles, for which they will give the highest Price, provided they are dressed clean; three in the ruff, one Skin and Three Pins a pair. The Subscribers have created A BRUSH Manufactory, at No. 4, Peck's Shop.

Wanted, by the Subscribers, a Quantity of Hogs' Bristles, for which they will give the highest Price, provided they are dressed clean; three in the ruff, one Skin and Three Pins a pair. The Subscribers have created A BRUSH Manufactory, at No. 4, Peck's Shop.

THE subscriber hereby notifies his creditors, that he intends to petition the honorable General Assembly, at their Session in October next, that commissioners be appointed to settle his affairs, and that by delivering up all the property into their hands, for the benefit of his creditors, he may be released from any further demands; and if any of his creditors should feel cause to object to said petition, or being granted, they are hereby desired to appear before the above said Assembly at their next Session, and exhibit their objections. THOMAS WOOLSTER.

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, 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 Fultic, A few Pieces of course Broad-Cloth, Velvets and Velveets, Sewing Silk and Twists, Death Head and Bagket Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, fine Muslin and Tiffany Do. Silk and thread laces, a few elegant looking glasses, Knives and Forks, Sad or Flat Irons, 3 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 gray 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.

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. John Miles's Tavern.

Cash given for Bees wax.

NEW HAVEN September 4th, 1717.

John Goodrich

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

Drugs & Medicines,

Among which are

CAMPHOR, Ipecacuanha,
Opium, Jalap
Rhubarb, Emetic Tar tar,
Jesuits Bark, Ens Veneris,
do. do. Red, Carolina pink root,
Calomel, Magnesia Alba.
Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd
Spirits of Nitre in Quantity, and cheap.
Anderson's Scotch Pills, Baileman's Drops,
Hoopper's do. Hill's Balsam of Honey,
Keyler's do. Turlington's Balsam of
Dr. James's Fever Powder, Life,
Godfrey's Cordial, 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. (25)

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale

At No. 51. WATER STREET, near BURLING'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 Farmer's Use, warranted good.

BAR IRON,

CART TIRE.

CHINA,

GLASS, and

EARTHEN

} WARE, &c.

NEW-YORK, 29th June, 1787. [21—cf.]

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, Inlay's Certificates, Orders on civil List, Soldiers' Notes due before June, 1786, 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 Fcan, Sarah Noble, Darius Oilmstead.

At New bury Sign-Post will be sold, on the 22^d Day of November next, at two o'clock afternoon the real Estate of Job Bunnell, David Smith, jun. David Walker, Nathan Keeler, and John Morehouse, as it sufficient to pay their taxes with the Charges arising thereon.

NATHAN TAYLOR,

OLIVER BOSTWICK, } Collector

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.