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GAZETTE. NEW-HAVE N The

N D T H E

M AGAZINE. CONNECTICUT

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

November 8, M.DCC.LXXXVII. Thursday, (No. 38.) (Vol. II.)

THE Fæderal Government. LETTER III.

I N pursuing the confideration of the now to examine the nature and powers of the house of representatives, the immediate

delegates of the people.

Each member of this truly popular affembly will be chosen by about fix thousand electors, by the poor as well as the rich. No decayedor venal borough will have an unjust share in their determinations, no old Sarum will fend thicher a representative by the wice of a single elettor. As we shall have no royal ministers to purchase votes, so we shall have no votes for sale; for the fifrages of six thousand enlightened and independent freemen are above all price. When the increasing population of the country shall render the body too large at the rate of one member for every 30,000 perfons, they will be returned at the greater rate of one for every forty or lifty thousand, which will render the clectors still more incorruptible. For this regulation is only designed to prevent a smaller number than thirty thousand from having a representative. Thus we see a provision follows, that no state shall have less than one member, for if a new and greater number should hereafter be fixed on, which should exceed the whole of the inhabitants of any flate, such state, without this wholesome provision, would lose its voice in the house of representatives, a circumstance which the constitution renders rampe fible.

The people of England, whose house of Commons is filled with military and civil officers and pensioners, say, their liberties would be perfectly secured by triennial parliamenes. Well us, no placenun can fit among the representatives of the poople, and two exce. Here, again, lest wealth, powerful

connexions, or even the unwariness of the people, should place in this important trust an undeferving, unqualified, or unexperienced youth, the wildom of the convention has proposed an absolute incapacity till the age of twenty-five. At twenty-one a young man is made the guardian of his coun interells, but be cannot, for a few years more, Le intrusted with the affairs of the nation. He must be an inhabitant of the state that elects him, that he may be intimately acquainted with their particular circumstances. The house of representatives is not, as the senute, to have a president chosen for them, from avithout their own body, but are to elect their speaker from their own number. They will also appoint all their other officers. In great state cases, they will be the groud inquest of the nation, for they possess the jele and uncontroulable power of impeachment. They are neither to wait the call, nor abide the prorogations and diffolutions of a ferverfe or ambitious prince, for they are to meet at leaft once in every year, and fit on adjournments to be agreed on between them!elvcs and the other fervants of the people. Should they differ in opinion, the president, who is a temporary feilow servant, and not their hereditary maller, has a mediatorial porver to adjust it for them, but cannot prevent their constitutional meeting within the year. They can compel the attendance of their members, that the public duty may not be evaded in times of difficulty or danger. The vote of each representative can be a ways known, as well as the proceedings of the house, that so the people may be acquainted with the conduct of those in whem they repose so important a trust. As was observed of the senators, they cannot make new offices for themselves, nor increase, for their own benefit, the emoluments of old ones, by which the people will be exempted from needless additions to the public expences, on such fordid and mercenary principles. They are not to be restrained from the firm and plain language which becomes the independent representatives of freemen, for there is to be e ferfest liberty of speech. Without their

consent, no monies can be obtained, no armies raised, no navies previded. They alone can originate bills for drawing forth the revenues of the union, and they will have a negative upon every legistative act of the other bouse. So sar, in short, as the sphere of sederal jurisdiction extends, they will be controulable only by the people, and in contentions with the other branch, so far as they shall be right, they must ever finally pre-

Such, my countrymen, are some of the cautionary provisions, of the frame of government your FAITHFUL CONVENTI-ON have submitted to your consideration, such the foundations of peace, liberty and fasety whichhave been laid by their unwearied labours. They have git dedyon against all ferwants, but those whom choice and " common good ordain," against all masters, " fave preserving Heaven."

An AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1787.

JE NE SCAI QUOI. HERE is sometimes both in persons and things an invisible charm, a natural grace, which we cannot define, and which therefore we are obliged to call the JE NE SCAI QUOI.

Itseems to me that this is an effect prin-

cipally founded on furprize.

We are touched that a penn pleases us more than she at hist seemed to ave a right to do; and we are agreeably fur, ed that she should have known how to control those delects which our eyes shewed us. by which cur hearts no longer believe; 'tis for this reason, that women who are not handsome, have often Graces or Agreeablenesses, and that beautiful ones very seldom have.

For a beautiful person does generally the very contrary of what we expected; the appears to us by degrees less amiable, and after having surprized us agreeably, she surprizes us in a contrary manner-but the agreeable impression is old, the disagreeable

of them pretended to be better than

the other. You cannot, fays one,

compare yourfelf to me, who arn

of a thousand times better house

the first men of the province : he

went befiere the dukes and peers,

and before the marshals of France.

In virtue of what office? In virtue

of his post, replied the other.

What was then that post? faid

he. - He was a postilien said

the other. If my father had taken

care he would have been rich, but

he was a fool. I grant that to be

true faid the other, and I fee clear-

ly that his office is hereditary. My

father prevented that, added the

the fon of the possilion, for before

he was polition he was a man of

letters. What call you a man of

letters? replied the fon of the gate

keeper, was he judge advocate, or

councellor? None of all these faid

the postilion, he was runner to the

post-office; call you not that a man

of letters? True faid the gate

keeper, but that does not prove the

antiquity of your family; whereas

I can trace mine farther back than

five hundred years. And I mine,

replied the other, more than eight

hundred. That is nothing, air

fwered the pate keeper. I can prove

my family to have existed before

the deluge. And I can prove mine

from Adam faul the postulion, And

I mine before Adam, faid the gate

keeper. You are in the right, re-

plied the other, the proof is very

eafy; for before A dam there were

onene v : 'tis alfo foldom that beauties infpire violent pallions, sphich are slmott always referved for those who have graces, that is to fay, agrecableness'es, which we did notexped, and which we had no reasion

Mignificent habits have feldom grace, whichthe dreffer of thenwedelles often have. Weadmire the male ity of the draperies of Paul Veronese, but we are touched with the Emplicity of Raphael and the exactness of

Theie graces, thefie agreeableneffes, are foundoftenerin the mind than in the counrenance, the charms of a beautiful countenanceare feldom hidden, they arefren atfirft view : but the mind does not thew it felf except by degrees, when it pleafes andas much asit pleases: it can conceal itself in order to appear, and give that species of surprize to which tholograces of which I fpeak one their exiltence.

LONDON, July 7. Maon, by William Herschel, L. L. D. P. R.S. Read before the Royal Socie-

IT' will be neced'ary to fay a few words by way of introduction to the account I have to give of forse appearances upon the mean, which I perceived the 10th and 20th of A. prillaft. The phanomenaor nature, eirecially those that fall under the infpection of the altronomer, are to be viewed not only with theuf and attention to facts anthey recur. but with the aye of reason and experience. In this we are, however, not allowed to depart from plain appearances, though their origin and agnification should be indicated by the most characterizing features. Thus whenwe fee on the furface of the moon a great number of elevations, from half a miletoa mile and ahalfin height, we are ficielly entitled to call them mountains shot when weattend to their particular shape, in which many of them resemble the craters of volcanos, and thenceargue that they owe their origin to the fame caufe which has modelled many of those, we may be said to see by analogy, or with the eye of reason .-Now in this latter case, though it may be convenient, in speaking of phanomena, to use expressions that can only be justified by reasoning on the facts themselves, it will eertainly be the fafeft way not to neglect a full description of them, that it may aprear coothers how far we have been authorifed to ufe themental eye. This being premiled, I may fafely proceed to give my offervati-

" April 19th, 1787, 10h. 36minates, Si-dereal Time.

66 T PERCEIVED three volcanos in different places of the dark part of the new moon. Two of them are either nearly extint, oro:herwife in a flate of going to break out; which may perhaps be decided nextlunation. Thethird fliews an actual eruption of fire or luminosas matter, I meafured the diffance of the crater from thenorthern limb of the moon and found it 3 deg. 57 min. and 3 fee. Its light is much bi merthan the nucleus of the comet which M. Weshain discovered at Paris the tothof this month.

" April20th, 1787, 10h. 2minutes, Sidereal Time.

" The Volcano burns with greater violence then last night. I believe its diameter chance be lel's than 310. by comparing with that of the Georgian planet. As Jupiter was negrat band, I turned the telef cope to his tatellite, and estimated the diapieter of the burnity part of the volcano to be equal to at least crice that of the fatellire. Hence wemay compute that the flining or burning matter must be above three piles in diameter. It is of an irregular round agore, and very tharely defined on the edges. Theorher two volcanos are much further towards thecenter of the moon, and refemble large, pretty, faint nebula, that arcgradually much brighter in the middle : but no wall defined furni nous fipot can be diferned in them. These three spots are plainly to be diffinguithed from the reft of the marks of the moon ; for the reflection of the fun's rays from the earth is, in its prefeat ficuation, fufficiently bright, with a 10 feet refector, to show the moa's spots, even the darkelt of them : nor did I perceive any fimilar phenomena lall lunation, though I then viewed the fame places with the (ame inftrument.

" The appearance of what I have called the actual fire or eruption of a volcano, exactly refembled a small piece of burning charcoal, when it is covered with a very thin coat of white after, which frequently adhere to it when it has been some time ignited : and it had a degree of brightness, about as frong as that with which fuch a coal would be feen toglowin faintday-light.

" All the adjacent parts of the volcanie mountain feem to be faintly illuminated by the eruption, and were gradually more obfcure astheylay at a greater dillance from

the craser " This ecuption refembled much that which I faw on the 4th of May, 1783, an account of which, with many remarkable

particulars, relating to the volcanic mountsins in the moon. I thall take an opportunity to communicate to this fociety, It, however, differed confiderably in magnitude and brightneft; for the velezno of the year 1783, the' much triginer than that which is now burning, was not mariylo large in thedimerhonset itseruption: the fermer. scenintbetelescope, retembled a flarof the Fourth magnitudeas itappears to the natural eye : this, on the conterry, theus a viable difk of luminous matter, very different from the sparkling brightness of flar-light. WILLIAM HERSCHEL.

The STAMMERERS.

A TALE.

WHILE others Auent verfe abufe, And profitute the comic Winfe. In less indecent manner I Her comic lady thip will try. Ohl let my prayer, bright maid avail Grant infpiration to my tale A tale both comical and new. And with a fwinging moral too.

In a small quiet country town, Lived Hob . a blunt . but horeft clour . Who, 'pite of all the febool could reach. From habit ftammer'd in his freech : And second nature foon, we're fore, Confirm'd the cafe beyond a core. Afk him to fay hot rolls and butter. " A haga gag." and fplitter fphitter S:op'teverywurdhemeant to utter.

It happen'd onceppon a time, (I word it thus to fair my rhame, For all our country neighbours know. It can't be twenty years ago) Our flurdy ploughman, apt to flike, Was buly delving at his dyke ; Which, letme not forgettofay, Stood close behind a public way : And ats he lean'dupon his fpade, Reviewingo'er the work he'd made, A youth, a ffranger in the place, Stood right before him, facetoface; " P.p.p.p.p przy!" fays be,
"How f.f.f.far may't be

" To o-" (the words would not come " To B-orough-bridge, or thereabout ?"

Our clown took huff, thrice bemm'd upon's Then (melt a kind of an affirest Thought be " This bluff, fool hardy fel-

" A little crack'd perhaps, or melleu.

" Knowing my tongue an inch too fhort.

" i am to feer and inike his fport : " Want! if I thought he meant to quarrel,

" I'd hap the faucy raical's barrel " If me hamneans, or dares deride.

" By all that's good, I'll tan bishide ! " I'il drefs his vile calt's kinin buff, " And thrath it tender where 'tis tough."

Thus full re'olv' the stood alcor, And waited mute for ferther proof : While t'other, in a kind of pain, . Apply'd tohim his tongue again. " Speak friend, c-c-cean you pray,

" Sa-lh-th thaw me-on my -way?
" Nay 'p-(p-fp-ak."-" I'll f.noke thyba-

" You h-have a t-tongue, or I'm millaken

" Yes, th-th-th-that I have ; " Bit not for you-you you knave ! " What,!' cry'd the stranger, " wh-wh-

" D've mock me? T-t-take you that. "-" Hub, youmock me." quo:hlisbamain, " S., tet-take sou that again," Then to'ttheyfell in furious plight, Whileeach une thought himfelf i' th' right; And, if you dare believe my fong, 'I'hey like vile thought each other wrong.

The battle o'er, and fomewhat cool, Each half sufpetts himself a fool : For, when to choler folks incline 'em. Your argum neum boarlinum Administer'd in dole terrific, Was ever held a grand specific.

Each word the combatants now utter'd. Conviction brought that both doles liutter'd, And each . flum'd a look as flupid, As, aftercombat, locks Dan Cupid : Each foretch'd his tilly head, and thought He'd argue e'er again he fought.

Hence I this MORAL thall deduce:

Would Anger deign to fign a truce. 'Till Reafon could discover truly, Why this mad Madan were unruly, So well the would explain their words, Men would find little ufe for fwords.

> A Burleque on Genealcgy. [Tranflated from the French.]

TWO men difputing one day upon their ger, calogy, each than you. You! faid the other. had your father, like mine, the From the Independent Gazetteer, first post in the city? The first post dated Philadelphia Oct. 27. of the city! replied the other, was he governor? No .- Was he judge? HE present is universally ac-No, not that yet. What was he knowledged to be a most mathen? continued the first. Gate mentous era, as likely to decide keeper, replied the other, is not the fate of a world for future ages. that the first post of the city? Yes, This confideration renders it the faid the other, but mine preceded duty of every individual to fubric

to the confideration of his fellow citizens whatever he may deem calculated to elucidate the grand lubject in general difcussion.

no animals but brutes, and it is

very certain you are descended from

The opposition to the new constitution is said to be made by interested men. This affertion is true only in part. It is most probable, indeed, the most violent, the most astive, and the most voluminous writers against the proposed system, are generally influenced by finister, and perional confiderations. But there are many persons whose apprehentions have been excited by the Centinels, the Old Whigs, the Democratic Federalists, and the Catos, and whole opposition is patriotic and difinterested, as they are fearful for the liberty of posterity, and anxious to prevent future encroachments of Congress. To satisfy the minds of those people. I venture, but with great diffidence, to propose a plan, which may post. bly remove great part of the prefent opposition.

Let a meeting of the citizens be called, and a proper committee suppointed to frame a bill of rights for fecuring the liberty of the prefs and all other rights which the states hold facred. Let this bill of rights be transmitted to the several State Conventions, to be taken into confideration with the new conflicu-

tion. Little doubt doubt need be entertained but that it would be

univerfally agreed to. This measure, if adopted, would alraw a line of diffinction between the detestable few who would facrifice the interest and happiness of not only the present, but distant generations to their own emolument, and those who oppose the new fyltem from a patriotic, but perhaps miltaken dread of danger. The former would be left destiture of the vain covering under which they shelter their want of virtue and public spirit : and the latter would become zealous federalifts.

To the friends of the proposed constitution. I begleave toobserve. that this measure cannot possibly retard or affect the forcessof a plan which has justly met with their admiration. Even admitting that no fuch precaution is really necessary, would it not be adviseable to indulge the honest prejudice of many of their fellow citfizens? This much, at least, may be faid in tayour of my plan, that even if it does no good, it can do no possible injury.

I submit to the candour of the oppofers of the new constitution. whether it would not be better to unite in this or fome fimilar plan. than to attempt to defeat the wishes and defires of the continent for an efficient form of government. which is confessedly all than is neceffary to restore America to her loft folender, confequence, credit, and happiness?

Should this hint be attended to, and produce the good effect I hope for I thall efteem is the most fortunate idea that ever occurred to

Your humble fervant. M. C. Extrasts from the JOURNAL OF CONGRESS

MONDAY, October 1.

ON a report of the board of trea-(urv. to whom was recommitted their report on the memorial of Arnold Henry Dohrman :-

Refolwed. That Arnold Henry Dohrman be reimburted the fum of five thouland, eight hundred and fix dollars, and feventy-two ninetieths of a dollar, with interest on the fame from the time of expenditure, being the amount of fundry difburtements by him made for the relief of A nerican prisoners, agreeably to vouchers examined and admitted by the proper officers of the treasury.

And whereas the claims of the

faid Arnold Henry Dohranan against the United States, amount to twenty thousand, two hundred and feventy-feven doilars, and forty ninetiethts, over and above the fum of five thousand eight hundred and fix dollars, and feventy-two ninetieths, as above fraced, in support of which, various and important documents are offered, though of a nature too general to be admitted agreeably to the rules of the treafury: And whereas this deficiency of vouchers appears to arife from the nature of the difburfements made by Mr. Dohrman, whose owa house was frequently the asylum of whole crews of captive American feamen, who were fed, cloathed, and relieved in fickness through his benevolence, and that at a time when his attachment to the cause of America was dangerous both to his person and property: And whereas Congress are disposed to acknowledge in the most honorable manner, the eminent fervices rendered by Mr. Dohrman, and to make him farther compensation,

Refulwed unanimously, That the

faid Arnold Henry Dorhman, be allowed in confideration of his faithful and generous fervices, as agent from the United States at the court of Lilbon, the fum of fixteen hundred dollars per annum, and that the faid falary be computed from the period at which his expenditures commenced to the present day.

Resolved unanimousty, That one complear and entire town(hip, fube iest to the refervations as in the o. ther townships agreeably to the ordinance of the twentieth of May, 178c, out of the three last ranges surveyed in the western territory of the United States, be and hereby is granted to faid Arnold Henry Dohrman, free from all charges of furvey, and that the faid Arnoid Henry Dohrman be allowed to make choice of the faid township, of land, out of any of the faid three ranges last furveyed, after the fecretary at war (hall have drawn for the proportionate quantity of land affigned to the late army, agreeably to the faid ordinance of the 20th May, 1785.

Reliatved unanimously. That the above payments be made in fuch manner, as the prefent state of the finances will best admit of; and that the same, together with the grant of land aforefuld, be in full of Mr. Dohuman's claims against the United States.

By the United States in Conorels allembled. ORober 3, 1787

On a report of the Secretary at War, to whom was refered his letter of the 26 of September, Congress came to the follow ne

Whereas the time for which the greater part of the troops on the frontiers are engaged.will expire in the course of the enfuing year, Refelved. That that the interests of the United States require, that a corps of feven hundred troops thall be flationed on the frontier., to protect the fattlers ca the public lands from the depredations of the Indians, to facilitate the jurveying and felling of the faid lands, in order to reduce the public debt, and to prevent all unwarrantable intrusions thereon.

CONNECTICUT

Refileve, That in order to fave thegreat expence of transporting new levies to the and also to avail the public of the diffipline and knowledge of the country acquired by the tromps of the frontiers, it is highly expedient toretain as many of them, as thall voluntarily re-engage in the fervice.

Refolved. That feven hundred non commissionedossicers and privates be raifed for the term of three years, unless fooner difcharged ; and that the fame be furnished in the proportions herein specified, bythe flates which raifeed the troops agreeably to the requilitions of Congress of April, 1785. Connecticut, one hundred and fixty-live.

New-Yerk, one hundred and Gxtv-five. New-leafey, one hundred and ten. Pennfylyania, two hundred and fifty. -Thatthe commissioned officers forthefaid

troops, be furnished by the faid states, apreeably to the prefent proportious. That the organization of the faid

troops, together with the two companies of artillery, raifed by virtue of the refolves of Coppress of the 20th of Oacher, 1786, be according to the prefent establishment, to wit : one regiment of infantry of eight companies, each company four ferjeants, four corporals, two muficians, and fixty privates; and one battallion of artillery, of four companies, each company four fericants, four corporals, two muliciaus, and fixty privates. That the Secretary at War, make the

necessary arrangements from time, to time, to replace the men on the frontiers. whose engagements shall expire. That the faid troops thall be governed by fuch rules and articles of war, as are,

or thall be established by Congress or a Committee of the States. That the pay and allowances of the faid troops, be the same as directed by the re-

That the Board Treasury make the neceffary provisions of clothing and rations from time to time, at fuch places as the Secretary at War shall judge necessary,

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.

A correspondent fays, that the brave Colonel George Mafon, of Virginia, who nobly faid that he would fooner cut off his hand than fign the new constitution of the United Seates, deferves high praife, he should consider that time is only wanting to manifest the proposed constitution to be an odious system of tyranny, and therefore that his manly conduct will be attended with a growing fame; but if his conduct was not to be attended with the applaufes which he is going to receive, he should consider that, as a celebrated poet expresses himfelf.

One felfapproving hour whole yearsout-Of flund fluers, and of foud huzzas.

At a meetrng of the Freemen of the County of Somerfet (New-Jerfey) Oflober 9, being the day of the annual election; THOMAS BERRY, Eig. Chairman and

Judge of Election. THE Constitution of the United States. as agreed upon by the Federal convention at Philadelphia, was read ; whereupon.

R wall ammanly, that this county do highly approve of the fame; and that if the tame be adopted by the confederated ftates, they will support it with their lives

Re of an rangemouffy, that the representatives of this county in the General Affembly be, and they are hereby instructed to we their stimult endeavours to have a convention appointed for this flate, without delay, agreeably to the recommendations of Congress, for the purpose of considering and rat fying faid constitution. Br order of the freemen and voters prefent.

THOMAS BERRY, Two pe and Chairman. ----

From the (New-York) INDEPENDENT IOURNAL.

TO THE PUBLIC. TAVING yesterday, late in the aftermos, received information of a report circulating bere, that Peter Landais --(who was an other in the figuadron I commanded in Europe in the larewar, andwho was in Americabroke, and reodered incapable of public fervice by a court martialfor mattersof a date subsequent to and unsoonected with the charges I made against him in Europe, which are of a nature to call his life in quellion, and of which the maft material proofs have never been publithed, but are lodged in theofice of Foreign affairs) did perfonally infultmein thir city, on Friday left, by friding in my free: I take this method to declare that the frie report is an ablobute fallocod-it being imperflible that such an insult fliguld have been offered to me, with impunity, under any circuml'ances whatever.

PAUL IONES.

Monday, Odober zc. 1787. DO hereby certify to the public, that

I really and in fact fpar ail sie fpittie that I could spareout of my mouth then, into the face of John Paul or Paul Jones. when he was freeking to Mr. Millegan, and that I told to that gentleman, in a load voice, you fee how I fpit in hisface. PETER LANDAIS

New-York, Oftober 20, 1787. P. S. Mr. Paol loneswants to put artfully a cloud before the eyes of the public. and make meappear asaman guilty of high crimes, in faving in hisletter, that there are charges of hisegrinfi me lodged in the effice of foreign affairs of Mr. Jay, which are of a nature to call my life in question, and which have not been publified : it is an untroth : I have had all thefe faife charges and the answers to them candidly printed and published better than two years ago, in my justifying memorial, wherestey may be foundand read by whoever hasnet read them. Moreover, I offered to him faid memorial when I met him at Dr. Flatton's Ela: member of Congres . but then did not feit in Lie face, but I told him enough to provoke any man of honour, and finif ned(all in viewef that honourable gentleman) by telling him, that were I not more afraid of the law than I was of tim. I would have eaned him. thewing him a flick.

HARTFORD, October 29.

A Correspondent observes, it is a circumflance much to the honeur of Councilia cur, that we are the full thate in the Union, who having received the new Coutitation in the regular channel, have con v and deliberately, without any citlustance or commotion, taken the proper masferes for calling a State Convention, and colermining upon the new plan of counting at. The Convention are to meet for the mich important purpoles, that can segregand the attention of any people. The queli . which they are to relulve is no lete than t in:

Shall union renderus respellable and happy, or shall discord and division make us weak, contemptible andwretched? Forrejolying this important queltion, there ought to its appeared whole t is abilities and inity casilie them to the full confidence of the people. We arerior lettered in our choice. Persons of such a character maybe chosen, whatever office they may hold in the State. No persons Rand fairer for el appointment than the lunces of THE Su Baioz Cous T. In addition to their other qualifications, they posses the advanage of being more free from bias and partiality, thanany other persions who are in civilofice in the State. As they are excluded from being members of the legislature, the question with them will be, not what will give most power to the state legif. lature, of which I am and hope to be a member; but what is mod for the real interest of this country. Those who are under the bias of interest MAY do right: but men of abilities and integrity, who are free from fuch a bias will do right.

Important European Intelligence.

" By letters from France, of the 18th and 24th of August, received by veffels which arrived at Salem on Tuesday last, we are acquainted with the usaner in which the pautical affairs of Europe are embroiled. Extrad of a letter from France, duted Aug. 18.

" The difoutes in Holland are increasing, and have a most malignant as pett, and will undoubtedly occasion a rupture between Franccand Eagland. Letters from Lordon of the toth instant fully confirm it .-The people of Brabant, prealioin a flate of higheomeration with the Emperor, who on hisreturn from Cherion affembled the governors general and deputies of the provinces, and during his conferences with them, his tropps were put in motion towards Brabant. The deputies of the States are fulpended from their authority by the Emperor, while the inhabitants have abandoned every occupation, andbuly themselves entirely in military exercises : even the montes and the other religious orders have changed the gown for the fword."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.

Whata variety of methods do the oppofees of our new constitution pursue, to prewent the adoption of it. A New-York writer, under the fignature of BRUTUS, wilhes to have three confederacies-that is, three" times theoficers, and three times the expence of the proposed plan. If the union is

prefereed, it can have nothing to fear from the Britishcelovies on thenorth, or the Spanith on the jouth ; 'w' of at foodd be divided into some gare, Barepenn politics weeld foon play off caragaint accioir.

Extrait of a letter firem Enfin. 09. 21. "We have had a number of publications agrical the new government feat to this county by George Bryan, none of which have had any elf eft apon our prop'e 11- Ctar nsh and Old Worgs, ferveonly to h, 1: 12 pipes of our houest Ge,m.in larmers, 1 1. , now fee how much they have been in the by his huoor, and who are now unanituously in favour of the newconflicution. We thall fend you a good delegation of federalife to the consention."

We hear that an honefi German tavern keeper in this city, to whom a number of Mr. Bryan's publications were committed, to be fenting of the country, upon discovering what they were, throwthemwith hough indignation into the fire.

A letter from Henry Laurent, Efq; of South Carolina, an old, modeft, and inflexible friend of the people, speaks in the molt exalted terms of the new federal goverument, and laments only, that the Prefident General has not greater powersgiven tohim in it.

We hear from Virginia, that last summer, which was remarkable dry, has occationed the crops of corn in that Scare to fail confiderably fhort. Many farmers are under the necessity of purchasing to enable them to support their families. But the crop of tobacco has proved very favourable.

The House of Assembly of New-Jersiey have passed a Resolution appointing the third Tuefday in Nevember enfuing for the election of Members of a Convention to take into confideration the propofed plan of Government for the United States: The faid Convention to meet two weeks after the election.

The above Resolution was sent to the Council for their concurrence, but we have not heard their deciNEW-HAVEN, Nov. 8

On Saturday last Col Hum-PUREYS, late Commandant of the Third Fæderal Regiment, left this City on his way to Virginia, to pass the Winter at Mount Vernon, with his illuftrious Friend, General WASH-

Bacaros o co co co a A New Advertisements.

Nathaniel Hazard. Ilas fer Sale, at No SE, Water-Street, near Burling's Slip, NEW-YORK.

M DERRIFE, WINES, S in Piper, &c. NANIZ BRANDY, ditto.

NEW-YORK RUM, well flavoured and good Proof, exchangedfor Molaffer, on Terms advantageous to the Purchafer of the Rum

Refined LUMP SUGARS, per

Maxwell's approved SCOTCH SNUFF, warranted equal to any made in Atneries or Great-Britain.

Bliftered STEEL, warranted good, of Superior Quality for Farmer's Use, and the Manufacture of Mill Says, uncom-

BAR-IRON & CART TIRE.

Light and neat Hollow Ware. New-York, Cd. 30. [38 tf.]

CASH paid for

Shipping Furrs,

Such as Red Foxes, Otters, Minks, Martins,

Hezekiah Beardsley, At his Druggift Store, opposite Mr. John Miles's Tavem-New-Haven, November 8.

Just published in Philadelphia, and to be fold by

ISAAC BEERS.

The American Mulaum. or Repolitery of ancient and modern Fugitive Pleces, for September, 1787.

The price of this valuable publication is a Courter of a Dollar fingle, - to subscriber: 18/. I con-fylvania currency per annum. One half to be paid at the Time of fubfcribing. ALSO

The Columbian Magazine.

Price a Quarter of a Dollar fine e, or and Penn-fylvania currency perannum, to fubfotibers. Ope half to be paid at fuhfcribing. Contleinen difpoled to encourage the above new publications, may be regularly supplied by

The Academy in Sharen S opmed under the Direllon of an accomp-Whed influeCor, where will be taught the feveral Branchesof Science ufual in foch Initizutions. Siias St. Jchn,

Pelatiah Pierce, George King, Augustine Taylor, Samuel Rockwell, Committee Sharon, Cel. 29. (35 3)

E the Subscribers

having been appoointedCommifft. ners by the bon. Cour: of Probate for the Diffrict of Guilford, to reeciveat dexamine the Claims of the Creditors to

LEV-I SPINNING. breoffaid Guilfor I, deceafed, reprefentedinfolvent, do herchy give Noticethat wellfall attend to faid Bunnefs on the First and Second Thursdays in Decemb r next, at the Howe of ELLAS GRAVE, Efquire, in East Guilford, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of faul Days. All Accounts mult be atteft-

JONATHAN TODD, jun.] ners. 2 Committios Cuilford, Nov. 5, 1787.

BROKE into the Inclofure of the Subferiber, about the egeb of May laft, A Dark Bay Mare,

a littlewhiteon both hind Feer, with a long Tail. a matural Frotter, suppered to be Three Years old, not large. I have advertised her in three Towns. The owner is defined to bay Charges and take har

EZRA DIRBLE, Jan. Danbury = 0140d. 1787.

A LL Perfors who have Demand supon the ERford in Factional County, occoas de are norfied to mer.t. wit in Six Mionth . from this date, and if they needed, they willever a ter bedebarred. This notice is giv n by direction of the bon. Court of Pro

EBENEZER JONES, Atmin'r. Od. 6, 1787.

A LL Perform who have Demands on the Effete A of Mr. S. MEL RROOKER, late of accounts a smil faid Estate for fattlement, within Six Monthafrom this Date, and that if they neg-

ANNA BROOKER.) Administra-NATHAN WEED, jun. | tors. [38 3] August 1.0, 1787. ***************** HOGS' BRISTLES.

WANTED, by the Subferibers, a Quantity of Unger Beiffer, for which Two Shill age prepared will be given, provide they are dreffed clean; those in the ruft, One Shilling and A B'R U S H Manufactory.

At No. 4, Peck's Slip. Where they prop to corrying on the Brain making Bank the n all its various Blunches; Stop kerpers. ter his as anyithe read, to which they he pethe prethems lyes with expediction of getting a sufficient fen of killing, may favel ufficientto fupplythem in this hufinefs. Country tore keepers would bethe most preperce (one tocollest them.

Thefewho will eleafe to undertake the collecting them, will meet with a rendy fale, and be the means of promoting avery ufeful branch of bulinels which maybe carried on inthis country, and put a Rop to the Importation of that commodity. The leaft favour will be grasefully acknowledged by

ANANIAS COOPER, & Co. New York, Sept. 17, 17'87. FOR SALE

Five Excellent Farms, VITA House, lying in the South Part of the Town of Warren, fui ably proportioned with Fisher, Orchards, bleadow and Plow, land, now under cultivation.

For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber Eving near the Premiles, who will dipose of them, either fingty, or together, on the most reasenable terms. and makethepayment eafy to a purshafer.

For Sale allo, about 50 Store Swine, Fuitable for Shipping, by Daniel Rofs.

Warren, Od. 12, 1787.

FITHE Partneiship of Daniel Crocker and Co. is to be dillolved 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 fettlement of the fame; which will much oblige

DANIEL CROCKER (37 Gt.) and Co.

IN direction of the bon. Stamford, notice is hereby given to all widow SARAH MEAD late of Greenwich in faul diffrict deceafed to brine in their accounts to me the Subscriber for Settlement within aftern menths from the date hereof; and if they ney left the ywill foreverbe debarred. Allio all perfiem who arein-

CASH For FLAXSEED

The Highest Price will be given by Elijah Austin, & Comp'y,

At their Store, on UNION WHARF. Where also min be had, exerdingly cheap For Calsti er FLAXSEED.

Do. ROCK SALF, by tle roo Buckl, os kfa-

St. Croix RUM, hythe Hordread or Barrel. CHALK, by do, or Cost .- very cheep.

Likewije a Varruy of European GOODS,

Hard-Ware,

Cutlery, &c. &c.

CASH,

And the very HIGHEST PRICE, given for

FLAX-SEED.

PELEG SANFORD.

New-Flaven, Oct. 2, 1787.

Good RUM OR SPIRITS
TO BE ENCHANGED FOR

CIDER,

At Kirry's Distillery in New-

New-Haven, Sept. 1, 1787.

Drugs and Medicines.

has received by the last Veisels from Lordon and Amsterdam a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines. He has now on hand a large and general affectment, which he will fell 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

Mas for Sale, at his Store, near the College in New-Haven, an Affortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

MAMPHOR, Ipecacuanha, Tallap Opium, Rhubarb, Emetic Tartar. Ens Veneris, Jeluits Bark, Carolina pink root, do. do. Red, Calomel, Magnefia Alba. Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd Spirits of Nitre in Quantity, and cheap Bateman's Drops, Anderson's Scotch Pills, Hill's Balfam of Honey, Hoopper's de. Keyfer's do. Turlington's Balfam of Dr. James's Fever Powder,

Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil.
Also Oil of Turpentine,

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

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

THE PARTNERSHIP OF DRAKE & TODD.

Is to be diffolved on the first of December next, by

THEY carneftly 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.

N. B. They have on hand, Good St. Croix Rum and Sugars. best Holland Geneva, in C. fis. Cotton Wool and Fusic, A few Pieces of ceurs Bload-Cloth, Velvets and Velverets, Sewing Silk and Twifts, Death Head and Basket Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, fine Muslin and Tiffany Do. Silk and thread laces, a few elegant beking glasses, Knives and Forks, Sad or Elat Irons, 8 by 10 Window glass, and affortment of Hand Ware &c. All which will be fold by wholesale very low.

CHINA

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

FRESH from INDIA, in the LAST SHIP.

of Different SIZES and very low PRICED.

Glass & Eearthen 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;

N the motion of DUDLEY RALDWIN and ABRAHAM BALDWIN, Equires, adminifrators on the Goods and Effate of Mr. MICHAEL BALDWIN, late of New-Haven, deserted.

This court do limit and allow the space of six Months from the Date for the Creditors to 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 possing 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
W'm. J. WHITING, Clerk.
New-Haven, Oct. 12, 1787. [36]

FAKEN by Treasurer's Warrants and to be fold at public Vendue, at the Sign-Post in New-Milford, for Hard Money, Soldier's notes our previous to 1785, or certificates for inte est on-Money loaned to this Ssate, so much of the lands of

Jonathan Botsford of New-Milford, and Benjamia Bostwick and Moles Johnson, Non-Residents, an to pay their state Taxes made on the list 1784, and legal costs the convien, on Tuesday, the First day of January next, at Two o'clock in the asternoon, anless prevented by a previous settlement,

Elizur Warner, Collector. New-Milford, Oct. 12, 1787. 36-3

Greenfield School.

THREE, or four young ladies, if early application be made, will be received into the family and school of TIMOTHY DWIGHT. Greenfield October 11 1987.

Yale-College, Oct. 22, 1787.

The Subscribers for a

Philosophical Apparatus
for YALE-COLLEGE, are hereby requested to

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

EZRA STILES, President.

PELEG SANFORD

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

Wbice will be fold by wholefale, at the lowest Advance. — Also GOOD

Bohea Tea, per Chest: Gin, very low, by 5 Cases. New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [33-tf]

INOCULATION.

Y Defire of the Civil Authority and Inhabitants of the Town of Eaft-Haven, the Subfcriber has opened a

HOSPITAL,

about a Mile fouth of the lower FERRY, in an airy fituation, affording a beautiful Prospect of the City, and Harbour of New-Haven, where careful Attendance will be given, by the Publical humble Scrvant.

JOHN SPALDING New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [33—17]

New-Haven: Printed and Published by JOSIAH MEIGS, at the gouth 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.