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# CONNECTICUT GAZETTE

A Y, FEBRUARY 15, 1788.

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

BOSTON, Jan. 31.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

FRIDAY, Jan. 18. A.M.

THE 3d par. of the 2d sect. of art. I. still under consideration.

Hon. Mr. DALTON open the conversation with some marks on Mr. Randal's positive affertions the day before, "that the land in general in the southern states was preserable to any he ever saw." From his own observation, and from accounts he had seen which were better, he could say that the gentleman's remark was better, he could say that the gentleman's remark was not perfectly accurate—the hon. gentleman fhewed why it was not so—by stating the inconsiderable product of the land—which, though it might in part be owing to the saithlesness and ignorance of the slaves

owing to the saithlesness and ignorance of the slaves who cultivate it, he said, was in a greater measureowing to the want of beart in the soil.

Mr. Randal. Mr. President, I rise to make an observation on the suggestion of the Hon. Gentleman from Newbury—I have, sir, travelled into the Southern States, and should be glad to compare our knowledge on the subject together. In Carolina Mr. President, if they don't get more than 20 or 30 bush is of the soil to make a great men of eloquence and learning will not try to make arguments to make this Constitution go down, right or wrong. An old saying, Sir, is, that a good ebing don't need praising; but, Sir, it takes the best men in the State to gloss this Constitution, which they say is the best that human wisdom can invent.—In praise of it, we hear the Rev Clerg,—the Judges of fay is the best that human wisdom can invent.—In praise of it, we hear the Rev Clerg,—the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the ablest Lawyers, exerting their utmost abilities. Now, Sir. (uppose all this artillery turned the other way, and these great men would speal half as much against it, we might compleat our bust acfs, and go mome in 48 nours. Let us. Sir. consider we are acting for the papels, and for ages unborn—let us deal fairly and above board.—Every one comes here to discharge his duty to his constituents, and I hope none will be biasted by the best orators; because we are not acting for ourselves: I think Congress ought to have power, such as is for the good of the nation, but what it is, let a more able man than I tell us.

Mr. Dawes said, he was forry to hear so many ob-

Mr. Dawes faid, he was forry to hear fo many ob-Jections raised against the paragraph under considera-tion.—He thought them wholly unfounded; that the black innabitants of the Southern States must be con-fidered either as slaves, and as so much property, or in the Character of so many freemen; if the former, why should they not be wholly represented? Our own state laws and constitution would lead us to consider those placks as freemen, and so indeed would our own ideas of natural justice: If then they are freemen, they might form an equal basis for representation as though they were all white inhabitants. In either view, therefore, he could not see that the Northern States would suffer, but directly the contrary. He thought, however, that gentlemen would do well to connect the passage in dispute with another article in the Conltitution, that permits Congress, in the year 1808, wholly to prohibit the importation of slaves, and in the mean time to impose a duty of ten dollars a head on the contract of the state as should be imported before that period mean time to impole a duty of ten dollars a head on fuch blacks as should be imported before that period. Befides, by the new Conflitution, every particular state is left to its own option totally to prohibit the introduction of slaves into its own territories. What could the Convention do more? The members of the Southern States, like ourselves, have their prejudices. It would not do to abolish slavery, by an act of Congress, in a moment, and so destroy what our Southern brethren counder as property. But we may say, that although slavery is not smitten by an apoplexy, yet it has received a mortal wound, and will die of a con-

Mr. D. faid that the par. in debate related only to the rule of aportioning internal taxes; but gentlemen had gone into a confideration of the question, whether Tongress thould have the power of laying and collecting such taxes; which he thought would be more properly discossed under the section relative to the Powers of Congress: But as objections had been suggested the answers might be hinted as we went along. By the old srticles, said he, Congress have a right to address what suggested the section what suggested the property of the union and to certain what sums are necessary for the union, and to appropriate the same—but have no authority to draw such monies from the state. The states are under an honour ary obligation to raise the monies—but Congress cannot compel a compliance with the obligation; so long as we withhold that authority from Congress, so

long we may be faid to give it to other nations—Let us contemplate the loan we have negotiated with the Dutch, our ambassadour has bou d us all jointly and severally to pay the money borrowed. When pay day shall come, how is the money to be raised? Congress cannot collect it—If any one state shall disobey a requiration, the Dutch are left in suc a case to put their own demand in sorce for themselves. They must raise by arms what we are afraid Congress shall collect by the law of peace. There is a prejud e, said Mr. Dawes, against direct tax tion, which rises from the manner in which it has been abused by the is ors of the old Conlong we may be faid to give it to other nations-Let which it has been abused by the is ors of the old Confederation.

Congress had it not in their power to draw a revenue, from commerce, and there are multiplied their requifitions on the states. Massichusetts, willing to pay her part, made her own tra le law, on which the pay her part, made ner own traite law, on which the trade departed to fuch of our ne ghours as made no fuch impositions on commerce: 'hus we lost what little revunue we had, and our only recourse was to a direct taxation. In addition to this, foreign nations knowing this inability of Congress, have on that account been backward in their respectations, and have lent us money at a premium which bore some proportion to the risk they had of getting payment; and this extraordinary expence has at last fallen on the land. extraordinary expense has at law raisen on the land.—
Some gentlemen have faid, that Congress may draw
their revenue wholly by direct traes; but they cannot
be induced so to do; it is easier for them to have resort
to the impost and excite: But as it will not do to overburthen the impost, (because that would promote
smuggling and be dangerous to the revenue) therefore Imaggling and be dangerous to the revence) therefore Congress (hould have the power of applying, in extraordinary cases, to direct taxation.—War may take place, in which case it would not be proper to alter those appropriations of impost which may be made for peace establishments—it is even.—It of divert the public funds—the power of direct texation would in such circumstances be a very necessary power. As to the rule of apportioning such taxes, it must be by the quantity of lands, or else in the manner laid down in the paragraph under debate—But the quantity of lands is an uncertain ule of wealth—compare the lands of different nations of Europe—lome of them have great comparative wealth and less land, while others have more lands and less wealth. Compare Holland with Germany. The rule laid down in the paragraph is the best that can be obtained for apportionment of the little direct taxes which Congress will want.

P. M.

P. M.

The 3d paragraph still under debate.

Mest. King, Gore. Parsons, and Jones (of Boston)
spoke of the justice in general, and superior advantage to the northern states in particular, of the rule of apportionment in this paragraph, to that in the confederation; and also the hon. Judge Dana, a sketch of his speech follows.

The learned Judge began with answering some obichions to this paragragh—and urging the necessity of C ngress being vested with power to levy direct taxes on the states; and it was not to be supposed that they would levy such, unless the impost and excise should be of the union is attacked by a foreign enemy, and we are difurited, how is it to defend itself? Can it by its own internal force? In the late war, this state singly was attacked; and obliged to make the first defence was attacked; and obliged to make the first defence—
What has he ppened may bappen again. The state,
oppressed, must exert its whole power, and bear the
whole charge of the desence: but common danger
points out for common exertion—and this constitution is excellently defigned to make the danger equal.—
Why flould one flate expend its blood and treasure for the whole? Ought not a controuling authority to exist, to call forth, if necessary, the whole force and wealth of all the states?—If disunted, the time may come of all the listes i—If diffurted, the time may come when we may be attacked by our natural enemies:—
Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, filled with tories and refugees, stand ready to attack and devour these states one by one. This will be the case, if we have no power to draw horth the wealth and strength of the whole, for the defence of a part. Then shall we see, the pression of a part of the strength of the whole, for the defence of a part. whole, for the defence of a part. Then shall we see, but too late the necessity of a power being vessed somewhere, that could command that wealth and strength when wanted. I speak with earnessness, said he, but it is for the good of my native country. By God and nature made equal, it is with remorse I have heard it suggested by some, that those gentlemen who have had the superior advantages of education, were enemies to the rights of their country: Are there any among this hon, body, who are possessed of minds capable of such

narrow prejudices? If there are, it is in vain to reason with them we had better come to a decision and go narrow prejudices? If there are, it is in vair to reason with them—we had better come to a decision and go home. After dilating upon this matter a short time, the learned judge begged gentlemen to look around them, and see who were the men who composed the affends —Are they not, he asked, men who have been foremost in the cause of their country, both in the cabinet and the field, and who with halters about their necks buldly and intrepidly advocated the rights of Americas, and of humanity, at home and in foreign countries? and are I HEY not to be trusted?—Direct taxation is a trentendous idea—but may not necessity distate it, to be unavoidable. We all wish to invest Congress with more power—we disagree only in the quantum, and manner in which congress shall levy taxes on the states.—A capitation tax is abhorrent to the feelings of human nature—and I venture to trust will never be adopted by Congress. The learned Judge pointed out, on various grounds the utility of the power vested by the Congress, and concluded; by observing that the proposed constitution was the best that could be framed;—that if adopted we shall be a great and happy nation—if rejected a week and desired. that this was his firm belief; and; fays he, I would rather be annihilated than give my voice for or fight my name to a conttitution, which, in the leaft, flould

my name to a contitution, which, in the leaft, flould betray the liberties or interests of my country.

Mr. Wedert. I hope, fir, the hon, gentleman will not think hard of it, if we ignorant men cannot see as he can. The frong must bear with the infirmities of the weak; and it must be a weak mind indeed that could throw such illiberal restections against gentlemen of education; as the hon, gentleman complains of.—

To return to the par,—if Congress, continues Mr. W. have this power of taxing directly; it will be in their power of the most of the most of the most of the power of the most o

would direct that these states should pay it in theirown

lofs to know how taxation and representation went hand in hand.

[It was then woted, that this question he ofted Mri Gerry. A long and defultory debate enjued on the manner in which the assure should be given—it was at last was ted that Mr. G. reduce his answer to writing.]

SATURDAY, Jan. 19, A. M. The bon. Mr. SINGLETARY thought we were give The hon. Mr. Singletarr thought we were giving up all our privileges, as there was no provision that men in power should have any religion, and tho he hoped to see christians, yet by the constitution a Papist or an Insidel, were as eligible as they: It has been said that men had not degenerated—He did not think men were better now than when men after Gods own heart did wickedly. He hought in this instance, we were giving great power to we know not whom.

'General Brooks [Medford] It good men are appointed, government will be administered well. But what will prevent bad men from mischief is the question if the strength of the support of the sup

If there should be such in the senare-we ought to be cautious of giving power, but when that power is given with proper checks, the danger is at an end.— When men are answerable and within the reach of re-When men are and werable and within the reach of repontibility, they cannot forget that their political existence depends upon their good behaviour. The fenate can frame no law but by the consent of the representatives—and is answerable to that house for its conduct :—If their conduct excites suspicion, they are to
be impeached—punished (or prevented from holding
any office, which is a great punishment.) If these
checks are not sufficient, it is impossible to devise such
as will be so.

checks are not innicion, it is imponible to devile uch as will be so.

[Mr. Gerry's answer to Mr. Fuller's question, was read, the purport is, that Georgia had excremsed in its numbers by migrotion—and is it had not then, would soon be entitled to the proportion assessment of the convention and Congress at the same time, and if I recollect right the answer of Mr. G. does not materially vary. In 1778, Congress required the same terially vary.

Mr. Arrs shreed, that an objection was must applied the conditions between the features are re-signated the conditions between the features are re-signated to conditions between the features are re-signated to the features of the features are re-signated to the features of the features are re-turned to features are re-turned to features to feature the controlled fit people, & this his objections remained, he would have been object and vary that to keep them in proper dependence, the, thould be the features are re-turned to the features are re-posed to vote a gainst the contribution. Features are re-turned to the features are re-signated as the features are re-lated to the features are re-turned to the features are re-turned to the features are re-lated to the features are re-turned to the features no argument against the new plan hard concept it wound new that inter-open plan plan the major and prefine that this, that is will professe a conflictation that concept the flats. This is an effect which all good me flat prefers inflance, would from the powers granted by will deprecate. For it is obvious, that, if the part the conflictation, have been prefers inflance, would find the powers granted by will deprecate. For it is obvious, that, if it has the the conflictation, have a subject to the profession of t will deprecate. For it W 000001, fast, if the Hate-powers are to be defirited, he experientation it too fmall. The truth in that cale would be too great to be confided to fo few perions. The objects of legislation would be to multiplied and complicated, that the gov-the words, except fich parts a 

to their prefervations P. M.

The choice of representatives was too long—checkensase that we are moth worder—and its me provines in the conflictation of this flare, or of the provines in the conflictation of the flare, or of the provines in the legal A: too be pellons to this branch it; paid intent it squal. As too be pellons to this branch it; paid intent it squal. As too be pellons to this branch it; paid intent it squal. As too be pellons to this branch it; paid intent it squal. As too be pellons to this branch it; paid intent it squal. As too be pellons to this branch it; paid intent it squal. As too be pellons to this branch it; paid intent it squal. As too be pellons to this branch it; paid intent it squal. As too be pellons to this branch it; paid intent it squal. As too be pellons to this branch it; paid intent it squal. As too be pellons to this branch it; paid intent it squal. As too be pellons to this branch it; paid intent it square. The average therefore is four part. The feature, place if the part of th

the right of recalling. But in this they are to be chofen for fix years—but a shadow of rotation provided for —and no power to recal; and concluded by saying, that if they are once chosen, they are chosen for ever.

The hon. Mr. STRONG, mentioned the difficulty which attended the confirection of the fenate in the convention—and that a committee, confifting of one delegate from each flate, was chosen to confider the fobied-who reported as it now flands-and that Mr. Gerry, was on the committee from Maffachufetts.

[Mr. Gerry rofe, and informed the Prefident, that b Late. Weeky roje, and untermid the Frehiers, beat be much then preparing a letter on the fablic in debate smuch the property of the matter in its true light—and robich be wished to communicate; this occasioned confiderable conversation, which lasted until the ban. Convention ad-

MONDAY, Jan. 21ft.

A makes mirror des soods and indeference—would fesher II possible so go over the green which

Learnest section of the control Col. Sports, [Peppl] algipiett to the longle of time of the state production and the collection of the

Mr. Wandeny read the paragragraph, and faid by

to their prefervations

The gladest refreched the contraction of the feasible body publishing all their proceedings, Many beautiful to the feasible body publishing all their proceedings, Many beautiful to the feasible body publishing all their proceedings, Many beautiful to the feasible body and the feasible body published by the featible body feasible body featible body featib

did not attempt to deceive us, by faying, that the fine. In Malfachietta, non mercry other fine, the legislate are not closed no fix years—for hey are really to their have power to provide for this cose payments—be choice for fix years—and as to the idea of challeng, and, he a fixed, have they ever rehabilited it shipter than he did not know the, when choice for that time, it capits to he—last on the contrary have they not usually so cut at a fluenter. He remarked on Mr. Inade it sturnedly intendishenable 'I'he Commons of the contrary that the contrary that the commons of the contrary that the contrary that the contrary that the contrary that the commons of the contrary that the contrary that the test power or safet their reaction that the contrary that the test power or safet their reaction that the contrary that the test proper contrary that the test reports the reaction of the contrary that the test reports the contrary that the test reports in the report for the contrary that the test reports in the contrary that the test and the contrary that the test reports in the contrary that the test and the contrary that the contrary that the test and the contrary that the ercifed it. Can a man, who has the realt repect for the good pointion of his country men, go home to his conflictents after having subbed them by voting himself an exorbitant fally it? This principle will be a most powerful checke-and in refpect to economy, the power lodged as it is in this 5, will be more advantageous to lodged as it is in this 3, will be more advantageous to the people than if retained by the fire legislature.— Let us fee what the legislature of Massachuserts have consecutery over the statistics of the delegates to Con-gress—and they have voted them such a have enabled them to lives in 84th said to the dignity of a respecta-ble state, but they have been sign times a much, for the fame time, as they ever voted themselves. There fore, concluded the hon gentleman, if left to them iclives to provide for their own payment, as long as they with for the good opinion of mankind, they will affeli no more than they really deferve, as a compensation

Hon. Mr. KING faid, if the arguments on the 4th MONDAY, Jan. 21ft.

4th fed. confedered in its order.

Mir. Aura, role to answer several objections.

He field to answer several objections.

He field representative, were in any degree faitfieldery, they are so on this.

NEW - YORK. February 1. This day, in the Senate, the quellion was taken on the refolution of the House of Affembly, for calling a Convention. On calling the roll, there was,

For concurring, Ir. Townfend, Mr. Haring, Mr. Peter Schuyler, Mr. Vandetbilt, Mr. L'Hommedieu, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Philip Schoyler, Mr. Duane, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Morris, Mr. Lawrence.

Oppoied to it :Mr. Yates, Mr. Swarmut, Mr. Humphrey, Mr.
Hopkins, Mr. Williams, Mr. Van Cefe, Mr. Parks Mr. Roffell.

Affirmative Negative

Majority Majority
Extract of a letter from Charleston, Jan. 11.

being 329. In favour of the motion, In favour of the motion, - 115 Against it, - 214 Majority against adjourning.

On the glorisus fixth of February, 1783, Hail the DAY, and MARK it well. Then old ANARCH's Kingdom fell-Then our dewning GLORY frome, Mark it FREEMEN, 'tis our own.

Ratification of the FCEDERAL CONSTI-TUTION, by Maffachufetts !

With the high fait pattern we ensure to the public that the convenient of the Commonwealth, policy of start mean, as for e-clock, ASSAVED 90, and RAFIELED the CONSTITUTION, proposed by the late Proceed. Convention. On this pleasing event, we big leave to expression fincere wither, that the general joy, which it out diffused through all ranks of citizens, may be an ouspecious omen of the superior advantages rubieb will un-deubtedly results from the establishment of such a Federal Government at this Conflictation provider.
The YEAS and NAYS on the queftion of Ratification,

being taken agreeable to the order of the day, there cuere 187 in favour of it, 168 againft is.

Majerity 19

The spin, mand, and himself cindual of the guilt. Mr. Architals Robertion, of this city) about 13 years.

To be 30d by PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be 30d by PUBLIC group against its adoption, ore more endangering as in-pulsed their colours in all the horsers of a resol work, of a certifing small and highercane. On the one of right.

Duties to take place in Freguena the 18 March, 1788.

Even planned y Mr. Nedgry, solo field, that be been september to be supported by the september of the septem serged in the fact for the control which he deskelders again there, the children court linds Eq. (2014) and the fact of the control that Eq. (2014) and the fact of the control that the control that the fact of the control that the

but had acted according to the distance of his own conference; but that as it had been ogreed to by a majority, he bould endeawour to convince his conflictments of the propri-

Other gentlemen expressed their inclination to freak but! it growing late the convention adjourced to this morning; ten g'clock. Let this be told to the boxour of Maffachufetts ; to the

reputation of her citizent, as men willing to acquisice in that great republican principle, of submitting to the decifion of a majority.

By a veiffel which arrived at Salem on Sunday laft, from S. Carolina, we hear the new conflitution meets with general approbation in that flate, and that the

legislature of that state have issued write for calling a convention to meet on the ask of March, at Charleston, to consider the proposed Federal Constitution. His Excellency Prefident Sullivan, in his meffage to the General Court of New-Hampshire, speaking of the Federal Conflitution, fays, "I have carefully confidered the plan, and endeavoured to weigh the objections which have been raifed against it; and have not,

tions which have been railed against it; and have not, as yet, been able to differer any more weight than might be urged sgainst he most perfect tylern which has been offered to maskind; or, perhaps, might be allcoped against any, which homan wisdom may ever allcoped against any, which homan wisdom may ever

HARTFORD, Feb. 11. Extract of a letter from a gentleman, of good observa-tion and the Best information, to his friend in this State, dated in England, 15th October 1787. "I hope your internal commotions are at an enda-Tumult at prefent extends her reign over the Eattern

world: Turkey is threatened with a most formidable attack from the two empires-the war is begun-the other powers of Burope are interested in this quarrel Great preparations are making for war in this country France is doing the fame—and amidft reiter sted affuevery nerve, in the most rapid hostile preparations.— The florm must foon burst, and happy are ye if ye efcape being hurried into its vortes. You may be affered that camity to your country exists fill in this quarter of the world, and opportunity is only wanting to display it. The hopes of your enemies are not unreadispay it. Lue nopes or your enemies are not unea-foundly gounded, on your follier-your distinua-your distinction to government, and a reverte of system it your only fecurity; I hope this will take place in configuence of the deliberations of your convention. it you may because you go convenient will be adopted.

Arrived at Surinain, shoop Cygon, Groupe Barry,

Arrived at Surinain, shoop Cygon, Groupe Barry,

Arrived at Surinain, shoop Cygon, Groupe Barry,

You will be added to the convenient will be adopted.

Arrived at Surinain, shoop Cygon, Groupe Barry,

You will be added to the convenient will be a dending expeditions of reform mill be the accident, two helpless fources. Of the flored, the spirit of union, and the ener-

Gun felt into a drowned of drowned in the northwest part of Montville, was confumed by fire, with the books belonging threto.

nerites from deal processor. On the one of rail-time to the district of the control of the cont

matter in wear lety, the constraint, and that the stricted.

Died in Renational, Mr. Spirettl Schwedul, 1925 in market inner view annuest, to market more view plant for which the strict of the constraint of the strict of the s Tourjday, 7th. Hazy, cold moreing, light wind N -meridian S W. Friday, Sth. Hazy; cold morning, light wind at

Saturday, 9th. Pleafant, ferene morning, cold, wind N.N.E.—10 A. M. N.W. Sailed, Berg Nancy; Robert Winthrop, for Dublin. Brig Brothers, G. Hallam, for Cape Prancois .-The latter returned Arrivel, Stoop Julia, Jofish Hempfled, from St. Ed-

ftatius id ig days. Left at Martinico. Rice. belonging to Middletown. Schooner .... John Jenson, Wethersheld. Schooner Bigsbeth, Jabez Lord; Norwich Schooner Harriot, A. Whitelefey, Sloop - Wright, Eaft-Haddam. Sloop ----At Demerara, B Bigelow, Brig Samuel; Hartford.

At Barbadoes, Brig Sally. Barei. Sloop Gov. Parry, Murrow, Sleop Industry, Ala Beaton,

Schooper ----, A number of veffels blown off this coaft, A number of veikely bloom off this coalt, belonging oblitating a proper continue thereof, but the land of the beautiful proper of the property of the beautiful property of th belonging

Caught this morning at Lyme, a fine fresh Sat was.

5rig Claritia, Wm. Louing (who there died and was paused) from Forts as Fince, belonging to Nowich. Schooner —. Collins, from Guadaloupe, belonging to New Haven.

A Brig from the West Indies, Captain unknown, faid to belong to this State-no head, yellow fides, had been blown off the coaff, and fuffered in her cargo.

market depth of some of the so

tery is a micropost, and unnervos-max which nates RBBREZER, BRBSES, at Bliff H driam; you friend in a maintenay, and on piote for more to make the maintenay and engine to make the maintenay and engine to be fold cheep for Cash, or good Security or more from the following depends on maintaining and engine the maintenance of the mainten

One to Inch Cable.

Six Pair of Shrouds New-London, Feb. 13, 17:3. WOODHAM.

WE the subforders, being appointed by the hon Court of Probate. For the diffried of Stonington, commissioners to include and examine the claims of the credition to the chain of Mr. Da-

Somuch of the real effate of the following per-

O much of the real citate of the following per-form; as will pay their flate and town three in my hands to collect, with lawful coft, viz. Capt. Joseph Mather, on the 16th day of April next, at the public flan polt in the first fodjety; Th. mas the public figh post in the first lociety; I framas Beckwith, Stephen Smith, pur and Taomis Sujith, ad, do the 17th, at the public figh post on the east lociety; I ha Brockway, 24 Eberger Bruckway, widow Hephatha Marrifon Berjamin Lord, Abijah Mack, and Nathan Peck, on the 18th at the fign-post in the north secjet; willow Britishelh Comflock, David Beebe Prat, and Abner Ratforn, comnocs, May't Beebe Frat, and Ather Karfom, on the 19th Amos Acety, uno. Timothy Beebe, Nothan Latimer, Hallam Latimer, N. than Latimer in the Latimer jun, and Henry Roland, jun, on the 1st of fajd month, in Cheftenfeld focety, and town of Montville, by RICHARD LORD, Collector.

Lyme, 16th Feb. 1.28;

THE General Affembly of Connecticuts holden in October last having upon the petition of lotent Kelloges of Offittham, in the county of Middlefox refused, that upon his religioning up Hartford, on oath, and affiguing to the flublerities for the Derby, be clit of his circ ito; all his eff te except wear-Raft-Huddam, ing apparel and recellary houshold furniture and obtaining a proper certificate there I he ( he faid

wind S. Arthur of the Cape, Jung Black Prince, Merrell Manday, The Leave Happen and a merring of the cordisor of field discharate the Cape, Jung Black Prince, Merrell Manday, Till. Leavey raining maning wind S. Artredd, Birg ———, assault from Cape Princets, at a co-clock in the literature when the assignment of the Cape, Jung Black Princets, at a co-clock in the literature when the assignment of the Cape and the Cape appoint other truttees in flead of any of the fubicri-bers, and make regulations respecting to une meet-ings, an well as respecting the management of such and arrived at the City Coffee Houle, meridian. Arrived at The Burn Cove Lift very cold Tactlay, effact, and the par ment of dividence, And all Bory Christia, Wim, Louing, (Julio there died and was persons in the het of taid Joleph Kellogus, are here. by defired to make immediate earment to the fubicibers/

WENSLEY HOBBY, ASHER MILLER, SAMUEL W. DANA, Middletown, Feb. 11, 1788.

HE hon, Court of Probate, for the diffriel of Stonington, have allowed feven months from the date hereof, for the creditors to the ellate of Thomas Fanning late of Groton, decealed, to exhibit their claims. Those interest to faid efface will pleafe to make immediate payment, to

CHARLES FANNING, Acm's.
Februiry 5th, 1788.
Attendance will be given at the house of the deceased, the second Monday of March, and first Monday of April next.

To be Solf cheap to Colh, or good Security of the American Court of the College Colleg OTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands on the effate of PAUL WHEE.

BALTIMORE, January Be Regulations adopted by the Spaniards at the

Havanna, and some other places, for the gradual entranchisement of slaves.

"As soon as the slave is landed, his name, price, &c. are registered in a public register; and the master is obliged, by law, to allow him one working day in every week to himfelf, besides Sunday, so that if the slave chooles to work for his master on that day, he receives the wages of a free man for it, and whatever he gains by his labour on that day, is so secured to him by law, that the maller cannot deprive him of it. This is certainly a confiderable step towards abolishing absolute flavery. At foon as the flave is able to purchase another working day, the master is obliged to sell it him at a proportionable price, viz. One fifth part of his original coft and folikewise the remaining four days at the fame rate, when the flave is able to redeem them, after which he is absolutely free. This is fuch an encouragement to industry, that even the most indigent are tempted to exert themselves."

NEW-YORK, January 18.

An experiment on tar extracted from Scotch coal has been made in this city by Mr. Seamen, a thip wright, who has lately gone to settle at Cartha ena. Three pie es of pine timber were prepared for this purpose; one of which was brushed over with a composition of pit h, turpentine and oil; nother with common tar mixed with fulphur, and the other simply with Scotch tar. three pieces were then chained together and funk in the East river, in the month of June last. A few days ago they were taken out of the water, and it was found that the one prepared with the Scotch tar had received no injury, being as found and free from the worm or barnacles as when first put into the water, while the other had fuffered very much from both. This may prove to be a valuable difcovery to the nautical world, if properly attended to. The three pieces of pine timber are left at the coffee house for the inspection of the curious.

THE Subscriber would hereby acquaint all those that have any unsettled con cerns with the estate of Mr. JOHN M'CURDY, late of Lyme, deceas'd, that he will attend on them, relative to faid business, at the late dwelling-house of said deceas'd, in Lyme, on the 18th and 19th in fant : after which, on the first Monday and Tuesday in the month of March next. Those respectively concerned, will avoid future trouble and inconvenience to themselves, by their punctual atten-dance. LYNDE M'CURDY, Adm'r. Norwich, 4th Feb. 1788.

William Winthrop Has for SALE, Molasses per Hhd. French Indico of the best Quality, London Porter in Bottles, &c. Which he will fell low for Cash. New-London, 7th Peb. 1788.

CASH given for Hatters' and Shipping F UR RS, by JOSEPH EMERSON, New-Lendon.

OTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern. That fix months from the date hereof are allowed by the Court of Probate, for the diffict of New London, for the creditors to the efface of HEZEKIAH CHAPMAN, late of Montville, deceafed, to exhibit their claims against aid effate; and those which are not produced within that time, will not be allowed.

ATWELL CHAPEL, Executor

Montville, 4th Feb. 1788.

## SHIPPING-FURRS,

By Ebenezer & Simeon Thomas, At their Store in Norwich.

Al.L persons indebted to said Thomas, whose accounts or notes are become due, are requested to make immediate payment, or they may expect their accounts or notes will be put in suit.

Norwich, 30th Jan. 1788.

To be fold on the premises,

So much of the real estates of the following
persons, as will pay their state and town taxes
in my hands to collect, with costs of sale, for cash,
Lawrence's certificates, soldier notes out before Lawrence's certificates, foldier notes out before 1785, and civil lift orders, viz. Capt. Joseph Packwood, lying in Montville, on the 11th day of April next, Jonathan Chapel, deceased, on the 12th, Thomas Hempited, non resident, on the 14th, Ebenezer Williams, deceased, on the 15th Williams Wignan. on the 16th, Samuel Foldick, non-resident, Conftant Crocker, and Thomas Manwaring, on the 17th, Daniel Chapman, non-resident, on the 20th, Richard Chapman, deceased, and Jonathan coth, Richard Chapman deceased, and Jonathan Chapel, 2d, deceased, on the 2tft, and Samuel Swaddle on the 22d days of the aforesaid month by JOSHUA RAYMOND, Jun. Collectors

The subscriber will give his attendance at Mr. Pember Calkins, on Mondays as usual, and all those that still owe him rates, and neglect to call and fittle the same, 2214 depend on being put to coil, without respect to persons.

RAYMOND, jun. Collector.

New London, Feb. 5, 1787.

Alfo will be fold on the premiles for L wience's eerificates, foldier notes out before 1785, on the 20th day of April next, SO much of the real effects of Capt William Prince,

non-resident, 28 will pay the rates fill due in my hands, from faid Prince, with charges of fale, by AMASA LEARNED. Administrator (to Nathaniel Coit, jun. collector, deceased. New-London, Feb. 5, 1-88.

To be SOLD, or LET for a number of years A new Dwelling-House,

41 feet by 12, together with a Garden, and mis be entered by the middle of June next. Sid house is liturated on the west tide of the main street, a sew rods north of the parade

in this city. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber living in said house.

ISAIAH BOLLES, 24. New-London, 29th Jan. 1788.

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

Dec. 25, 1787.

A LI. persons having any demands against the estate of PETER KEITH, late of Thompson, in the county of Windham, deceased, are hereby notified, that the term of six months from the date hereof, is limited by the hon. court of probate, for the district of Pomster, for all claims to be brought in, or forever after be debarred.—Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment.

MARSHAL KEITH, Adm'r.

Thompson, 18th lan. 1288. Payment. MARSHAL Thompson, 18th Jan. 1788.

Lyme, Jan. 23d, 1788.

favour him with their cultom.
Cath given for old gold, filver, biafe and copper.
N. B. Wanted a fleady, well-minded Boy, about
15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above
occupations, by faid Emerion.

month and moon's age; eight-day repeating ditto;

fhirty-horit do, and eight-day imperences. Watchfhirty-horit do, and eight-day impe pieces. Watchnotice. Said Smerton having ferved a regular apprenticelhip at the above branches, flatters himfelf
for hall beg able to give fatisfaction to thole who
favout him with their cufform. In Lyme, Rafi Sedicty, on the road from New-London to East-Haddam,
WHERE he makes Chime-Clocks that carry
hours, minutes and feconds, day of the

DUDLEY EMERSON, CYKKIED ON BY Clock & Watch-making & Jewelry,

### Sheet Almanacks,

Very convenient to paste up in public offices, stores, taverns, &c.

To be Sold at this Office, Price 6d. 1

#### CONFERENCES

TISM.

A QUERIST and an Apologist.

Search the Scriptures :

which, especially in religion, claims the attention of all. To those who are serious enquirers after Fruth these conserences address themselves for consideration. hete conserences 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 truth, are recommended to the serious and unprejudiced consideration. ration of all. A READER.

The above piece may also be bad of Capt. Peleg Brown, Stonington; Mr. Samuel Mather, Lyme; Ebene-zer Ledyard, Esq. and Deac. Simeon Smith, Gro-ton; Mr. Peter Lanman, and Mr. William Lessing-well, Norwich; and by the Post Riders.

The General Affembly of the State of Connecticuts in May, 1785 having granted a Lottery to raile a Sum not exceeding Three Hundred and Se-venty Pounds, for the purpose of snithing the Meeting-house at Long-Pount, in Stonington, together with a sum sufficient to descay the inci-dent Charges of said Lottery—the Managers appointed, present the following

SCHEME:

Stonington-Point Meeting-house LOTTERY. 3332 Tickets, at Two Dollars each, 6664 Dollars ;

949 of which a e Prizes, viz. 500 Dollars. 500 Dolins, 200 200 100 100 50 400 360 20 918 50 each, the fi-fl & ]

949
For finishing the Meeting-house & Charges, 1332
666; Dol.

THE Smallings of the Number of Tickets, and there being but about two Bianks to a Prize together with the Importance of the Delign, induces the Managers to flatter themselves with a rapid Sale of the Tickets; and they assure the Public the Drawing shall commence as soon as

Notice will be immediately given after the Draw-Notice will be 'mmediately given after the Drawing, and a Lift of the fortunate Numbers sublified in the Convecticut Gaz, rie, and the Prizes (if applied for) paid off in fit, Days after drawing.—Prizes not called or in tweite Months after drawing, will not be laid but conf. lered as generoutly given for the Iriable Por ofes of the Lettery.

NATHANIEL MIN OR,

CHARI ES PHELPS,

ELIPHA PALMER,

ELIPHA DENI ON, 2d.

FELEG EROWN,

WILLIAM OHE FERCUGH, 2d.

Stonington, Jan. 1, 178 8.

Stonington, Jau. 1, 1788.

CAMUEL WAT FRHOUSE, of New-London, o informs the jubic, the the never will pay any debt contracted by a per fon known and called by the name of ANNA BUTLAR, although the claims to be his wife.

SAMUEL WATERHOUSE. New-London, Jan. 28, 1788.

Juft pubilfbed, and to be fold by the Printer berof, Freeheiter's

#### NEW-ENGLAND ALMANACK

For the year of our LORD CHRIST,

T 7 8 8.

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

INSEED-OIL. To be fold at the Printing-Office, New-London. To be fold by THOMAS C. GREEN.