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CONNECTIO

F R I D A Y, JANUARY 18, 1788.

NEW-LONDON: Printed by TIMOTHY GREEN, at the Northwest Corner of the PARADE.

WARSAW, [CAPITOL OF POLAND] Of. 12.

ETTERS from Moldavia confirm the news, that a Turkifa fquadron, which failed from Oczakow, attempted the beginning of last month to make a defect on the coast of Russia between the forts of Kinburne and Jenikale, where the Russians were surprized and at first obliged to retreat; but their camp being reinforced, they bravely obliged the Turks to retreat with a considerable loss, leaving behind them 2000killed and wounded

with a confiderable loss, leaving behind them 2000killed and wounded,

VIENNA, [Germany] October 14.

According to authentick letters from Petersburgh,
Prince Potemkin will have 10,000 men under his command, 48,000 or 50,000 from Mount Gaucasus and
the Cuban. This Prince they say, is at Elizabeth
Gorod in a position proper for approaching Occakow;
and that Count Romanzow, who commands a body of
50,000 men, was in motion to attack Neitler, having
with him 60 pieces of heavy artillery to begin hossilities with. ties with.

PARIS, Sept. 12.

PARIS, Sept. 12.

A very curious discovery engages the learned world at present. It is said, that Montieur de Gnignes, who understands Chinese perfectly well, has discovered that the Chinese characters and ligyptian hieroglyphis are the same. As those characters are mentioned by Herodotus, the oldest historian, to be undecypherable when he was in Egypt, this discovery, if it be well sounded must throw a curious light upon the most ancient records that time can boast.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 12.

The Comte de Moussier is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, October 30.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

White Hall, October 30.

This moraing a messenger arrived at the office of the image in the following Development, Counter Declaration, Sec.

DECLARATION.

THE events which have taken place in the Republic of the United Province's appearing no longer to leave any subject of discussion, and still less of contest, between the two courts, the undersigned are authorised to ask, whether it is the intentson of his Most Christian Majesty to carry into effect the notification made on the 16th of Sept. last, by his Most Christian Majesty's Minister Pleaspotentiary which by announcing that Succours would be given in Holland, has occasioned the naval armaments on the part of his Majesty; which

armaments have become reciprocal.

If the Court of Verfailles is disposed to explain itself on this subject, and upon the conduct to be adoptself on this ladject, and upon the conduct to be adopted towards the Republic, in a manner conformable to the defire, which has been expressed on both sides, to preserve the good understanding between the two courts—and it being also understood, at the same time, that there is no view of hostility towards any quarter, in consequence of what had passed; his Majesty, always anxions to concur in the friendly sentiment of his Molt anxious to concur in the friendly fentiment of his Moth Christian Majetty, would agree with him, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations should be discontinued on each file, and that the natives of the two nations should be again placed upon

tives of the two nations should be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it should on the first of January of the present year.

Versailles, the 27th of Ostober, 1787.

DORSET.

WILLIAM EDEN.

COUNTER DECLARATION.

The intention of his Majesty not being, and, never having been to interfere by force in the affairs of the Republic of the United Provinces, the communication made to the court of London, on the 15th also most here. made to the court of London, on the 16th of last month by Mondeur Barthelemy, having had no other object than to announce to that Court an intention, the motives of which no longer exist, especially since the King of Prulia, has imparted his resolution; his Majer was the made of the last than the same of the last that the last than the jefty makes no difficulty to declare, that he will not give any effect to the declaration above mentioned; give any effect to the declaration above mentioned;
and that he retains no hoffile view towards any quarter
relative to what has passed in Holland. His Alajesty
therefore, being desirous to concur with the sentiments
of his Britannic Majesty for the preservations of the
good harmony between the two courts, agreet with
pleasure with his Britannic Majesty, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, shall
be discontinued on each side; and that the navies of
the two nations shall be again placed upon the storing
of the peace chabissment, as it stood on the first of
January of the present year.

Versailes, the 27th of October, 1787.

Le Cta. Da MONTMORIN.

In consequence of the declaration and counter decla-

ration exchanged this day, the underfigned, in the ration exchanged this day, the underligned, in the name of their respective fovereigns, agree that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, shall be discontinued on each side; and that the navies of the two nations shall be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment as it flood on the 1st day of January of the present year.

Verfailles, the 27th of Oldber, 1787:

DORSET.

WILLIAM EDEN.

LECTOR MONTMOREN.

Le Cte. be MONTMORIN.
L O N D O N, Sept. 29.
The Princes of Orange made her triumphal entry into the Hague with still more eclat than the Prince Stadtholder. The Horses were taken from her carriage, and she was drawn through the streets by Women, and received at the palace with the loudest acclamations of joy. The outrages committed on the houses of the contrary party in the heat and insolence of triumph had subsided, in confequence of a throng proclamation, published by the Stadtholder, declaring, that any rioter thould be punished.

The laws of France, respecting debtots, breathe principles milder and more merciful than ours. In England a man charged in execution for any fum exceeding 40 hillings, may be confined for life at the will of an inhuman creditor, but in France twenty years

is the limitation.

Nov. 6. Since the publication of the declarations, infurances to the West-Indies, which were done at 10 per cent, in case of a war, have fallen to 4.

It is computed, that on the general sale of the articles agreed for by Government, on the idea of a war, it will not leave a loss of one million; which million is to be provided for partly by the issuing of Exchequer bills, and partly by the furplus of the years revenue.

Upon more mature investigation, we are hap-py to be enabled to contradict the report, that the Court of London had been over-reached by that of Verfailles, in regard to the terms on which the two nations were to difarm; the former having had twenty fail of the line of battle ships in commission on the first of January last, more than the latter. Now the real fact is, that the accommodation acceded to the v-ther day by the English and French courts, was made on principles not only explicit, but equitable. It of course affords no grounds on which the factious and disaffected of this country can work with foccels.

The reason for overlooking the erections at Cherbourg was, that the Duke of Rich-mond has laid before the Cabinent a plan for running up a masking wall from one end of the Channel to the other, that shall effectually cover the British shipping from being teen by the enemies cruizers, be they ever to many, and to render our fide of it perfectly fecure. The plan is accordingly to be fet about as foon as Parliament shall vote the necessary

Now. 10. Two Commissioners on the part of the Court of Fince are shortly expected in Ingland, to observe that thered uc-tion of our navy has taken place agreeably to the ratification. Month de Bouganville is one of the persons named, and two British naval officers are to be fent to the Erench ports in order to observe a like conduct.

The 1 is sustained by the Russian Schodron in the Black Sea is now confirmed, and thrus out to be infinitely more calamitons than was

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at first imagined. Besides the one ship of the line of which we have had accounts as falling into the hands of the Turks, fix other men of war, large new and well equiped thips, perithed in the storm. This severe blow has com-pleatly disabled the Russians for a time from acting against the Ottoman Porte by sea.

By the mails which arrived yesterday, we learn that neither the cities of Amsterdam, Heerlem or Alkmaer, had conformed to the proposition made to the Stadtholder by the city of Schoonhoven at the Assembly of the State of Holland and West-Friesland, for qualifying his Serene Highness to change the

Regencies of the cities.

The Commissioners which the Council of Amsterdam lent to the Hague are returned with a note which had been delivered to them at a conference with the Hereditary Prince Stadtholder, the Prince's Royal, and the Duke of Bruntwick, by which it has been agreed to name two commissioners on the part of the Statisholder, who with the Commidioners of the Regency are empowered to enter into the terms of arrangements and accomino-

We can all use this finders from undoubted authority, that his Majesty's ship the Pylades just arrived at Plymouth from Gibraltar, has brought lome dispatches to government from the naval and military commanders on that station, which are sufficient to open the eyes of the nation relative to the House of Bourbon, and the hostile intentions meditated against this country, notwithstanding the Counter Declaration of the Court of Ver-

The accounts brotight by the Pylades are, that the Spaniards are repairing their lines near Gibraltar with the utmost activity, and putting them in every respect on a warlike footing—they were forming a camp of 20, 000 men, and there were hineteen sail of the line at Cadiz ready for fea, when the Pylades failed.

ROTTERDAM, October to.
Mr Crawford, agent to his Britannick Majesty in this city, has done honor to the sentiments of his Court and manifested his attachment to the illustrious House of Orange, by celebrating the re-establishment of the tradtholder in all his eminent dignities. HAGUE, Nov. 1.

His Serene Highners the reigning Duke of Brunivick Lunenburgh, fet off last Tuesday after supper for his head quarters near Amfterdam.

LIPSTADT, (Prussa) October 25.
The King of Prussa will not accept the

mediation of France in the affairs of Holland; but on condition that the Cabinet of Verfailles will guarantee the following among

other points; viz.
That the Province of Holland shall have no more right than the others ;-

That the thall every year elect a new Grand Pensioner

That the Stackholder shall not any longer receive Commission, from the particular States, but only from the States General;

That the Duke Louis of Brunswick shall have fatisfaction given, and be re-established in his dignities, and, That the Hague shall be a place of Sovereign Right, and belong to all the Provinces.

STATE of CONNECTIOUT In CONVENTION, January 1.

R. chanfon rofe after Mr. Elliworth, and expres-R. chalon role after Mr. Elimwarth, and expre-ing a finishing to tell following purpose. My Honocrable Pricad has repretented to make miterable fates, which we are in with respect to or public affairs. It is a metabolicly picture, has nor public affair. It is a selectably pidme, but not highly fixen. Our connerse is annihisably our national home, once in highly below, is do more than the selectable of the national home, once in highly below, is do more back, and dupt a row-folce. The professional results are below to the selection of the national have among a subbledy control that a principle of concrision is subbledy according to make the selection of the selec a method most dangerous to the public tranquility.

Under our old confederation, each flate was bound by the most foleran obligations to pay its proportion of the national expense. If any state did not perfer what it had so foleranty promised, it became a transwast it had to tolermy promised, it became (fram) greafor. It did an injury on the other flares, twinder it had plighted its faith for the performance of what it had dispulsed in the articles of controlleration. The other flares have a right to redefit; they have a right Some falses have a right to redsels a skey have a right by the law of nature and against to inful upon and compel a performance. How this this be due? There is no other way but by fonce of arms. What is the confequence? This way of reforcing frederil decrees leads directly to ceits was and national rain. This was the case with the saction lengues. The flats in confidence were house they are the saction. This was the case with the action; leagues. The flates in confidency were housed by compact role, in certain proportions of the public bordium. Someof, the flates are confidenced as the flates are called in the states of the flates were defining to; they find only preferred that involved in the cuber of the plate are continued to the confidence of the

cree-mid state remain without charty, only pit insecules by a military force. Control of the midment of the state of the midple of the midple of the midment of the midment of the midment of the corpin of a conment of the midment of the midment of the midment of the mid
ment of t sy them in execution. This excludes the idea of an armed force. The power, which is to endore their laws, is to be a legal power valued in program against to the interest of the concept of laws, and this force is to one handledly upon individuals, who fail in their duty to there country. This is the peculiar glory of the confitution, that This is the peculiar gray of the cananarian, that is depends upon the mild and equal energy of the maginary for the execution of the tays. The convention have framed a lighten of governments and sow dabnic it to the widom of their country. We address our it to the wildom of their commer. We adment use felicies, not to your prisons, not to your refuse, the top your refuse, not to you refuse, not to you refuse, and to refuse felicies for the did flightly we can go not inferior with its experiences has discount for the tractly Incidious. The flaces were gooded of their to result the cultility of pointed the cultivariant. The flaces were gooded to did not result to refuse for the cultility of the flaces were gooded to the flags at the cultility of in direumtances, interests, and manuser, should be to harmonious; in adopting one grand fythen. If reference a plan of government, which with facts favourable circumdances is offered for our acceptance. I fear our national ciritence mult come to a find end.

MONDAY, 1,800,800 7.

The paragraph which respects taxes, imposts and

crees must either remain without ementy, or he put

excifet was largely debated, by feveral gentlemen.

Gen. Wadiworth objected against is, because it gave the power of the purie to the general legislature; another paragraph gave the power of the fivord; and that ther paragraph gave the power of the fount; and that authority which has the power of the found and punce, is despote. He objected against impair, and excites, because their operation would be partial and in furniar of the fouthern States. Some other objections were likewise made against this paragraph. In answer to them Mr. Billfourth expected himself nextly to the following effect.

Mr. Prefident, This a most important clause in the

confliction; and the gentlemes do well to offer all the objections which they have against it. Through the whole of this debate, I have attended to the objections which have been made against this chose; and I think them all to be unfounded. The clause is general; it them all to be subounced. The clause is general; it gives the general elegislator. "power to lay not collect taxes, duties, imposts and excites to pay the other, and provide for the common dea one and general welfared the United States." There are three objections against this clause. "Snyt, that it is no executive, it extends to all an objects of taxation; fixed by last it is partially strength. The Congretio cupit must be have power to lay strength.

that Congress shall have all these fources of revenue, that Congress mail have all these fources or revenue, and the States none the excepting the impol, still lie open to the Pic State ower adobt, at must provide for the playment of it. So dealth the other States. This will not cape the autention of Congress. When making capitalities grafted a nevenue, the will been this immend. They will not take away that which in occulary for the States. They are the chead, and will take care that the members do not perift. The state debt, which now lies heavy upon us, arofefrom the want of powers in the federal lystem. Give the neceswant depowers in the recently term. One can never fare power to the national government, and the first will not be again necessariated to involve itself indebt for its defence in war. It will lie upon the national government to defend all its members from hostile attacks. The United States will bear the whole barden of war. It is necessary that the power of the general Legislature should extend to all the objects of taxation, that government should be able to command all the refources of the country because no man can tell what our extremeles may be Wass have now become rather war of the purie, then of the fword. Government mult therefore he ship to command the whole power of the purfe otherwise hoffile nation may look into our conflictation, see wha refources are in the power of government, and calculate to go a little beyond us; their they may obtain a decided inperiority over us, and reduce us to the utmost didrefs. A government, which can command but half its refources, is like a man with but one arm to defend himfelf.

The fecond objection is that the impost is not a plan per mode of taxation ; that it is partial to the foutherr States. I confess I am mortified, whose I find gentlemen fopposing that their delegater in convention were inattentive to their duty and made a facilitie of the interests of their conflituents. If however the impo of it is would flagger my belief in it; for lab hor parti-ality. But I think there are three special reasons, why an impost is the best way of raising a national re-

The first is, it is the most fruitful and easy way. All attors have found it to be to Prior to taxation can your, All attors have found it to be to. Direct taxation can go but little way towards railing a revanue. To raite money in this way people much be provident; they must be constantly laying up minor; to answer the demand of the collector. But you cound, make people thus provident; from would be activitied. of the collector. But you closes make people must provide a firm would do any thing to purpose, you must come in when they are pending, and take a part with them. This does not take away the tools of a man's basnets, or the necessary usuality of rist-family. only comes in, when he is taking his pleafore; and In only conserin, when he is using his pension and feel generous, when he had also use a failillie for far gerthality, it takes imprigned off, for public set, it me reminders with on his in such good as the whole. I consider the history of the had the history of New York, we have the pension of the history of New York of Connection and African Control of the history of New York of the history of the history of New York of the history of the history of New York of the history of the history of New York of the history of the history of New York of the history of the history of New York of the history tion : One of our common river floors pays in the Well Indiet a Portage Bill of f. 66. This is a may which foreigners lay upon or and we pay it. For a day laid locking are lay upon or and we just it. For a dity land upon our hipping which transports our protice of feetings on trice; finds the private our production deprime, as an efficient asympto they who till the ground, and bring the fronts of it of merket. All nations have feen the necessity and proporties of rhings a greende by indirect handless, by dutte upon articles of conformation. rect tastion; by outer upon articles of confomption. France raises, a tereme of 24 Alillion Sterling per annum, and it is chiefly in thir way, so adillions of Livree they raise upon the fingle article of Silt. The Swife cantons rails almost the whole of their revenue upon Salt. Those States purchase all the Salt which is her death of the second states. opon Salt. Trole States purchase all the Salt which is to be used in the country; they sell it out to the penple at an advanced price; the advance is the revenue of the country. In England the whole public revenue is about :? Willions Sterling per ann. The land tax amounts to about a Millions; the window and fome amounts to about a Million; the window and fome other taxes to about two millions more. The other 3 Million; it raifed upon articles of confumption. The whole region army of Great Britain could not en-tore the collection of this yate found by direct exaction. force the collection of this was foun by direct exaction. In Holland their predigious trace amounting to forey thillings for each inhabitant, are levide chiefly upon articles of confumption. They excite every thing, not excepting even their hodges of infany.

The experiments which have been made in our own

The experiment which two been made in our overcome, the productive nature of relative transport and the United States morn to a very the import and the United States morn to a very the import and the United States morn to a very the productive nature of the States which the states of the United States morn to the Control of the Contro to all un objected in nation process, until programs, the first process of the pr

ded by Congress. Rum, inflead of 4d per gal, may be fet higher, without any detriment to our healthor m

fet higher, without any detriment to eer healther mo-rals. in England it pays a duty of 4/6 the gal. Noive fet us compare this fource of revenue with our national wants. The interest of the foreign debt is 130,0001 lawful money per ahn. The expense of the civil list is 3,0001. There are likewise further expenses, for is y, e.g. There are through further expectes, for manusching the fromeworks, for the speer of trade who have been dishled in the farvice of the continent, and form other contingencies, amounting teacher, which are civil dit to a spoon. This fear added to the contingencies and the spoon of the fear added to the contingencies allowed the state on the configuration of the spoon of taree of the flates, in Mallachafetts, New York, and Pennfylvanis, too or 18c,000l. per annum lave been raided by impost. From this fact we may certainly conclude, that, if a general impost should be laid, it would raise a greater sun than I have calculated. It a firong argument in favour of an impost, that the collection of it will interfere lefs with the internal po-lice of the flates, than any other species of taxation. It does not fill the country with revenue officers, but is confined to the fea coall, and is chiefly a water operation. Another weighty reason in favor of this blanch of revenue is, if we do not give it to Congress, the following and faster will have it. It will give some faster an opportunity of opprefing others, and defroy all barrancy between them. If we would have the flates friendly means the first of the control of the contro friendly to each other, let us take away this bo contention, and place it, as it ought in justice to be placed, in the hands of the general government.

placed, in the hands of the growed government. Estilys the homeomorphism near me, the im-poll well-bear growing terms mear me, the im-poll well-bear growing the with the softenit. Left, what is the soft of the softenit of the softenit of the soft its fine cold climate, and wart wirring. Do yet they ince, has been climate, and wart wirring. Do yet they ince, has been climate, and wart wirrings. Do yet they ince, has been climate, and war up receiving I un-tility to be a soft of the cold of the cold of the which is the cold of the cold of the cold of the climate of the cold of the cold of the cold of the climate of the cold of the cold of the cold of the cold cold of the cold cold of the co cooling seat we have. In the Coronians they have a gent deal of cold, rank, child weather even in Georgia, the fiver Savannah has been crofted upon the text. And if they do not were quite to great a quantity of clothing, in shofe flares as with six, serpeople of rank wear that which is of amore expensive kind. In piece these we manufeture one half of our clothing and all but roots of himsdays in the first piece that the piece of t our tools of hufbandry; in those they manufacture none nor ever will. Whey will not manufacture, because they find it much more profitable to collivate their and, which are exceeding fertile. Hence shey import almost everythings not excepting the carriages in which they ride, the hoes with which they sill the ground, and the hoes which they wear. If we doubt of their mportations, let us look at their exports. So exceed-ngly fertile and profitable are their lends, that a honlarge thips are every year loaded with rice and to from the fingle port of Charlefton. The rich treatment of the target of the treatment of the treatment of talk exages of immente value will be fub-jied to the impeth. Nothing is omitted, a day is to be paid upon the blacks which they import. From Virginia their exports are valued at a million flerling per anium; the ingle atticle of tobacco amounts to even or sickly handled thought. feven or eight hundred thousand. How does this come back? nor in money, for the Virginians are poor to a back I am in many first the Vispoisses are gone to a prover, in money. They artificize that cope, they found failer than they are they are even in debt. Their risk energy ever from in a table, in advisables, in a Their risk energy ever from in a table, in advisables, in a Marying the declare shiped to the impost In Marying their electron shiped to the impost In Marying their electron specific and in a properties as their in Virginia. The imports in properties as hade fouter flattes are united as press in properties as hade of the certificia. Where then exist this paraillary is the control of the control of the certificial and the certific

But there is one objection, Mr. Prefident, which is broad enough to cover the whole subject. Says the ney at all. Why I Because they have the power minory at all. Why I Beenfe they have the power of the found, and if we give them the power of the parts, they are despotic. But I alt, first was there ever a government without the power of the foord and parts? This is not a new coincid parts of the foord and parts? This is not a new coincid parts of the parts in min applied it is being at only the parts of the part there ght into at in Grand Stitalia, where they have a King wide with large posen. Here fay they, it is disagreen to place the most parties of the food and that parties with the desire material or an interest parties with a fact of the men of the food and that parties with that defended and the people. There are not with above a partiment. But the things and supplies the figuress power of the autum, they have the people and price. And they must have been depicted, and they must have been depicted and they must have been depicted and they must have been depicted and the courtry be defined. For they food without the courtry be defined. For they food without the courtry be defined. the country be defended. For the food without the purie is of an offer, it is a food in the feaband. But does it follow, because it is dangerous to give the power of the food and the purfe to a heredistry prince, who is independent of the people, that therefore at it dangerous to give it to the parliament, to. Congress the control of the property of the control of the power of the parliament, to Congress the control of the parliament. which is your parliament, to men appointed by your-felves, and dependent upon yourfelves? This argument amounts to this, you cut a man in two in the mid-dle, to prevent his harting himfel?. But lays the Honourable objector, if Congress levy

money, they must legulate. I admit it. I no I gislative powers, fays he, cannot exist together in .

are contrary to each other. But the conditution ex-cludes every thing of this kind. Each Legislature has its province; their limits may be diffinguished. If they will run foul of each other, if they will be trying they will run roul of race other, it they will be trying who has the harder head, it cannot be helped. The road is broad enough, but if two men will juftle each other, the fault is not in the road. Two eleval legif. lattree have in fact exilted, and acted at the famestime in the fame territory. It is in vain to fay, they can not exist, when they actually have done it. In the time of the war we had an army. Who made the law for the army? By whole authority were offender tried and executed? Congress was the power. By tried and executed? Congred twee the poser. By their substity, a man was taken, tried, condemned, and hanged, in this very foron. He belonged to the sarry' is to use a proper fisher of military has, the arry' is the sarry proper fisher of military has the sarry three trieds and the sarry trieds and the sarry tried to the sarry tried t the date, nor the flate the city. But if this is a new city, if it has not had time to unfold its principles, I will inflance the city of New York, which is and long has been an important part of that fate, it has been found beneficial, its powers and privileges have not classical with the flate. The city of London contains three or four times as many inhabitants as the who flate of Connecticut. It has extensive powers of o vernment, and yet it makes no interference with the general government of the kingdom. This conflitugeneral government of the kingdom. This constitu-tion defines the resent of the power of the general go-wernment. If the general legislature should at any time overleap their limits, the judicial department is a confidentional check. If the United States go be you'd their powers, if they make a law which the con-fliamon does not authorite, it is void; and the jadi-cial power, the national judges, who to fecure their impartiality are to be made independent, will declar it to be void. On the other hand, if the flates go be youd their limin, if they make a law which is an ulur pation upon the general government, the law is void, and uptight independent judges will declare it to be to. Still however, if the United States and the individual flates will quartel, if they want to fight, they may do it, and no frame of government can possibly prevent it. It is fusicient for this constitution, that to far from laying them under a necessity of contend provides every reasonable check against it. persaps at some time or other there will be a control, the flate amy rife against the general government. If this does take place, if all the flates combine, if all oppose, the whole will not all eat up the members, but the measure which is apposed to the feather of the people, will prove abortive. In republic, it is a furdapile, will prove abortive. In republic, it is a found-annial principle, that the migarity govern, and that annial principle, that the migarity govern, and that the property of the principle, the whomilating the property of the principle, the principle of the continue of the principle of the principle of the theory of the principle of the principle of the principle fare. We have found in a principle of the minus, a fare the principle of the pri far is this from being confident with republican princi-ples, that it is in effect the worlt species of monarchy ples, that it is nether the workspecies of monachy. Hence we see, how necessary for the union is a coercive principle. No man pretends, the contrary. We all see and feet this necessity. The only question is, final it be a coercion of law, or a coercion of arms. There is no other possible alternative. Where will the dark possible and property of the company to present the contract of the coercive of the coercive

while they end? A necessary consequence of their principles as a war of the states one against another. I am for coercion by law, that coercion which acts only up on delinquent individuals. This confliction does no attempt to coerce fovereign bodies, flater in their political capacity. No coercion is applicable to fue bodies, but that of an armed force. If we flould at tempt to execute the laws of the union by fending an armed force against a delinquent state, it would involve the good and bad, the innocent and guilty, in the fame estamity. But this legal coercion fingle ing the laws of the union. All men will fee the rea-fonableness of this, they will acquiesce, and say, let the guilty suffer. How have the morals of the people been deprayed for the want of an efficient governme. which might establish suffice and righteouiness. Fo overflowing flood. If we wish to prevent this salarming evil; if we wish to protect the good citizen inhis regot, we must lift up the flandard of justice, we must chablish a national government, to be enforced by the

The Convention get through with dehating upon the conditioning by feet toos. It was convented criminally and fully. Beery objection was raifed againful; a which the rony. Every objection was ranced against it, which the ingennity and invention of its opposers could devise.— The writer of this account could with to exhibit to pub-lic view, though the it renditles he could do it but imperfectly, the whele of the debates upon this

inspiltrate.

fathe piece. I als, why can they not? It is not increding fabled; but they would be recedingly small product of the constraint of the cons tion vanished, before the learning and eloquence of a Johnson, the genuine good fenfe and differentent of a Sherman, and the Demoslibenian energy of an Elif

After the Convention and faithful containing often the conditionals by specificans; Gen Parion in order to bring up the fulficial for ageneral difficultion, moved the grand question. That this convention do afficia to, haiffy and adopt the Confliction reported by the convention of Defective in Painfacel phia on the 17th day of Suprember A.D. 1787 and referred to the decemi-

Hartford, Jan. 10. 1788. Meller Hypton and Good vern,
Thill few centrely observations used by une at the
opening of the convention were not designed for
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NEW-LONDON, Finagry 18. On Wednesday the 9th inft, the Convention of this State ratified the new Poderal Confliction :- 128 Voters being in favour of it, and 40 against it. Their names will be inserted in our next.

. Neither the eastern or western Mails baye ar-

of barrels, 30 gallons, and 3 pints of water.

A few months fince, near Montpellier, in the foath
of France, Philip Lenis de Vertot, aged 129 years.— He has left a for, who is now in his 98th year, and a grandlon, who was 70 on the 20th of August, on which

THOMAS ALDEN'S Marine L I S T. Thursday, Jan. 10th. Serene morning, light wind Friday, 11th: Hazy; fharp cold morning, wied Arrived, Schooner , from St. John's, bound to New-Haven

Sanday, 13th. Hazy, do. do, wind et N.N.E .-A Brig in the offing, fuppoled to be from the West-Indies, bound and belonging to New Haven.

**All Brig 1, 14th. Scrency double sharp cold morning, wind N. N.

Sailed, Sloop Charles Pand, for the W Indies

Arrived, Sloop Betfey, Robert Denton, from St. Thomas's bound to New York, passage 28 days; fevere weather on the coast, and head winds. Advisors Brig Neptune, Jabez Perkins, from this port; touched

Cayes, Touched in here, Packet Polley, George Allen, Touched in here, Packet Polley, George Allery, from Rhode-Hand, bound to New York, baving on board a number of refrechable gentlemen, palengers, Arrived at Rhode, 18had, Schoones —, OlmRead, from Baltimore, bound here and to New York.

Arrived, Schooner Paddock, from Guada-loope, 40 days. On foundings fooke the Snow Ro-bert, Woodham, from St. Vincents, bound to this port, per, woodsam, from St. Vincents, bound to this port, laying to in a gale; also faw the number of 13 or 20 fail, Brige, Schoolers and Sloops, bearing on the coaft. Rainy weather on the coaft for 15 days frady. At Guadaloupe, Schooner Harriot, Whittlefey, belonging to haft Haddem.

Next TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock. At PUBLIC VENDUE,

Store, for the benefit of the Underwriters, All the remainder of the Sloon POLLY and Cargo, confifting of Cables and Anchors, Sails, Rigging Cabin Utenfils Boats, Spars, &c. seven hogineads Rum, one houstsead of damaged Sugar, and one fierce of Molastes, and the

Gote victor i witam hisflorie. Marce HollsLode, witcon i witam hisflorie. Marce HollsBuil News James Horris HollsBuil News James Horris HollsBuil News James Horris HollsBuil News James James Horris HollsBuild Holls

OTION is hereby given to all whom it may be comeen. That pulphration is made for fish from William His herfe, Bly Lidge of the Court of Perkis for the distalt of New Lordon, and Indice of the Court of New Lordon, for elicibilities emples of the last will and the court of the man in files, it her of New Lordon, the classified of the dividing of these court of Homes for the last will and the court of Homes in the last of the dividing of these Colle of List decorate in fine of the control of the last of the dividing of these courts in the last of the dividing of the dividing of the court of the last of the dividing of the dividing of the dividing of the dividing of the last of the court of the last of the dividing of the last of th were burnt on the 6th day of September, 1781; and that a court for the purpose aforesaid, will be held at the house of Daniel W. Richards, incholder in New London, on the 2d Monday of February next, at 10 o'clock forenoon.

CLEMENT FOSDICK, one of the

Samuel Scabier, John Smiraous, John Swan, Paul Smith, Mr. Shaw, New-London; Ezekiel Shalor, Weit Haddam;

theirs of faid deceafed New-London, Jan. 14, 1788.

The Committee of the State of Committee of Interest of Committee of Interest of Committee of Interest of Interest

SCHEME: Stonington-Point Meeting-house Lottery,

3312 Tickets, at Two Dollars each, 6664 Dollars ; 949 of which are Prizes, viz.
of 500 Dollars, 500 Dollars,
200 - 200
100 - 100

co ench; the first &) (laft number drawn)

For helding the Meeting-honfe & Charges, 1332 666; Dol:

THE Smallpefs of the Number of Tickets, and there being but about two Blanks to u rise together with the Amportance of the Defign, upid Sale of he Tie eta; and they affure the

nombine.

Nelice will be immediately given after the Drawe.
Ing. and a if the facture Numbers published in a tribe. Checklon Gasten, and the Prizes If and a state of the facture Numbers of the prizes of the Lunter of the Lunter of the Lunter of the NUMBERS OF THE PRIZES OF THE PRIZ

FLISHA DENISON, Ed. FELEG BROWN, WILLIAM OH EBROUGH, 2d. Stonington, Jan. 1, 1788.

Just gubbified, and to be fold by the Petitier bereef. Freebetter's NEW-ENGLAND

ALMANACK For the year of our LORD CHRIST,

a variety of uleful and entertaining matter.

News London, Jan. 15, 1788,

After the Convention had finished debating upon the

" nation of this Convention by an act of General Af-

This motion was seconded by Gen. Huntington. (The Remainder in our next.)

I am Gendemen, yours, &c.

OLIVER BELEWORTHS

rived at this Publication.

DIED. J. Mr., Howard, voife of Mr., John Howard,
Died in Ireland, Mits Pelvel, aged 27. Her difcafe was the dropfy, and the had been tapped 11 times, in the course of which operations fire discharged

day they all far down to dinner together-

Sarveday, 12th. Hazy, fliarp and double therp cold morning, wind N.

at Gaudaloupe, St. Buffaria and St. Thomas's, fold confiderable part of his cargo, horfes, provinces, &c. at the last mentioned port, and proceeded to Aux-

Wednesday, 10th. Snow and rain, wind W .- meadian S. and flormy.

Will be Sold at Jonathan and Jared Starr's

1 7 8 8. Containing, belides the usual calculations, To be sald at this Office, (Price 6d.)

CONFERENCES

BAPTISM,

A Querist and an Apologist.

Berch ibe Scriptures :

John 5. 39.

which, especially in religion, chains the attention of all. To those who are serious enquirers after Trush, these conferences address themselves for confideration. As the author is not known, they appear on the fide of no particular denomination of Christians; but being built on the Scriptures as the foundation of the th, are recommended to the ferious and unprejudiced confideration of alk.

A READLE.

The above piece may also be bad of Cast. Peley Brown, Stopington: Mr. Saituel Mather, Lyme; Ebene-zer Ledyard. Efg. and Deac. Situeun Smith. Gro-ton; Mr. Peter Lanman, and Mr. William Leffing-well, Norwich; and by the Post Riders.

Selling off Cheap!!

John & Valentine W. Rathbun,

TAVING concluded to divolve their Partnerfhip, would inform their old cuttoniers and
others, that they have on hand a general affortment of DRY GOODS, well adapted to the forfent and entiging feafors, which they will dispose of
an remarkable low terms, by wholefile or tetail.
Stonington, Dec. 31th, 1737.

All persons indebied to the subscribers by note or book, are carnelly requested to in the personnel immediately, otherwise they must be under the necessity of putting them in that without respect of persons.

They have at their Store in Greton,
Aquantity of barreled Fork, mess and courmon Beef in barrels and half barrels, lieg's Latd. Tallow, Cheefe. Indian Corn, Oats. Econs, Codino, &c. together with an affortment of Dry Goods as ufual.

FREN'T LEDY ARD & SONS.

Groton, 2fth Dec. \$787.

Cash given for all kinds of Shipping FURRS, By EBENEZER BACKUS, of Windham.

Dec. 23, 1289.

MANTED immediately.

A Journeyman Saddler, who can be well recommended for a good Workman at the Buthness, none other need apply.—Good Encurragement will be given.

Likewise WANTED,

A Quantity of tanned Sheep
kins, and clean coarse Wool, for which gool

Payment will be mide by the Subscriber, living
near the Printing-Office.

SIMEON SMITH, jun.

New-London, Jan. 3, 1788.

A LL performindebted to the fublicriber, whose accounts are one year old, are defined to call and settle the same by payment, or their notes of hand, or capet to be sued at February court withour further notice. Also, those indebted by notes which have become due, are requested to make immediate payment, or depend their notes will be put into an attorney's hands to called, except some artisting agreement to the contra cept fome particular agreement to the contra.
Colchester, Dec. 19, 1784.
5w JONATHAN DEMING.

Nerwich, January 4th, 1788.

CTOLEN on the night following the 2d inftant,
of from the house of Mr. Daniel Thomas, in Prefron, a likely three years old dun or mouse colour'd
MARE, with a saddle and bridle, marked with a
black list along her back, thord all round with new
flows, and corked, one white hind foot, about 134
hands high, and trots and canters altogether.—
Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her
to the subscriber, or to Mr. Joseph Lasham, of
Groton, and secure the thief, shall have Ten Dollars reward; for the mare only, Five Dollars, and
recessary charges paid, by their humble servant,
IZRAHIAH WETMORE.

To be Sold at a table Vendue, for hard mostly, Morris's notes, Lawtenne's certificates, foldier notes duebered 1723, state money, and Inilay's certificates, as the law directs, O't much of the real estate of the following perfons as willpay their state and town taxes in my hands to collect, with lawful cost, sit. Perer Bulkley, Est. Silas Statk, Herekish Kilborn, and Rebert Beebe, as the public sign post in New-Salem society, in Colchester, on the 17th day of March next, and John Treadway, and Miles Wright, at the sign post in the first society in Colchester, on the 18th day of March next.

El. AS WORTHINGTON, Collector, (and Administrator on the estate of Elias Worthingren, jun. late of Colchester and Montiville, deceased.

Coichester, January 1, 1788.

Coichefter, January i, 1788.

HE hon. Cours of Probate, for the diffriet of Windham, have allowed fix wenths from the windman, have allowed its Berkin from the effect of Mr. NATHAN SCIVILL, late of Lebonon, deceafed, to bring in their claims against faid effect. Those who neglect to bring in faid claims by faid time, will be debried a recovery.

REIZABETH SCOVELL, Executrix

Lebanon, Dec. 28, 178%.

The hon. Court of Probate, for the diffrit of East-Haddan, have allowed feven months from the 4th day of December inft for the crefitors to the effate of SAMUEL CHURCH, 2d, the ndurger, to bring in their claims against faid ef-tate. All those who neglect to bring in faid claims by laid time, will be debatted a recovery:

LUCY CHURCH, Adm'x.

Colcheffer, Decem. 24, 1787.

HE hon. Court of Probate, for the diffrie of Fig. 10. Court of Propage, for the direct of East Haddam, hive allowed seven months from the 4th day of December int. for the creditions to the estate of SAMUEL CHIJRCH, 2d the elder, late of Cochester, deceased, to bring in their claims against said claims by said time, will be debaued a respect. debatted a resovery.
SILAS CHURCH, Adm'r.

Said Church gives notice, that he will attend or faid business at the dweiling-house of Joshua Morgan, in Colchester, on the hirt Wednesstay next, and Thursday and Friday following.

Colchester, December 24, 1787.

To be fold at Publit Vendue, on the premises, as the law directs,

O much of the real estates of the following persons, as will pay their town and state taxes in my hands to collect, with incident charges of sale, viz. Jedidish Sauth, late of New-London, deceased, and David Leach, late of Lyme, deceased, on the 3d day of March next; Saunuel Tinker and Lordon March. Joseph Stubbens late of Montville, non-statedent, on the 5th; John Richards, of New-London, on the 6th, and John Stubbens, of New-London, on the 7th. Said taxes were payable in continental, flate and hard money, or certificates on the two-pence-halfpenny tax, sayable ift March 1781 JUSHUA HEMPSTED, Collector.

New-London, January 2d, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the hon Court of Probate, for the diffrient of E. It Haddam, has allowed eight months from the date hereof to the creditors to the citate of Neziah Blifs, Erg. late of Hebson, deceased, to exhibit their claims for fettlement. All legal claims will be received till the expiration of faid time, after which come will be allowed. Attendance will be given at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, on the first Truef-days of every month within the littlet time. All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make payment without further notice.

MARTHA BLISS.

SILVESTER GLEERT,

SILVESTER GILBERT, Ex'rs.

December 4, 1787.

W E the subscribers, being appointed by the hon. Court of Probate, for the dillties of New-London, to examine the claims against the estate of Mr. PETER ROGERS, jun. late of said New-London, deceased represented insolvent, do hereby notify the Creditors to said estate, that we will attend on said, business at the late dwelling house of seid deceased, on the last Monday's of April and May, next, at 20°clock P. M.—Report to be made to said court in twelve months from the 11th day of June last, those who neglect to exhibit their claims in said time will be forever debarred a recovery. a recovery.

SIMON WOLCOTT, Commis-GRISWOLD AVERY, Signers. New-London, Jan. 2, 1788.

CASH given for Hatters' and Shipping F URRS, by JOSEPH EMERSON, New-London.

The FAST-SAILIPH Sloop N A B B Y, Burtnen about 50 tons,

THOMAS GARDNER, maller, WALL fail for Charleton. South-Carolina, on or about the 25th day of Jatiuary inth. being a new and strong vessel, well found, and has good accommodations for pallengers. Freight to reafonable terms will be acceptable, by applying to NATHAN TALMER, june Or THOMAS GARDNER.

Stonington, January sit, 1788.

TOBESOLD,

Small FARM lying in the township of EastHaddam, in Millington parith, containing about ten acres, with a dwelling-house thereon, convenient for a radessman. Said place to be fold on very reoforable terms. For surther particulars, enquire of AMOS LORD, living on the

Norwich, 26th Dec. 1787. All Persons in the County of New-Loadom, holden by Law to pay EXCISE, are hereby called upon to have their Manifelty ready made out to the 1ft Day of January next.

Per EBENEZER BUSHNELL, Collector of (Excise for faid County.)

GREEN PLUMBE, Hatter,

WANTS to purchase a Quantity of FURRS fuirable for the Hatting Business, for which a generous price, and in mediate pay will begiven.
Alfo, wanted by faid Plumbe a quantity of Shipping Furra.

AKEN Up by the fobfcriber, on the night of AKEN Up by the subscriber, on the night of the 13th instant, on the road to the Rope-ferry, a trantient man who calls himself Col. Parson, dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches high had on white regimentals turn'd up with red, and a brown furtout, rode a brown mare with a white sace and four whi e feet. The above person had with him a large bag containing several bundles of dry goods, and some plate, likewise a small quantity of tea and indigo. Said person made his escape on the way to gaol. Two bundles of said goods, the plate and mare are already claimed.—The owner or owners of the remaining goods are The owner or owners of the remaining goods are requested to pay charges and take them away.

PELATIAH HAWES.

New-London, Dec. 24th. 1787.

HE Proprietors of the township of HydePark in the county of Adison, in the state of Vermont, are hereby novisied, That their meeting holden by adjournment, at the house of Col. James Brookins, in Pouliney, on the 1st day of Orober 1987, stands adjourned to the 1st Tresday of February rext, at 10 clock P. M. at the house of Col. James Brookins, in faid Poultney, to tomult, and ast on the following articles, vir.

1st To see whether they will grant a tax for the purpose of clearing roads, and erceling necessary bridges, in said township, and whether they will agree to pitch their lots in said division.

3dly. To see what encouragement they will give to such person or persons as will build mills in said township.

give to such person or person as will build mills in faid tempship.

4thly. To see whether they will agree to law out a lot of ten acres, in some convenient part of faid township, for the purpose of a parade, &c.

5thly. To see whether they will agree to defrag the expence, which hath heretosore arisen to any of the Proprietors, respecting reconsoitering faid township, &c. and that the clerk is hereby directed to publish this advertisement.

The Proprietors living in the state of Connecticut, are requested to meet at Mr. Eleazer Lord's, in Norwich, on Wednesday the 9th day of January instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. to take the foregoing matters into confideration, and shew their mirds thereon, and to hear the report of Jabez Fitch, Esq. who has been to view said township.

HE subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Court of Probite, for the district of Windham, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Nathania. Wales, jun. Eig. late of Windham, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the 15th day of December instant is allowed for said purpose, after which no dema a on said estate will be admitted; and that we shall attend the same, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Marcy Cary, in Windham, on the first and last Tuesdays of January, and on the third Monday in March, and the second and last Mondays in April next.

Windham, Dec. 15, 1787.
Windham, Dec. 15, 1787.