# The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE,

ANDTHE

# 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 Fede-RAL CONVENTION.

of America, fingularly characteristic of the great body of the citizens, which justly deferves a particular confideration; and that is their public virtue, when put to the trial, and, what I have specially in view, their natural disposition to be govern-

ed by reason.

They have uniformly, from the first sets'ement 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 fligmatized them with the character of being a lawless, disorderly set of men. Such a character, how well foever 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 occahons, they have given the highest proofs of public virtue, and their willingness to submit to any wife and judicious national menfures, 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 chearfully Submit to a government sounded in and exercifed on the principles of reason and justice; and are disposed to take the most rationa! mealures to accomplish national purpofes. I fay, the great body, or majority of the people, bemufe I do not tlink the disposition and conduct of any unprincipled, feilid and ambitious man, nor of any f. 2ious body of men, such as the insurgents in the Massachusetts Rate, 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 Amer-

It may be asked, by way of objection, why the Americans, being disposed to be governed by reason, should be thought fingular, fince 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 fubmit to luch laws as are made, whether reasonable or unreasonable. They have no alternative, unless it be to rife 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 fanction 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 commentement of the late resolution, and from what hath actually taken place here, and from whatwould probably take place there, under the same circumstances, we may distinguish the difference in their real characteristics.

ers.

felf 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, unconfitutional and oppressive, they did not immediadetely oppose in a hostile manner, naither did they quietly put their necks under the yoke; but they acted like reasona-ble men, having a just sense of the importance of their liberties, and of the mileries they would involve themselves in by a forcible opposition. They therefore took the whole matter into ferious confideration, examined every circumstance, conferred with one another throughout the flates, 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 efarms, 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 haprened in any other nation, actually circumstanced as America was, it is most probable they would have made every abject concession, and facrificed their libertice, rather than undergo the evils which would refult 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 sound themselves entering on a long and differing 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 sounded in reson. They

did not therefore from a king to " on in and out " be or then," who might eventually have it in his power to bring all thefr crus uponthem, which shewwood Griving to herelieved from : But they Inflatored acouncilofthefates, notarmed withregal sower, but invelled with ad fory authority. And this authorice fuch as it was was implicitly obeved; not because Congress had power to enforce Sites requisitions, but because it was resignable they thould be obered. Not because the people were thought and produces, has because they were enlightened and well informed, and clourly fave the ecofon andneceffity, of conforming to fuch a mode of administration. And in the choice of their civilandmilitary officers, it wasnot favouror affection, interest or connections, but apparent meric, which gave the preference. Hath this been the cafe in any other nation? Hath not the abedience of thousand beenobtshed and fecured only by a puwer capable of enforcing Obedience? And have not meltorficesbeenfilled with favorites inflead of

WhenCongress thoughtit expedient that the flates couldenterintof omt special covenant or agreement for thebatter (upport of the confederacy, and propuied the articles of the toverent to the people for their approbations they did not agree to it without examination and confideration; nor did they finally affent to it because some grass man, or men, on whom they were dependent, required it, -nor beearly there was an army nigh to enforce their comlianer. Nuthing like this. They took it up, and examined it coolly,-confidered it maturely, and catified it live freemen, dependent on no man; besaufe it appeared at that time needfary and perfectly seafonable. In other nations, fuch a matter being sejeded, at Tis or man who had the greatest influence among them flould require.

It is worthy of notice, that the prevailing dif polititon of the citizens of America. to conform themfelves to the diffates of reafon, and fuch afvilem of government as should be mostconducive to the equal benefit and bappiness of the whole nation isnot peculiar. and confined to the body of the people, who hold themfel ves as fubieds, but is diffuled tothe highelt order and ran's of men in the country. The members of concrefe, who were the first, and most influential characters which the nation could produce, had every advantageto deceive the people, and establish a despotic controll over them, had they been fo dipofed; yet, the articles of confederation, drawn up by that body, and deligned to answer the purposes of a nagional con!titution, breathe the foirit of perfett freedom, and prove that their dif poficion and fentiments, were congenial with those of the body of the people. Did an, King, Poventate, Prime Minister, Parliament on Affemoly, ever, in any other nation, draw up a conditution for the governineat of the people, without referring fome prerogative, prisilege or benefit peor common re't arene red of the people? -Bus the fame disposion and patri-

played by General Walhington and the other officers of the American army. -At the close of the war. General Washington had a veteran army under his command, who, he mutbe fenfible, were affectionatelyattached to him-the molt perfect confidence of the citizens he knew was firensed to him, and therefore, he could not doubt of obtaining imperial dignity, if he should attempt it: Thefe eircumttanees were fufficientto have excited the ambition of any man, but a Washington. Virtue and reaion only, must have refleained him. The officers of the army alio, were under every temptation to encourage fuch a defina. By fuch a meature, they were lentible, they thould be fed noticed in an imperial court -That honour, employment, and reward would await them there : while on theother hand, to return to the rank of common eitizenship, and partake in common with others, the bounties of providence, in fome hooell industrious occupation, --- What higher evidence could men give oftheir patriotifm, and of their being governed by rational principles and motives ? But thefe fentiments were not confined to the officers. the fame fpirit ran through the army. The army had ferved long and faithfully; had fuffered innumerable hardlhips : were, confelfedly, under providence, the laviours of thecountry : and at their difmission had received but a fmall partof their hard earned wages. Were they, as all other armies would have been, guilty of rapine and plunder, taking their pay wherever they cou'd find it? No. pothing like it -to their immortal honor be it spoken, theyaded not like mercenaries, who fight for plunder and pay. They reasoned adled like freemen. They faw they impoverished state of the coonery, and thedifficulties there would be in the punchual payment of their wages. They fatisfied themselves, therefore with the expediation of the country's doing them iullice, as foonasit thould be in their rower; and when they were discharged, they returned peaceably to their own homes. without committing any diforderly all worthy of special notice. On reviewing the figuation and circumstances of the American army, at the close of the late war, from the commander in chief to the latt foldier .- the rempations they were under to tyranize over the people, and fecure themselves dienity and wealth, -and the reasons and motives which influenced them to forego theleadvantages, evidently in their hands, and peaceably to difband, and mingle in common with the body of the people, every man must acknowledge, that a parallel in-

oric featiments were moll illuttrioufly dif-

stance is not to be found in hiostry, and that the rational and dilinierefted procedure of the Americans, in every capacity, and in all national concerns, is peculiar to themielyes .- Once more.

Rushe experience of a few years next. ice, it was found, that the federal fullem was defective .- Every state hold-ing an independent, confolidated fove. reigniv, the fuftem could not embrace the general interests of the confederation, in the manner it was intended. It was found necessary therefore, to remedy these defects, by adopting a more perlect fyltem of govsrnment; or, asit was expressed by Conorels, to revise the fed ral tythem. In this eafe, how do the people proceed? Do they oblimately perish in holding that degree of abiolus; fovereigney, which the prefent fritem grants esch fince? Do they, on this present, renounceall pretentions to a union, and each flate fet up an undiffembled feparate government? Ordoany of the fixes form a scheme of governmene. confilent with their one local views, and attempt to enforce it on the reft? No. none of these things .- They proceed in the mott reasenable way, that reasonable men could fuggetl. The language of their whole conduct in this affair is this, - We are fentible there is a defect in the federal fillem, and that it does nor, and in the nature of things, cappot, answer the purpofes it was intended. - We are willing and defirous to give up every local and partial advantage, and harmonize with our brethren throughout the Plates, by tharingequally with them the burthens of the union and participating with them, the advantages which may be derived from national refources .- we are notambitions to obtain a pre-eminenceoneoveranother, butare content to be enabliflied on an egoal footing. In short we are willing, that a system of poternment be devised, on the principles of a folid union, ande qualbenefit.

This is apparently, a part of the genuine language of the body of the citizens of America. To far as they have proceeded in this buliness. And to fliew their fincerity, and how defitous they were to have their views accomplished, they lelected men of the most difting sifled characters for wifdom, knowledge, integrity and patriotifm. to meet in a general consection, for the purpose of confidering one whole political interest and stateof the nation; and devising a form of government fuitably adapted to the fitutation andeir camitances of the United States. From thedays of Noah to the present times, history cannot produce an infrance of a people, fo great in numbers, - fo far feparated and extended as to fituation and territory, and to different as to their local intereffs, ever taking fo rational measures, to unite their wealth and power, and to chablish a permanent government.

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As the following piece originated from a complaint of a printer's altering a copy fen't to his prefs. the editor dares not be guilty of the fame fault, effecially as the writer has not requested him to correct it :- he therefore prefents it to his readers, vert atim. literatim, et punctuatim.

Mr Meigs Printera! NewHaven Sr Please to besert the following in Your Gazette -

viz--observing a scurrilous piece, in vour, magazine, of the 23d Instant -and in a Satisfical manner, levell: ed, against the Pninters in Fairfield, wherein much pains by a long Rudied form bath been taken for some montes pall.-in framing and compleating, the finified ftrufture-as a length of time bas elapsed, fince the publication, of Fair play ... alluded to, in faid viece .- wherein Fair play. exposes the erroious folly, and ab: : Surd conduct. of Cato—and at the Same time-reproves bim, for bis Impertinent defunctory lesions, poin: :ted, agains I fome of the first characters, and exhibited in his magnifung focus-viz, bis Connecticus pragmatick looking Glas--- Catogrown weary, of his oftentatious burleique; bis particular friend and Confident -is feems bas Stept forth, m order to vindicate-bis former policical publications-and with a degree of demure Santity -- and favourite zeal appeared :- but destitute and void of knowledge \_\_\_tbe aforefaid confident -- now changes bands -- and exclains against she said Printers \_\_\_ viz\_ for not publishing a Scandalous piece

-- wrote and fent to their prefsthe Ingenious philologus-they will ever bour and revere as facred-bus the condere lampooner they will ever despile and reject-who forms an errata, which corrects without any effential foundations -- or Grammaticel propriety, being fill'd .- with Ca-Immious Sarcahn reflections -- T'bis Infpir'd coxcomb-whoever be may be. originated not from a pure Spirit -- but on the contrary from an impure diabelical beart --- Seared with envious venem --- Spitting the fame out-bis loquacious --- Luciferian mouth -- Vended bis blabed - untruths. without reserve this logistical cosmographical, adent, is found, to be only a mere Smatterer, in Language and politicks-blowing bis bellows with that avidity, which difcharged a round of Ill bumour; evacuated, from a thick Scull, and a brain- toat admits of nothing durable, or of effential confequence Circumsaribed, in the narrow contraffed spere --- of that adipitei, author in conceit, and from bis own whimheal noddle, expetted no doubt, to reap the plaudite, of the public --- and be entitled to the Civ. ick Crown-but alass, Imagination-often Carries, Such Inviduous enibufiafts, to aspire after they know not weat-ever grafping -- - but never obtains, the labitance -but the Shadow only-therefore their can be no propriety, for the pen of a writer-to found time- to anfwer such a low - vulgar un pelif d -- piece, -- defitate of the leaft Couler or badre of a Gentleman -while bis beated Brain -- as 'twere like a whirl pool, alls under the role. no fignature, being affixed to bis uncouth Rile -- bis concealed mame. -merits only the badeco of death and

obiivion.

CRITICISM. HE editoris always happy in obtain-

ing new literary productions, betoreaders of taile, and be hopes the greater part of those who honor his paper with their patronege are, or will foon be, included in that description. The following exact imitation, in measure and fentiment. of a favorite little Franch air was never before published. In this fong, the adhereace tonature in f enery and manners : the facility with which the flepherd addression himfelf, alternately, to his sweetleart, her fixk, his mother and his filter; the amiable franknefs and innocence of his fentiments, together with the undebauched amplicity of his ideas and expressions form an anteresting picture of pastoral life and frew the French talte for this fpecies of compo-

> It rains, it rains, my fair, Come drive your white theep faft. To thester quick repair, I bear - the water pours. Withpatt'ring on thevines :

See here! fee here! it lours-See there, the lightening thines ! The thunderdoff thou hear?

Loud roses the rushing florm . Take (while we rus, my dear) Protection frem my atin. I secont cot, ab, hold! Mama and fitter Nance.

To open our fheep fold, So cheeril y advance, Col blefs my niother dear, My fifter Nancy too : I bring my fiveet-heart here.

To fleep to night with you. Go dry yourfelf my friend. And make vegrielf at home-Sifter, on her attend ; Come in (seetlambking, come Mama, let's take good eare

Of all her pretty theep : Herlittle lamb we'll fpare More fraw whereon to fleep. Tisdone-now letus halle Toher :-- vou bere, my feir! Not deefs'd. On what a waist! My mother look you there .-

Let's fop, come take this p'ace, You shall benextto me : That pine knot's cheerfol blaze. Will hine direct on three

Come talke this cream to fiveet. This fyllabub fo warm. Alas! you donotest? You feet ev'n yet the ftorm !

Twas wrong -I prefs'd too much Your stepswherron theway: But bere, fee here yourcouch ; There fleep tilldawn of day. With cold the mountaintips: Good night, good night my dove, Nowlet me, on your lies. Imprintone kils of love.

Mama and I will come. Whenmorn begins to fline, To fee my (weethcart home, Andal ber hand for mine

EULOGIUM on Appisson, (From Blair's Lectures)

The Spectator is a book which is in the hands of every one, and which cannot be praifed too highly. The good fense and good writing, the ufeful morality and admirable vein, of humour, which abound in it, reader it one of those flandard books which have done honour to the English nation. (From Knex's Effays.)

The name and works of Addifon are held in a degree of efteem which peither the lapte of time nor the caprice of fathion have been able to annihilate.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 20. The following account of the number of the inhabitants of this city, and their different ages together with the number of buildings of different kinds, is the refult of an accurate enumeration, made by a number of gentlemers in this city. While it gives fatisfaction to those who are now living, it cannot butabe confidered as highly useful to posterity, as it furnishes sufficient dara on

6240

74143 24 65

18 8441

10 62 42

21 77 44 13 66 8 80 23 67 22 57 45 3190 23 58 63 Number of Souls Do. Students Do. Males 1657 Do. Females 1.707 Do. Families 614 Do. Houses 466

5262

2963

33.64

8/8 5

986

1087

1388

Do. Stores 103 Do. Barns and Shops 324 Total Number of Buildings, 893 A large and elegant State House and four houses for public worthip.

The numbers on each fide in years are equal.

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

The number of deaths annually, is about so, which is to the whole number of feuls, as I to 70 .-" This thews the falubrity of the\_ climate, and the healthfoliefs of New-Haven in particular. Indeed, for temperature and purity of air, it is the Mont pelier or Tho. rence of America."

YALE-COLLEGE. The first college edifice was erccted here 1717, being 170 feet in length, and 22 in width: and a stories high. The prefent college edifice, which is of brick, is 100 feet long, 40 wide, and 3 stories high, containing 22 chambers and 64 studies, convenient for the reception of 100 students. The college chanel is built of brick. co feet by 40, with a steeple 12 c feet high. In this building is a public library, confitting

CINCINNATI. On the 11th inffant 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 'emembrance of former friendthips, they drank the following

of 2500 volumes.

1. The most illustrious the Prefident General.

2. The King of France and friendly powers.

3. The national covention. 4. Congress.

c. The governor and state. 6. An efficient federal government and confusion to its enemics.

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 Cincin-

Public Commencement. On Wednesday the 12th instant

the public anniversary commencement of Yale College was celebrated in this city; which was graced with the prefence 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 Excelleney the Governor with the Prefident. The Reverend Fillows.

PROFESSOR of Divinity and the TREASURER.

The Turons of the University. The Reverend the CLERCY, The honorable Society of the CINCINNATI.

And other respectable Gentlemen. An anthem performed by the Itudents, and a praver by the Prefident introduced the exercises of the day. Those performed by the Bachelors were.

A faluratory Oration by Mr Ev-

A Hebrew Oration by Mr Jud-

A forentic dif paration by MetTra. Dutton, Gay, and Sterling, upon this Question, Whether it would be expedient to enlarge the powers of Congress ? A Greek Dialogue by Meffirs.

Ellery and Whittlefey

A syllogistic Disputation upon this thefis, Magna & numerofa Metropolis Reignblica Emclumento nen fuerit : Mr. Wael worth Respondent, and Mr. Raynolds op-

ponent. Another on this thesis. Annibilatio Peccatonis justitia Dei repuenat : Mr. Elv Respondent and Mr Hunt Opponent.

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

A forensic Disputation between Melirs. Lyman and Marsh, upon this question. Would a greater diffusion of loterature among the inbabitants of New England be for the public good?

The Prefident then confered the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, upon the following gentlemen.

David Belden. Jacob Rutien Van Rensfelaer.

Moles Arwater.

Azel - Backus. Matthew Backus. August Baldwin. Horace Beardilev. Joshua Belden. John Bifhop, Enos Blifs. Francis Bloodgood, Publius Virgilius Booge. Eli Bullard. Hugo Burghardt, Tofenh Fleazer Camp. Silas Churchill. Daniel Cock. Ebenezer Dutton, Christopher Ellery, William Ely, Nicholas Evertion. Jeseph Foot, Ebenezer Gay, Gideon Granger, Gaylord Gritwold. William Hawley, Toshua Hatheway, Ebenezer Hunt. David Moody Icwett.

William Kibbe. Liberty Kimberly, Chauncy Langdon, Elijah Leonard Lothrop. John Lothrop. Richard M'Curdy, Reuben Moss Ifrael Munfon, Abraham Nort. Elijah Perkins. Oliver Pickin. Freegrace Raynolds, Sylvester Sage, Alexander Sheldon, Roger Sherman. Adna Stanley, Elisha Sterling. Nathan Stiles. Sohn Stoddard. Samuel Sturges. William Taylor, James Wadsworth. Roger Whittlefey, David Howe Willifton.

Roswell Judson.

The degree of Mafter of Arts was conferred upon The hop. Ephraim Stafkweather 1755, Winthrop Saltenftall 1756, Hon. Benjamin Huntington 1761, John Paligrave Wyllys 1773, Jared Mansfield Reuben Parmèle

1784. Joel Augur; Jonathan Barns, Amos Baffet, George Blifs, William Bradley, Jacob Catlin, Jofeph Dennifon, Elihur Goodrich, Ray Greene, Thomas Holt, Heaton Huggins, Chauncy Lee, William Lynde, Samuel Mather, Silas Marth, Elifha Munfon, Jonas Prentice, Joseph Gerong, John Taylor, Andrew Tuttle, Rofwell Welles, Aaron Woolworth Alumni of this college.

Alfo the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Hame-n Ball, student in law in New-York

Of other COLLEGES.

The Reverend lofting Parine A. M. Harvard college, and Col. Simuel Ward; A. M. of Rhode-Island college, and Willim Fredtrick Rowland of Dartmouth college, were admitted to the degree of Mader of Arts.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the hon. RICHARD MARIS Eig. Chief justice of the supreme court in the flate of New-York, formerly an Alumnus of this college: and the fame was conferred on EPHRAIM KIREY, Efq.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Lewis Dun-HAM, of New-Brunswick in New-Jeriey.

The degree of Doctoran Laws was conferred on the honorable ELIPHALET DYER, Efg. one of the Judges of the Supreme court in this (tate.

The degree of Doctor in Laws was conferred on his Excellency Governor HUNTINGTON.

The valedictory Oration was then pronounced by Mr Tutor DENNISON, and the Rev. Prefident concluded the exercises of the day with prayer.

The Rev. JOSIAN WHITNEY of Brookline is elected a Fellow of the Corporation, in the room of of the Rev. STEPHEN TOHNSON deceafed.

Strictures on the Literary Exhibitions of Commencement. AND'D Criticism on academic pera formances may ferve to thew the Itate of literature, correct errors, refine tafteand encouragegeniusforfuture exerti-

The falutatory oration, by Mr. Everefon, appeared to be as elegant a composition in Lutin, as is expected on fuch occasions: It wasnot the orator's fault, that cultom has imposed the talk of Battery. It was his fortunt to execute it in a language but partially known. Flis pronunciation was good -his manner has formerebat of this nels and embarraffment.

Of the merits of thee flay in Hebrew, by Mr. Judfon, we pretend not to judge; it had the advantages of brevit; and fuperior clocation. This, as well as the dialogue in Geek, by Messeurs Elleryand Whittlesey, mult have been intended to prove that the fludyof those languages in cultivated in this Univerfity. They acquitted themselves well. But whatever their performances might have proved, they were both Greek to mostof the audience.

The forentic diffute, by Messieurs Ster-ling, Gay and Dutton, " on the expedieneyol enlarging the powers of Congrels," comprehended most of the arguments that have commonly been used in discussing that vague the' interelling queltion. Gay, who Supported the negative, had two to one in number and argument against him. Had his part been more perfectly committed to memory, is might have appeared worthy of a bettercaufe. Theother gentlemen deliw ered their featiments with proprioty and

We remarked with pleasure, that less time was wasted in syllogistic disputation thanisufual.

The Dialogue in Englift, on the general fubject of the Spanilla Conquetts, was conspicaouff deficient in dramatic conduct. It was not enough that it contained just obfervations on historical facts-the want of plotor moral rendered it languid and uninteresting. It might principally be attributed to the animation with which it was afted by Mefficurs Burghardt, Ely, Lothrop and Nott, that itwas received with confiderable applaule .- Lothrop, in particular, difvlaved cafe in action and energy in

Mr. Backus, who pronounced THE ONLY ENGLISH ORATION of the day, was peculiarly happy in making choice of the interesting and patriotic fabind of Arriculture. He recommended it to his countrymen notonly as themost autient and dignified employment, but as the inexhaultible fource of wealth and happiness. He described fomeof the derects in the common management of farms, and invited men of lei fure, progestyand abilitiesto employ their talents in agricultural improvements. But his this wastoo flowery and in fome isflances femi-poetic. His countenance was express.

ive, his voice musical, his manner agreea-ble, and his sentiments worthy his subject. Intheexercites of the Candidates for the degree of Mafter of Arts, we have only to notice the forensis dispute. " Whether a greater diffusion of literature among the common people of New-England, would be a public benefit?" The affirmative was ably supported by Mr. Lyman. The negative was handlomely argued by Mr. Marth, who tpoke in tou law a voice, and experieneed fome embarrafment from not having, his arguments well committed tomemory.

A Va edictory Oration, in classical Latin, correctly spoken by Mr. Tutor Dennison, concluded the performances of the day.

That future benefit may be derived from It icures of this kind, it is properto observe, that although there appears to be a good degree of nature, characterand chaltity in the mode of speaking at this univerfity, yet the r dun:lancyand uniformity of gesture often offend the eye, and prevent the effect of action where the emphasis and firefs of fentian opinion on the prefent flate of tafte here. compared with that of any former period or otherfeminary. Wennayheindulged, however, in exprelling our wither, that a critical knowledge of the ENGLISH LAN-GU IGE, and the study of the BELLES LETTRES, may be confidered as objects of PRI MARY importance, and cultivated with facceis.

In this fertiment we are apprehensive we may be unfortunate enough to differ from the prefent learned Regency of this College; especially as we find the subsequent postion maintained in the feventh article of the Technological Thefes :

" Huinfee fæzuli disciplina academica. nimia erga literas elegantiores proclivitate, folidioris utiliorifque literature neglectun et amiffionem periclitabit."

Viz. The seademie discipline of the prefentage will, by its too great repard for Belles Lettres, endanger the neglett and loss of the more wiid and ulefol literature. But as this polition was not among the Quattions publickly discussed, we have not been favoured with the necessary demonstration of its truth, and must therefore be allowed to referve our affent to a future op-

Several of our papers last week were by miftakedated Sep. 6, No. 29, which we request our customers to pardon andcorred.

portunity.

New Advertisements, Exchanged on Commencement Evening, a large. Green Silk Umbrella,

having a Bra's Ferde at the End anda fpor of inh or Tar on the Sillt, for a green one, finall r and more worn -I he advertifer withes to :nak a re-Applytothe Printer. 31 3

New-Haven, Sept. 20.

WANTED An Adive and incultions Negro Wench.

To ferce in a fmall Family. -- Such an enemayhavegood Wages .- Enquireof the Printer.

To be SOLD at Public AUC-TION,

T the Sign-Poff in New-Milford on the atfl A T the Sign-Post in New-Milford on the 21st day of November next, at one o'clock after for hard Money, Morris' Notes, Imiay's Certificates, Orders on civil Lift, Soldiers' Notes due before fure, 1785, or Certificates forintereft dunon Monitsleaned to this flate, and hills of this State, fo much of the real Effate of John Drinkwater, deceased, David Hitchcock, Aaron Ferin, Sarab Noble, Darius Olmstrad.

At New-bury Sign Foft will be fold, on the gad Day of Nevember next, at two o'Clock afternuon the ned Effaceof Joh Bannell, David Smith, jun. boofe, as it sittlicient to pay their taxes with the Charges arising thereon.

NATHAN TAYLOR,
OLIVER BOST WICK,
Collectors

New-Milford, August 1787.

L L l'erions, refident in the State of Con-A noclieve. who have Demands upon the Eftarc of Mr. JOHN HOLLY, late of Stainford, dografed, are notified to bring in their Accounts for Settlement, wethin Eighteen Mouths from the Date bereof, orther will in overafter be debarred. And all Perfons refilent in any other of the United States of America, or elfewhere, whohave Deman's upon faid Effect, are notified tobring in their Accounts fer Settlement within Two Years from this Date, or they will formes after be deba red. This Noticeis givenby Direction of the hon. Courtof Probate,

fOHN W.m. HOLLY, Executor o the flaft Will of faid decoafed. Stamford, in theStateof Connedicut, Junezz, A. D. 1787.

At a Court of Probate held at New-Haven, in the Diffrict of New-Haven, on the 20th Day of Aueuft. 1787.

O N the Motion of Mr. Ifrael Perkins, of Woodbrid Re, Executes of the laft Will and T-flament of Mr. EDWARD PERKINS, late of Woodbridge, deceafed : This Court do limic and allow the Space of Six

Months from the Date above, for the Creditors to the Effate of faid deceafed to exhibit their Claims upon faid Estate to faid Executor, and direct faid Executor to give public Netice thereof according to Law, viz. by polling up the fame in Woodbridge, and also by advertising in one or merc of the Public Papersin faid New-Flaven.
Cutified by Wm. J. WEITING, Clerk.

3: 1

At a Court of Probates holden at Stamford, in and for Stamford Diffrict, Abraham Davenport, Efg. Judge, prefent holding faid Court, on April 24th

DERSONALLY appeared Amos Mead, Efquire, Administrator on the Estate of ISAAC HOLMES, iun. late of Greenwich, in faid Diffrie, deceased, and requested a time might be limited by this Court, beyond which the Creditors should not kring in their Claims against faid Estate. Whereuponthis Courtdireds, faid Administrator to give Notice in one of the public News papers of this State, and also by Adver if ements polited up in the most public Places in thefaid Townof Greenwich, tothe Creditors of faid Effate, that theybring in their Accounts against faid Estate for Settlement within Eleven Months from this Date, and that if they reg lock they will ever after be debarred agreeably to

Teft IAMES DAVENPORT, Clerk.

W E the Subferibers being by the hon. Court appointed Commillioners to examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Effate of ISAAC HOLMES, jun- of Greenwich, infaid Diffrie, reptefented in-folvent, give Notice, that we finall attend on the Butnessof our faid Appointment, at the Dwelling-House of faid deceased, on the First Mondays in House of said decease, on the rise of November, December and January next, at 12 octock at Noon oneach of fad Days.

BEN JAMIN MEAD, Commission

LBENEZER MEAD, Soners, Greenwich, April 24, 1787.

At a Court of Probate held at New-Haven, in the Diffrid of New-Haven, on the 17th Day of September, 1787 :

N the Motion of Lowis Maller, Jun. Efq. Administrator on the Estate of Capt. JUHN FOWLER, late of Millord, deccased, This Court do limit and aflow the space of the months from this Date for the Creditors to faid Effate to exhibit their Claims to faid Administrator. and direct faid Administrator togsvepublic Notice therrof, according to Law, viz, by polling up the

allo by dertifing in one of the public papers in faid Certified by WILLIAM J. WHITING, Clerk.

THE fubscriber hereby notifies his creditors, that he intends to petition the honorable General Affembly. at their fessions in October next, that commissioners be appointed to settle his affairr, and that by delivering up all his 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 see cause to object to said petition's being granted, they are hereby cited to appear before the hon. Affembly at their next fetlion, and exhibit their objections, THOMAS WOOSTER.

New-Haven September 16, 1787.

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

R. BAYLEY. W. POST.

I' direction of the bon. court of Probate for the diffriet of Stamford, notice is hereby given to all perions who have any demands on the effate of the widows ARAH WEED late of Greenwich in faid diffriel deceased to bring in their accounts to me the fubfcriber for fettlement within fifteen months from thedatehereof; and if they negleathey will forever be debarred. Alfo all perfons who are in-JAREZ FITCH, Executor.

Greenwich May 5, 1787.

THE partnership of the Subscribers, upder the der the Firm of CLARK & BALDWIN, will by mutual confert, be neally diffolyed on the firstday of November next, all persons therefore who are indebted to faid Partnership, either on Book, Bond or nate are requelled in the most preding maner to discharge their respective de bta before the said first day of November without said-JONAH CLARK, AMBRUSE BALDWIN.

Branford, August 30, 1787.

ISAAC BEERS At his Book Store at Franklin's Buft, has the following Books, for fale.
ON AGRICULTURE.

THE gentleman Farmer, being an attempt to improve Agriculture, by Lord Kaimes a vol.

The principles of Agriculture and vegitation by Francis Home 1 vol. 12mo.

The natural and chemical elements of Agriculture by John Mills I vol. 12mo. A new fyftem of Hufbandry by C. Varlo Efq !

BOOKS of ARCHITECTURE. Swan's British Architect, or builder's Treafory, illustrated with upwards of 100 Defigns and ex-

amples curiously engraved on 60 felio Copper plates. The Town and Country builders affillant, abfolutely necessary to be understood by builders and workmen in general. Langley's Builders Tewel, Youth's Infirudor and

Workmans Remembrancer, illustrated by upwards of 200 examples engraved on Copper. The British Carpenter by Francis Price-A new map of the Western territory, very con-

venient to elucidate the frequent accounts from LIKEWISE an extensive affortment of BOOKS

en all fubjects, calculated to extend the circle of ufeful knowledge, and is creafe the rational and dignified pleafure of the human mind. . Catalogues delivered gratis.

August 30, 1787. AKEN up by the Subscriber at Derby Ferry a dark bay Mare, block Mane and Tail, a little white on both hind Feet : two white Sport on the Back, about fifteen Hands nigh, cieven or tweive Years old, a natura. Pacer, faid M re was left on the well Side of the River by z young Negro who erefied without her and faid he fhould return immediate v. but never returned. The Owner is delired to pay charges and take ner away NATHANIEL DAVIS.

THE Subfribers appointed Commissioners by the Court of Probate for the Diffriet of Danbury, to examine and admit the Chims of the Court of Probate for the Diffriet of Danbury, to examine and admit the Chims of the Court of Probate for the Diffriet of Danbury, to examine and DAVID TAYLOR, Jaco field Danbury, deceased, represented insolvent, do give Notice that we shall attend the Business of our Appoint cent on the list aucids, of November, and the First Tuciday in December next, at the Dwelling-House of Capt. James Clark, Innholder in faid Danbury, at one o'clock on each of thuse Days, atter which Time no Accounts will be received, and none will be allowed, unless legally attefted, ELIMYGATT, JAMESCLARK, Commire. Danbury, Sep. 9. 11

#### John Goodrich

Has for Fale, at his Store, near the College in New. haven, an affortment of

#### Drugs & Medicines,

MAMPHOR, Op.um, Rhobarb, L'uits Bark, i.u. do. Red, Calomel.

Among which are Ipecacuanha, lallap Americ Taitar, Frs Veneris, Carolina pink root, Magnetia Alba.

Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd Spirits of Nitre in Quanti y, and cheap. Anderson's Scotch Pills, Bateman's Drops Hill's Balfam of Honey, Hoopper's do. 'Turlington's Balfam of Keyfer's do. Dr. James & Fever Powder, Life. British Oi l. Godfrey's Cordial,

Also Oil of Turpentine,

Varnish, Rosin, Putty, Verdigriss, Umber, India Red, Venetian Red, True Carmine, Sap Green, & other Painter's Colours, Dyers' Stuffs, Cordial Wa ters, 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,
OHEA TEA, very low per 5 Chefts together.
SOUCHONG do. do.

HYSON do. of excellent Quality, per Cheft, or Dozen Pounds, freih imported in the EMPRES of CHINA, from CANTON.

MADEIRA, SHERRY and TENERIFFE SUINES, per Pipe, or Cuarter Cask. DOUBLE REFIN'D & SUGARS, per

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, CLASS, and WARE, &c.

NEW-YORK, 29th June, 1787. [23—tf.]

Choice Rocky-Point Salt, To be fold, Wholesale or Retail, by William & S. Helmes.

HE Subscribers take this method to inform their customers that ta 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 foon as convenience will admit. Those who gave their names to Mr Jehiel Saxton, and who have not received their numbers fince he discontinued riding, are requested to fend their names to the subicribers, with anexact account of the money they have paid to him, and of the numbers of the magazines received of him, that a fettlement may be made.

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

> A. Doolittle, D. Read.

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

#### Good RUM OR SPIRITS TO BE EXCHANGED FOR

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 affortment, which he will sell wholetale and retail very cheap for ready pay-at his Store directly opposite Mr. John Miles's Tavern.

Calh given for Bees wax. NEW-HAVEN September 4th, 1717.

#### INOCULATION.

THE Subscriber's Hospital for INOC-ULATION is now opened, where constant and careful attendance is given. WILLIAM GOULD. Branford, August 29, 1787. - 28-3

#### THE PARTNERSHIP OF DRAKE & TODD.

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

THEY earneftly request all persons who are indehtel, to make immediate payment and notithose 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 ftore 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 Velverets, Sewing Silk and Twifts, Death Head and Backet Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, fine Muslin and Tiffany Do. Silk and thread laces, a few elegant looking glaffes, Knives and Forks, Sad or Flat Irons, 8 by 10 Window glass, an affortment of Hard Ware &c.

All which will be fold by wholefale very low.

### WAX WORK

From NEW-YORK.

Excellent likeness of his Excellency General Washing. TON, 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

HYSON TEA. FRESH from INDIA, in the LAST SHIP. TAPAND WAITERS Of Different SIZES and very low PRICED. Glass & Eearthen Ware, WHOLESALE and RETAIL as USUAL, BY JOHN NICOLL,

At his STORE in STATE-STREET.

SALT SHAD, By the Barrel, or Retail.

Enquire of Bishop and Hatchkiss. New-Haves, July 24, 1787.

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

Estays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inserted reasonable Teres.