CONNECTICUT GAZETTE

F R 1 D A Y, DECEMBER 14, 1787.

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To the Landholders & Farmers. NUMBER V.

Remarks on the objections made by the Hon. ELBRIDGE GERRY, to the new Conflictation, continued.

To is unhappy both for Mr. Gerry and the public, that he was not more explicit in publishing his doubts. Certainly this must have been from inattention, and not three any want of ability; as all his honourable friends allow him to be a politician even of metaphylical nicety.

tion, and not thro' any want of ability; as all his honourable friends allow him to be a politician even of metaphylical nicety.

In a queflion of fuch magnitude, every candid man will confent to discuss objections, which are stated with perspicaity; but to follow the honourable writer into rule field of conjecture, and combat phantoms, uncertain whether or not they are the same which terrified high, is a task too laborious for patience itself. Such must be the writer's stuation in replying to the next objection, "that some of the porume of the Legislature are ambiguous, and others indefinite and dangerous."

There are many powers given to the legislature, if any of them are dangerous, the people have a right to know which they are, and how they will operate, that we may guard against the evil. The charge of being ambiguous and indefinite may be brought against overy human composition, and necessarily arises from the impersedion of language. Perhaps no two men will explose the same seatment in the same manner, and by the same beguity in all languages, with which the most perspicuous expression, and it is equally true that some persons thro' a mental delect of their own, will judge the most correct and certain language of othets to be indefinite and ambiguous. As Mr. Gerry is the first and only man who has charged the new Constitution with ambiguousness, is there nor troom to suspect that his understanding is different from other men's, and whether is be herter or work, the landualities resume is a decide.

It is an excellence of this Constitution that it is a case the constitution that it is a case to the part of the constitution that it is a case to the constitution that it is a case the constitution that it is a case to the constitution that it is

It is an excellency of this Constitution that it is exm fied with brevity, and in the plain common lan-

guage of mankind.

Had it (welled into the magnitude of a volume, ther riad triwelled into the magnitude on, a volume, there would have been more room to entrap the unwary, and the people who are to be its judges, would have had neither patience nor opportunity rounderstand it. Had it been expressed in the scientific language of law, or those terms of art which we often had in political compositions, to the honourable gentleman it might have appeared more definite and less ambiguous; but to the energy lady of the nearly alwester of the server had to a server had to a server had to a server had to a server had to be server had to b

appeared more definite and lels ambiguous; but to the great body of the people altogether obfoure, and to accept it they must leap in the dark.

The people to whom in this tale the great appeal is made, best understand those compositions which are concise and in their own language. Had the powers given to the legislature, been loaded with proviso, & fuch qualifications, as a lawyer who is so cunning as even to suspend the would have been much more danger of a deception in the case. It would not be distinct to the with the every power given to the legislature is neof a deception in the cafe. It would not be discult to flew that every power given to the legislature is necessary for national defence and justice, and to protect the rights of the people who create this authority for their own advantage; but to consider each one particularly would exceed the limits of my design.

I shall therefore select two powers given them, which have been more abused to oppress and enslave mankind than all the others with which this or any legislature on earth is cloathed. The right of taxation or of collecting money from the people; and of raising and sap-

lefting money from the people; and of raising and sap-

lecting money from the people; and of railing and iapporting armies.

These are the powers which enable tyrants to scourge
their subjects; and they are also the very powers by
which good rulers proved the people, against the violence of wicked and overgrown civizens, and invasion
by the rest of markind. Judge candidly what a wretched figure the American empire will exhibit in the eye
of other uniform without a rower to are and success. of other nations, without a power to array and support a military force for its own protection. Half a dozen regiments from Canada or New-Spain, might lay whole provinces under contribution, while we were disputing, who has power to pay and raise an army. This power is also necessary to restain the violence of chicking citizens. This power is also need flags, to restrain the violence of feditions citizens. A concurrence of circumstances, frequently enables a few disassed persons to make great revolutions, unless povernment is vested with the most extensive povers of self-defence. Had Sh. ys. the maje content of Massachusetts, been a man of genius, for tune and address, he might have conquered that state, and by the aid of a little sedition in the other states, and by a may provide hyperone, hereone the monarch and an army proud by victory, become the mosarch

and tyrant of America. Fortunately he was checked, and tyrant of America. Fortunately he was checked, but should jestomy prevent velling these powers, in the hands of men chosen by yourselves, and who are under every constitutional restraint, accident or design will in all probability raise up some future shays to be the tyrant of your children.

A people cannot long retain their freedom, whose government is incapable of protecting them.

The power of collecting money from the people, is not to be rejected because it has sometimes been operative.

Public credit is as necessary for the prosperity of a nation as private credit is for the support and wealth

of a family.

We are this day many millions poorer, than we should have been had a well arranged government taken place at the conclusion of the war. All have shared in this loss, but none in so grest proportion as

the landholders and farmers.

The public mult be served in various departments.
Who will serve them without a more departments. The public mult be ferved in various departments. Who will ferve them without a meet recompence? Who will go to war and pay the charges of his own varfare? What man will any longer take empty promises of reward from those, who have no constitutional power to reward or means of allosing them? Promises have done their utmost, more than they ever did in any other age or country. The elusive bubble has broke, and in breaking it has begg and thousands, and left you an unprotected people; numerous without force, and full of resources but until to command one of them. For these publics there must be a general treasury, with a power to replanish it as often as necessity requires. And where cas this power be more safely vetted, than in the common legislature, mea chosen by yourselves from every part of the union, & who have the considence of their several states; men who must share in the logideas they impose on others; who must share in the bordens they impose on others ; men who by a feat in Congress are incapable of hold, ing any office under the Artes, which might prove a tempration to spoil the people for increasing their own

income, we find another by clion to tie, " that the execuwe find another to tell to be, "snat the executive is bleided with and will have an under influence over the legillative." On examination you will find this objection unfounded. The sopreme executive is vessed in a President of the United States, every bill that hath passed the senate and representatives, must be the senate and sepresentatives. be prefented to the Prefident, and if he apprives it becomes a law. If he disapproves, but makes no return within ten days, it still becomes a law. If he returns the bill with his objections, the tena te and reprefentatives consider it a second time, and if two thirds of them adhere to the first resolution it becomes law notwithflanding the prefident's differe. We allow the prefident hath an influence, the's thirtly speaking he hath not a legislative voice; and think such an influence must be salutary. In the president, all the executive departments meet, and he will be a channel of execute the laws. Many things lock fair in theory which in practice are impossible. If lawnrakers in e-tery instance, before their final decree, had the opinion of those who are to execute them; it toould prevent a thousand abfurd ordinances, which are followed by made, only to be repealed and lessen the dignity of legislation in the eyes of mankind.

The vice president is not an executive officer, while the president is in discharge of his duty; and when he is called to preside his legislative voice ceases. In no other instance is these even the shadow of blending or instance between the two departments. We are forther told "that the judicial department, or those courts of law, to be instituted by Congress, will be oppress-

We allow it to be possible, but from whence arises the probability of this event. State judges may be corrupt, and juries inay be prejudiced and ignorant, but these instances are not common; and why siall we suppose they will be more frequent under a national

tuppose they will be more frequent under a national appointment and instance, when the eyes of a whole empire are watching for their detection.

Their courts are not to in ermeddle with your internal policy, and will have cognizance only of those subjects which are placed under the control of a national legislature. It is necessary there should be courts of law and executive officers, to carry into effect the laws of the nation; as that there he courts and officers to execute the laws made by your state affectablies. There are many reasons why their decisions cught not to be left to courts instituted by particular states.

A perfect uniformity must be observed thro' the

left to courts intifured by particular traces.

A perfect uniformity must be observed thro' the whole union or irealousy and unrighteousiscie will take place; and for a uniformity one judiciary and pervade the whole. The inhabitants of one state will

nothabe confidence in judges appointed by the legislature of another state, in which they have no voice. Judges who owe their appointment and support to one state, will be unduly influenced, and not reverence the laws of the union. It will at any time be in the power of the smalless state by interdicting their own judiciary to describe the property of the state of th ciary, to defeat the measures, defraud the revenue, and annul the most facred laws of the whole empire. A legislative power, without a judicial and executive under their own control, is in the nature of things a nulivy. Congress under the old confederation had powers and the state of the st er to rolling ander the old confederation had power to ordain and refolve, but having no judicial or executive of their own, their most foleran resolves, were totally difregarded. The little state of Rhode-Island was purposely less by Heaven to its present made ness, for a general ton viction in the other states, that nels, for a general conviction in the other states, that such a system as is now proposed is our only preservation from run. What respect can any one think would be paid to national laws, by judicial and executive officers who are sinemable only to the present assembly of Rhode Island. The rebellion of Shays and the present measures of Rhode-stand aught to convince us that a national legislature, judiciary and executive must be united, or the whole is but a name; and that we must have these or soon between of wood and drawers of water for all other people.

In all these matters and silvers given to Congress, their ordinances must be the supreme law of the land

In all these matters and severs given to Congress, their crainances must be the supreme law of the land or they are not ling. They must have authority toenact any laws for executing their own powers, or those powers will be evaded by the artful and unjust, and the dishonest trader will defraud be public of its

revenue.

As we have every reason to think this system w As we have every restor to think this tyflem was honcefly planned, we ought to hope it may be honefly and justic executed. I am femble that (peculation is always liable to error. If there be any capital defects in this confliction, it is most probable that experience alone will discover them. Provision is made for an alteration if on trial it be found necessary.

When your children fee the candor and greatness of mind, with which you lay the soundation, sievy will be inspired with equity to faith and adorn the super-

A LANDHOLDER.

An account of these VOLCANOS in the MOON, by WILLIAM HERSCHILL, L.L.D. P.R.S. read before the Royal Society of London.

Twill be necessary to say a few words by way of introduction to the account! have to give of some appearances upon the moon, which I perceived the 19th and 20th of April sast. The phenomina of nature, especially those that fall under the inspection of the attronomer, are to be viewed not only with the educal 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 fignification should be indicated by the most characterizing features. Thus when we see, on the sufficient the received and the sufficient of the characterizing features. Thus when we fee, on the furface of the moon, a great number of elevations, from half a mile to a trie and an half in height, we are flictly entitled to call them mountains; but when we attend to their particular shape, in which many of them refemble the craters of voicinos, and thence argue, that they over their origin to the same cause which has modelled many of those, we may be faid to see by analogy, or with the eye of teason. Now, in A letter cate, though it may be convenient, in speaking of phenomena, to use expressions that can only be justified by reasoning on the fasts themselves, it will created phenomena, to the expredions that can only be justified by reasoning on the facts themselves, it will certainly be the safeth way not to neglect a full description of them, that it may appear to others how far we have been authorized to use the mental eye. This being premised, I may safely proceed to give my observation.

ons.

"April 19, 1787, 10b. 36m. fiderial 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 flate of going to break out; which may perhaps be decided next lunation. The third flews an actual eruption of fire, or luminous matter. I measured the diffance of the cratter from the northern limb of the mean, and found it 3 deg. 57 mm. 3 fee. Its light is much brighter than the nucleus of the comet which M. Melhain discovered at Paris the 10th of this month.

"April 20, 1787, 10h. 2m. fiderla, teme."
The volcano burns with greater violence than last night. I believe its diameter cannot be less than 3 miles, by comparing with that of the Georgian planet. As Juniter was near at hand, I turned the telefcope to his fatelite, and estimated the diameter of the burning part of the volcano to be equal to at least

Folge that of the Intelier. There we have Compute, their value and prevening depotenties; but 6n the the thinking or bursing nature must be the control of the control, the control of the the reft of the marks of the moon; for the effection of the fun's rays from the earth is, in its prefent invation infliciently bright, with a ten feet reflector, to flow the moon's pots, even the darkett of them; nor did I per-ceive any finitiar phenomena last lunation, though I then viewed the fame places with the fame in Itwacat.

"The appearance of what I have called the actual fire or cruption of a volcano, exactly rejembled a final The or empths of a volcano, exactly reiembled a first in piece of burning-charcedly, when it is rootened with a very this coat of white after, while frequently adhere the rive her it has been four time ignited, and it had a degree of brightness, about as throng, with, which fach a coal would be feet to glow in faint advigits. "All the adjacent parts of the volcanic amountain feeted do be faintly alluminated by the cropium, and were gradually more obscure, as they lay at a greater

were gradually more obteute, as they lay it a greater dishance from the restrement of much that switch if few can the part of recease or me year 1728, though much brightestian of this which is now hursing, was not nearly to large in the dimension of its repairs it. The former, fess in the infection, refembled a first of the footh magnitude, he it appears to the natural eye it this, on the sectory, there is willished for loomous matter, very different from the fpathing brighteness of flattless.

WILLIAM MERSCHELL.

In the days of Tiberius Creiar the Roman Emperer, Pub-lius Lentulus, being at that time Profiles in Judap, water an epifle to the fence and people of Rome, in the following words :

THERE appeared in these our days, a man of great wirde, named 1881'S CHEIST, who is yet living amongst up, and of the Genilles is atoupted for a Prophet of truth, but his own disciple, call him the SON ov GOD. He raises the dead, and him the SON or GOD. He saffes the steat, and carest all imanered slajeter. A man of failure, inspe-what stall and conedy, with a very referred consequence, fact as the beholders are local states. A substantial states are substantial and states are substantial and states are substantial and states are substantial states the Nazarites: his forchead very plain and imooththe face without pool of winnings permitted with a comely red.—His nofe and mouth fo formed, as nothing can be reprehended.—His beard formewhat thick, agree-able in colour to the hair of his head, not of any great length, but forked in the midle—Of an innocent and length, but forked in the midls—ID an innocest and mature host, the eyes gers, clear and quicks—In reproving be interpible—in admonthing courseous and fair (poken — pleafout in convertation, mixed with gravity—It cannot be remembered that any have feen him laugh, but many have feen him weep—In proportion of body, well finaged and disaight—His stands and arms right delettable to behold :- In focaking, very temperate, modelt and wife-A man for his fingular beauty, furpating the children of meu.

By the United States in Congress Affembled. October 11, 1787. THE committee, to whom was referred a speak of the board of treating, and a motion of Mr. Kenn, reflecting the requisitions for 1952, having reported, "That from the feveral papers referred to them, it appears that there is warning, for the fervices of the year 1987, the payment of one year bistered to the foreign delay, and finch part of the principal at the counts does in the year 1983, in the payment of one year's bistered to the foreign delay, and finch part of the principal at the counts does in the year 1983, in the payment of one year's the counts does in the year 1983. In the payment of one year's the payment of the year's fine the first the first of 2,000 to 1985.

798. 64 90 dollars :
"That of the aforefaid funt, 1,300,491. 64-90, ii "That of the alorefast iust, 1,303,491, 62,90, is abboilted necessary in specie—that there are consider-able sums in specie due from the flates, over and a-bove those which are necessary to discharge the existing demands on former requisitions, which sums are nearly equal to the payment of that part of the present requisition that is absolutely necessary in spe-cie; and the objects for which the faid sums were called ce: and the objects for which the lad lams were called no longer exitings, they may be now appropriated to the purposes of the present requisitions that, in their opinion, asany difficulties have arrien from the restric-tions made in former requisitions, in the issuing of the indents of interests; the making them receivable only for the year in which they were iffued, and then only when accompanied by a certain proportion of specie; not be received from the flates at the federal treafury; all which have ferved to check the exertions of the all which have served to check the exertons of the fater, and to keep back thefpecie payments nor have they had those beneficial effects expected from them, of hopping the iffus of indents where flates had not paired legislative acts to call them in, or keeping up

for the payment of one year's interest on the foreign debt, and such part of the principal as becomes due in cort, and feet part of the principal as become due in the year 1788, and for the payment of one year in-terest on the domelia debt, it will be necessary that \$,000,705. 6, 90 dollars, be poid into the treasury of the United Striet, on or before the fixed day of ju-ly next; to be appropriated to the following purposes,

For the Civil Departments Military Department, -Geographer's Department, Invalid Pentions, 9.994 Foreign debt for the payment

of luterest on the French and Dutch loans, and two instal-Spanith Loan, one thereog, - 8,700. officers, one year's interest thereon, 11,185, 55

801,508. 52 Domeflie debt one year's inte-

Doble-fit GPU are year refl thereon; dollars 3,000,707 Making in the whole, dollars 3,000,708, 64 RESOLVED. That the tume called for in the years 1720, 1785, and 1786, and fitted by the board of treatment of the transfer the which the which the whole 1705, 1705, the 1740s, and maked by the board of the first flar my not not be necessary, the objects for which they were called up longer existing, which from amount to one million two hendred shouland dellars. He now appropriated to the payment of this part of the prefent

representation, who makes a declaration of the present requirition, which cannot be discontained to evid feature, and videous the second of th

Reserveir, That the fewerth flates he allowed to dicharge the former by indeast of sincered lend change distinct by indeast of intered lend change distinct by the sincered lend change in the sincered lend to the property of the sincered distinct before of the United States, he have measure at hymogeneous distincted flower on Loss. Office conference, contributes to the office of the land the states of the sincered distinct of the sincered dist to the last day of the year 1786; any thing in the re-quifitions for the years 1784, 1785, and 1786 to the

RESOLVED, That the quotes of the feveral flares of the storefaid fum of 1,700,407 dollars in indents be

New-Hampfhire. Maffachufetts, Rhode-Ifland, Connecticut. New-York, New-lerfey. Pennsylvania, 25,506 160,349 Delaware. Virginia, North Carolina, South-Carolina,

That the foregoing requifition, when paid, shall be passed to the credit of the states respectively, on the

day of October, 1779.

RESOLVED. That the board of treasury furnish the feveral loan-officers with indents, to be iffued for inte-relt as aforefaid, and also with fuelt checks and influe-tions as they from time to time finall judge necessary. to prevent counteffeit certificates of debts from obtain-ing a fettlement of interest, and thereby to avoid receiving them in difcharge of taxes; which indents of interest being parted with by the holders of the prin-cipal, shall be dremed evidence that he has received

fati faction for the fame, and therefore fhail be receivnble from the hearer in lies of money in any other flate in the union, as well as in the flate in which they were

ifficed.

That the state paying such indents of interest into the seeing treasury shall have credit therefor, which payment shall be confidered as a discharge of the interior, on the domestic debt, in the proportion that each thate awalls stiell of the fast incents of interest; but no flate thall have a right to pay more than its quota, as specified in the existing requisitions of Congress, in the faid indents of interest.

RESOURCE, That he board of treasury be and they are hereby directed to transmit to each flate an account

are hereby directed to trainful to each hate an account of their repetitive airears in facet and in indents, to flate to them the impediments that the public fervice has follered, and the accumulation of foreign and chamble in the comparation of the property of the comparation of the property of the p linquency—to prefs upon them the absolute necessity
of their making payment of their arrears of specie, as of their making powers of their areas as typere, as it is the only fund on which Congress can repy, for the fupport of the federal coverament—and to remind those that who continue particularly delinquent, that they must be considered as responsible for all the eviluation which will inevitably flow from a different on the considerably flow from the first of the considerably flow from the constitutionally.

RESOLVED. That such part of the requisitions of the Actor via n'Ital Gal parte die repolitions of the part right, 150, and 1366 as rethris the receipt as the politic distribution of the part right. The politic distribution of the part with the receipt as the politic distribution of the part with the receipt as the part of the part with the receipt as the part of the p

LUO N. D. Oral. September 20. In the Tartar from Greenland, which is just come up, the following ejecumilance is noticeable: baving received fome damage amongst the ice, she turned up on the ice, and the damage was repaired while the tay there. This is faid to be the fift experiment therev-

hers. This is fall to be the fill experiment there-eway and so for kind.

The visit of the fill of th

the pasts of the state of the s

such all room Aircrachia and Norfols in Virginia, in a glass from the Coppe to Cock. This virges is a fingular inflances displace. The Unparameter these freed Virginia the soult of April 1147 on the 200d for the control of June 1147 on the 200d for the 1147 of 1147 on the 200d for the 200d alfo to be observed, that she lost 13 days in going up to Alexandria, and having to return from thence to

to Alexandria, and Baying

Norfolk for a cargo,

Dasher 6. Wedneiday noon the commissioners of Onlive 6. Wednelday noon the commitment of the Victualing-Office controlled at their office in Somerfer-Place, for 30,000 gallons of Well India Rum, & to,000 bags of Frell blicult, for the use of his Majerty's this of war.

Same day the Committeners of the Navy bought 2

large thips, Whithy built, of 560 tons burthen, which are to be immediately brought to Deptford, and fitted

are to be immediately breaght to Depthod, and Bread out a newed thereof. The Lords of the Administry barren given once. For The Lords of the Administry barren given on monitoring the Administry of the Administr

to another German war !

lude to another German war!

The last authentic advices from the Cage of Good

Hope state, that the French were about to evacuate
that fortres; so that unless orders have been lately fent out to the contrary, it is probable that the Bata-vian flag is at this moment flying on that important

Every prospect at prefent bears a warlike appear Every profest at prefent Beart a warning appearance. Several thouland camp equipages, with four housted field pieces, were forwarded yeleteds to Portimouth from the Tower; and contracts have been made within these few days for the equipment of forty.

Mr. Pitt is fo particular respecting his foreign dispatches, that he suffers no person whatever to fee them and even takes the tivouble of copying them bimfelf.

rived in town from Oftend and other parts, to get employment on board the merchant thips, their hands being all preffed; and most of them, after being examined about their knowledge in navigating a ship, were entered, but at less wages than are given to English

St. James's on being appointed commander in chief of the army on the prefent occasion and emergency.

Yesterday Monsieur Barthelemey, the French Ambaffador had a conference with Lord Sydney, at the Secretary of State's Of fice, Whitehall, after which his Excellency dispatched a courier to Paris.

VIENNA, Sept. 15. Letters from Hermanstadt, Jay, that the fewords Oczakow, bad intercepted four large Ruffian fbips of war, which had been launched in the presence of the Empress of Russia, and bad failed down the Nieper, in order for compleating their armaments at Sebastianopolis. The Turkilb flees afterwards failed towards the coafts of Tourida.

POLAND, Sept. 5. The Ottoman land forces on the frontiers of that empire confift of 300,000, on men, and its thaval power as composed of 80 fail of shipping, most of which are proceeding in the Black Sea The army near Oczakow contains 60,000 men. PARIS, Odlober 3.

The Re-union frigate, commanded by the Sieur de la Motte Grou, and the Balloon brig failed the 18th of last month from Brest for St. Domingo. The Superb man of war and 4 frigates are arming for the ordinary flation of that iffand.

LEMBORG, Sept. 4. It is the intention of the Emperor to render the Jews resident in his dominions more useful than view bis Majesty bas ordered the people of that perfuesion to be instructed in agriculture, and to be encouraged to labour. For carrying this object into effect a funt will be established.

CHARLES ON, (S.C.) Nov. 8.
Extract of a letter from Augusta, October 26.
"We tatty found orderly on a very diagreeable fituation, not from any danger we apprehend from the Indians at this place, but from a prospect of a war being encared into by the Executive, under the form of any entered me to the Executive, under the form of the them stilling Law-when the perfor and property of each inhabitant would have been at the disposal of every militian officer. Our feats are now greatly relieved by the meeting of the Legislature; who are pulling laws for carrying on the war with vigor—the expense to fall as equally as possible on the inhabit-

"There is an act passed to raise 3000 men, to be enkilled in any of the states. They are to have for enkined in any of the flates. They are to have for their fervice, each a bounty of 640 acces of land being. Pone mile finance and are to be lopplied by a feetile tax of 65 per cent, on all taxable property. There is allo an imprefisable, under certain reflictions to take place only in cases of great energency. Yetherday seeming forme during villams cut the earlier fitted from polity more in the fitten, and carried of the from Polity, morred in the fitten, and carried of the from Polity, morred in the fitten, and carried

her off.
PITTSFIELD, November 23. PITTS FIELD, November 25.
We hear from Richmond, that a rape has been committed on the body of a girl shout 12 years of age, by a perfon who had been teaching a fehool in that town.
The villain immediately made his chape, but the riends of the girl are in anxious purfuit of him, and it to be hoped by every friend of juffice, and injured anceance, that he may speedily be overtaken.

NORFOLK. Nov. 28. On Monday morning arrived within the Cap's, the fhip Irish Volunteer, Capt. Cock, from Liverpool bound to Baltimore. Capt. Talbot, who came paffenger, informs, that they le't Liverpool on the 8th October at which time every prepararation was making

A graze number of foreign failort if earried in town from Official and other parts,
get comployment on board the merchant
pips, there hands being all prefield; and most
it them, since bring examined about their
nowledge in navagating a hips, were entered,
it and the strength of the s

While the convention were debating on the propi While the convention were delexing on the propriety of perior give the conditions of no committee of the whole. Mr. William stude the following object alone "hall we, fire while we constructed the whole will be constructed as the propriety of the control policy to formation the impactions of a fine gle hink." Mr. Findley, retoring the entripholy ald, "this law on, fir, when we an about overtail large and expendite fairs (for we fine also expenditude of the control of we are about overall this majory fairies of generators in Pennfylrous) seaming and colour the marginal of which we mean to compose it, fitting and combining, the part with each other, and refesting very thoughtan is sticled; and rotten. ""Thus, concluded Dr. Refn, is not cell friends in. We made not, at this thrue, called upon to rails the firedners. The hoofe is attractly built from a new form of a started built from a year for the firedners. The mode find a strategy built from a year of good part for different medium, and upon the sized, part is well to make the modificing, and upon the sized, part is with the modificing, and upon the sized, part is with the modificing, and upon the sized, part is with the modificing and upon the sized, part is with the modificing and upon the sized, part is with the modificing and upon the sized, part is with the modificing and upon the sized, part is with the modificing and upon the sized part is with the modificing and upon the sized part is with the modification of the sized part of to flicker us from the inclearencies of the florm that threatens, we fliall act prudently it entering it; it

threatens, we finall ash prodomly in control it a II obtained, we find in compared on in, the neuronal bekeng to their who have boilt raided from it for the key to their who have boilt raided from it for the December 8. A deter of from a registral for recovering the control of the control of their control of th

October latt, chafed by an armed brig from one to the ven o'clock? M. at which time the brig ran along find thefloop and fired a that over her without hailing, at the within co yards of each other. She then hailed the floop in French, ordering the to heave two, which being done, a boat came on board with an officer, and particularly examined Capt. Cookling's papers, & intormed him, that the brig was a Britile counterint learner of French, and Durch writel. The Officer of the brig mentioned the years out as day from Falingath.

Decades 2 The Lisappool General Advention of the 1th of October 1st, bas the following orticle—
By a letter from Amberdam to a gendeman is this town, that city furrendered at differention on the 4th of the 1th of October 1st.

Capt. Henry Williams, of Salom, arrived at Phila-delphia from St. Euflatia, after a naffige of 18 days, output from St. hallatins, after a patinge of 18 days, informs, that it was carreadly reported there, that Admiral Hood, with 15 fail of British shape of war, had arrived at Barbadoes; that the inhibitants of St. Kitts were in great alarm, and had for coonegroes at work to forrify Brinstone Hill.

DELEGATES to CONVENTION Friday last, at 10 o'clock, agreeably to notification, came on at Fanneil-Hall the choice of twelve delegates came on at ransen rimine choice of theirst energy to to meet in convention at the flate inpute in this town on the frecod Wednelday of January next, for the pur-pose of allenting to and ratilying the federal conditu-tion.— It half after twelve the poll-cloted—when the

whole number of votes was 763-of which His Excellency John Hancock, had Hon. James Bowdoin, Efg. Hon. Samuel Adams, Efg. Hon, William Phillips, Efq. Hon, Caleb Davis, Efq. Dr. Charles larvis, John Winthrop, Efg. John Coffin Jones, Efg. Thomas Dawes, jen. Efq. Rev. Mr. Samuel Stillman, Thomas Ruffell, Efq. Chriftopher Gore, Efq.

and were declared to be cholen. and were declared to be choken.

It is not in our power to refer to a period, wher fuch general manimity perioded diffrables of eithers as on the above occasion. No cishing party interests appeared; but the whole buffuefic exhibited such market of arbanty, as we hope, prefage a happy sline of the deliberations of this great Arconaum, which may be considered to the product of the contraction of this great Arconaum, which is no description. of the dignity, freedom and happinels of our "dea

The meeting flands adjourned to this day, at reo'clock, A.M. to which time, the choice of a Roome tentacive and an Overfeer of the Poor, and the transac-

which time every preparation was mixing there for an immediate user, and that Lord Howevar to take the channel flext. So $2 \times 10^{-2} \, \mathrm{M}_{\odot}$ by $1 \times 10^{-2} \, \mathrm{M}_$

David Draper, ins. with his family, lived in the fathe-books. His wife, who diepe in a bower Room, one dif-books. His wife, who live is a bower Room, one dif-ole the period of the second of the control of the finess bowerer but got to degrees a bright, that in orders to the shariffic was opinional been bowered to make the shariffic was opinional to the con-trol of the second of the shariffic was opinional to large this saccletic, the affectivated entered a lower win-flew and upon care in fruit that had the wind large-tic members of the family steeped. This of fermi-lar processing of the family steeped can be also as a second processing of the family steeped can be a second or the processing of the family steeped can be a second or the processing of the family steeped can be a second or the second processing of the family of the second of the second or the processing of the family of the second or the second or the processing of the family steeped can be a second or the second of the second or the secon

price know in Archimeter.

LITCHERELD, December 1.

A feed days fine, in this rown, upwards of Three Hamilted and Forry SNAKES, of every faceles excepting the rathe, were found fieldered under a made-bog, where, it is fulposed, they find taken up water.

quarters. NEW HAVEN, December 4-N. B. W. H. A. V. E. N., December 4: Friday Info. about noon, Capt. Lumm Advances, 3a. a Stoppfrom this part bound to Antigua, with faction decks, and a valuable in-board cargo, was ouver by a finden flaw of wind, a first for the footbhoard of Mondon for wind, a first for the footbhoard of Mondon for the first footbhoard of the first footbhoard o fadder flaw of wind, whitle to the foothward of Mon-ingue Point; the veiled and cargo are entirely offt.— The people: after being on the work about; hour, were taken off by Capt. Collins, (who failed from blace in company with Capt. Assauer the day before) and landed on Block Island.

NEW-LONDON, December 14. half Pharefale evening, between the hours of 8 and 3 below, the time of 8 and 3 below, the time of 8 and 3 below, the time of 8 and 3 below the time of Mr. Mitched Price in this city, now three open, and about f. 200 In goods fides. A young arger bay it takes time outher, not but more three ner nigra bay at them with exploy, while but somed three met. Chapting is the tity, as thing concerned in the robberg. On the totalbuth, a beautiful new frip, named Guhrath, if bon term barthen, was launched at Baltimere, difficulty of for the Balt-Instite tradition.

DIED. Mes. Menanaite Rootes, Win Mr. Jumes Rogers, of the Great-Neck, in this Youn.
Died fuddenly at Enfeid, Mr. NATHANIEL COL-1 th s, aged 78 years. He was a nealest and fuceffful greacher of the gefful in that touch mear thirty years.

THOMAS ALLEN'S Marine L I S T. Thursday, Dicem. 6th: Pleafant, ferene morning

Sailed, Bris Sally, Rice, for Cape Penntois,) Seligener Harriot, Whittlefer, Well-Indies,) Schooper Harriot, Whittlefey, West Indies, Sloop Richard, S. Mather, Port-au Prince. Ship Plymouth, Mayardi Montferrar Schip Plymouth, Mayardi Montferrar Schooner Speculator, Chrifto, Prince, Georgin Packer Lady Waftington, Coleer, New York, Touched in here, Stop Commerce, Lewis, balong-

g to Derly.

Friday, 7th. Lowry morning, febre, wind N.E.

Saturday, 5th. Pleafant, fessee morning, wind at

Sailed, Sloop Commerce, Lewis: for Well-Indies. Sunday, 9th. Pleafant, serene morning, wind at

Sailed, Sloop Richard, Damphere, Cape Francois. Sloop Crifis, Colfur, Shop Crisis, Collars, West Indica-brig Fanoy, Waternatis, Cape-Francoir, Schooner Harriot, Whittlefey, Martinico-Mossing, 18th, Pleasanty ference morning, wind W. Salled, Shoop Dove, Parker, for Bermeda. Tachien, 11th. Pleasant, ference, cool morning,

Wheat, Rye, Indian-Corn, Shingles and Unions, to be fold on board the Sloop Nancy, at the Ferry-Wharf, New-London

W E the inferibers, being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the diffrict of Norwich, to examine the claims against the eflate of Gol. Jone Duners, lafe of fild Norwich, decealed, reprefented infolvent,—hereby notify the credifors to fild eflate that we will attend the examination of their feveral claims, at the lare dwelling-houfs of faid decented in faid Norwich. oweiling hour of laid deceived in laid Norwich, on the field Monday of every month, during the term limited for that pupping, it being fix months from the date hereof. Those claims exhibited to the former commissioners on ful clate, are confidently in the confidence of the confiden fered as being now on hand for examination.

Benjamin Hantington, Zabdiel Rozers,

Commissioners Simcon Thomas,

Sheet Almanacks. Very convenient to paste up in public offithe ces, ftores, taverns, &ce,

Edward Hallam, & Co.

Have just received a quantity of Turks-Island S A L T; which they will exchange for FLAX-SFED. New-London, Dec. 4, 1787.

Freebetter's NEW-ENGLAND

ALMANACK

For the year of our LORD CHRIST, 1 7 8 8.

Containing, besides the usual calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter:

PIGHT months from this day is limited by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the diffix of Pomfret, for brings in f claims against the estate of CHARLES CHURCH CHANDLER, Equate of Weddiock, deceased of which the creditors to faid estate are notified, by

ROGER GRISWOID.

Woodflock, No. 20, 25, 25

Woodflock, Nov. 20, 1787.

WHERE AS we the subscribers are appointed by the hon. Court of Probate, for the dis-trial of Norwich. commissioners to receive and extrief of Norwich commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the crediters on the effate of Abel Spicer, late of Pretton, deceased, represented infolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall artend on the business of our appointment, at the dwelling, house of Joseph Chapman, into in Groton, on the 3d Monday of December next, and on the 3d Monday of April next, at one o'clock afterdoon, on each of said days.

JONATHAN BREWSTER

ELISHA WILLIAMS,

Pretton, Now at 1 Sa.

Preson, Nov. 7, 1, 87.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, as the law directs So much of the real estate of the following per-One, as will fatisfy their taxes that we have to colled, and the lawful coft thereon, viz. Ifaac Phel, s. refident proprietor, and Deac. Azariah Beach, deceated. The fale of faid Phelps' effate will be on the 9th day of Pebtuary next, on the premises, and the fale of faid Beach and Stevent's, on the roth of faid February, on the premises.

Hebton, Nov. 29. 1787.

105HUA PHELPS, Collectors.

R UNAWAY from the fulfileriber, about the noth day of September last, an apprentice boy named ROCKWEI. CHAPMEN, in the 19th year of his age; had on when he went away, thresked Jackets, white fleet breeches, and worsted flockings. Whoever will return him to me, shall have Six-pence reward, and no charges paid. All perfons are forbid to harbour faid boy.

GURDAN CLARK.

Lyme, Nov. 21, 1787.

CTRAYED from the subscriber sometime fines, a small COW, with a white face, white along her back and lega, her sides red, a little inclined to yellow; about her nose and eyes a little spattered with black, small head and neck. Whoever will inform where she is or return her to me, shall be well rewarded.

SIMON WOLCOTT.

New-London, 5th Dec. 1787.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription, The Vision of Columbus;

A Poesi in nine Books. By JOEL BARLOW.
The Second Edition.

Large Edition of this work was first published in March 14st, in one volume Octavo, and all disposed of, at the price of One Dollar and a

Third.

Third.

Third is Edition will be printed on the best of paper that can be made in the country, in one volume Dodecimo, nearly bound, gilt and lestered, and delivered to subscribers, at One Dotlar.

Those who subscribe faritis, shall have a seventh gravis, and the usual allowance will be made to Bookfellers, who take a considerable number.

Several hundred subscriptions for the first edition were received too late to be printed in the lift of

were received too late to be printed in the lift of names. Those will be published with the list of subscribers for the second edition.

Subscriptions taken in by Themas C. Green, at the Post. Office, New-London.

SIMEON BR,

TAKES this method to inform his cuttomers and others, that he has hired the house lately improved by Joshiz Coit, Efq near the Printing-Office, and opposite the New-London Cofficeth use, where he will carry on the Saddlery in all its branches. Those who may favour him with their cuttom, may depend on having their fuddles saithfully irond, and warranted if they please, and out the shortest notice. Said Smith having served a regular apprenticeship at his business. flatters himself that he shall give satisfiction to all those who may favour him with their custom.

N. B. Cass, country produce, Well-India or dry goods and oak batk, will be taken in pay,

N. B. Cash, country produce, Well-India or dry goods and oak batk, will be taken in pay, New-London. Now 28, 1787-

STRAYED or flolen from the palture of Mr.
David Frink, in New-London, on the 7th day
of November inft. a dark brown or black MARE, on November in the addit brown of black in Ales, fourteen hands high, thick mane and is sl, hind feet white, branded on the left floudder W. Whoever will return faid mare to faid Frink, or Jonathan Summer of Lebanon fluid be generously rewarded.

New-London, Nov. 20, 1787.

THE hon court of probate, for the district of Stonington, have allowed six months from this date, for the creditors to the estate of Col. THOMAS GARDINER, late of Stonington, (alias Plumb-Ill and) decealed, to bring in their claims against faid effere; those who negled to bring them in by faid time will be debarred a recovery. No accounts will be received, unless properly attested. And all who are indebted to faid effecte, are requested to make immediate payment, to OLIVER GALLUP, Adm'r.

PrePon. Nov 17, 1787.

To be fold at public Vendue, for hard money, Lawrence's certificates, and foldier notes out

1784, O much of the real effate of the following per-O much of the real estate of the following per-fone, as will pay their state and town taxes in our hands to collect, with lawful cost viz. Peter Buckley, Esq. Jonathan Dodge, jun. Benjin Mor-gan, Nathan Royers, David Royers, Simeon Rathgan, Nathan Royers, David Royers, Simeon Rathbun and David Chipman, and Gharles, Paimeter and Lee Peck, non-refident proprietors of Colchefter. The fale to be at the public fign-post in New Salem society, in Colchester, on the 1st day of February next.—Blisha Scovel and Ele. zer Bade at the fign-post in the 1st society in Colchester. on the 2d day offsid month—Illiah Buell, John Eells and IsaacCarrier, at the fign-post in Marlborough parish, on the 4st day of said month—ELIAS PALMER, JOHN DUGLAS, Colchester, Nov. 27, 1787.

A Nelegant Pleasure SLEIGH steelshod, with harness compleat, ready to take the advantage of the first snow, to be fold for country produce, West-India or European Goods, by Theodosius Parsons, of Scotland Society in Windham.

WANTED by fail Parsons, a Journeyman Shop-joiner that understands the trace in all its various branches, likewise one that understands Turning, and the Windser-chair business, to whom good encouragement will be riven. N elegant Pleasure SLEIGH feel flod, with

good encouragement will be given.

DANIEL BURROWS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop of Mr. Jonathan Brooks, a sew rods north of the Market, where he carries on the saddling business in all its various branches, with neatness and dispatch. As he expected to carry on said business in an extensive manner, he states himself he can assorb work on very reasonable terms. The smalless favours will be gratefully acknowledged. Country produce and Westladia goods received in payment, and Cash not refused.

New-London, Nov. 28th, 1789.

To be SOLD or RENTED. The Subscriber's new Dwelling-House,

Ot the parade in the city of New-London, together with the old House adjoining the same, now compleated inside with shelves above and below, with a long counter for a dry good or grocery flore. If the above concerns are not fold,

grocery flore. If the move concerns are not fold, they will be rented for one or three years, from the first day of May next.

A large residue of Goods, chiestly very faleable, and well adapted for this flate, will be fold on remarkable low terms for cath or thore credit.

Those who have any just demands against the subscriber, are desired to apply for immediate payment; and those indebted to him by book account, or notes due, are requested to make payment. or notes due, are requested to make payment.

MICHAEL I-RICE.

New-London, 20th Nov. 1787.

17 615

Pay-Table Office, Nov. 3, 17, 87.

THE Select-Men of the feveral towns in this State, who have not already returned to this office an account of the bounties paid by towns and classes for the purpose of recruiting the late Continental Army, are requested to complete the tame without delay, as the time limited by Congress for white transfer are in the United by Congress for exhibitingclaims against the United States is near-

BLEAZER WALES, OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jun. Com tee.

TO BESON, D. Dwelling-House,

DIEASANTLY fituated, a few rods north of the town-houle in Middletown; hiving a good garden of three quarters of an acre of land belonging thereto. For terms apply to the fibbriber, who requests that all those indebted to him on note or book, will make him immediate payment, to prevent being foed.

ANAHEL JOHNSON.

To be Sold on reasonable Terms,

A FAR M, containing about eighty or one, hundred acres of choice land; on which may be cut annually about 14 tons of good hay, with a good proportion of plowing and passuring, with a dwelling-house and few-mill thereon, and will be augmented with about two hundred acres, which is under good improvement, with a dwelling-house and barn thereon. Suid Fannie situated in Montaille near Chaffeld meating hunter and about and bain thereon. Said Farm is fituated in Mont-ville, near Chefterfield meeting house, and about eight miles from New I ondon city. For particu-lars, enquire of WEITHEREL LATIMER, liv-ing on the premises.

November 28th, 1787.

THE Judges of the Courts of Probate within wholed intich effaces both real and performal, of inimical Perform have been conficated—All Perform who have been appointed by the County Courts to improve the real clittes of inimical Perfors for the use of the Rate—And all Selectmen, or other l'erform duly appointed to fell any efface of inimical Perform, or who have recovered any debts due to fuch Perform, which have not fettled their Account of the Performance of the p to firch Perfors which have not fettled their Accounts and paid the belances into the Treatury are requested to do it by the 1st day of January next.

IAMES WADSWORTH, Compt'r. Hartford, Nov. 24; 1787.

Harriord, Nov. 24; 1787.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the hon. court of probate, for the children or natural and an acceptance of the creditors to the chart of ASAHEL PHELPS, late of Bebron, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that fix months is allowed from the 6th day of November inflant, for faid purpose, and that we shall attend the same at the dwelling-house of the widow Anna Phelps, in said Hebron, on the third Inesday of December, second Tuesday of January, and second Tuesday of March next, on each of said Cays.

Hebron, Nov. 15, 1787.

Splvester Gilburt, Jestina Phelps, Rithu Phelps, Rithu Phelps, Rithu Pomnoy,

Webster's Institutes, first, second and third parts, to be fold by the dizen or fingle, at the same prices as they are sold by the publishers in Hartford,

By ANDREW HUNTINGTON, At his Store in Norwich.

Also, West-India & Dry Goods as usual.

FOR SAI. E. Valuable LOT of LAND, lying in Preston, Containing about three acres, adjoining to Propustanock cove, and the highway leading from Groton to Norwich, with a large Store and three Dwelling-House standing on it, lesing the same lately occupied by Mr. John Wight. For terms, apply to Mr. Miles Sherbrook, New-York, or the subscriber in New-London.

New-London, Nov. 20, 1787.

WATTS's Pfalms and Hymns,

By JOEL BARLOW, Eig. To be fold by the dozen or fingle, By THOMAS C. GREEN.

Cash given for finall FURRS, By JOSEPH EMERSON. New London.