

37

Sc # New 66.752
copy 2

The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE,

41

A N D T H E

C O N N E C T I C U T M A G A Z I N E .

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

(VOL. II.) Thursday, October 4, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 33.)

The FRIEND, No. XV.

To the FRIEND.

I T was with no small satisfaction, that I perceived the favourable reception my former addresses to you obtained, in the different parts of America. From the obvious justice of the sentiments, I had indeed scarcely allowed myself to doubt, that the good sense of my countrymen would, whenever they should be fairly exhibited, readily admit their propriety and influence. To their truth and importance every day give new illustrations, and force upon the mind strong convictions of the necessity I endeavoured to point out, of fostering in its native land American genius, and holding out to the aspiring minds of our countrymen the energetic motives of wealth, influence, and reputation.

It is not indeed to be expected, that a total change should exist, in any short period, of habits of thinking and acting so long continued, and firmly established. Ill habits are diseases, wholly of the chronic kind; and the medicines, by which alone a cure can be effected, must be alteratives, demanding a part of that time to aid the cure, which was also consumed in riveting the disease. When this mode of prescription is sufficiently pursued, few of them prove incurable. Suffer me then, Mr. LITTLEJOHN, to apply this address to the minds of my countrymen, as a stimulant designed to aid the healthy habit of encouraging American talents, which has begun to succeed the pernicious one of preferring Europeanism. A little experience will soon convince us, that to nourish the body politic on the vigorous and wholesome products of our own country, and to cast aside the use of fashionable, exotic trifles, will be no less useful to the constitution of Our Empire, than a similar regimen would prove, to the natural constitutions of individuals.

In my first address to you I recited a story, concerning a person, who has since made a sidewise appearance in several newspapers, by two publications. In one of them an answer is attempted, in his own proper person, to the observations made in that address, if the stile of *an attempt to answer* can be justly applied to the evasion of argument, and that childishness of obloquy, which, (as infants, when hurt, strike without distinction,) flung the droppings of a Chandler's shop at two gentlemen of distinction, totally ignorant of the wounding production, till a long time after its appearance in your magazine. In the second, in which he wore a more reputable, because a more sincere character, he has recited, under the name of PADDY RICHMUS, his American adventures, with an ingenuousness, and a degree of poetical merit, which entitle him to applause. I ask pardon of the public, and of the gentleman, for thus far noticing him, and assure both, that I should by no means have done it, except for the purpose of remarking the beneficial influence of this story upon the minds of my countrymen. Facts, in all instances, where the reformation of human conduct is designed, produce much greater effects than reasons. This idea first induced me to present this story to the public. With the same views of the subject, I beg leave to communicate, through the channel of your paper, a few more examples of the same kind, and richly fraught with the same valuable instruction. If some of them should be specimens of humbler imposition, I hope your readers will not think them ill-timed or useless: for the worthy yeomanry of our country, for whose benefit these are recited, may derive from them the same degree of advantage, which may perhaps be conveyed by the others to members of the American Senate.

Within the last two years, a native of France, as well acquainted with the science of physic as with the language of New Guinea, assumed the medical character at Northampton in the Massachusetts. By his own

declarations, that happy mode of deciding the characters of men, it appeared, that there was no medicine with which he was unacquainted, and no disorder, but death, which he was unable to cure. In that town, indeed, accustomed to respectable and enlightened physicians, he found little practice; but in several parts of the new-settled country in the neighbourhood, he received so many applications, as scarcely to be allowed the necessary hours for food and sleep. For several months, he is said, without any singular extravagance in his demands, to have charged as many hundred pounds; while an American physician of education, talents and character, would have been unable, at so early a stage of his business, to have earned his bread. In this prosperous course of villany he continued, until Providence, pitying that unhappy enthusiasm, which leads the mind to the pleasing, but fatal worship of quackery, in every garb, kindly involved him in a litigation with a neighbouring inhabitant. In the course of this dispute, he was fortunately confined in jail, and recalled, from the slaughter of his fellow men, to the more harmless employments of shuffling his cards and cursing the jailor.

A more successful and notorious piece of quackery, and of an earlier date, has, in a different line, been practised upon our countrymen, by an inhabitant of Great-Britain. A weaver of ribbons, from Spitalfields, after the famous insurrection among the brethren of the shuttle, having evaded justice, and fortunately scampered from the halter, entered himself a working passenger on board of a ship bound to America. During his passage, he frequently expressed to his comrades his doubts, whether it would be most profitable for him to resume the shuttle in this country, or commence preacher. At his arrival in New-York, he resolved upon preaching, as the most lucrative business; and having procured an introduction to a very respectable divine, in that city, informed him that he was a lay preacher from Britain, and that he had been em-

ployed in that character, for several years preceding, by the pious and laborious Mr. Whitfield. The clergyman, discerning the imposture, repeatedly questioned him concerning the subject, and received from him strong asseverations of the truth of his story, and a particular account of the times, and places, in which he had officiated.—When he had sufficiently exposed himself, the gentleman, in a cool and humiliating manner, informed him, that Mr. Whitfield, just before his death, had declared to him, in the room where they were then sitting, that he had employed no lay preacher, beside a Mr. Joyce, celebrated both for learning and piety, for a period much longer than that specified by his visitor. Thunderstruck at the detection of so gross a falsehood, his own bronze shrunk from the mortification. For some time he wandered about the country, uncertain what course to pursue, and what doctrines it would be expedient to promulgate. At length hunger directed him to Universalism, as the best means of bread, and to New-England, as the most auspicious climate for its propagation. In this country, where preaching quackery meets with the same encouragement which medical quackery meets with in the city of London, he found a sufficient number of persons disposed to pay him handsomely for looting their guilt, and lessening their consciences, and is now comfortably settled in an eastern benefice, to the no small regret of virtue, and the equal edification of folly and wickedness.

Another instance of the same general nature, though I confess in some respects aside from my original design, I shall rehearse for the benefit of your fair readers, and for the purpose of cautioning those to whom their happiness is peculiarly entrusted.

Not long since, a person visited the city of New-York, under the title of Nobility. For several months his manner of living accorded with his assumed character. His lodgings, his attendants, and his equipage, corresponded only with rank and opulence. Fashion received from him its laws, and taste appealed to him as its genuine standard. Balls, assemblies, and entertainments, welcomed him as their principal ornament; while senators and ambassadors, were pleased to be enrolled as his companions. In this career of glory, he addressed a young lady, highly respectable for her character, and connections; but, at the very eve of marriage, by the fresh appearance of the ink, which he had used in forging certain deeds, designed as proofs of great family property, and by a dispute with a person about the price of the parchment on which one of them was written, he was dis-

covered to be a miserable vagabond, whom infancy would have blushed to have acknowledged as her offspring.

Another instance of this kind shall conclude my application to you on this subject. Since the beginning of the last year, a native of Ireland, arrived in Georgia, amply recommended as a person long and usefully employed in the University in the city of Dublin, and as a very proper person to fill a chair of education in this country. The inhabitants of that state, with a liberality & public spirit in the highest degree honourable to them, have lately founded several seminaries for the instruction of youth; and, at that time were endeavouring to find proper persons to preside in them. The gentleman in question, totally superior to the generality of these people in this interesting particular, that he was recommended as knowing something of the business he solicited, was on the verge of being elevated to the Chair of the University in that state; when, from a recollection of past impositions, it was thought expedient to experiment his abilities and character in a humbler station. In pursuance of this design, he was placed in the superintendency of one of the State Academies. Here he was viewed merely as a practitioner for superior distinction, and the public waited with the most confidential hopes of his elevation to all the advantages they could offer him. A little trial exhibited to them how justly their expectations were formed. He had been feasted but a few months, when a gentleman of reputation found him, one morning, a few miles from the town where he resided, engaged at siticuffs with a waggoner; and deciding in that dignified manner, their respective titles to a trumpet, whom the waggoner was carrying off, and to whom the Academician asserted the superior claim of prior occupancy.

I AM, SIR,

Yours &c.

J. HOMELY.

From the INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

Extract from an ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the UNITED STATES.

IT is evident, that all the necessary powers of the federal government are fully consistent with every species of right and liberty of the people. First, This constitution has very few alluring objects of avarice and ambition; no standing armies, ecclesiastical establishments, pensions, and

titles of nobility; and but a few offices in the revenue, foreign, and civil departments; that will be objects for men of easy fortunes either in profit or dignity. While land is so plenty, and consequently every kind of industry profitable, the lower classes will not be much affected by the lower classes as means of subsistence, nor as distinctions while a republican spirit is kept alive. This influence then is trifling to that in the best limited monarchies, where so great a part of the nobility and gentry depend more or less on the crown for support, honor, power; and the difficulty of subsistence and the prejudices of ambition render the petty offices valuable to great numbers. As a further security, the sixth section of the first article enacts, that no senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emolument whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding an office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office."

Secondly, The conduct of members of both houses will be publicly known, because by the fifth section of the first article, "each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same—and the yeas and nays of the members of voters on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." Any unpatriotic member may therefore be excluded at the new election. The representatives are chosen every second year, and the senators for six years; but with the proviso, that one third of them goes out at the end of two years, and another after four, so that only two thirds of them co-exist for four and one for six years. Art. 3. Sect. 3. This excellent regulation sufficiently prevents all combination; men that come together with different habits, principles and interests, could not in a short time form a dangerous collusion. What scheme of iniquity could ripen in two years? or by what supernatural means could the whole body of representatives, and the new third part of the senate, be corrupted? A quicker rotation would be prejudicial, because men of the best theoretic knowledge want practice; and among the great numbers who in their turns are members of Congress, many however sensible in the common affairs of life, must be indifferent politicians, even when the public education is brought to great perfection. No solid system can be concerted in a continual change of legislators; neither plans or modes of execution can be fixed. Besides

a member who but comes and goes, is left responsible for bad public measures, and consequently less animated by a sense of duty and honor. It is therefore necessary, that no part of the legislature should be changed too often, and that one part should remain for a longer time, in order to form and preserve the stamina of administration. A person who wants only a common dwelling-house, does not change the work matter every week. The high office of president is held only during the term of four years. His electors must not be representatives, senators, or persons holding an office of trust or profit under the United States. The person having the greatest number of votes, becomes president, if such number is a majority of the whole number of electors; if more than one have such majority, and an equal number of votes; the house of representatives immediately chooses by ballot one of them; if no person has a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house in like manner chooses a president. Art. 2. Sect. 1. This prudently guards against any aristocratic collusion between the executive power and the senate, as some members may otherwise take an undue advantage from their superiority of talents and fortunes, and from a longer continuance in power. *Secondly*, though it is nearly impossible, that under these circumstances a majority of the congress with the president should conspire to subvert the constitution; yet supposing the worst—their design must be frustrated and opposed by the minority, who would give the nation an early alarm—they have not money to carry it on, because by the 9th sect. 1st art. “no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of public money shall be published from time to time.” They could not raise any army without a pretence of war, nor impose on the nation by a false alarm; and though they have a right “to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, and to suppress insurrections, sect. 8. art. 1; it is evident, that a people of tolerable virtue never become tools for enslaving themselves: would any man be ordered to kill himself with his own sword: who but an idiot or a most dastardly wretch would not plunge it into the heart of the tyrant. For the raising and supporting of armies no appropriation of money is to be allowed for more than two years by the 8th sect. 1st art. This term must be prolonged when necessary; but woe to a country in the country, the army

cannot be employed against its liberties; and after the war it is disbanded, or must be for want of pay. The happy situation of America will generally guard her against long and severe wars—but should any such happen; even the power of a veteran army would not subdue a patriotic militia ten times its number, and rendered perfectly military in the course of such a war. Beside, regular troops who are natives of a country, allied by friendship and blood to the other citizens, bred in the principles of republican liberty, and who have for years defended their country with their blood against a powerful invader, cannot be so generally corrupted, as to turn their arms against those with whom they so long shared danger and glory; to enslave and murder their friends, and relations, brothers, sons and fathers—in all probability a great part of this army would take part with the nation.

The constitution incorporates all states as members of one body with a federal and generous spirit. Representatives and direct taxes are apportioned among them, according to their respective numbers, with proper allowance for the inferior value of *persons not free*. Art. 1. sect. 2. By this article people are wisely regarded more than property; because a multitude of virtuous, brave, industrious people is the real strength, glory, wealth, and prosperity of a country; especially in America, where no necessity renders great numbers indigent, consequently poor in spirit, and in many respects less valuable as men and citizens. By the 3d sect. 1st art. a generous indulgence is shown to the smaller states, who delegate two senators equally with the greater. In cases when the house of representatives chooses a president, the votes are taken by states. Art. 2. sect. 1. All duties, imposts, and excises are uniform through the United States; likewise the rule of naturalization, and the laws on bankruptcies. No preference is given by any regulation of commerce to the ports of one state over those of another. Art. 1. sect. 2. &c. It would be very unjust and impolitic to grant each state an equal right in the house of representatives. Voting by states, though according to the established proportion, would only keep up a local antifederal spirit; it is therefore laid aside, even in the senate, notwithstanding the indulgence mentioned—The United States in Congress assembled, should consider themselves as provinces of one empire: every member of either house is a federal citizen, sent there to think and act for the prosperity and glory of the Union, and should never desire any

thing for his own state, but an equitable share in the general happiness, which must be the result of *united wisdom and federal virtue*.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette.

THE former distinction of the people (says a correspondent) into whigs and tories, should be lost in the more important distinction of *judicial and anti-judicial men*. The former are the friends of liberty and independence—the latter are the enemies of liberty, and the secret abettors of the interests of Great Britain.

Should the federal government be *revised*, (AWFUL WORDS) another correspondent has favoured us with the following paragraphs, to be published in our paper in the month of June, 1789.—

On the 30th ult. his Excellency Daniel Shays, Esq; took possession of the government of Massachusetts. The execution of ———, Esq; the late tyrannical Governor, was to take place the next day.

Accounts from New-Jersey grow every day more alarming. The people have grown desperate from the oppressions of their new masters, and have secretly, it is said, dispatched a messenger to the court of Great-Britain, praying to be taken again under the protection of the British Crown.

We hear from Richmond, that the new State House, lately erected there, was burnt by a mob from Berkeley county, on account of the Assembly refusing to emit paper money. From the number and daring spirit of the mob, government have judged it most prudent not to meddle with them.

Yesterday three hundred ship carpenters embarked from this city for Nova-Scotia to be employed in his Britannic Majesty's ship yard at Halifax.

We hear from Franklin, Cumberland, and Bedford counties, in this State, that immense quantities of wheat are rotting in stacks and barns, owing to the demand for that article having ceased: in consequence of our ships being shut out of all the ports of Europe and the West-Indies.

We hear from Chelster county, that three hundred families left that place last week to settle at Kentucke. Their farms were exposed to sale before they set off, but many of them could not be raised to the value of the taxes that were due on them.

On Saturday last week interred from the

purple and white collars; two pieces spotted ditto, one piece striped ditto, two pieces red and white ditto, three pair white neck Boe luekas, one pair yellow ditto, fourteen blue and seven black gauze handkerchiefs, two yards of cambric, one check duffin handkerchiefs, ten yards pink bannet, eighteen yards black muslin, two yards, and an half of muslin. The goods appear to be the remains of a rich household; and from circumstances there is reason to believe that they were stolen from some shopkeeper in the State of New-York; both of them agreed in declaring that they came from Albany last. Any person or persons owning said goods, or proving property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to Timothy Jones, Esq; of this city, in whose custody they remain.

Esq; Printer in the above advertisement to the said goods.
New Haven, October 31, 1787.

THE Subscriber certifies his Creditors, that he shall present a Petition to the General Assembly in October next, to have his Person and Property exempted from Arrest and Seizure for Debts.

Paul Noyes.

New Haven, Sept. 27, 1787. 33—

JOSEPH CLARK,

has Leave to inform the public, THAT he has opened a Shop in DANBURY, where he makes and sells, Clocks, Repeating and Common Eight Day

CLOCKS:

with the Moon's Age—1 day of the Month and Seconds from the Center.

Repeating, Skeleton, Day of the Month & plain **WATCHES,**

Malice repaired in the most manner, and upon the strictest notice. These Gentlemen who conceive to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work executed in the best and neatest manner, and warranted, by their humble servant,

Joseph Clark.

Danbury, September 21st, 1787.

P. S. Gold and Silversmiths

Work made and sold at said Shop, such as Necklaces, Jewels, Rings, Stone-Buttons, tea and table Spoons, Buckles of all Kinds, Silver and Plate, Min atoms fit in the neatest manner—All of which will be done in the best Manner and after the most approved Fashion.

J. C. [3-3]

HOGS' BRISTLES.

WANTED, by the Subscribers, a Quantity of Hogs' Bristles, for which Two Shillings per pound will be given, provided they are dressed clean; this in the ruff, One Shilling and Three Pence per do.—The subscribers having erected

A BRUSH Manufactory, At No. 4, Peck's Slip.

Where they propose carrying on the Brush making Business in all its various Branches; Stockings, and others, may be furnished with all sorts on as low terms as any shop, to which they hope the pro-

ference will be given them, as the work is equally good, if not better, and as they will warrant their work not to fall worn out by use, they flatter themselves with expectation of getting a sufficient supply of this country Bristles that they may not be under the necessity of importing their Stock from England; the Farmers, by being careful in the season of killing, may save sufficient to supply them in this business. Country Store-keepers would be the most proper persons to coil it them.

Those who wish to undertake the colling them, will meet with a ready sale, and be the means of promoting a very useful branch of business which may be carried on in this country, and put a stop to the Importation of that commodity. The least favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

ANANIAS COOPER, & Co.
New-York, Sept. 18, 1787. [33-6w]

ALL Persons, resident in the State of Connecticut, who have Demands upon the Estate of Mr. JOHN HOLLY, late of Stamford, deceased, are notified to bring in their Accounts for Settlement, within Eighteen Months from the Date hereof, or they will forever be debarred. And all Persons resident in any other of the United States of America, or elsewhere, who have Demands upon said Estate, are notified to bring in their Accounts for Settlement within Two Years from this Date; or they will forever after be debarred. This Notice is given by Direction of the hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Stamford.

JOHN Wm. HOLLY, Executor of the [last Will of said deceased].
Stamford, in the State of Connecticut, June 22, A. D. 1787. 31 3

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

ON the Motion of Mr. Israel Perkins, of Woodbridge, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mr. EDWARD PERKINS, late of Woodbridge, deceased:

This Court do limit and allow the Space of Six Months from the Date above, for the Creditors to the Estate of said deceased to exhibit their Claims upon said Estate to said Executor, and direct said Executor to give public Notice thereof according to Law, viz. by posting up the same in Woodbridge, and also by advertising in one or more of the Public Papers in said New-Haven.

Certified by Wm. J. WHITING, Clerk. 31 3

At a Court of Probates holden at Stamford, in and for Stamford District, Abraham Davenport, Esq; Judge, present holding said Court, on April 24th 1787.

PERSONALLY appeared Amos Mead, Esquire, Administrator on the Estate of ISAAC HOLMES, jun. late of Greenwich, in said District, deceased, and requested a time might be limited by this Court, beyond which the Creditors should not bring in their Claims against said Estate. Whereupon this Court directed said Administrator to give Notice in one of the public Newspapers of this State, and also by Advertisements posted up in the most public Places in the said Town of Greenwich, to the Creditors of said Estate, that they bring in their Accounts against said Estate for Settlement within Eleven Months from this Date, and that if they neglect they will ever after be debarred agreeably to Law.

31 TOL JAMES DAVENPORT, Clerk.

WE the Subscribers being by the hon. Court of Probate in the District of Stamford, appointed Commissioners to examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ISAAC PHILLIPS, jun. of Greenwich, in said District deceased do hereby give Notice, that we shall attend the Business of our said Appointment, at the Dwelling-House of said deceased, on the first 10 days of November, December and January next, at 12 o'clock at Noon on each of said days.

BENJAMIN MEAD, } Commissi-
EBENEZER MEAD, } ONERS,
Greenwich, April 24, 1787. 31 4

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

ON the Motion of Lewis Mallet, Jun. Esq; Administrator on the Estate of Capt. JOHN FOWLER, late of Milford, deceased.

This Court do limit and allow the space of six months from this Date or the Creditors to file said Estate to exhibit their Claims to said Administrator, and direct said Administrator to give public Notice thereof, according to Law, viz. by posting up the same in the town where the deceased last dwelt, and also by advertising in one of the public papers in said New-Haven. Certified by

WILLIAM J. WHITING, Clerk.

THE subscriber hereby notifies his creditors, that he intends to petition the honorable General Assembly, at their sessions in October next; that commissioners be appointed to settle his affairs, 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. Assembly at their next session, and exhibit their objections.

THOMAS WOOSTER.

New-Haven September 16, 1787.

(31-3w)

THE Subscribers appointed

Commissioners by the Court of Probate or the District of Danbury, to examine and adjust the claims of the Creditors of DAVID TAYLOR, late of said Danbury, deceased, represented insolvent, do give Notice that we shall attend the Business of our Appointment on the first Tuesday of November, and the first Monday in December next, at the Dwelling House of Capt. James Clark, Inholder in said Danbury, at one o'clock on each of those Days, after which Time no Accounts will be received; and none will be allowed, unless legally attested.

ELI MYGA, } Commissi-
JAMES CLARK } ONERS
Danbury, September, 6, 1787.

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

concur with our fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, in praying the legislature immediately to adopt the measures recommended by the late honorable Convention, for carrying the same into execution.

NEW-HAVEN, October 4.

A town meeting holden in New-Haven by adjournment on the first day of October, A. D. 1787.

Voted that this town do request their representatives at the next General Assembly to use their influence to obtain a convention as speedily as possible for the purpose of taking into consideration the constitution recommended by the convention of the states.

A true copy of record,
Examined by
SAMUEL BISHOP, Clerk.

We are informed the above was passed by a very full vote.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Sept. 22, 1787.

Before this you will have seen the constitution adopted by the convention—it is devoutly to be wished that your state will as readily accede to it as this state—we have scarcely a dissenting voice in Philadelphia. All classes of people seem disposed and determined to have it go down, not only in this but in the other states.

To the PRINTER.

I CANNOT but congratulate you, as well as every friend to the interest of the United States, on a great and promising prospect which the new, and I may say, perfect system of government promises to the federal union. I call it perfect, because it is perfectly adapted to our national distress. It is calculated to deliver us from that impotent and ignominious state of political wretchedness to which we are reduced, by restoring to us the rights of a free people. The rights of a free people, as these rights respect our internal policy, or the claims we have upon foreign nations. We are totally destitute of the rights, which a free commercial and enterprising people ought to claim. View that indigent and degrading situation to which our commerce is reduced in every part of the globe.—Where is the port worth visiting, from whence we are not utterly excluded, or loaded with duties and customs sufficient to absorb the whole? Where is the port in the British dominions, which dares to receive a wandering American? Wandering I say, because full of enterprise and yet unable to find an asylum from the storm of bankruptcy. Have we sought and bled, have we conquered and loaded ourselves with the trophies of this potent king, and yet still we be by him condemned to beg our bread; while his subjects, in full sail, are entering every port, clearing their own market and carrying away the fat of the land? They are growing rich by our misery, and we poor, because unable to withstand their power. But why this depressed situation, so widely different from the promises of our former constitutions? Is it not because we have been divided—though weak when separate and jarring among ourselves, yet I trust we shall when united in this national plan, become a thirteen fold cord not easily to be broken. Did not Lord Sheffield, long since, say, that we were not, and should not be, for a long time, either to be feared or regarded as a nation, I

am sorry to say, that his prediction has proved too true.—How have our enemies triumphed at our disappointment! How have they cast the fruits of exploits in our teeth! Have we not been obliged to bear it? Have we not been obliged to crouch under every burthen, and like the stupid ass, submit to the strokes of an insulting driver. But why so? Are those that conquer accustomed to bear the yoke?—Why then are we duped to the pleasure of every power, not half so mighty as we? Is it not because we have been divided in our national capacity? No doubt it is. But now in view of this shining star, we may hail the auspicious day—Welcome happy morn, auspicious to our national happiness, and peace. Farewell to clashing interests, to jarring councils an impotence of laws—Farewell to the domineering brow of our conquered foes.—To the insults of sister states and the jealousy of all. Now we may shake hands in peace, and enjoy the rights which the God of us hath given us. None have cause to fear, but the enemies of the United States, at home or abroad.—None have cause to fear, but those who trample on our rights, because we are incapable of defence.

Observe the caption of the constitution, every sentence is full of meaning, and of such import, that none but the violent and dishonest can oppose. It carries the mark of piety as well as policy. No good man will wish to oppose it, and I hope no wicked man will dare to do it. It is calculated to a fewer the exigencies of the times, and to unite in one federal body the interests of all. A mischievous empire may be formed upon this basis, which still make its enemies to tremble. While it gently detaches from the liberties of each, it provides for the security of all. If any imagine that it detracts from an individual state more than from another, let it be remembered, it is but to bestow the benefit upon a sister, or a brother, who have an equal claim to the benefit with themselves. Why should members of one and the same family clash, while the interests of the family are the same?

The plainest principles of right and wrong, justify and enforce a most cordial reception of the plan, and I hope none will ever abandoned and lost to every principle of social compact, as to militate against it.—This constitution stands upon its own bottom, and needs no encomiums; it justifies itself upon the surest, plainest, and most approved principles of universal wisdom.—It ministers no fraud—it threatens no danger; but promises ample and lasting reward to all its advocates—it holds out the olive branch—it is calculated to hush every hostile opinion of dissenting men, and to secure to every honest man, the blessings and privileges of freedom and the rights of an independent nation.

The characters which devised the new empire of government add weight to its precepts—but in no degree is this system established as it is, by the authority of *Common Sense*.

Social Compact.

New-York, Sept. 20. Yesterday Congress resolved unanimously, eleven states being present, that the New Constitution is to be admitted to the Legislatures of the several states, in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates to be chosen by the people, agreeable to the mode prescribed by the Convention.

A FARMER, and several paragraphs and advertisements are omitted for want of room.—The story of a lady and a snail is omitted, and it is to be lamented that God ray should be honoured with such banal language.

At the annual Meeting of the Association of Clergy in this County, last week, the subject of the Constitution proposed by the Convention was discussed in conversation; and, we are assured that every gentleman present expressed his approbation of it.

New Advertisements

PELEG SANFORD
Has just received a good Assortment of Coatings, Frizes & Rattens; 3-4, 7-8, and Yard wide **IRISH LINNENS.**
Which will be sold by wholesale, at the lowest Advance.—Also GOOD Bohea Tea, per Chest: Gin, very low, by 5 Cases.
New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [33-10]

INOCULATION.
BY Desire of the Civil Authority and Inhabitants of the Town of East Haven, the Subscriber has opened a **HOSPITAL**, about a Mile south of the lower FERRY, in an airy situation, affording a beautiful Prospect of the City, and Harbour of New-Haven, where careful Attendance will be given, by the Public's humble Servant.
JOHN SPALDING
New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [33-11]

CASH,
And the very HIGHEST PRICE, given for **FLAX-SEED,** by **PELEG SANFORD.**
New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [33-11]

A DETECTION!!!
A Transient Person, calling himself JOHN IRVING, (who says he is lately from the city of Dublin, and arrived at New-York about a Month ago, in the *Ann-Mary*, John Snow, Duncan Evans his Master) was taken up in this city and secured in Goal a Quantity of five Ounces found with him, on the 21st of September last.—From his shabby Appearance, and the white Tenor of his Countenance, there remains no doubt, but the Goods were stolen, and his Story is so palpably contradictory almost clearly evincing his Guilt, was in Company with another man, who made his Escape immediately on being secured. The goods found with said Irving are four pieces of illegal

Bettering House, the remains of Mrs. Mary ——. This venerable lady was once in easy circumstances, but having sold property to the amount of 5000l. and lodged it in the funds, which, from the convulsions and distractions of our country, have unfortunately become insolvent, she was obliged to retire to the city poor house. Her certificates were sold on the Monday following her interment, but did not bring as much cash as paid for her winding sheet.

By a vessel just arrived from l'Orient we learn, that the partition treaty between Great-Britain and the Emperor of Morocco was signed the 25th of April last, at London. The Emperor is to have possession of all the States to the southward of Pennsylvania, and Great-Britain is to possess all the States to the eastward and northward of Pennsylvania, inclusive of this middle State. Private letters from London add, that Silas Dean, Esq; is to be appointed Governor of Connecticut, and Joseph Galloway, Esq; is to be appointed Governor of Pennsylvania. The Government of Rhode-Island was offered to Brigadier General Arnold, who refused to accept of it, urging, as the reason of his refusal, that he was afraid of being corrupted by living in such a nest of speculators and traitors.

But, adds our correspondent, should the federal government be adopted, the following paragraphs will probably have a place in our paper in the same month, in June, 1789.

Yesterday arrived in this city, his Excellency the Earl of Surry, from the Court of Great-Britain, as Envoy extraordinary to the United-States. He was received by the principal Secretary of State, and introduced to the President General, at the federal State House, who received him with great politeness. His Lordship's errand to America is, to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United-States. The foundation of this treaty is, that all British ports are to be opened to American vessels, duty free, and a proposal to build two hundred ships every year, in the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Charleston.

Last evening arrived at Billingsport, the ship Van Berkel, Nicholas Van Vleck, master, from Amsterdams, with 100 reputable families, who have fled from the commotions which now distract their unhappy country.—It is said they have brought cash with them to the amount of 45000l. to be laid out in purchasing cultivated farms in this and the neighbouring States.

We learn from this and the neighbouring State, that land in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, which sold in the year 1787, for 5l. now sells for 10l. per acre, at public vendue. This sudden rise in the value of estates, is ascribed to the new mode of taxation, adopt-

ed by the federal government, as well as to the stability of this government.

Such are the improvements in the roads in this State since the establishment of the federal government, that several loaded wagons arrived in this city in two days from the town of Lancaster.

By a gentleman just arrived from Tioga, we learn, that the insurgents in that place were surprized and taken by a party of the new federal militia, and that their leaders are on their way to Wyoming, to be tried for their lives.

It appears from the custom house books of this city, that the exports from this State were nearly double last year, of the exports of the year 1786.

In the course of the present year, it appears that there have arrived in this State, 18923 souls, from different parts of Europe.

Several foreigners who attended the debates in the federal Assembly and Senate, last Wednesday, declare, that they never saw half so much decorum, nor heard more noble sentiments or eloquence in the British House of Lords and Commons, than they saw and heard in our illustrious republican Assemblies.

We hear from Fort Pitt, that since the navigation of the Mississippi has been confirmed to the United-States by the Court of Spain, the price of wheat has risen from 4s. to 7s6 per bushel, in all the counties westward of the Alleghany mountains.

In consequence of the new and successful mode of taxation adopted by the United-States, public securities of all kinds have risen to par with specie, and the great joy of widows, orphans, and others, who trusted their property in the funds of their country.

We hear that the Honourable Thomas —, Esq; is appointed to deliver the anniversary Oration, in September next, in honour of the birth-day of our present free and glorious constitution—a day that cannot fail of being equally dear to all Americans with the 4th of July, 1776. For while this day gave us liberty, the 15th of September, 1787, gave us, under the smiles of a benignant Providence, a Government, which alone could have rendered that liberty safe and perpetual.

(From the Independent Gazetteer.)

Mr. OSWALD,

HAVING stepped into Mr.—'s beer-house in — street, on Saturday evening last, I perceived the room

filled with a number of decent tradesmen, who were conversing very freely about the members of the Federal Convention, who it was said, like good workmen, had finished their work on a Saturday night.—As the principles of this company were highly federal, and many of their remarks very shrewd, I took notes of them in my memorandum book, in short hand, and have since copied them for the use of your really federal paper.

1. *A Sea Captain.* By George, if we don't adopt the Federal Government, we shall all go to wreck.

2. *His Mate.* Hold, hold, Captain, we are in no danger. WASHINGTON is still at the helm.

3. *A Continental Lieutenant.* If we don't adopt the new government,—why then, the bardest fend off—promotion is always most rapid in a civil war.

4. *A Cooper.* If we reject the new government we shall all go to flaves.

5. *A Blacksmith.* If we don't submit to the Convention, we shall all be banished into cinders.

6. *A Shoemaker.* If we don't adopt the alterations in the Federal Government now,—we shall never have such another opportunity of having it mended.

7. *A Mason.* The old fabric must be underpinned,—or we shall all go to the devil together.

8. *A House-Carpenter.* We shall never do well, till all the rooms in the Federal Mansion-House are thrown into one.

9. *A Silversmith.* I hate your party-coloured metal—the sooner we are all melted into one mass, the better.

10. *A Baker.* Let me see the man that dares oppose the Federal Government, and I will soon make biscuits of him.

11. *A Butcher.* And I would soon quarter the dog.

12. *A Barber.* And I would shave the son of a b—tch.

13. *A Cook.* And I would break every bone in his body.

14. *A Joiner.* And I would make a wooden jacket for him.

15. *A Potter.* And I would grind his dust afterward into a chamber-pot.

16. *A Taylor.* And I would throw it into Hell.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.

At a meeting of a very respectable number of the inhabitants of the several wards in this city, the district of South-wark, and the township of the Northern Liberties, the

following petition and declaration was unanimously agreed to be circulated, and when signed, to be presented to the honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met.

To the honorable, the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, the Petition and Declaration of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, and the districts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, . . .

Respectfully shew,

THAT your petitioners have seen, with great pleasure, the proposed Constitution of THE UNITED STATES, and as they conceive it to be wisely calculated to form a union of the states, as well as to secure to themselves and posterity the blessings of peace, liberty and safety, they have taken this method of expressing their earnest desires, that the said Constitution may be adopted as speedily as possible, by the state of Pennsylvania, in the manner recommended by the resolution of the late honorable Convention.

(From the Pennsylvania Packet.)

I WAS walking the other day in Second-Street, and observed a child of five or six years old, with a paper in his hand, and lisping, with a smile, "*Here's what the Convention have done.*" Last evening I was walking down Arch street, and was struck with the appearance of an old man, whose head was covered with hoary locks, and whose knees bent beneath the weight of his body, stepping to his seat by the door, with a crutch in one hand, and his spectacles and the *New Federal Constitution* in the other. These incidents renewed in my mind the importance of the present era to one half the world! I was pleased to see all ages anxious to know the result of the deliberations of that illustrious council, whose Constitutions are designed to govern a world of freemen! The unthinking youth,

who cannot realize the importance of government, seems to be impressed with a sense of our want of union and system; and the venerable sire, who is tottering to the grave feels new life at the prospect of having every thing valuable secured to posterity.

Ye Spirits of ancient legislators! Ye Ghosts of Solon, Lycurgus, and Alfred! Of the members of the grand Amphictyonic council of Greece! and of the illustrious Senate of Rome! attend and bear testimony, how important the task of making laws for governing empires? Attend, ye Ghosts of Warren, Montgomery, Mercer, and other heroes who offered your lives upon the altar of freedom! Bear witness with what solicitude the great council of America, headed by a *Franklin* and a *Washington*, the fathers of their country, have deliberated upon the dearest interests of men, and laboured to frame a system of laws and constitutions, that shall perpetuate the blessings of that independence which you obtained by your swords!

These are "the Fathers of this western clime!
Nor names more noble grac'd the rolls of Fame,
When Spartan firmness braved the wrecks of time,
Or Rome's bold virtues fann'd th' heroic flame."

Not deeper thought the immortal sage inspir'd,
On Solon's lips when Grecian senates hung:
Nor manlier eloquence the bosom fir'd,
When genius thunder'd from the Athenian tongue."

TRUMBULL.

Away, ye spirits of Discord! ye narrow views! ye local policies! ye selfish patriots, who would damn your country for a sixpenny duty! In the present state of America, *local views* are general ruin!—*Unanimity* alone is our last resort. Every other expedient has been tried, and unanimity *now* will cer-

tainly secure freedom, national faith, and prosperity.

The cloud which gathers in the European hemisphere, serves, as a foil to set off the lustre of the prospect that opens upon America. While the ancient establishments of the world are rent with civil discord and national contention, this infant empire deliberately examines her present want and weakness, in order to provide for her future strength and glory. Thus the dotage of our parent continent is stained with wild ambition and fantastic pride, while the vigorous youth of the confederated states, expands under the influence of reason and philosophy.

We are informed that the constitution proposed by the late Federal Convention promises to be highly popular with the citizens of New-York; and that the distinguished person from whom an opposition was expected, has expressed himself favourable to the plan. Perhaps there never was a subject indeed, upon which men were more unanimous; for even those who cavil at the system itself, are impressed with the necessity of adopting it.

GERMANTOWN, Sept. 21,

At a meeting of a respectable number of the citizens of Germantown, Dr. Charles Biesel in the chair, the Constitution of the United States being read,

Resolved unanimously,

That we do highly approve of the proposed Constitution of the United States, and that we will

**THE PARTNERSHIP OF
DRAKE & TODD.**

It is declared on the first of December next, by mutual agreement.

They expressly 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. R. They have on hand, Good St. Croix Rum and Sugar, best Holland Geneva, in Cases. Cotton Wool and Fustic, A few Pieces of coarse Broad-Cloth, Velvets and Velvettes, Swings, Silk and Wide, Death Head and Basket Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, a few elegant looking Glasses, Silk and Laces, fine Muslin and Flannel Do. Silk and Laces, a few elegant looking Glasses, Knives and Furks, Sat or Flat Irons, & by to win low 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 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.

39—1

TAKEN Damage Peasant 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—3M

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, Jallap
Rhubarb, Emetic Tartar,
Jeluits Bark, Ens Veneris,
do. do. Red, Carolina pink root,
Calomel, Magnesia Alba.
Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd
Spirits of Nitre in Quantiy, and cheap.
Anderfon's Scotch Pills, Bateman's Drops,
Hoopper's do. Hill's Balm of Honey,
Keyser's do. Turlington's Balm 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 Horchkifs.
New-Haven, July 24, 1787. (23)

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale

At No. 51. WATER STREET, near BURLING'S SLIP, NEW-YORK,

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

SINGLE, DOUBLE REFIN'D & LUMP } SUGARS, per 5 Cwt.

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—tf.]

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

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, Imlay's Certificates, Orders on civil List, Soldiers' 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 Penn, Sarah Noble, Darius Olmstead.

At New-bury Sign-Post will be sold, on the 22d 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 is sufficient to pay their taxes with the Charges arising thereon.

NATHAN TAYLOR,

OLIVER BOSTWICK,

} Collectors

New-Milford, August 1787.

31—6w

Choice Rocky-Point Salt,

To be sold, Wholesale or Retail, by

William & S. Helmes.

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

✶ **Orders, and Articles of Intelligence** are gratefully received, and **ADVERTISEMENTS** inserted on reasonable Terms.