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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 8, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 38.)

ON THE Federal Government. LETTER III.

IN pursuing the consideration of the new federal constitution, it remains now to examine the nature and powers of the house of representatives, the immediate delegates of the people.

Each member of this truly popular assembly will be chosen by about six thousand electors, by the poor as well as the rich. No decayed or venal borough will have an unjust share in their determinations, no old Sarum will send thither a representative by the voice of a single elector. As we shall have no royal ministers to purchase votes, so we shall have no votes for sale; for the suffrages 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 persons, they will be returned at the greater rate of one for every forty or fifty thousand, which will render the electors 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 state, such state, without this wholesome provision, would lose its voice in the house of representatives, a circumstance which the constitution renders impossible.

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 parliaments. With us, no placeman can sit among the representatives of the people, and two years are the constitutional term of their existence. Here, again, lest wealth, powerful

connexions, or even the unweariness of the people, should place in this important trust an undeserving, unqualified, or unexperienced youth, the wisdom 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 own interests, but he cannot, for a few years more, be 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 senate, to have a president chosen for them, from without 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 grand inquest of the nation, for they possess the sole and uncontrollable power of impeachment. They are neither to wait the call, nor abide the prorogations and dissolutions of a perverse or ambitious prince, for they are to meet at least once in every year, and sit on adjournments to be agreed on between themselves and the other servants of the people. Should they differ in opinion, the president, who is a temporary fellow servant, and not their hereditary master, has a mediatorial power 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 always known, as well as the proceedings of the house, that so the people may be acquainted with the conduct of those in whom 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 sordid 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 a perfect liberty of speech. Without their

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

Such, my countrymen, are some of the cautionary provisions, of the frame of government your FAITHFUL CONVENTION have submitted to your consideration, such the foundations of peace, liberty and safety which have been laid by their unwearied labours. They have guarded you against all servants, but those whom choice and "common good ordain," against all masters, "save preserving Heaven."

An AMERICAN CITIZEN.
Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1787.

JE NE SCAI QUOI.

THERE 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.

It seems to me that this is an effect principally founded on surprize.

We are touched that a person pleases us more than she at first seemed to have a right to do; and we are agreeably surprized that she should have known how to correct those defects which our eyes shewed us, by which our 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; she 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

one; it is all feldm that beauties inspire violent passions, which are almost always referred for those who have graces, that it is to say, agreeableness, which we did not expect, and which we had no reason to expect.

Magnificent habits have feldm grace, which the dress of the people often have. We admire the majesty of the daughters of Paul Vernee, but we are shocked with the simplicity of Raphael and the exquisites of Correggio.

These graces, these agreeableness, are found to enter in the mind than in the countenance, the charm of a beautiful countenance are feldm hidden, they are seen as if by eye; but the mind does not show itself except by degrees, when it pleases and makes such a plea: it can conceal itself in order to appear, and give that species of surprise to which the graces of which I speak owe their existence.

LONDON, July 7.
An Account of Three Volcanos in the Moon, by William Herschel, L. L. D. P. R. S. Read before the Royal Society.

It will be necessary to say a few words by way of introduction to the account I have to give of these appearances upon the moon, which I perceived the 19th and 20th of August. The plain, common nature, especially that, that fall under the inspection of the astronomer, are to be viewed not only with that attention to facts as they recur, but with the eye of reason and experience. In this we are, however, not allowed to depart from plain appearances, though their origin and signification should be indicated by the most characterizing features. Thus whenever we see on the surface of the moon a great number of elevations, from half a mile to a mile and a half in height, we are strictly entitl'd to call them mountains; but when we attend to their particular shape, in which many of them resemble the craters of volcanos, and therefore call that they owe their origin to the same cause 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 phenomena, to use expressions that cannot be justified by reasoning on the facts themselves, it will certainly be the safest way not to neglect a full description of them, that it may appear to others how far we have been authorized to use the metaphor. This being premis'd, I may safely proceed to give my observations.

" April 19th, 1787, 10h. 36 minutes, Sidereal Time.

" I perceived three volcanos in different places of the dark part of the new moon. Two of them are either nearly extinct, or otherwise in a state of going to extinction; which may perhaps be decided hereafter. The third shows an actual eruption of fire or luminous matter. I measured the distance of the crater from the northern limb of the moon, and found it 3 deg. 57 min. and 3 sec. Its height is much beyond the nucleus of the comet which M. lechian discovered at Paris the 20th of this month.

" April 20th, 1787, 10h. 2 minutes, Sidereal Time.

" The Volcano burns with greater violence than last night. I believe its diameter cannot be less than 300, by comparing with that of the Georgian planet. As Jupiter was near a hand, I turned the telescope to his satellite, and estimated the distance of the burning part of the volcano to be equal to at least twice that of the satellite. Hence we may compute that the flaming or burning matter must be above three miles in diameter. It is of an irregular round figure, and very largely defined on the edges. The other two volcanos are much farther towards the center of the moon, and resemble large, pretty, faint nebulae, that gradually melt together in the middle; but no well defined luminous spot can be discerned in them. These spots are plainly to be distinguished from the rest of the spots of the moon; for the reflection of the sun's rays from the earth, in its present situation, sufficiently bright, with a 10 feet reflector, to show the moon's spots, even the smallest of them; nor did I perceive any similar phenomena last lunation, though I then viewed the same places with the same instrument.

" The appearance of what I have called the actual fire or eruption of a volcano, exactly resembled a small piece of burning charcoal, when it is covered with a very thin coat of white ashes, which frequently adhere to it when it has been some time ignited; and it had a degree of brightness, about as strong as that with which such a coal would be seen to glow in faint daylight.

" All the adjacent parts of the volcanic mountains seem to be faintly illuminated by the eruption, and were gradually more obscure as they lay at a greater distance from the crater.

" This eruption resembled much that which I saw on the 4th of May, 1783, an account of which, with many remarkable

particulars, relating to the volcanic mountains in the moon, I shall take an opportunity to communicate to his society. It, however, differed considerably in magnitude and brightness; for the volcano of the year 1783, was much brighter than that which is now burning, was not nearly so large in the diameter of its crater; the former, for the first time, re-ascended a flarot of the four magnitudes it appears to be the natural eye; this, on the contrary, thus a visible disk of luminous matter, very different from the sparkling light of the first.

WILLIAM HERSCHEL.

The STAMMERS.

A TALE.

WHILE others flout verse and prose,
And prostitute the comic muse,
In left-hand measure I
Her comic ladyship will try.
Oh! let my prayer, bright maid avail!
Grant inspiration to my tale!
A tale both comical and new,
And with a striking moral too.

In a small quiet country town,
Lived Hob, a blunder, but beret clown,
Whom 'twice of all the folks could teach,
From his blunder'd in his speech;
And second utter four, we're four,
Confirm'd the case beyond a cure,
Ask him to lay hot rolls and butter,
" A ha ga gog," and splutter splutter
Sop'tevely we'd come to utter.

It happen'd onece upon a time,
(I word it thus to fit my rhyme,
For all our country neighbours knew,
It can't be twenty years ago)
Our sturdy ploughman, apt to think,
Was busy getting at his dyke;
Which, let me not forget to say,
Stood close behind a public way;
And so he lean'd upon his spade,
Reviewing o'er the work he made,
A youth, a stranger in the place,
Stood right before him, factotoc;
" P-p-p-p-p-p-p-p-p-p" says he,
" How f-f-f-f-f-f-f-f-f-f" may't be
" To-o-o" (the words would not come out)

" To-o-o-rough-bridge, or thereabout!"
Our clown took heed, thrice he m'd upon't
Then smelt a kind of an affront:
Thought he " This bluff, fool hardy f-f-f-f"
(low)
" A little crack, perhaps, or mellow,

" Knowing my tongue as inch too short,
I'm sure to decur and sink his foot;
" Was't I! I thought he meant to quarrel,
To fling his spade the fancy rascal's barrel!
" If he demands, or dares deride,
" By all that's good, I'll tan his hide!
" I'll dress his vile calf's skin in buff,
" And thrash it tender where 'tis tough."

Thus full o'er the flood aloft,
And waded water for firther proof;
While 't'other, in a kind of pain,
Apply'd to him his tongue again.
" Speak firmer, ev'g-eean you pray,
" Soothly, thus me-on-my-way!
" Nay, 'twas I speak!"—" I'll knock thy ba-
" You have a t-tongue, or I'm mistaken

" Yes, th-th-th-th-th; but I have;
" But not for you; you you leave I
" Waar, cy'd the stranger, " wh-wh-
(what)
" D'y'e mock me? T-t-take you that."
" Huh, you mock me!" quoth his abamin,
" So, mistake you that again."
Then 't'other fell in furious fight,
While each one thought himself 't' right;
And, if you dare believe my fogg,
" They like we thought each other wrong.

The battle o'er, and done what cool,
Each half suspectt himself a fool;
For, when to choler folks incline 'em,
You might as well be call'd
An ignorant in date terrise,
W'as ever held a grand specific.

Each word the combatants now utter'd,
Casualties brought that both sides utter'd,
And each I'll own a look as stupid,
As, if remember, looks Don Quixot;
Each stretch'd his silly head, and thought
He'd argue o'er again he fought.

Hence I this MORAL shall deduce:

Will Anger deign to give a trace,
'Till Reason could discover true,
By this mad blunder, were surely,
So well the world explain their words,
Men would find little use for swords.

A Burlesque on Genealogy.

(Translated from the French.)

TWO men disputing one day
Upon their genealogy, each

of them pretended to be better than the other. You cannot, says one, compare yourself to me, who am of a thousand times better blood than you. You! fail the other, had your father, like mine, the first post in distyety? The first post of the city! replied the other, was he governor? No.—Was he judge? No, not that yet. What was he then? continued the first. Gate keeper, replied the other, is not that the first post of the city? Yes, said the other, but mine preceded the first men of the province: he went before 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? said he.—He was a postilion 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 said the other, and I see clearly that his office is hereditary. My father prevented that, added the son of the postilion, for before he was postilion he was a man of letters. What call you a man of letters? replied the son of the gate keeper, was he judge advocate, or councillor? None of all these said the postilion, he was renner to the post-office; call you not that a man of letters? True said 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, answered the gate keeper, I can prove my family to have existed before the deluge. And I can prove mine from Adam said the postilion. And I mine before Adam, said the gate keeper. You are in the right, replied the other, the proof is very easy; for before Adam there were

no animals but brutes, and it is very certain you are defended from them.

From the Independent Gazetteer, dated Philadelphia Oct. 27.

THE present is universally acknowledged to be a most momentous era, as likely to decide the fate of a world for future ages. This consideration renders it the duty of every individual to submit to the consideration of his fellow citizens whatever he may deem calculated to elucidate the grand subject in general discussion.

The opposition to the new constitution is said to be made by interested men. This assertion is true only in part. It is most probable, indeed, the most violent, the most active, and the most voluminous writers against the proposed system, are generally influenced by sinister, and personal considerations. But there are many persons whose apprehensions have been excited by the Centinels, the Old Whigs, the Democratic Federalists, and the Catos, and whose opposition is patriotic and disinterested, 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 possibly remove great part of the present opposition.

Let a meeting of the citizens be called, and a proper committee appointed to frame a bill of rights for securing the liberty of the press and all other rights which the states hold sacred. Let this bill of rights be transmitted to the several State Conventions, to be taken into consideration with the new constitu-

tion. Little doubt doubt need be entertained but that it would be universally agreed to.

This measure, if adopted, would draw a line of distinction between the detestable few who would sacrifice the interest and happiness of not only the present, but distant generations to their own emolument, and those who oppose the new system from a patriotic, but perhaps mistaken dread of danger. The former would be left destitute of the vain covering under which they shelter their want of virtue and public spirit: and the latter would become zealous federalists.

To the friends of the proposed constitution, I beg leave to observe, that this measure cannot possibly retard or affect the progress of a plan which has justly met with their admiration. Even admitting that no such precaution is really necessary, would it not be advisable to indulge the honest prejudice of many of their fellow citizens? This much, at least, may be said in favour of my plan, that even if it does no good, it can do no possible injury.

I submit to the candour of the opposers of the new constitution, whether it would not be better to unite in this or some similar plan, than to attempt to defeat the wishes and desires of the continent for an efficient form of government, which is confessedly all that is necessary to restore America to her lost splendor, consequence, credit, and happiness?

Should this hint be attended to, and produce the good effect I hope for, I shall esteem it the most fortunate idea that ever occurred to me.

Your humble servant,

M. C.

Extralls from the JOURNAL of CONGRESS.

MONDAY, October 1.

ON a report of the board of treasury, to whom was recommended their report on the memorial of Arnold Henry Dohrman:—

Resolved, That Arnold Henry Dohrman be reimbursed the sum of five thousand, eight hundred and six dollars, and seventy-two ninetieths of a dollar, with interest on the same from the time of expenditure, being the amount of sundry disbursements by him made for the relief of American prisoners, agreeably to vouchers examined and admitted by the proper officers of the treasury.

And whereas the claims of the said Arnold Henry Dohrman against the United States, amount to twenty thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars, and forty ninetieths, over and above the sum of five thousand eight hundred and six dollars, and seventy-two ninetieths, as above stated, 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 treasury: And whereas this deficiency of vouchers appears to arise from the nature of the disbursements made by Mr. Dohrman, whose own house was frequently the asylum of whole crews of captive American seamen, who were fed, clothed, and relieved in sickness 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 services rendered by Mr. Dohrman, and to make him farther compensation,

Resolved unanimously, That the

said Arnold Henry Dohrman, be allowed in consideration of his faithful and generous services, as agent from the United States at the court of Lisbon, the sum of sixteen hundred dollars per annum, and that the said salary be computed from the period at which his expenditures commenced to the present day.

Resolved unanimously, That one complete and entire township, subject to the reservations as in the other townships agreeably to the ordinance of the twentieth of May, 1785, out of the three last ranges surveyed in the western territory of the United States, be and hereby is granted to said Arnold Henry Dohrman, free from all charges of survey, and that the said Arnold Henry Dohrman be allowed to make choice of the said township, of land, out of any of the said three ranges last surveyed, after the secretary at war shall have drawn for the proportionate quantity of land assigned to the late army, agreeably to the said ordinance of the 20th May, 1785.

Resolved unanimously, That the above payments be made in such manner, as the present state of the finances will best admit; and that the same, together with the grant of land aforesaid, be in full of Mr. Dohrman's claims against the United States.

By the United States in Congress assembled, October 3, 1787.

On a report of the Secretary at War, to whom was referred his letter of the 26 of September, Congress came to the following resolutions:

Whereas the time for which the greater part of the troops in the frontiers are engaged, will expire in the course of the ensuing year, *Resolved,* That that the interests of the United States require, that a corps of five hundred troops shall be stationed on the frontier, to protect the settlers on the

public lands from the depredations of the Indians, to facilitate the surveying and settling of the said lands, in order to reduce the public debt, and to prevent all unwarrantable intrusions thereon.

Resolved, That in order to save the expence of transporting new levies to the distant frontiers of the United States, and also to avail the public of the discipline and knowledge of the country, acquired by the troops at the frontiers, it is highly expedient to retain as many of them, as shall voluntarily re-engage in the service.

Resolved, That seven hundred non-commissioned officers and privates be raised for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged; and that the same be furnished in the proportions herein specified, by the states which raised the troops agreeably to the requisitions of Congress of April, 1785. Connecticut, one hundred and sixty-five. New-York, one hundred and sixty-five. New-Jersey, one hundred and ten. Pennsylvania, two hundred and fifty. That the commissioned officers for the said troops, be furnished by the said states, agreeably to the present proportions.

That the organization of the said troops, together with the two companies of artillery, raised by virtue of the resolves of Congress of the 20th of October, 1786, be according to the present establishment, to wit: one regiment of infantry of eight companies, each company four lieutenants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty privates: and one battalion of artillery, of four companies, each company four lieutenants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty 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 said troops shall be governed by such rules and articles of war, as are, or shall be established by Congress or a Committee of the State.

That the pay and allowances of the said troops be the same as directed by the resolve of Congress of April 12, 1785.

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

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.

A correspondent says, that the brave Colonel George Mafon, of

Virginia, who nobly said that he would sooner cut off his hand than sign the new constitution of the United States, deserves high praise, 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 applauses which he is going to receive, he should consider that, as a celebrated poet expresses himself,

One self-applauding hero whose years out-weigh,
Of stupid flatters, and of loud huzzas:

At a meeting of the Freemen of the County of Somerset (New-Jersey) October 9, being the day of the annual election; THOMAS BERRY, Esq. Chairman and Judge of Election.

THE Constitution of the United States, as agreed upon by the Federal convention at Philadelphia, was read; whereupon, *Resolved Unanimously,* that this county do highly approve of the same; and that if the same be adopted by the confederated states, they will support it with their lives and fortunes.

Resolved unanimously, that the representatives of this county in the General Assembly be, and they are hereby instructed to use their utmost endeavours to have a convention appointed for this date, without delay, agreeably to the recommendations of Congress, for the purpose of considering and ratifying said constitution.

In order of the freemen and voters present, THOMAS BERRY, Judge and Chairman.

From the (New-York) INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.
HAVING yesterday, late in the afternoon, received information of a report circulating here, that Peter Landais (who was an officer in the squadron I commanded in Europe in the late war, and who was in America, broke, and rendered incapable of public service by a court martial— for matters of a date subsequent to and unconnected with the charges I made against

him in Europe, which are of a nature to call his life in question, and of which do much material proof have ever been published, but are lodged in the office of Foreign Affairs) did personally insinuate in this city, on Friday last, by signing in my face: I take this method to declare that the said report is an absolute falsehood—it being impossible that such an insinuation should have been offered to me, with impunity, under any circumstances whatever.

PAUL JONES.

Monday, October 25, 1787.

I DO hereby certify to the public, that I really and in fact paid the said fine, that I could not express of my mouth then into the face of John Paul or Paul Jones, who he was speaking to Mr. Millegan, and that I told to that gentleman, in a loud voice, I would have him in his face.

PETER LANDAIS.

New-York, October 25, 1787.

P. S. Mr. Paul Jones wants to put artfully a cloud before the eyes of the public, and make me appear as a man guilty of high crimes, in saying in his letter, that there are charges of his guilt he lodged in the office of foreign affairs of Mr. Jay, which are of a nature to call his life in question, and which have not been published: in answer to which, I have had all these false charges and the answers to them candidly printed and published better than two years ago, in my publishing general, where they may be found read by whoever has read them. Moreover, I offered to him full memorial when I met him at Dr. Lister's Esq. member of Congress, but then did not sign in his face, but I told him enough to provoke any man of honor, and satisfied all in view of that honorable gentleman by telling him, that were I not more afraid of the law than I was of him, I would have beaten him, throwing him a stick.

HARTFORD, October 29.

A Correspondent offers, it is a circumstance much to the honor of Connecticut, that we are the first state in the Union, who having received the new Constitution in the regular channel, have coolly and deliberately, without any enthusiasm or emotion, taken the proper measures for calling a 2^d state Convention, and determining upon the new plan of government. The Convention are to meet for the most important purposes, that can command the attention of any people. The queries which they are to receive are the following:

Good RUM OR SPIRITS
TO BE EXCHANGED FOR
CIDER,

At KIRBY'S Distillery in New-Haven.

New-Haven, Sept. 1, 1787. tf

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,
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.
Anderson's Scotch Pills, Bateman'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. Helmes.

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 curf's Broad-Cloth, Velvets and Velvekets, Sewing Silk and Twists, Death Head and Basket Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, fine Muslin and Liffany Do. Silk and thread laces, a few elegant looking glasses, Knives and Forks, Sad or Flat Irons, 8 by 10 Window glass, an assortment of Hard Ware &c.

All which will be sold by wholesale very low.

CHINA

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

HYSON TEA,

FRESH from INDIA, in the LAST SHIP.

JAPAN D WATERS

of Different SIZES and very low PRICED.

Glas & 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, 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 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 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

W'm. J. WHITING, Clerk.

New-Haven, Oct. 22, 1787. [36]

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

Jonathan Botsford of New-Milford, and Benjamin Boitwick and Moses Johnson, Non-Residents, as to pay their State Taxes made on the list 1784, 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.

THREE, or four young ladies, 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 Advance. 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 Public, humble Servant.

JOHN SPALDING

New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787.

[33—t]

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