

The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

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

(Vol. II.) Thursday, October 18, M.DCCLXXXVII. (No. 35.)

To the Farmers of Connecticut.

WHILE other denominations of men are devising means for benefiting themselves, by the establishment of a new system of government, duty and interest require us also to consider our own situation. We are all groaning under an intolerable burden of public taxes, and at the same time lamenting the scarcity of cash, and the difficulty of vending the produce of our farms. These distressing embarrassments seem likely to continue. At least our present mode of taxation affords no prospect of relief. So long as taxes continue to be laid on us directly, according to the list, we farmers must inevitably lie under the pressure of them. It is grievous to be coerced, but I fear we must bear it until we can agree to throw some part of it upon the merchants, by way of an impost. Many of us started with horror at an impost, when it was first proposed. There was something odious and frightful in the very name. Some of our wise men too, in the several towns, increased our aversion by telling us there was a snake in the grass; and it would be dangerous to trust Congress with so much power. However, our own sad experience has convinced us at last of their mistake. Had the general impost been granted at first, with the proposed regulations and restrictions, how happy would it have been for us! We should not lie as we now do, smarting at every pore and bleeding fast from every vein. Our neighbours, New-York, Rhode-Island, and Massachusetts, would not be sucking the blood of our circulating medium, by their state impositions. A great part of our foreign debt would probably have been paid before this time. The weight a few taxes cannot be shifted from our poles and our farms, to foreign luxuries and the unnecessary goods of the merchants, without vesting in Congress the power of laying imposts, duties, and excises. And I am glad to find such a provision in the constitution, reported and recommended by the Grand Convention. Our only expectation of help was from the wisdom and integrity of

this illustrious body of men; most of whom were in the first Congress, of glorious memory; and with a patriotic firmness have stood by our cause, fought our battles for us, and directed our councils in the darkest hours of danger, from the commencement of our opposition to British tyranny down to the establishment of independence. They have been proved in those "times which try mens souls," and found to be our real friends. They are well acquainted with the public interest. They know that the farmers are the support of every community, and particularly in this country. Accordingly they have recommended such a form of government, as is peculiarly favourable to the agricultural part of the United States. Among other things of this nature is, that article, which gives Congress the right of regulating our commerce with foreign nations. The British have prohibited our trading with their West-India Islands, under severe penalties. Thus a great part of the natural demand for our cattle, horses, lumber, &c. is cut off. This prevents the sale of our produce; and consequently takes away from us the reward of our labour. We have already felt the effect in a degree: And as we extend our cultivation, an acre every year, more and more of those articles, we shall doubtless experience still greater distress from the same source: unless the British government take off their restraints, and admit us to a free market at their Islands; which they cannot be compelled to do, and therefore never will do, until the Congress of the United States have the power of bringing them to terms. This, however might be easily effected by retaliation; for they cannot live without our trade any more, than we can without theirs. Indeed, from our situation we are naturally the most independent in that respect. Surely then these two articles, empowering Congress to lay duties and regulate foreign trade, will be voted for by every well informed friend to his country, especially every farmer. By opposing them through jealousy of our rulers, we should be penny wife and pound foolish. That they

may be granted, under proper restrictions, and produce their intended effect, is the wish and prayer of

A Farmer.

From the Independent Gazetteer,
dated Philadelphia, Sept. 27.

To the P R I N T E R.

IN searching among some old papers, a few days ago, I accidentally found an old London Newspaper, dated in March, 1774, wherein a certain *Dear Tucker*, after stating several advantages attending a separation from the then colonies, now United States of North-America, proceeds thus, "after a separation from the colonies, our influence over them will be greater than ever it was, since they began to feel their own importance."—"The moment a separation takes effect, intestine quarrels will begin"—And, "in proportion as their factious republican spirit shall intrigue and cabal, shall split into parties, divide and subdivide; in the same proportion shall we be called in, to bosome their general umpires and referees."

I stood aghast on perusing this *British prophecy*, and could not help reflecting, how my insatuated countrymen are on the very verge of suffering it to be fulfilled. Already have they in several of the States, spurned at the federal government, despised their admonitions, and absolutely refused to comply with their requisitions: nay, they have gone farther, and have enacted laws in direct violation of those very requisitions; nor does the present federal constitution give Congress power to enforce a compliance with the most trifling measure they may recommend. Hence liberty becomes licentiousness (for while causes continue to produce their effects, want of energy in government, will be followed by disobedience in the governed.) Hence also, credit, whether foreign or domestic, public or private, hath been abused, and of course

real children a false education as the best inheritance—Ye busy fires, who with ye doiled in peace the sole of life, with the affluence and illal covale of your dearest connections, how bitter would civil breils be to you; how painful to be driven from your home and separated from your family; but what grief would bend your easy heads if your fons should fall by foreign warside! You who are furnished with a blooming offspring, regard ye with awful tenderness as a pledge of felicity to your country: The freely drives to call you father; and the daughter whose youthful charms may in public disorders prove her ruin, readily replace you to be federal.—Hark then ye people of the United States! read these verses, every feeling of the heart exalts, and Heaven commands, *be federal and happy for ever.*

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.
for September 1787.

On the federal government.

LETTER I.

IT is impossible for an honest and feeling mind, of any nation or country whatever, to be insensible to the present circumstances of America. Were I an East Indian, or a Turk I should consider this singular situation of a part of my fellow creatures, as most curious and interesting. Intimately connected with the country, as a citizen of the union, I confess it entirely engrosses my mind and feelings.

To take a proper view of the ground on which we stand, it may be necessary to recollect the manner in which the united States were originally settled and established. Want of charity in the religious systems of Europe, and of justice in their political governments, were the principal moving causes, which drove the emigrants of various countries to the American continent. The congregational-

ists, quakers, presbyterians and other British dissenters, the catholics of England and Ireland, the hugonots of France, the German Lutherans, Calvinists, and Moravians, with several other societies, established themselves in the different colonies, thereby laying the ground of that catholicism in ecclesiastical affairs, which has been observable since the late revolution. Religious liberty naturally promotes corresponding dispositions in matters of government. The constitution of England, as it stood on paper, was one of the freest at this time in the world: and the American colonies considered themselves as entitled to the fullest enjoyment of it. Thus when the ill-judged discussions of late times, in England, brought into question the rights of this country, as it stood connected with the British crown, we were found more strongly impressed with their importance, and accurately acquainted with their extent, than the wisest and most learned of our brethren beyond the Atlantic. When the greatest names in parliament insisted on the power of that body over the commerce of the colonies, and even a right to bind us in all cases whatsoever, America, seeing it was only another form of tyranny, insisted upon the immutable truth, that taxation and representation are inseparable; and, while a desire of harmony and other considerations induced her into an acquiescence in the commercial regulations of Great Britain, it was done from the declared necessity of the case, and with a cautious, full, and absolute saving of our voluntarily suspended rights. The parliament was persevering, and America continued firm, till hostilities and

open war commenced, and finally the late revolution closed the contest forever.

This event, from this short detail, and the reflections which arise from it, that the quarrel between the united States and the parliament of Great Britain, did not arise from objections to the form of government, though undoubtedly a better one by far, is new within our recollection, as from a difference concerning certain important rights, resulting from the essential privileges of liberty, which the constitution preserved to all the subjects actually residing within the realm. It was not asserted by America, that the people of the Island of Great Britain were slaves, but that we, though possessed absolutely of the same rights, were not admitted to enjoy an equal degree of freedom.

When the declaration of independence completed the separation between the two countries, new governments were necessarily established. Many circumstances led to the adoption of the republican form among which was the predilection of the people. In devising the frames of government, it may have been difficult to avoid extremes opposite to the vices of that we had just rejected; nevertheless many of the state constitutions we have chosen, are truly excellent. Our misfortunes have been, that in the first instance we adopted no national government at all; but were kept together by a common danger only; and that in the confusion of a civil war, we framed a federal constitution, now universally admitted to be inadequate to the preservation of liberty, property, and the union. The question is not, then, how far our state constitutions are good or otherwise,

the object of our wishes is to amend, and supply the evident and allowed errors and defects of the federal government. Let us consider awhile, that which is now proposed to us—let us compare it with the so much boasted of British form of government, and see how much more it favours the people, and how completely it secures their rights, remembering, at the same time, that we did not dissolve our connection with that country so much on account of its constitution, as the perversion and mal-administration of it.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA OCT. 12.

When General Pepperell went from Boston against Cape Breton, in the year 1745; there were many different opinions as to the probability of his success. Dr. Franklin, who happened to hear some of these opinions, gravely said, that he was certain Gen. Pepperell would succeed, and gave as a reason for it, that *all the praying people in the country were on his side.* For the same reason we may assert, that the new government of the United States will be adopted, since the ministers and christians, of all denominations are now engaged in praying for it, and there is good reason to believe, that no prayers have as yet been offered up against it.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Representatives in general Assembly for the city of Philadelphia, for the ensuing year, viz, Wm. Will, Thomas Fitzsimons, George

Clymer, Jacob Hiltzheimer, William Lewis.

We learn by gentleman from Carlisle, in Cumberland county, that at a meeting of the citizens of that town, the new federal government was unanimously approved of, and the conduct of Mr. Whitehill and the other antifederal abscinders severely reprehended.—The Hon. Gen. Armstrong presided, we are informed, at this meeting.

In consequence of the miraculous preservation of GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; in General Braddock's memorable defeat, a dissenting clergyman in Virginia predicted that GOD had preferred his life to be an eminent blessing to his country. This prophecy has been literally fulfilled. May not the providential preservation of the valuable life of this great and good man, on his way home from the Convention, be for the great and important purpose of establishing, by his name and future influence, a government, that will render safe and permanent the liberties of America, which he has acquired by his sword?

A gentleman who lately travelled through New-Jersey, assures us, that among many hundred persons, with whom he conversed about the federal government, he met with but one man who was opposed to it, and he was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and an intimate

friend of the head of the antifederal junta.

By a private letter from Boston, we learn, that the constitution of the United States was received in that town with the same ecstacy and universal joy that it was in this city, and that it was so very popular there, that it was dangerous to speak against it.

We hear that a farmer in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, who had exactly sixteen sheep, sold one of them to a butcher last week, and gave as a reason for it, that he did not wish to have any thing on his plantation, that would remind him of the sixteen addressing Assemblymen, that refused to concur in calling a Convention.

A correspondent proposes, that the federalists should be distinguished hereafter by the name of WASHINGTONIANS, and the antifederalists by the name of SHAYITES, in every part of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated Oct. 1.

"With respect to the Constitution recommended by the Convention, it is expected when the Assembly meets, that the first business they proceed on will be, to direct the people to make choice of their Delegates for the Convention."

Extract of a letter from Georgetown, (Potomack.)

"The impression in favor of the new constitution is considerable and general, from the in-

**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 them, 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, East Holland Geneva, in Cases. Cotton Wool and Fustic, A few Pieces of coarse Broad-Cloth, Velvets and Velverets, Sewing Silk and Twists, Death Head and Basket Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, fine Muslin and Liffany Do. Silk and thread laces, a few elegant looking glasses, Knives and Forks, Sad or Flat Irons, 8 by 10 Window glass, an assortment of Hard Ware &c.

All which will be sold by wholesale very low.

WAX WORK

From New-York,

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

CHINA

CUPS and SAUCERS Enamell'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.

29-1

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

JOSEPH MOSS.

New-Stratford, Sept. 14, 1787.

32-3W

Good RUM or SPIRITS

TO BE EXCHANGED FOR

CIDER,

At KIRBY'S Distillery in New-Haven.

New-Haven, Sept. 1, 1787.

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 his *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,
Opium,
Rhubarb,
Jesuits Bark,
do. do. Red,
Calomel,
Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd
Spirits of Nitre in Quantity, and cheap.
Anderfon's Scotch Pills, Bateman's Drops,
Hoopper's do., Hill's Balsam of Honey,
Keyser's do., Tuttington'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 ff.

SALT SHAD,
By the Barrel, or Retail.

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

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale

At No. 57. WATER STREET, near BURLINGTONS
SLIP, NEW-YORK,

BOHIA TEA, very low per 5 Chests wgt
ther.
SOUCHONG do. do.
HYSON do. of excellent Quality, per Chest,
or Dozen Pounds, fresh imported in the
EMPEROR OF CHINA, from CANTON.

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

SINGLE, } **SUGAR,** per
DOUBLE REFIN'D & } **5 wt.**
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, war-
ranted good.

EAR IRON,
CART TIRE,
CHINA,
GLASS, and } **WARE, &c.**
EARTHEN

New-York, 29th June, 1787. [21-ff.]

**To be Sold at Public AUC-
TION,**

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, Lmby's Certificates, Orders on civil List, Soldier's Notes due before June, 1785, or Certificates for interest due on Monies loaned to this State, and bills of this State, so much of the real Estate of John Drinkwater, deceased, David Hitchcock, Aaron Zeam, Sarah Noble, Darius Olmstead.

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 Gunnell, David Smith, Jun. David Walker, Nathan Keeler, and John Morehouse, as is sufficient to pay their taxes with the Charges arising thereon.

NATHAN TAYLOR, } **Coll. do.**
OLIVER BOSTWICK, }

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 an
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
to *Leas,* and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and **ADVERTISEMENTS** inserted on reasonable Terms.