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The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

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

(Vol. II.) Thursday, November 1, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 37.)

On the Fœderal Government.

LETTER II.

WE have seen that the late honourable convention, in designating the nature of the chief executive office of the united states, have deprived it of all the dangerous appendages of royalty, and provided for the frequent expiration of its limited powers. As our president bears no resemblance to a king, so we shall see the senate have no similitude to nobles.

First, then, not being hereditary, their collective knowledge, wisdom, and virtue are not precarious, for by these qualities alone they are to obtain their offices; and they will have none of the peculiar follies and vices of those men, who possess power merely because their fathers beid it before them, for they will be educated (under equal advantages, and with equal prospects) among and on a footing with the other sons of a free people. If we recollect the characters who have, at various periods, filled the seats of Congress, we

shall find this expectation perfectly reasonable. Many young men of genius, and many characters of more matured abilities without fortunes, have been honoured with that trust. *Wealth has had but few representatives there, and these have been generally possessed of respectable personal qualifications.* There have also been many instances of persons, not eminently endowed with mental qualities, who have been sent thither from a reliance on their virtues, public and private. As the senators are still to be elected by the legislatures of the states, there can be no doubt of equal safety and propriety in their future appointment, especially as no further pecuniary qualification is required by the constitution.

They can hold no other office civil or military under the united states, nor can they join in making provision for themselves, either by creating new places, or increasing the emoluments of old ones. As their sons are not to succeed them, they will not be induced to aim at an increase or perpetuity of their powers, at the expence of the liberties of the people, of

which those sons will be a part. They possess a much smaller share of the judicial power than the upper house in Britain, for they are not, as there, the highest court in civil affairs.—Impeachments alone are the cases cognizable before them, and in what other place could matters of that nature be so properly and safely determined? The judges of the federal courts will owe their appointments to the President and Senate, and therefore may not feel so perfectly free from favour, affection and influence, as the upper house, who receive their power from the people, through their state representatives, and are immediately responsible to those assemblies, and finally to the nation at large. Thus we see when a daring or dangerous offender is brought to the bar of public justice, the people, who alone can impeach him by their immediate representatives, will cause him to be tried, not by judges appointed in the heat of the occasion, but by two thirds of a select body, chosen a long time before, for various purposes, by the collected wisdom of their state legislatures. From a pre-

tence or affectation of extraordinary purity and excellence of character, their *word of honor* is the sanction under which these high courts in other countries have given their sentence—but with us, like the other judges of the Union, like the rest of the people, of which they are never to forget they are a part, it is required that they be on oath.

No ambitious, undervaluing, or inexperienced youth can acquire a seat in this house by means of the most enormous wealth, or most powerful connections, till thirty years have ripened his abilities, and fully discovered his merits to his country—a more rational ground of preference surely than mere property.

The senate, though more independent of the people, as to the free exercise of their judgement and abilities, than the house of representatives, by the longer term of their office, must be older and more experienced men; and the public treasures, the *finances of the state*, cannot be called forth by their original motion. They may restrain the profusion or errors of the house of representatives, but they cannot take the necessary measures to raise a national revenue.

The people, through the electors, prescribe them such a president as shall be best qualified to control them.

They can only, by conviction on impeachment, remove and incapacitate a dangerous offi-

cer, but the punishment of him as a criminal remains within the province of the courts of law, to be conducted under all the ordinary forms and precautions, which exceedingly diminishes the importance of their judicial powers. They are detached, as much as possible, from local prejudices in favour of their respective states, by having a separate and independent vote, for the sensible and conscientious use of which, every member will find his person, honor and character seriously bound—He cannot shelter himself, under a vote in behalf of his State, among his immediate colleagues. As there are only two, he cannot be voluntarily or involuntarily governed by the majority of the deputation—He will be obliged by wholesome provisions, to attend his public duty, and thus in great national questions, must give a vote, of the honesty of which, he will find it is necessary to convince his constituents.

The senate must always receive the exceptions of the president against any other legislative acts, which, without serious deliberation and sufficient reasons, they will seldom disregard. They will also feel a considerable check from the constitutional powers of the state legislatures, whose rights they will not be disposed to infringe, since they are bodies to which they owe their existence, and are moreover to remain the immaculate guardians of the people.

And lastly, the senate will

feel the mighty check of the *voice of representatives*—a body so pure in its election, so intimately connected, by its interest and connections with the people at large, so guarded against corruption and influence—so much from its nature above all apprehension that it must ever be able to maintain the high ground assigned to it by the federal constitution.

(To be continued.)

By his Excellency
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Esq.
Governor and Commander in
chief of the State of Con-
necticut.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS it hath pleased Al-
mighty GOD, in the dispen-
sations of his Providence, the
last year, graciously to bestow
upon the people of this state,
numberless favours and mercies
which demand our sincere gra-
titude and thankful acknow-
ledgements:

I HAVE therefore thought
fit, by and with the advice
of the council, and at the de-
sire of the representatives in
General Court assembled to ap-
point, and do hereby appoint,
Thursday, the 15th day of No-
vember next, to be religiously
observed as a day of Public
Thanksgiving throughout this
State; earnestly exhorting mi-
nisters and people of all deno-
minations, to assemble them-
selves for divine worship, and
with becoming devotion to ren-
der sincere praises unto Almighty

ty GOD, the Father of all mercies, for the various displays of his loving kindness; for the continuation of the blessings of peace; our religious and civil privileges; the advantages of the gospel and means of grace; for the general health enjoyed in most parts of the state, and competent supplies of the fruits of the earth the current year; and for all his other innumerable mercies, and manifestations of goodness.—

Also to offer up fervent supplications to the GOD of all grace that it may please him to bless the Federal Council in Congress assembled, and the people of these United States; inspire their several councils with wisdom and unanimity to discern and adopt the best means to promote the prosperity and happiness of the nation. That it may graciously please him to smile upon and bless the people of this state; succeed a preached gospel and means of grace, and cause pure religion to flourish abundantly: continue to us the blessings of peace, with the enjoyments of our civil and religious privileges; bless us in our husbandry, trade, navigation and fishery, and in all the labour of our hands; prosper the means of education, and I read said favour of divine knowledge and useful literature; extend the peaceful influence of the Redeemer's kingdom over all nations of the earth, and fill the world with

the knowledge and glory of GOD.

And all servile labour is forbidden on said day.

GIVEN at the council chamber in New-Haven, the 22d day of October in the twelfth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, Anno Domini, 1787.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

MR. PRINTER.

S I R,

AS we have (by the gracious interposition of Divine Providence) after a long and bloody struggle, obtained our independence, the question now very naturally arises, by what ways and means the same is to be supported: On consideration of this important and most interesting question, I perceive it the voice of almost every individual, by way of answer, that 'his necessary we should, as much as possible, curtail our importations, and create an extensive manufacture of such necessary articles, as we should otherwise be under a necessity of importing; this would give a great spring to industry, and make employ for thousands of our poor, who have neither ways nor means to busy themselves, and prove the salvation of the tottering Republic.

If these propositions are true, what can our Legislature do better, than to hold out some encouragement to excite the people to engage in the various manufactures necessary, and likewise to grant some small premiums as a reward to those Gentl. who have made any notable discoveries (subservient to such a manufacture, and for my own part, I could wish that Mr. Cope, who appeared in your paper of the 25th ult. might be held up to view among the first, as meritorious of the premium, on account of his liberal communication of a corrosive menstruum for the solution of Copper; 'tis well known to all that are acquainted with the use and medicinal use of the article of verdigrise, that very large sums of money are annually drawn out of this country for the importation of that one article; 'tis also equally notorious to those acquainted with the manufacture, that it is performed by corroding the copper with a

corrosive menstruum. Should it be objected that the menstruum is too corrosive, and reduces the metallic substance too far towards a coal, this may answer the public a valuable purpose, by precipitating the same with a calcareous substance from Danbury, which would produce a plenty of that valuable pigment called Verdigr.

I have only to go still further, that Mr. Cope might be desired to furnish the menstruum wherever the manufacture is set up, and that he might be desired to make it fully adequate to the solution of Copper.

A METALLURGIST.

At a GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven, on the second Thursday of October, Anno Domini 1787.

WHEREAS it is found necessary, in order to sell the western lands belonging to this state, that a survey and chart thereof be made, and there being no provision for the expence thereof but by an anticipation of the twenty-seven dollars in specie, ordered to be raised on the sale of each township, which is found to be inconvenient;

RESOLVED by this assembly, that the committee of Fay-Table be, and they are hereby authorized and directed upon application of any two of the committee appointed to sell said lands, to draw on the Treasurer of this state in favor of said committee, for such sum, from time to time, as they shall find needful for the purpose aforesaid, not exceed-

ing five hundred pounds in the whole, to be in lieu of the three hundred pounds allowed in May last, and to be paid out of the monies appropriated to the payment of the civil list, and to be expended in the whole or part, as said committee shall judge prudent, to effectuate the survey and sale of said lands. And said committee are to use their diligence and discretion in selling such townships and parts of townships as in practice they shall find will best promote the sale and settlement of said lands. And his excellency the governor is desired to execute patents thereof accordingly. Said committee to make report of their progress and doings in the premises from time to time to the General Assembly.

A true copy of Record,
Examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Secy.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven, on the second Thursday of October, Anno Dom. 1787.

The Gentlemen nominated by the Vores of the Freeman of this State, Assistants to stand for Election in May next, as sent in to the present Assembly, are as follow, viz.

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Esq.
Honorable OLIVER WOLCOTT, Esq.
William S. J. J. J. J. Esq.

Joseph Spencer, Esq.
William Williams, Esq.
Andrew Adams, Esq.
Benjamin Huntington, Esq.
Joseph P. Cook, Esq.
Stephen M. Mitchell, Esq.
William H. House, Esq.
Erasus Wolcott, Esq.
John Freshwell, Esq.
Jonathan Surges, Esq.
James Washworth, Esq.
John Chester, Esq.
James H. House, Esq.
Dyarthrop, Esq.
Jeremiah Washworth, Esq.
Jesse Root, Esq.
Jesse Strong, Esq.

A true copy of Record,
Examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.

Nomination for Delegates to Congress.

James H. House, Esq.
Stephen M. Mitchell, Esq.
Jonathan Surges, Esq.
Jeremiah Washworth, Esq.
John Chester, Esq.
Erasus Wolcott, Esq.
Joseph P. Cook, Esq.
Pierpont Edwards, Esq.
Jesse Root, Esq.
John Treasewell, Esq.
James Washworth, Esq.
Benjamin Huntington, Esq.

A true copy of Record,
Examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.

CADIZ, July 29.

We learn at this insipid that the city of Mexico has just been totally destroyed by an earthquake, which lasted ten minutes, and that the aqueduct and religious being dried up, the

inhabitants who have escaped the disaster suffer the greatest scarcity of water.

PARIS, July 30.

An order has been sent to Breit for equipping three more fusils of the line; the squadron is to be ready on the tenth of August. A vessel is equipping here, with nine months provisions, for the East Indies.

LONDON.

The following is handed to us as a copy of a letter from a dress agent in town to his employer in the country, but we cannot absolutely vouch for its authenticity, we only know 'such things are.'

Madam,

Your bearer will receive your *trousers* altered according to desire, except the *bags* which I could not separate from the other without quite altering the shape. I called upon Mr. —, concerning your *trousers*, which are not yet completed, but bids me assure you that your present set will do for a considerable time, barring accidents. Your *booster* shall be altered as you desire, and I shall have sent the *Paris bluffs*, but it is not yet arrived. I shall be proud to receive your commands, and am Madam, &c.

The ladies are again falling into the shapes which Nature gave them: a proof that the fashionable taste of France is stationary; but that the fashion of *stature* is permanent and always beautiful. Broad hoops, high heads, low heads, have all had their day, but the genuine figure is now restored, and while it is retained, women will continue objects of admiration.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.

Letters are received by the last post from Boston, which say, that Mr. Gerry, a member of the late federal convention, is not only censured by the public in general, but by his best friends, for not signing the constitution proposed by that august body.

We hear from Virginia, that on the arrival of Mr. Malon, (one of their delegates in convention) at Alexandria, he was waited on by the mayor and corporation of that town, who told him they were not come to return him their thanks for his refusing to sign the federal constitution; but to express their abhorrence to it, and to advise him to withdraw from that town within an hour, for they would not answer for his personal safety, from an enraged populace should he exceed that time.

Mr. R. Whitehill, who was rejected from a seat in the council by the county of Cumberland, for refusing to concur in calling a convention, and for deserting the Assembly, was so confident of being returned by his late constituents, that he had actually taken lodgings for himself in a private house in this city for three years, the term of service in the council, agreeable to the constitution of Pennsylvania.

The rejection of Messrs. *Artes and Dues*, in the county of Northumberland, was occasioned by their desertion of their duty in the Assembly.

Our accounts from Maryland leave us no room to doubt of the federal government being adopted almost unanimously by that State. A few men of words—or men on paper—and men in paper—only object to it.

By a late calculation it appears, that the reduction of the expenses of the government of Pennsylvania, by the adoption of the federal constitution, will amount to 35,000 a year. A sum that will nearly pay the interest of the whole proportion of the debt of the United States.

A Minister of the Gospel, through the medium of our paper, begs leave to ask, whether men can be serious in regard to the christian religion, who can object to a government that is calculated to promote the glory of GOD, by establishing peace, order, and justice in our country?—and whether it would not be better for such men to renounce the Christian name, and to enter into society with the Shawanese or the Iohawk Indians, than to attempt to retain the blessings of religion and civilisation with their licentious ideas of government.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

Last week the BAPTIST Churches, belonging to the middle States, convened in assembly in this city. After finishing the particular business

on which they met as a religious body, it was agreed to incorporate with their general circular letter, the following recommendation to their people of the proposed plan of the federal government, which has been handed to the printers by a correspondent, and rebounds much to their honor as a society.

After congratulating their brethren on the great increase of their churches the year past—they proceed, "we also congratulate you on the kind interposition of Divine Providence visible in that happy unanimity which obtained among the members of the late federal convention, to agree upon and report to the States in this union, a form of federal government, which promises, on its adoption, to rescue our dear country from that national dishonor, injustice, anarchy, and bloodshed, which have already resulted from the weakness and inefficiency of the present form, and which we have the greatest reason to fear is but the beginning of sorrows, unless the people by hold on this favourable opportunity offered to establish an efficient government; which we hope may, under God, secure our invaluable rights, both civil and religious, and which it will be in the power of the great body of the people, if hereafter found necessary, to correct and amend."

NEW-HAVEN, November 1.

Extract of letters from a French gentleman who lately visited the Western country.

"IT was on the 4th morning at day break we weighed anchor, and in the space of three days of sweet and tranquil navigation, anchored before the Scioto, 218 miles from the Muskingum, and 390 from Pittsburgh, in order to receive on board Gen. Richard Butler, who came from finishing some negotiations with the Shawanese: it is to him I am indebted for the following particulars of that fine river, upon the banks of which he had resided during five years of the war.

"The Scioto is almost as large as the Ohio. Its current is navigable for vessels of a middle size, to the village of Seccauv, 111 miles from its mouth. At this village commences the grand portage of Sanduiky, which is but 4 miles—a communication much frequented by Whites and Savages; and consequently of the greatest importance. This river waters a champaign country very luxuriant and extensive.

"These vast lands so well known under the name of the Plains of Scioto, begin some miles above the river Kaskinca and continue almost to Seucaum—they are watered by the pretty rivulets of Alanan, Deer, Kiskopko, &c. and a great number of more considerable streams. It is towards their sources that you have a view of the fine villages of the Shawanese nation. Many of them are

† These last, who have horses and waggons, transport goods for so much the hundred.

from 25 to 30 miles in circumference; and as if nature had been willing to render them still more useful to man, she has covered them with gentle risings, upon which she has planted the finest trees. These plains are never overflowed, and their fertility is most admirable. If a poor man, who has nothing but his arms to support him, should ask of me, where shall I go to establish myself, in order to live more at my ease without the aid of oxen or horses? I would say unto him, Go upon the banks of some rivulet, on the plains of Scioto. There you will obtain permission of the Savages of the neighbouring villages to scratch the surface of the earth, and deposit your rye, corn, potatoes, cabbages, tobacco, &c. leave the rest to nature, and during her operations amuse yourself with fishing and hunting.

"The uncultivated lands are annually covered with buffalo grass, which in October very much resembles thick forests of reeds to which the Shawanese never fail to put fire, in order to prevent the approach of enemies, and to render the grafs more tender and more abundant in the spring. What a spectacle does this vast conflagration offer! It is at once interesting and terrible! interesting, from its appearance, from the noise and brightness of the flames, the whirlwinds, the masses of thick and dark smoke, and many other curious and extraordinary phenomena which accompany it. It is terrible, from the involuntary sentiment of danger, that this great scene of devastation presents, and from the fear that some unhappy travellers are crossing these plains at this epoch — by every year many of them perish

here. I have no expressions which could paint to you the velocity of these devouring flames; quickly they rarify the air of the adjacent parts, and agitate the tranquillity of the atmosphere—then a furious wind exhibits itself in the most calm day. In certain places it raises the flames in spiral columns to a prodigious height; in others it seems to compress and roll them in masses of different diameters. Often detached sparks by the impetuosity of this fame wind, are transported to the extreme of its own strength; there they become imperceptibly the principles of new flames, but lie latent, to display themselves when the grand author* strikes them. Then on all sides a second conflagration appears, a second line of fire is raised, glitters, and rolling upon itself, devours every combustible object. If it meets in its passage any woody islands, it consumes the groves, and the tempest which accompanies it often breaks and throws down all the trees.

"The whirlwinds of dark and thick smoke which are raised in a thousand different forms, announce at a great distance to the unwary traveller, the danger of his situation; he is lost if he is not in the vicinity of high lands or a river. I have seen the torrents run through the breadth of the plains in a very short space of time, and assure you that I never attentively considered this great scene of destruction, without being penetrated with an involuntary dread: knowing that these terrible effects are produced by the combination of the two most powerful elements of nature, which mutually increase their destructive power.

* The Winds.

"Going one day from the village of Waccabata to that of Willichate, I perceived the commencement of one of these great fires; what was my consternation and terror, when a few minutes after, a second and a third line of bonfires shewed themselves at a mile's distance. I did not know whence the fire came, and altho' I was well mounted, and had not more than 6 or 700 fathoms to travel, my horse nevertheless could hardly save me.

"Every spring a prodigious number of flocks come to inhabit these plains; they are at least six feet high; while feeding, they have their sentinels to watch, and announce the approach of danger. Some time before their departure, they assemble in large flocks, and upon a certain day, all together raise themselves slowly, and by a kind of circular ascent, describe large spiral paths in their flight.

"Finally, on the tenth day after our departure from Pittsburgh, we anchored before Louisville, having made 705 miles of navigation in 212 hours and 30 minutes of time."

The legislature of Massachusetts have agreed to call a Convention to consider of the proposed Federal Constitution. The convention is to meet at Boston on the second Wednesday in January next,

DIED, on Friday last, in the seventh month of her age, JULIA MERO, a daughter of the Editor of this paper.

While the heats of her parents are wrung with anguish for the sufferings and death of so lovely a child, the affliction induces them to thank the Father of Mercies, that he has been pleased to remove her from a dangerous world, while

yet no guilt had seized her soul, and no remorse had disturbed her peace.

THE Partnership of Daniel Crocker and Co. is to be dissolved on the 17th day of December next by agreement. It is earnestly requested that all who have accounts open with them pay due attention to the settlement of the same; which will much oblige DANIEL CROCKER and Co. (37 6t.)

FOR SALE, Five Excellent Farms, WITH HOUSES, lying in the South Part of the Town of Warren, fully appropriated with Timber, Orchards, Meadow and Pasture-Land, now under cultivation. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber living near the Prudence, who will dispose of them, either singly or together, on the most reasonable terms, and make the payment easy to a purchaser.

For Sale also, about 50 Store Swine, suitable for Shipping, by Daniel Rofs. (35)

BY direction of the Hon. Court of Probate for the county of Stratford, notice is hereby given to all persons who have any demands on the estate of the said SARAH WELLS late of Greenwich in said county deceased to bring in their accounts to the Subscriber (or his assignee) within six months from the date hereof, and in the month they will receive his certificate. Also all persons who are indebted are desired to make immediate payment. JAMES H. CLAY, Executor. Greenwich May 25 1787. 39 2v

C A S H

For F L A X S E E D See Highest Price will be given by Elijah Austin, & Comp'y, at their Store, on UNION WHARF. Where also may be had, exceedingly cheap for CASH or F L A X S E E D. Excellent BROWN TEA, by the Chest, 100, or 500 lb. Found. Dr. FOSK SALL, by the 100 Bushels, or less Quantity. Dr. CRACK SALL, by the 100 Bushels, or Parcel. BROWN AND, by the 100, or less Quantity. CHALK, by the 100, or less Quantity. See Catalogue of Goods, published by the same, at the Office of the Gazette.

European GOODS, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, &c. &c. 36.

C A S H, And the very HIGHEST PRICE, given for F L A X - S E E D, by PELEG SANFORD.

New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [35-11] JOSEPH CLARK, BEGS Leave to inform the public, THAT he has opened a Shop in DANBURY, where he makes and sells, Chimney, Repeating and Common Eight Day

C L O C K S : with the Moon's Age—Day of the Month and Seasons from the Centre. Repeating, Skeleton, Day of the Month & plain W A T C H E S, Made and repaired in the most skillful manner, and upon the shortest Notice. Those Gentlemen who have care to avoid him with their business, may depend on having his work executed in the best and most reasonable manner, and warranted, by their humble servant, Joseph Clark. Danbury, September 21st, 1787.

P. S. Gold and Silverfiniths Work made and sold at said Shop, such as Necklaces, Jewels, Rings, Stone-Settations, Tea and Table Spoons, Teasels of all kinds, Silver and Plate, Miniatures set in the newest manner—All of which will be done in as short a time and at the most approved fashion. J. C. [35-1]

As a Court of Probate held at New-Haven, in its judicial Session at New-Haven, on the 24th Day of August, 1787.

ON the Motion of Mr. Hezekiah Perkins, of said County, Executor of the last will and Testament of Mr. EDWARD PERKINS, late of Woodbridge, deceased: This Court do limit and allow the Sum of Six Months from the Date above, for the Creditors of the Estate of said deceased to exhibit their Claims upon said Estate to said Executor, and demand of him his Certificate for the same; Notice thereof according to Law, viz. by posting up the same in a public place, & also by advertising in one or more of the Public Papers in said New-Haven.

Testified by Wm. J. WHITING, Clerk.

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. J. on Males'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 Tar tar,
Jesuits Bark, Ens Veneris,
do. do. Red, Carolina pink root,
Calomel, Magnesia Alba.
Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd
Spirits of Nitre in Quantity, and cheap.
Anderfon's Scotch Pills, Baeman's Drops,
Hoopper's do. Hill's Balsam of Honey,
Keyler's do. Turlington's Balsam of
Dr. James's Fever Powder, Life,
Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil.

Also Oil of Turpentine,

Varnish, Rosin, Putty, Verdigris, Umber, India Red, Venetian Red, True Carmine, Sap Green, & other Painter's Colours, Dyers' Stuffs, Cordial Waters, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Candy, &c.
New-Haven, August 21. 27 tf.

Choice Rocky-Point Salt,

To be sold, Wholesale or Retail, by
William & S. Haines.

**THE PARTNERSHIP OF
DRAKE & TODD.**

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

THEY earnestly request all persons who are indebted, to make immediate payment and notify those who have unsettled accounts with them, that it is necessary a settlement should be made without delay, for which purpose constant attendance will be given at their store in State Street.

DRAKE & TODD.

N. B. They have on hand, Good St. Croix Rum and Sugars, best Holland Geneva, in Cases. Cotton Wool and Fustic, A few Pieces of course Broad-Cloth, Velvets and Velvetts, Sewing Silk and Twists, Death Head and Basket Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, fine Mullin and Tiffany Do. Silk and thread laces, a few elegant looking glasses, Knives and Forks, Sad or Flat Irons, 8 by 10 Window glass, an assortment of Hard Ware &c.
All which will be sold by wholesale very low.

CHINA

CUPS and SAUCERS Enamel'd Pencil'd and blue.

HYSON TEA,

FRESH from INDIA, in the EAST 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—t

At a Court of Probate, held at New-Haven, in the District of New-Haven, on the 12th day of Oct. 1787;

ON the motion of DUDLEY BALDWIN and ABRAHAM BALDWIN, Esquires, administrators on the Goods and Estate of Mr. MICHAEL BALDWIN, late of New-Haven, deceased:

This court do limit and allow the space of six Months from the Date for the Creditors of the estate of the said deceased to exhibit their claims against said estate, and direct said administrators to give public notice thereof according to law viz. by posting up a notification thereof in the most public places in the town where the deceased last dwelt, and also by advertising the same in one or more of the public newspapers in said New-Haven.

Certified by

Wm. J. WHITING, Clerk.

New-Haven, Oct. 12, 1787. [36]

TAKEN by Treasurer's Warrants and to be sold at public Vendue, at the Sign Post in New-Milford, for Hans Money, Soldier's notes out previous to 1785, or certificates for interest on Money loaned to this State, so much of the lands of

Jonathan Beesford of New Milford, and Benjamin Bostwick and Moses Johnson, Non Residents, do to pay their state Taxes made on the list 1785, and legal costs thereon risen on Tuesday, the First day of January next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, unless prevented by a previous settlement.

Elizur Warner, Collector.

New-Milford, Oct. 12, 1787.

36—3

Greenfield School.

THE, or four young Boys, if early application be made, will be received into the Family and School of TIMOTHY DWIGHT.
Greenfield October 11 1787.

Yale-College, Oct. 22, 1787.

*The Subscribers for a
Philosophical Apparatus*

for YALE-COLLEGE, are hereby requested to pay to JAMES HILLHOUSE, Esq. Treasurer, their several Subscriptions, that the same may be invested in an apparatus as soon as possible.

EZRA STILES, President.

PELEG SANFORD

Has just received a good Assortment of Coatings, Frizes & Ratteens; 3-4, 7-8, and Yard wide **IRISH LINNENS.**

Which will be sold by wholesale, at the lowest Advances. Also GOOD

Bohea Tea, per Chest:
Gin, very low, by 5 Cases.

New-Haven Oct. 2, 1787. [33—t]

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 Publick humble Servant.

JOHN SPALDING

New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787.

[33—t]

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

Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable Terms.