

SC # New 66.6 ✓
35

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, September 20, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 31.)

OBSERVATOR. No. V.

The Necessity of adopting the Reform which may be recommended by the FEDERAL CONVENTION.

THERE is one stroke in the portrait of America, singularly characteristic of the great body of the citizens, which justly deserves a particular consideration; and that is their public virtue, when put to the trial, and, what I have specially in view, their natural disposition to be governed by reason.

They have uniformly, from the first settlement of this country, to this day, been opposed to the government of a tyrant, and would never yield obedience to unconstitutional, oppressive, or unreasonable laws: and this opposition has been, in some instances, construed into a disposition to trample on all order and lawful authority, and some have stigmatized them with the character of being a lawless, disorderly set of men. Such a character, how well soever it may apply to individuals, is by no means applicable to the great body of the citizens of America; which I shall endeavour to prove and illustrate, by shewing, that on all proper occasions, they have given the highest proofs of public virtue, and their willingness to submit to any wise and judicious national measures, or, to any form of government, evidently calculated to promote, and secure the equal good of the whole. In other words, the great body of the citizens of America, are naturally opposed to a government supported by the sword; but will cheerfully submit to a government founded in and exercised on the principles of reason and justice; and are disposed to take the most rational measures to accomplish national purposes. I say, the great body, or majority of the people, because I do not think the disposition and conduct of any unprincipled, selfish and ambitious man, nor of any fact-

ious body of men, such as the insurgents in the Massachusetts state, nor of any particular legislative body, such as that of Rhode-Island, ought to be considered as any part of the real character of the citizens of America.

It may be asked, by way of objection, why the Americans, being disposed to be governed by reason, should be thought singular, since all nations suppose they are governed by reason also? In answer to this it may be observed, that the governing part of the nations on the eastern continent, may be, and undoubtedly are oftentimes, under the governing influence of reason; But the circumstances of those nations, and this, being in many respects different, such examples will not well apply in the present case. There not one in a thousand has any thing to do with government. The body of the people have nothing to do but to submit to such laws as are made, whether reasonable or unreasonable. They have no alternative, unless it be to rise up in open rebellion, and by force of arms destroy every kind of government. Here, not only the form of government, but even the laws must, either directly or indirectly, pass the sanction of a majority of the people, before they can have a free operation.

But place the eastern nations on the same footing with the Americans, at the commencement of the late revolution, and from what hath actually taken place here, and from what would probably take place there, under the same circumstances, we may distinguish the difference in their real characters.

Suppose then, that in any of those nations, all rank, distinction and subordination should be annihilated, what would be the probable consequences? Most likely in such a case, a number of candidates would set themselves up for the supremacy, — each of whom will collect all his friends, connections, and dependants to support him in his claim. A long civil war would ensue, and finally, some one would gain his point; and in order to secure him-

self in his usurpation, he would extirpate his opposers, and gratify his adherents with their property. In all this, not the equal good and happiness of the people, but the gratification of the ambitious humour of some despot would be the object. And as the object itself would be base, so would the means made use of, and measures taken to accomplish the proposed end, be base, unjust and unreasonable also.

Let us now consider the apparent disposition and actual conduct of the Americans, from the commencement of the late revolution to this day, in a variety of instances. — When the parliament of Great-Britain passed acts, subversive of their just rights, unconstitutional and oppressive, they did not immediately oppose in a hostile manner, neither did they quietly put their necks under the yoke; but they acted like reasonable men, having a just sense of the importance of their liberties, and of the miseries they would involve themselves in by a forcible opposition. They therefore took the whole matter into serious consideration, examined every circumstance, conferred with one another throughout the states, and finally came to a fixed determination, which was in the first place, to remonstrate and petition, and if that did not avail, to oppose by force of arms, let the event be what it would. In their first setting out, they were actuated by the most patriotic and reasonable motives, that could influence the human mind in such circumstances. Had this have happened in any other nation, actually circumstanced as America was, it is most probable they would have made every subject concession, and sacrificed their liberties, rather than undergo the evils which would result from an opposition, — or if they should determine otherwise, it would become a partial contest, and all the advantage the people would derive from it would only be, that of obtaining a new master. Again,

After the Americans separated from Great Britain, and found themselves entering on a long and distressing war, they made it their object to obtain and secure, the equal freedom and happiness of the whole nation; and the measures they took to accomplish that end were founded in reason. They

Come take this cream of sweet,
 This syllabus so warm,
 Ah! ye donot eat,
 You feel ev'n yet the storm!
 Va
 'Twas wrong—I pres'd too much
 Your displeasur the way;
 But here, see here your school;
 There sleep till dawn of day,
 With gold the mountains tips:
 Good night, good night my dove,
 Now let me, on your lips,
 Imprint the kiss of love.
 VII.
 Mems and I will come.
 When morn begins to shine,
 To see my Westcott home,
 And s'ker hand for mine.

which as any future enumeration, several valuable and instructive calculations may be made.

Age No.	Age No.	Age No.	Age No.
1	173	54	55
2	113	25	66
3	106	26	51
4	119	27	55
5	107	28	50
6	100	29	40
7	87	30	66
8	96	31	45
9	89	32	42
10	85	33	38
11	70	34	33
12	80	35	29
13	86	36	50
14	95	37	31
15	71	38	31
16	103	39	36
17	62	40	52
18	84	41	29
19	62	42	33
20	74	43	29
21	77	44	13
22	57	45	23
23	53	46	13

Number of Souls	3164
Do. Students	176
Do. Males	1657
Do. Females	1707
Do. Families	614
Do. Houses	466
Do. Stores	103
Do. Barns and Shops	324
Total Number of Buildings.	893

A large and elegant State House and four houses for public worship. The numbers on each side 17 years are equal.

In the year 1724, there were 163 buildings of all kinds, from which we may conclude that the number of souls and of buildings, has doubled since that time, in periods of about 20 years.

The number of deaths annually, is about 50, which is to the whole number of souls, as 1 to 70.— This shews the salubrity of the

climate, and the healthfulness of New-Haven in particular. Indeed, for temperature and purity of air, it is the *Montpelier of the Province of America.*

YALE-COLLEGE.

The first college edifice was erected here 1717, being 170 feet in length, and 22 in width, and 3 stories high. The present college edifice, which is of brick, is 100 feet long, 40 wide, and 3 stories high, containing 32 chambers and 64 studies, convenient for the reception of 100 students. The college chapel is built of brick, 50 feet by 40, with a steeple 125 feet high. In this building is a public library, consisting of 2,500 volumes.

CINCINNATI.

On the 11th instant the State Society of the Cincinnati held their adjourned meeting at the coffee house in this city. After a dinner, whose relish was heightened by the remembrance of former friendships, they drank the following toasts.

1. The most illustrious the President General.
2. The King of France and friendly powers.
3. The national convention.
4. Congress.
5. The governor and state.
6. An efficient federal government and confesion to its enemies.
7. The American Ministers.
8. The fair friends of the Cincinnati.
9. The commencement of Yale College and literature.
10. Agriculture and commerce.
11. Manufactures & public spirit

12. May the enemies of the Cincinnati be enlightened.

13. The Society of the Cincinnati.

Public Commencement.

On Wednesday the 12th instant the public anniversary commencement of Yale College was celebrated in this city; which was graced with the presence of his Excellency Governor Huntington.

At 11 o'clock the academic procession moved from the college chapel to the brick meeting-house in the following order:

- The Students of the University.
 - The Candidates.
 - The Bedellus
- His Excellency the Governor with the President,
 The Reverend FELLOWS,
 PROFESSOR of Divinity and the TREASURER,
 The Tutors of the University,
 The Reverend the Clergy,
 The honorable Society of the CINCINNATI,

And other respectable Gentlemen.

An anthem performed by the Students, and a prayer by the President introduced the exercises of the day. Those performed by the Bachelors were,

- A salutatory Oration by Mr Everson.
- A Hebrew Oration by Mr Judson.
- A forensic disputation by Messrs. Dutton, Gay, and Sterling, upon this Question, *Whether it would be expedient to enlarge the powers of Congress?*
- A Greek Dialogue by Messrs. Ellery and Whittelsey

A syllogistic Disputation upon this thesis, *Magna & numerosa Metropolis Republica Emulmentum non ferit*: Mr. Wadsworth Respondent, and Mr. Reynolds op-

ponent. Another on this thesis, *Annihilatio Peccatoris justitia Dei respiciat*: Mr. Ely Respondent and Mr Hunt Opponent.

An English Dialogue by Messrs. Ely of Springfield, Burghardt, Lothrop and Nott. An English Oration upon Agriculture by Mr. Backus concluded the exercises of the Bachelors.

A forensic Disputation between Messrs. Lyman and Marsh, upon this question, *Would a greater diffusion of literature among the inhabitants of New England be for the public good?*

The President then conferred the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, upon the following gentlemen.
 David Beiden,
 Jacob Rutén Van Reniselaer.

- Moses Atwater,
- Azel-Backus,
- Matthew Backus,
- August Baldwin,
- Horace Beardsley,
- Joshua Belden,
- John Bishop,
- Enos Bliss,
- Francis Bloodgood,
- Publius Virgilius Booge,
- Eli Bullard,
- Hugo Burghardt,
- Joseph Eleazer Camp,
- Silas Churchill,
- Daniel Cock,
- Ebenezer Dutton,
- Christopher Ellery,
- William Ely,
- William Ely,
- Nicholas Evertson,
- Joseph Foot,
- Ebenezer Gay,
- Gideon Granger,
- Gawlord Griswold,
- William Hawley,
- Joshua Hatheway,
- Ebenezer Hunt,
- David Moody Jewett,

- Roswell Judson,
- William Kibb,
- Liberty Kimberly,
- Chauncy Langdon,
- Elijah Leonard Lothrop,
- John Lothrop,
- Richard M'Curdy,
- Reuben Mofs
- Israel Munton,
- Abraham Nott,
- Elijah Perkins,
- Oliver Pirkie,
- Freegrace Reynolds,
- Sylvester Sage,
- Alexander Sheldon,
- Roger Sherman,
- Adna Stanley,
- Eliha Sterling,
- Nathan Stiles,
- Sohn Stoddard,
- Samuel Surges,
- William Taylor,
- James Wadsworth,
- Roger Whittelsey,
- David Howe Williston,

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon
 The hon. Ephraim Staffweather 1756,
 Wintthrop Saltwater 1756,
 Hon. Benjamin Huntington 1761,
 John Paige Wyllys 1773,
 Jared Mansfield 1777,
 Reuben Parmele 1781

1714.
 Joel Augur, Jonathan Barns, Amos Baller, George Bliss, William Bradley, Jacob Cadin, Joseph Dennison, Elihu Goodrich, Ray Green, Thomas Holt, Heaton Huggins, Chauncy Lee, William Lynde, Samuel Mather, Jonas Marsh, Eliha Munson, James Prentice, Joseph Terong, John Taylor, Andrew Tuttle, Roswell Welles, Aaron Woolworth, Alumni of this college.

At 6 the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Hamon Ball, student in law in New-York.

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,
J.uits Bark,
Gu. do. Red,
Calomel,
Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd
Spirits of Nitre in Quanti y, and cheap.
Anderson's Scotch Pills,
Hoopper's do.
Keyfer's do.
Dr. James's Fever Powder,
Godfrey's Cordial.

Ipecacuanha,
Jallap
Amelic Taitar,
Frs Veneris,
Carolina pink root,
Magnesia Alba.
Bateman'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 Cambrine, Sap Green, & other Painter's Colours, Dyers' Stuffs, Cordial Waters, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Candy, &c.

New-Haven, August 21.

27 tf.

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 EMPRES 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. [23—tf.]

Choice Rocky-Point Salt,

To be sold, Wholesale or Retail, by

William & S. Helmes.

THE Subscribers take this method to inform their customers that the first volume of the

AMERICAN MUSICAL MAGAZINE, is now completed; those subscribers who have not received all the numbers, are requested to make application for them as soon as convenience will admit. Those who gave their names to Mr Jehiel Saxton, and who have not received their numbers since he discontinued riding, are requested to send their names to the subscribers, with an exact account of the money they have paid to him, and of the numbers of the magazines received of him, that a settlement may be made.

It is hoped our customers will improve the first opportunity to forward the money which is now become due, and thereby oblige their humble servants

A. Doolittle,

D. Read.

N. B. A few Sets of said Magazines remain on Hand.—Any person, by applying soon, may be supplied with them, at the same Price they were delivered to Subscribers.

29—3

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. John Miles's Tavern.

Cash given for Bees wax.

NEW-HAVEN September 4th, 1717.

INOCULATION.

THE Subscriber's Hospital for INOCULATION is now opened, where constant and careful attendance is given.

WILLIAM GOULD.

Stranford, August 29, 1787. 28—3

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 course Broad-Cloth, Velvets and Velvets, 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,

A 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 WATERS

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—tf

SALT SHAD,

By the Barrel. or Retail.

Enquire of Bishop and Hatchkiss.

New-Haven, July 24, 1787. (23)

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.