

Connecticut Courant,

AND

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE

HARTFORD: PRINTED BY HUDSON AND GOODWIN, NEAR THE BRIDGE.

TAKEN from the North Meeting-House last Wednesday evening, (supposed by mistake) a new BEAVER HAT, marked with the letters A H in the crown. Whoever will return it to the Printers hereof shall have a handsome reward and no questions asked.— If said Hat was stolen, whoever will apprehend the thief and return the Hat as above, shall receive the full value of the hat. Hartford, Jan. 14.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber the night after the 6th inst. a blue coating Surcoat with red baize facings, a blue plain cloth (strait body'd Coat with white mottle buttons, a large pair of calf skin Boots, a cocked Hat partly worn, a pair of mixed coloured woollen Stockings uncommonly large, a pair of shoe Buckles plated on copper, 7 yards of tow Cloth, a bed bolster, wooden pint Bottle, branded S. H. and marked I. P. together with sundry other articles, the thief says his name is Salmon Rose, and that he belongs to Great Barrington; said Rose is a well built fellow, about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, short dark hair; had on when he went off, an old speckled coat, much patched with different sorts of cloth, an old striped vest buttoned on one side, and a pair of coating overalls. Whoever will take up said thief and return him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and all necessary charges paid by

JOSEPH PORTER.

Farmington, Jan. 8, 1788.

Stafford Furnace is now in Blast,

Where may be had exceeding cheap for Cash or Produce in hand,

Pot-Ash Kettles warranted good.
Franklin Stoves—Forge Anvils and Hammers.
Pots and Kettles, of all sizes.
Tea-Kettles, Bake-Pans, Spiders and Skillets.
Cart and Waggon Boxes, Griddles, &c. &c.

Where all kind of casting usually done at Iron Foundry, is performed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, and particular attention will be paid to all orders, and the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble servant,

JOHN PHELPS.

Stafford, Jan. 6, 1788.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Court of Probate for the district of Hartford, Commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of John Wells, ad. litem of Wethersfield deceased, represented in solvent; hereby give notice that we shall attend on said business at the house of West Wells in said Wethersfield, on the first Monday of February, March and April next, at two o'clock afternoon, on said days. All accounts must be properly attested and exhibited within six months from the date or they cannot be allowed.

JOHN FRANCIS, JOSIAH GOODRICH,

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to SAMUEL CURTIS, Administrator. Wethersfield, Jan. 8, 1788.

ALL persons in the county of Hartford, subject by Law to the payment of excise are hereby notified to make out their manifests to the first day of January 1788, and exhibit the same to the Collector of excise or his deputy at or before the first day of February next, and pay or secure the excise that shall be then due; and those persons whose obligations are now due or shall become due on said first day of January next, are informed that unless their obligations are paid by the first day of February next, the most summary method will be taken to collect them.

JONATHAN BULL, Collector.

Hartford, Dec. 26 1787.

Good Table-Fish.

THOSE Gentlemen who wish to furnish themselves with Good TABLE-FISH, will find their Account in applying to DANIEL JONES—Who has also on hand, a quantity of common dry COD-FISH, which he will barter for Pork, Beef, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats and White Beans, &c. &c.

Hartford, Dec. 1787.

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time since a yearling Stallion Colt, of a light sorrel, his face and some of his feet white. Whoever will return said Colt, shall be generously rewarded.

A SABEL WELLS jun.

Hartford, Dec. 31, 1787.

Messrs. HUDSON and GOODWIN,
In your Courant of the 24th December last, you have endeavoured to exculpate yourselves from being partial in your publications respecting the new Constitution—I now would make trial of your sincerity—I therefore request you to insert the following genuine extract of a letter from a gentleman in the State of New-York, to his brother in this State, which will oblige one who has been your customer ever since the Press you now conduct has been erected. Yours,
A. B.

State of New-York, Jan. 2, 1788.

DEAR BROTHER,

WHAT think you of the Convention now? I am persuaded by this time, you would not sign and ratify their productions in the light; altho' you was willing to do it in the dark, while in labour before they brought forth—we had it is true, great confidence and high expectations from the characters that composed the Convention: But the offspring of their four months deliberations, is a striking proof of the frailty and imperfections of human nature, and is a suitable lesson to teach us not to put implicit faith and confidence in no man or set of men, for it is the unalienable right of every freeman to act and judge for himself, especially in matters of so much consequence as laying the foundation of happiness or misery for thousands yet unborn.

It is very extraordinary that the Convention should presume to infringe upon, and not to secure to the people, the fundamental principles of free elections—freedom of the press—trial by jury in civil cases as usual—seizure by general warrants without oath, &c. appointing criminals to be tried in the state, and not in the county or vicinity—enable Congress to raise a standing army in time of peace, and appropriate money for two years for that purpose—open the slave trade—and thereby enable the states who choose to go in to the measure to increase their representation—giving to Congress the purse strings, by laying and collecting all other direct taxes, excise, &c. blending the legislative, executive, and judiciary officers in one body, the senate, and that body formed on the most unequal principles, and so permanent: They to be judges when any of their officers and creatures are impeached for acting under their influence, arbitrarily they thereby being party and judge. And many other matters that are general and effecting the whole continent, too numerous to be enumerated.—I say considering the recent struggle we have made to shake off the yoke of tyranny and oppression—that a gilded trap should be laid for us by men we had reason to expect better things of is really to be wondered at.

I am told the people of Connecticut generally like the new proposed Constitution, and are hastily deciding upon it; which if true, I confess is still more extraordinary—for men who are so jealous of their representatives, and fond of elections that they cannot be trusted but six months, and all the legislative and executive officers but one year—that a state whose privileges are so guarded should so greedily destroy itself, by adopting such a dangerous heterogeneous a form of government, is truly astonishing and lamentable that they are left to so much blindness of mind, however, I hope better things of you yet, and things that will accompany the political salvation of this country by your proposing salutary amendments, together with other states, and forming such a plan of government, that posterity will rise up and bless us—but if the proposed constitution (as it is) should be confirmed, I think I may venture to say, without the spirit of prophecy, that they will rise up with the anathemas of Dr. Slop, and curseus, &c.

(From the Maryland Journal.)

ANTIFEDERAL ARGUMENTS.

ARGUMENT I.

IT has been published to the people, that Dr. Franklin was opposed to the constitution, and consented to sign it merely as a witness.

ANSWER.

Dr. Franklin, in his speech, assigning his reasons for agreeing to the constitution, says, "I hope, therefore, that for our sakes, as a part of the people, and for the sake of posterity, we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this constitution wherever our influence may extend."

II.

It has been published, that Mr. Jay had changed his opinion, and affirmed the new constitution to be the most artful trap that had ever been laid to catch the liberties of mankind.

ANSWER.

Mr. Jay, in his letter to Mr. Vaughan, of Philadelphia, says, "You have my authority to deny the change of sentiment it imputes to me, and to declare that, in

my opinion, it is advisable for the people of America to adopt the constitution proposed by the late convention."

III.

It is asserted, in the Maryland Gazette, &c. of the 11th Dec. under the Baltimore head, that Mr. Ellsworth of Connecticut, WITHDREW FROM THE CONVENTION."

ANSWER.

Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Sherman, in their joint letters, enclosing the constitution to their legislature, says, "We wish it may meet the approbation of the several states, and be the means of securing their rights, and lengthening out their tranquility."

IV.

Mr. Richard Henry Lee, in a letter to the Governor, of Virginia, says, "It has hitherto been supposed a fundamental maxim, that in governments rightly balanced, the different branches of legislature should be unconnected, and that the legislative and executive powers, should be separate."

ANSWER.

In the British constitution, which is thought to be the best balanced in the world, the legislative and executive powers are not separate. Montesquieu, speaking on this subject, says, the executive power ought to have a share in the legislature by the power of rejecting; otherwise it would soon be stripped of its prerogative.

V.

Mr. Richard Henry Lee says, in the same publication, "the President is for four years duration, (and Virginia for example) has one vote of thirteen in the choice of him, and this thirteenth vote not of the people, but electors two removes from the people."

ANSWER.

By the constitution, the President is to be chosen by ninety-one electors, each having one vote of this number, Virginia has twelve, so that instead of the thirteenth vote in the choice of President, (Virginia for example) has somewhat less than an eighth.

The constitution also admits of the people choosing the electors, so that the electors may be only one remove from the people.

VI.

It is also said by Mr. Richard Henry Lee, that the people of this country have thought a bill of rights necessary to regulate the exercise of the great power given to their rulers, as appear of the various bills or declaration of rights, whereon the government of the greater number of the States are founded.

ANSWER.

Only four States appear, by the book of constitutions, to have a bill of rights, which are the lesser number of States.

These, Mr. Goddard, are the arguments used to prejudice the minds of the people against the Constitution, some of which, it seems, several Gentlemen requested you to publish. For this time, we will suppose these gentlemen to have been ignorant of the deceptions they have thus publicly countenanced, because no gentleman would knowingly propagate or countenance intruths.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

BOSTON, January 10.

Proceedings of Convention.

Yesterday the Honourable CONVENTION assembled at the State-House in this town, agreeable to appointment, for the purpose of assenting to and ratifying the Federal CONSTITUTION.—The following is a journal of their proceedings.

In CONVENTION, January 9, 1788.

ON motion, Ordered, That the Hon. Nathan of Gorham, Esq. John Carnes, Esq. Dr. Charles Jarvis, Hon. Tristram Dalton, Esq. Hon. Walter Spooner, Esq. Hon. Caleb Davis, Esq. and Hon. John Taylor, Esq. be a Committee to receive the returns of the several towns.

Ordered, That a Committee of five persons be appointed, to collect, count and sort the votes for a Secretary: The Hon. Caleb Davis, Tristram Dalton, Aaron Wood, Eleazer Brooks and Charles Turner, Esquires, were appointed on the said Committee.

The Convention then proceeded to the choice of a Secretary by ballot, and the votes being taken, it appears that GEORGE RICHARDS MINOT, Esq. was chosen, who accepted of the choice, and was duly sworn, to qualify him for exercising the duties of that office.

Voted, That Mr. JACOB KUHN, the Messenger of the General Court, be appointed Messenger to this Convention.

Voted, That 4 o'clock, P. M. be assigned for coming to the choice of a President.

Voted, That five Monitors be chosen.—The follow-

LONDON, October 26-24.

Authentic information was received on Sunday last from Holland—the affairs of that distracted Republic are not likely to be so speedily restored to tranquility, as it was generally expected.—When M. de Thulemeyer, the Prussian Ambassador at the Hague, first delivered the memorial that contained the intimation of that Monarch's intended interference in the concerns of the States, nothing was said or written upon the subject, as to the motives for his conduct, beyond the mere wish to obtain reparation to the Princess of Orange for the insult she had received, since the surrender of Amsterdam, however, a different language has been held.

On a suggestion being thrown out to the Duke of Brunswick, since the capitulation of that place, that it would tend to restore quiet, if the Prussian army were to retire from the city, M. de Thulemeyer sent a regular official intimation to the Magistrates, that it was the determination of his Master not to quit Amsterdam until every farthing of the expence he had incurred in consequence of his preparations was fully paid; at the same time rating the amount of his expenditure upon a most enormous scale.

This has thrown the Council of Amsterdam into the utmost consternation. They cannot order the payment of the money, without regular authority from the States, and, by their refusal, are exposed to the daily hazard of the plunder of the soldiery.—On their declining to advance the sum demanded, M. de Thulemeyer informed them, he should publish a manifesto, declaratory of the purposes and resolutions of his master.—On the interposition, however, of the Princess of Orange, this violent measure was suspended, till the Ministers of the Court of London should have been consulted. Accordingly a Council was held yesterday in the evening; and two extraordinary messengers were dispatched, one to the King of Prussia, at Berlin, and another to Sir J. Harris, at the Hague.

The melancholy alternatives, which this unforeseen conduct on the part of the King of Prussia, presents to the States, are these: If that Monarch perseveres in his determination to enforce his demand the city of Amsterdam will be exposed (to speak most leniently) to the horrors of a military contribution; and the cause of the House of Orange will be rendered unpopular; and the hostile faction be encouraged and countenanced in soliciting the immediate interference of the Court of France, to rescue them from so unexpected an exaction. If, on the other hand, he fails in getting the money, which he evidently wants at present, and acquiesces in the non-payment, he will probably withdraw his troops not only from Amsterdam, but from the territories of the States entirely, and leave the contending parties to fight it out as well as they can. In that case, it is not apparent that any one thing he has yet done will have much operation in composing the unhappy dissensions of the Republic.

The Turks, in their march towards Moldavia, set fire to the city of Galacz; when they came to Yassy, the principal town of that principality, they took the wife of a Prince Ypsilanti, in order to send her to Constantinople. The Russians advance rapidly in three columns. The Turks at Choczim are said to be badly armed, and worse disciplined. Of four fleets sent by the Porte to the Black Sea, the Russians, attacked one so successfully, that it was with difficulty three ships made their escape. Six thousand Poles are on their march to reinforce the garrison of Kamienieck.

M. Bulgakow, the Russian Envoy, now confined in the castle of the Seven Towers, having desired the advice of a physician, his request was complied with; but the Turkish Ministry suspecting it to be a feint, caused the Doctor to be searched, in consequence of which they got possession of the secret dispatches intended to be conveyed through that channel to the Russian fleet.

Yesterday at noon one of the Kings's messengers arrived at Whitehall with dispatches from Paris. The French continue, it seems, to arm most diligently; nor can we learn that they have delivered any thing like an unequivocal answer to the specific question proposed, so as to justify our Government in disarming at present.

The French Court have appointed M. le Baillie de Suffren to the command of the fleet, and M. d'Alibert de Nions to the command of that destined for the Mediterranean. The two fleets will amount, the French say, to 35 ships of the line.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.

It is with infinite concern we announce, that his Grace the Duke of Rutland's disease baffled all the powers of medicine, and the skill of the most able physicians; for last night, about the hour of eight, he departed this life at the Phoenix-lodge. His death is universally regretted from his many amiable and social qualities, and his loss will be severely felt by many to whom his generosity and charitable dispositions have often afforded relief.

According to letters from the continent, a triple alliance between Russia, the Emperor, and France, is said to be certainly on the tapis, and in great forwardness. France in this case gives up the Turks, for which she is to have a great share of the Levant trade guaranteed to her by the other contracting powers, when the Turk is driven out of Europe. The chief matter in question is, who shall possess the imperial city of Constantinople.

Stone Ware Manufactory.

THE subscriber has now ready for Sale, a large and elegant assortment of STONE WARE, which he will warrant as good as any manufactured in America:—The articles consist chiefly of 3-2-1-1/4 gallon and quart Jugs. 4-3-2-1-1/2 gallon and quart Pots. Quart Mugs, Chamber Pots, &c. Which will be sold for ready pay, wholesale and retail, on any reasonable terms.

A few boxes of his much approved Soap, for washing and shaving—soft Soap in barrels, at 2s. ASHBEL WELLS.

Hartford, Dec. 19, 1787.

Grain and Bees-Wax.

PART Cash and part Goods at Cash price, paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Pork, and Cash paid for Bees-Wax, by JOSEPH LYNDE, next door south of the north Meeting House, Hartford.



RUN away from the subscriber about the 26 of December, inst. one John Burges an apprentice boy nearly seventeen years old, about five feet and a half high, black hair and eyes, round face with a gaping mouth, he walks slow and clumsily, his attention is on every bodies business but his own, he had on when he went away a new woolen shirt, a new pair of shoes, square brass buckles, grey overalls, short jacket and a felt hat. All persons are forbidden to harbour him on penalty of the law, and all masters of vessels are forbidden to take him on board; any person that will take up said apprentice and return him to the subscriber shall have seven pence farthing reward and no charges paid.

ELIPHALET CHAPIN.

East Windsor, Dec. 24, 1787.

WHEREAS Jane my wife has eloped from my bed and board, and in every respect behaved herself in the most unbecoming manner, and there is danger of her involving me in debt; this is to forbid any person trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting, after this date.

ADNA GILLET.

New-Hartford, Dec. 25, 1787.

Webster's Institutes,

FIRST, second and third parts, to be sold by the dozen or single, at the stores of Mellis's Benjamin Tallmadge and Co. at Litchfield and Warren, Andrew Huntington, Esq. in Norwich, Isaac Beers and Henry Daggett, Esq's. New-Haven.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the beginning of November last, a deep red SHEEP, one year old past, his near hind foot, belly and tail white, with two white spots on his back, marked with a crop in each ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

LEVI STODDARD.

Newington, Dec. 28, 1787.

INDIA GOODS,

Imported in the ship Hope, Capt. Magee, lately arrived from Canton.

BOHEA and Congo TEAS, fresh and of an excellent flavour.

China, consisting of Tea Table sets complete, Cups and Saucers, &c.

Satin Velts and Breeches.

THEOD. FOWLER, and Co.

They have on hand, Barbadoes, Granada, and St. Croix Rum: choice Surinam Spirits; Sugar, &c.

—All which will be sold remarkably cheap, for Cash, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, or Flax-Seed.

Hartford, September 3, 1787.

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for SALE,

At No. 51, Water-Street, near Burlings Slip, New-York,

MADEIRA, } Wines in Pipes, &c. }
Teneriffe, }
Fayal, }
Nantz Brandy, ditto.

New-York Rum, well flavoured and good proof, exchanged for Molasses on advantageous terms to the purchaser of the Rum.

Refined Lump Sugars, per 5 Cwt.

Maxwell's approved Scotch Snuff, warranted equal to any made in America or Great-Britain.

Blistered Steel warranted good, of superior quality for farmers use, and the manufacture of mill saws, uncommonly cheap.

Barr Iron and Cart Tire.

Light and neat Hallow Ware, &c. &c.

WRITING PAPER,

For Sale, by the Ream or less quantity, by HUDSON and GOODWIN.

The highest Price in Cash will be paid for all kinds

Shipping-Furrs,

By JAMES TUBIN, Suffield. 92

A Quantity of Flax and Bay-Tallow for sale by the Printers hereof.

Lands for Sale,

SITUATE in Old-England District, Montgomery county. The road is from Albany to Canajohary, from thence to Lake Otago, from which last place there is a water carriage for bateaux the whole way, also a waggon road. Ten Thousand Acres are surveying this fall, and the land of the best quality, having an extent of six miles front on the Unadilla river, which empties into the Susquehanna, within a mile of which the tract begins. The terms are one Dollar an acre, with ten years credit if required, the purchaser paying interest for the same, or five Pounds the hundred acres per annum, forever; the first five years excused payment. The Proprietor may be spoken with on the premises, where he is now making a settlement. The whole will be disposed of without reservation.

Upton's Patent, Montgomery county, STATE of NEW-YORK, October 17, 1787.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Theodosius Fowler & Co.

At their Office near the Court-House, Hartford, and 164 Water-Street, New-York, Buy, Sell and Negotiate all kinds of

Continental, New-York and Connecticut State Securities.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, Loan-Office Certificates and Pierce's Final Settlements. Apply as above. 93

Just Published, and to be sold by Hudson and Goodwin, and Nathaniel Fatten,

A TREATISE

CONCERNING

Religious Affections.

IN THREE PARTS.

Part I. Concerning the nature of the Affections, and their Importance in Religion.

Part II. Shewing what are no certain signs that Religious Affections are Gracious, or that they are not.

Part III. Shewing what are distinguished signs of truly Gracious and holy affections.

By the late Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President of the College of New-Jersey.

To which is prefixed, the Life of the Author, his Religious Experiences, &c. which makes it a large and entertaining Volume to the lovers of Religion of every denomination.

Afa and Daniel Hopkins,

Have just received for Sale,

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| WHITE Lead, | Allum. |
| Red Do. | Oil of Vitriol. |
| Spanish White. | Madder. |
| Do. Brown. | Argol. |
| Verdigrise. | Indigo. |
| Prussian Blue. | Otter. |
| Gold Leaf. | Pepper. |
| King's Yellow. | Cinger. |
| Venetian Red. | Sulphur and |
| Ivory Black. | Bohea Tea. |
| Umber. | Loaf Sugar. |
| Drop Lake. | Sugar Candy. |
| Fig Blue. | Brimstone and |
| Litharge of Gold. | Flower of Sulphur. |
| Spirits of Turpentine. | |

A L S O,

- Pitkin's Snuff, per Bladder.
- Maxwell's Do. per Do. and Bottles.
- Writing Paper, per Ream.
- Excellent Blistered Steel.
- Coniac Brandy, and
- York Biscuir, superfine, in Kegs.

Drugs & Medicines, Lancets, Tooth Instruments, Syringes, &c. &c.

Produce of various kinds and State Notes received in payment.

Cash paid at their store for Bees-Wax and Shipping Furrs, such as Otters, Foxes, Martin's, Minks, Fishers, &c. Hartford, Dec. 1787.

A fresh and large Supply of

Hat-Trimnings,

For Sale, consisting of

- BEAVER, Castor and Felt Lining, of different Colours.
- Beaver, Castor and Felt Buttons.
- Round Looping—Silk Braid.
- Shaping of all kinds—Chain Button Loops of Do.
- Velvet, Silk and Worsted Hat-Bindings.
- Hat-Bands—Looping Needles.
- Hard and soft Hatters-Brushes.
- Coarse and fine Bow-Strings—Jack Cards.
- Blocking Line—Red Leather and Nurse Skin.
- Logwood, Copperas, &c. &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of good Shipping-Furrs, and all kinds of other Furrs, by

GEO. CALDWELL and Co.

Hartford, Nov. 19, 1787.