CONNECTICUT GAZETTE

F R I D A Y, FEBRUARY 15,

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

B O S T O N, jan. 31.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

FRIDAY, Jan. 18. A. M.

HE 3d par. of the 2d & C. of art. I. still under confideration.

Hon. Mr. Dalton open the conversation with some

remarkson Mr. Randal's positive affertions the day be-fore, "that the land in general in the fouthern states was presented 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 not perfectly acturate—the hon, gentleman shewed the it was not so—by stating the inconsiderable product of the land—which, though it might in part be owing to the saithiefuels and ignorance of the slaves who cultivate it, he faid, was in a greater measuredw-

ing to the want of beart in the foil.

Mr. RANDAL. Mr. President, I rise to make an observation on the suggestion of the Hon. Gentleman 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 Cafelina Mr. Predident, if they don't get more than 20 or 30 bash is of earn from an are, they think it a small crop—in the sour from an are, they think it a small crop—in the sour from an are, they think it a small crop—in the sear arguments to make this Constitution god 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 the Supreme Court, and the abself Lawyers, exerting their utunost abilities. Now, Sir, suppose all this artillery turned the other way, and these great men would speak half as much against it, we might compleat our business, and go home in 48 hours. Let us, Sir, conspeak half as much against it; we might compleat our business, and go home in 48 hours. Let us, Sir, confider we are a ting for the people, and for ages unbornater to deal fairly and above board. There ye energe here to discharge his duty to his constituents, and I more none will be blassed 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 as.

Mr. Days is fail he was force to heat so many ab-

Mr. Dawes faid, he was fore? to hear in many ob-jections railed against the paragraph under considera-tion.—He thought them wholly unfounded; that the black innabitants of the Southern States muit be conblack innabitants of the Southern States mult be con-sidered either as flaves, and as so much property, or in the character of so many freemen; if the somer, why should they not be wholly represented? Our over flave laws and constitution would lead us to consider those blacks as freemen, and to 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 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 Contitution, that permits Congress, in the year 1808, whol-ly to prohibit the importation of suves; and in the mean time to impose a duty of ten dollars a head on such blacks as should be imported before that period. Desides, by the new Constitution, every particular state is left to it: own option totally to prohibit the introduction of flaves 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 savery, by an act of Congress, in a moment, and so destroy what our Southern bretlaren confider as property. But we may fay, that although flavery is not smitten by an apoplexy, yet it as received a mortal wound, and will die of a con-

fumption.

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 queltion, whether Congress should have the power of laying and collecting such taxes; which he thought would be more proportionally discussed under the section relative to the Powers perly discussed under the section relative to the Powers of Congress: But as objections had been suggested—the answers might be hinted as we went along. B. the animers might be inited as we went along. be the old articles, faid he, Congress have a right to al-ecrtain 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 bonounary obligation to raise the munics—bet Congress cannot compel a compliance with the obligation; so long as we withhold that authority from Congress, fo

long we may be said to give it to other nations—Let us contemplate the loan we have negotiated with the Dutch, our ambass adour has bound 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 for thall disobey a requirement of the Dutch are left in such a case to put their own demand in sorte for them elves. They must raise by arm, what we are afraid Congress shall collect by the law of peace. There is a previous, faid Mr. Dawes, against direct taxation, which raises from the manner in which it has been abused by the errors of the old Confederation. federacion.

Congrets had it not in their power to draw a revenus, from commerce, and therefore multiplied their requirious on the flates. As Eachufetts, willing to pay her part, made her own rade law, on which the trade departed to such of our neighbours as made no such impositions on a mimerce. Thus we loil what little revunue we stad, 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 negociations, and have lent us money at a premium, bith bore some proportion to the rife they had of go, ing payment; and this extraordinary expense have said sall sallen on the land.—Some gentlemen have said; that Congress may draw their revenue wholly by direct taxes; but they cannot be induced to to do; it is easter for them to have refort to the impost and excise: But as it, will not do to overburthen the impost, (hecase that would promote singling and be dangerous of applying, in extraordinary cases; to direct taxation.—War may take place, in which case it would not be proper to after those appropriations of impost which may be made for peace establishments—it is extinent to divert the public sunds—the power of direct taxation would in such time 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 use of wealth—compare the lands of different nations of Europe—some of then 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 helt that can be obtained for apportionment of the little direct taxes which Congress will want, trade departed to fuch of our neighbours as made no fuch impolitions on or mimerce. Thus we lost what lit-

The sel paragraph fill under debate.

Mell King, Gore, Parlons, and Jones (of Bolton) fpoke of the jointee in general, and superior advantage to the methern states in particular, of the rule of apportunition; and also the hon. Judge Dana, a stetch of his speech follows.

speech follows.

peech follows.

The learned Judge begain with answering some objections to this paragragh—and orging the necessity of Congress being vetled 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 excite should be found in officient, in case of a war. If, says he, a part of the union is attacked by a foreign enemy, and we are distincted, how is it to defend itself? Can it by its own internal force? In the late war, this state singly was attacked of and onliged to make the first defence vas attacked; and onliged to make the first defence What has happened may happen again. The state, oppressed, must exert its whole power, and bear the hole charge of he defence : but common why struct of the control of the whole force and wealth of all the struct of all the of all the states in f diffunited, the time may come when we may be a racked by our natural enemies:

Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick, filled with tories and refugees, stand ready to attack and decour these states one by one. This will be the case, if we have no pover to draw firth the wealth and strength of the whole, for the desence of a part. Then stall we see, but too late the necessity of a power being vessed somewhere, that could command that wealth and strength hen wanted. It eak wish a meltness, said he, but it is for the good of my native country. By God and native made equal, it is with remork I shave heard it taggetted by some that those gentlemen who have had the superior advantages of ear ation, 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 are we had better come to a decision and ro 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 assembly—Are they not, he asked, men who have been foremost in the cause of their country, both in the cabinet and the sield, and who with halters about their necks buildy and intrepidly advocated the rights of America, and of hymnatics at home and in fereign. America, and of humanity, at home and in foreign countries? and are TITEY not to be trufted? - Direct countries; and are IIIIY not to be trutted?—Direct
taxation is a tremendous idea—but may not necessary
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 ablierrent 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 verted 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 weak and despised one;—we shall sall as the nations of ancient times have fallens -that this was his firm belief; and, fays he, I would rather be annibilated than give my voice for or figury name to a contitution, which, in the leaft, fhould

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

Mr. Wedger. I hope, fir, the hon, gentleman will not think hard of it, if we ignorant men cannot see as he can. The strong must be a weak mind indeed that could throw such illiberal ressessions 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 to enact a poll tax— Can gentlemen tell why they will not attempt it, and by this method make the pay a much as the rich.

Mr. Deners, was at a loss to know how Congress could levy the tax, in which he thought the difficulty of many consisted—yet had no doubt but that Congress would direct that these states should pay it in their own

would direct that these states should pay it in their own

Hon. Mr. Fuller begged to alk Mr. Gerry— Why in the last requisition of Congress, the portion required of this state was thirteen times as much as of Georgia, and yet we have but eight reprefentatives in the general government, and Georgia has three?"—Until this question was answered, he was at a loss to know how taxation and representation went

hand in hand.

[It was then voted, that this question be asked Mr. Gerry. A long and defultory debate ensued on the manner in which the assure should be given—it was at last verted that the. G. reduce his answer to writing.]

SATURDAY, Jan. 19, A. M.
The hon. Mr. Singletarry thought we were givening up all our privileges, as there was no provision that men in power should have any religion, and the he hoped to see christians, yet by the constitution a Papist or an Inside, were as eligible as they: It has been faid that men had not degenerated—He did not

been faid that men had not degenerated—He did not think men were better now than when men after Gods own heart did wickedly. He thought in this inflances we were giving great power to we know not whom. General Baooks [Medford] If good men are appointed, government will be administered well. But what will prevent bad men from mischief is the question 3—If there should be such in the senate—we ought to be cautious of giving power, but when that gower is given with proper checks, the danger is at an end—when men are answerable and within the reach of responsibility, they cannot forget that their political existence depends upon their good behaviour. The senate can frame no law but by the consent of the representatives—and is answerable to that house for its conduct :—If their conduct excites suspicions, they are to be impeached—punified (or prevented from holding any office, which is a great punifiment.) If these cliecks are not sufficient, it is impossible to devite such

cliecks are not lumcient, it is impossible to devite lucia as will be so.

[Mr., Gerry's anjuver to.Mr. Fuller's question, was, read, the purport is, that Georgia had encreased in its. nimbers by migration—and if it had not then, would form be entitled to the proportion assigned her.]

Hon. Mr. KINC. It so happened that I was both 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 states



Find Chack appearing

be semoved one from the control of the people. He has objected one control of the people, and the control of the people, the semoved one from the control of the people. He has objections remained he would have been obligated the control of the people. He has objections remained he would have been obligated the people of the control of the people. He has objected to ever paragraph which had been read, would be choich anoually. It is needling to people of the control of the people of the p personal amounts, its necessary to present that thought if all the confliction was a clear as this red, no argundat against the coupling in made a cleaper it may be a conflicted than this, that it will produce a confliction. Mr. Coours, (About) thought Congress for the analysis of the confliction of the flows. This is a given which all good men is the confliction, but a whorely to control clearly and operates. For it is obvious, that, if the start the confliction, have authority to control clearly and the confliction, have authority to control clearly and the confliction of th wall depresate. For it is obvious, that, if the three life conflictions, have authority occursod heldflompowers are to be deshroyed, the reforefraction is too of
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a period: But if the principle of claffing the first is lifted in a book, by Congress, at the end of every confidered alphough it appears long, will not be found fellion. I specified the confidered alphough the period of the confidered alphough the period of the confidered alphough the period of the confidered alphough the confidered alphou another four—and another fix years.—The average therefore is four years. The fenators, faid Mr. K. will have a powerful check on those men who wish for their. this be a check! When they hear the voice of the poo. —They could not in that cafe, feel their dependence to lead to be the poole, when the poole when the profession when the profession and the professio hardy men indeced to violate them. He fail, the powe - twelf ether have any benapaid J Has not Rhobe Illinot ere to control used instead to find in more was expressed intitled to say their delayear. Should be seen to be an oald two be cholen for too long a time. They are, payment of the delayeits, as there is in this fine for you be not in the occurrient in the delayation and any pointment of officers; and they ought to have done to mounter their judgers; if first in their time, low cam popiled a large with the delayation in the control of the control of

fubject—who reported as it now flands—and that Mr.

Gerry, was on the committee from Maffachofetts.

them to live in flyle fuited to the dispute of a reforefta. Gerry rofe, and informed the Prefident, that he

was toen preparing a letter en the fubject in debate;
which would be the matter in its true light- and which
he wished to communicate; this occasioned confiderable conversation, which tafted until the bon. Convention ad-

MONDAY, Jan. 21ft. 4th fect. confidered in its order. the rederst representatives, the factory, they are so go this.

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their prefervation.

P. M.

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The 3dfelt refrecting the conditorction of the fenate of the state of t owing under dolate.

Col. Josts, side, his objections fill remained; the feations choice for following the feating to their conditionates—We cannot fay he recall them. to be reflect in our Ambidider, and how give our enethe choice of repredicutives was too loop—the feath mice opportunity to defeat our appointance it There
was much worfe—it is a bad procedent—and is onconditional.

Mr. Kawa faid, at the feaste preferved the equalyet the people foller no acconsciency. The principle sty of the flate-their appointment is equal. An ob- no doubt, will be interedict to obtain formed as jection to this branch is, that it is chosen for too long

The iff paragraph of the 6th feet, read.

Dr. Paylos. Mr. Brefident, it has hitherto been customary for the gentleman of Congress, to be paid and, who will work their whole conduct in the gene. As no like has hisherto faired paying its olegate— ral government—they will give the alarm in case of why bends we leave the good pash? Before the mirrhardors. And the first legislature, if they find revolution it was confident. bythe feveral flate legiflatures, out of the flate treafury : milishaviour. And the fare legislature, litter and revolution it was considered as a grevance, that the them erring, will infired their delegates—will not. Governors, &c. received their pay from Great-Britain this be a check? When they have the voice of the pro-

hardy men indeed to violate them. He faid, the pow- caufe they have not been paid? Has not Rhode Island

bing for a right discharge of their duty.

Dr. Taylox [aid, he hoped the hon gentleman their repotations, will not affefs excibitant wages. of the angular circumpte of their duty, and positions of the control of the contr them to live in flyle faited to the dignity of a respecta-ble flate, but they have been four times as much, for

> elves to provide for their own payment, as long as the with for the good opinion of mankind, they will affeld no more than they really deferve, as a compensation Hon. Mr. Kine faid, if the arguments on the 4th 5 against an undue controll in the state legislatures, over the federal representatives, were in any degree foris

the fame time, as they ever voted themselves. There-

fore, concluded the hon, gentleman, if left to them

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

For concurring,
Mr. Townland, Mr. Haring, Mr. Peter Schuyler, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. L'Hommedieu, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Philip Schuyler, Mr. Duane, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Morris, Mr. Lawrence.

Morris, Mr. Barreller.
Oppoled to it: -Mr. Yates, Mc. Swartout, Mr. Hamphrey, Mr.
Hopkins, Mr. Williams, Mr. Van Ceis, Mr. Parks Affirmative Negative

Extract of a letter from Charleston, Jan. 11. " I congratulate you on the adoption of the new conflitation by the flate of Georgia-Our's you may be affured, will follow their example as foon as the Our legislature is now fitting, and on Wedfpring. nefday next will fix the day."

BOSTON, Peb. 7. It is with pleasure one infert the following paragraph of a letter received on Sunday by Mr. BRECK, from the right homographe MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE. " I have written to request you to pay a fum of money

for my account, to the wholey fifteer to by the late for at Bylton, but am fearful I committed a miffels, by affect was a flat of THREE Hundred Guintet; if fayou will oblige me by correlling that ever and paying the Capt. Kent, who arrived bere on Sunday afternoon, in

ten days, fress Edinion, North-Carolina, brought the pleafing intelligence that, that on the 18th of Janury, the convention of that flate ASSENTED TO, and RATIFI-ED the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION; with only two Tuesday Greencon, a motion, onlich had been even Och

some days, was made by Mr. G. DENCH, to this purfor first days, wan made by the G. Days CM, to this per-pert. Hast for the perps of reforming the good people of abis Commonwealth of the principles of the proposed acres-tation, and the antendentic offered by the reductions the Problem this commenting the afforms to a future day. These warms recognised much debations are only worsels advantage by the genetic much are again the adoption of the conlitution, and fivough opposed by the friends of the proposed tiem. The question on the motion was taken in the eat pleafure to declare, that the motion for adjournment bad not obtained-the whole number of veters,

In favour of the metion, Agains it. -

Majority against adjourning, On the plerious fixth of February, 1788.
Hait the DAY, and MARK it well.
Then old ANARCH's Kingdom fell—
Then our dawning GLORY thone, Then our downing GLORY fhone, Mark it FREEMEN, 'its our own.

Ratification of the FŒDERAL CONSTI

Ratification of the UCEDENAL CONSTI-W in the TOON, by Madfachylett I W in the Tool of the Constitution we measure to be public, that the constitution of the Commental Systems of the state of the Constitution of the Editor of the Constitution of experit ear pacter actions, that the general 303, where no bar difficill through ell tranks of estimation, may be an au-spicious once of the signature assumance which will un-daubtidly regulat from the edibaliformen of fach a Federal Government at this Conflictation provides,

The YEAS and NAYS on the question of Ratification, being taken agreeable to the order of the day, there were 187 in favour of it, 168 againft it.

The Main manife and before the linked of the fields. Mr. Archibale Roberton, of this city, about 13 years.

To be Sold by PURLIC AUCTION.

The was complete the mining, to the great negline yet, add, felt through the ice acts the Ferry way, and was a Constitution of Sagarday the 16th out the between the hours of the state of the hita. nobs, not content with their declamatory and adjour parties organistic adoption, are now endeavouring to in-valor other country in all the horrors of a civil war, by exciting install and infurection. On the vote of ratifi-Duties to tate place in Virtual the A March, 1788.
American Articles.

cation bring declared,

Hoz. Mr. White, role and faid, that notwithflanding he bad eposed the adoption of the conflictation, upon the idea that it would endanger the liberies of his country, yet, as a majority bad feen fit to adopt it, be bould ufe be

yet, as a impority was feen personnel it, or possion up our attems exercises to induce bis constituents to live impence under, and charfully should to it.

He was fellowed by Mr. Wedgery, webs faild, that he He was followed by Mr. Wedgery, awas faid, that we found return to bis conflictent, and infirm them that be bad appoid the adoption of his confliction - but that he had been overruled and that it was careful by a majority has ben verrenne meine den general en de verrenne de part de la description de la de taryong on tobach from a coming number necessariant of the control of the control fluid.

"The control fluid of the control fluid of fluid of the control fluid of fluid us this flate bad adopted it, that not only 9 but the whole about 52, of that town. 13 would come into the measure.

Mr. Gooley (Amherst) Said, that be endeaveyed to

Ty could come use the major.

At Martinde, Mrs. Oliver Jacor; the adiable confere of Mr. Daniel Jones, and complete of Captain To Ebeloid at Public Veridie, at the first property of Earl Hadden.

The Conference of Earl Hadden. reflection the against the adoption of the constitution, and that an jo doing, be had not only complied with his directions ; but had atted according to the distance of his own confei-ence; but that as it had been agreed to by a majority, he bould endeavour to convince his conflituents of the propri-

ety of its adoption.
Other genilemen expressed their inclination to speak but
it growing late the convention adjourned to this morning. Let this be told to the honour of Maffachujette; to the

reputation of her citizens, as men willing to acquiefe in that great republican principle, of fabruiting to the decifine of a majerity.

By a veries which arrived at Salem on Sunday last, from S. Carolina, we hear the new conflitution meet

with general approbation in that flate, and that the legislature of that flate have iffued writs for calling a convention to meet on the aft of March, at Charlesto, to confider the proposed Federal Confliction.
His Excellency Prefident Sullican, in his mellage
to the General Court of New-Hampshire, speaking of

he Federal Conflitution, fays, " I have carsfully con-Adored the plan, and endeavoured to weigh the object tions which have been raifed against it; and have not as yet, been able to difeover any more weight than might be urged against the most perfect system which has been offered to mankind; or, perhaps, anght be alledged against any, which human wildom may over

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 end-Tamult at present extends her reign over the Eastern world: Turkey is threatened with a most formidable attack from the two empires—the war is begun—the other powers of Europe are interefled in this quarrel, and must foon effoofe fides according to their interefles. Great preparations are making for war in this country France is doing the fame-and smidlt reiterated affurances of peaceable intentions, each party is fraining every nerve, in the most rapid hostile preparations. The form must foon burst, and happy are ye if ye efeape being harried into its vortex. You may be affuter of the world, and opportunity is only wanting display it. The hopes of your enemies are not unrefonably grounded, on your follies-your difunion your difaffection to government, and a severie of ive faid to belong to this State-no head, yellow fides, had been blown off the coaff, and fuffered in her cargo. is your only fecurity; h hope this will take place i confequence of the deliberations of your convention and that whatever they recommend will be adopte. You can by no politible means procure more wildom integrity of counsel, and if ye negled or caval at the Jost only remaining especiation of reform mult be from needing or accinety two helpful footner. Of one thing be sfured, the finite of union, and the ener-gy of good sovernment everbals been, perhaps on no turps occasions will be more accelling them a thirdner. The county (France) which once proceed you, it for with differation, and unnersed—that which have A New Dwelling House and Garden, plea-fantly frusted at the head of Niamick River in New London. For first the particulars, enquire of AMASA BERRE, living on the premises, or EBENEZER BERBE, at East Hiddan. you (England) is unanimous, and on tiptoe for war and revenge; your prefent conduct is eagerly watched; your future fecurity depends on unanimity and energy. To be Sold cheap for Cash, or good Security, or

NEW-LONDON, February 10 The General Court of the Commonwealth of Muffachufetts, is adjourned to the 27th day of February

Last Thursday afternoon, Thomas Robertion, (fon of wich.

arouned.

I uniday night laft, a felori-house in the northwest part of Montville, was confumed by fire, with the books belonging thereto.

Forelen Articles.

Left at Mattinich

At Demerara,

At Barbadoes,

o the Eastward, New-York, Hudson and Virginia

Sunday, 10th. Hazy morning, calm-mer

Schooner Elizabeth, Jabez Lord, Schooner Harriot, A. Whiteleey, Shoop Wilder,

Sloop Gov. Parry, Murrow,

Sloop Induffey, Afa Beston,

Rice, belonging to Middletown

Eaft-Haddam

Pork zov. cive.

he latter returned.

fingis, in 15 days.

Brig Sally,

Brig Samuel,

Brig Sally.

One to-Inch Cable.

Six Pair of Shrouds: New-London, Feb. 13, 1752.

New-Rogland Rum 1/, per pat. Loaf and lump Sugar 3d, per ib. Drefted Leather 6d. lb. Tanned ditto 4d. lb. Cheefe xd. lb. Butter 4d. lb. Can-dies 4d. lb. Soap 4d. lb. Cordage 4/, cwt. Bar Iron 4f. cwt. Hollow Ware 4/, cwt. Nail Rodi 5/. WE the fubicribers, being appointed by the hon Court of Probate, for the diffriel of Stollagion, commissioner to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the claims of the claims o cwt. Axes 8/. per doz. Hoes 67. doz. Men's and Women's Shoes of per pair. Salt Beef 20% per cwt. niel Lath m. late of Groton, deceafed, represented Foreign Articles,
Brandy and other distilled Spirits 1/, per gal. Made in Wate 1/6 gal. Other Wines 1/, gal. Porter with fill attend to fill billings at the design and dein Wate 1/6 gal. Other Wines 1/, gal. Porter with fill attend to fill billings at the dwelling.

All perfone indebted to fait effate, are defired

EBENEZER LEDVARD, im. Adm'r.

Lyme, for hard money, John Lawrence, Effr' THOMAS ALLEN'S Marine LIST certificates, foldier notes due before 1785, and Thursday! 7th. Hazy, cold morning, light wind

Billing orders.

So much of the real effate of the following per-Friday, 8th. Hazy, cold morning, light wind at N.N.E. hands to collect, with lawful coft, viz. Capts Saturday, 9th: Pleafant, ferene morning, cold, wind N.N.B - to A. M. N.W. Joseph Mather, on the 16th day of April next, at the public first post to the first fociety; Them is Sailed, Brig Nancy, Robert Winthrop, for Dublin. Beckwith, Stephen Smith, jun. and Thomas Smith do on the 17th at the public fign poil in the east locity; John Brockway, 2d. Ebenezer Brockway, widow Hephaib h Harrino, Beigmin Lord, Abijah Mack, and Nathan Peek, on the 18th, at the Brig Brothers, G. Hallam, for Cape Prancois .-Arrived, Sloop Julia, Junah Hempsted, from St. Bu-Benspoll in the north fociety; willow Eligibeth Comitock, David Beebe Prat, and Abner R on the 19th; Amas Avery, no. Timothy Beebe, Nathan I mimer, Hellam Latimer, N. than Latimer and Heary Roland, no. on the 21st of faid month, in Chefterfield fodely, and town of Weshersheld. Moctville, by RICHARD LORD, Collector. Lyme, 18th F-b. 1,88. Wethersfield

THE General Affembly of Connectical, holden in October latt having upon the pention of lotesh Kellogg, of Chatham, in the county of of fotesh Reinogs, of Cristram, in the county of the Hanford, on oath, and aligning to the flubfushers for the Darby. be elft of hieroritor, all his refut except weat-tladdsm. in a pperel and recoffiny hombold flurinities, and his before the contract the before the flubfushing a professor confined to the fast of the Sloop Lewis, Derby.
Schooner , Griffith, Baft-Haddam. A number of veffels blown off this coall, helonging Joseph Kellogg) should be discharged from all de-Allo, Brig Friendthip, A. Magill, people very fick.

juepa seriogy, juena de dicharged from all de-nauda incurrent before the date of faid petition. Public notice is hetcby given, that juch eftire hath been feiligned up and aligned to the fubra-bers, and a meeting of the creditors of faid Joteph Kelloga, is hereby to be holden at the dwelling-houle of Capit. Richard Hamlin, inholder in Mid-Arrived, Brig Stlas and Sally, Moles Williams, from Arrived, any Silas and Sally, Moles Williams, from Sepe-Francois, in 25, days.

At the Cape, Brig Black Frince, Merrell.

Menday, 1th. Lewry, rainy morning, wind S.

Arrived, Brig. Scorll, from Cape Francois.

Tanday, 12th. Bleafant, ferene, warm morning, wind S.W. dictown, on Wednelday the right day of April next, at ro o'clock in the forenoon, when the major cart of the creditors prefent, may (if they fee cours) appoint other truffees in flead of any of the fubicri-Couple thin doming the large and offers accessed. See a compared to the compar Caught this morning at Lyme, a fine fresh SAT MON.

Middletown, Feb. 11, 1788.

THE hon. Court of Probate, for the difficil of Sconing fort, have allowed feven months from Widniflay, 13th. Pleafant, ferene, ecol morning, Arrived at Surrinam, Sloop Cygnet, George Pure, the date hereof, for the creditors to the chate of Thomas Fanning lane of Groton, deceased, to ex-hibit their claims. Those indebted to faid effate rom this port, belonging to Hartford-proceeded from hence to Demerata, and fo on to St. Euflatia. will please to make immediate payment, to
CHARLES FANNING Admir. February 5th, 1788.

Attendance will be given at the house of the eccased, the second Monday of March, and fire Monday of April next.

OTICE is hereby given to all persons basing demands on the estate of Pa U WHER-LER, Esq. late of Stonington, deceased that the The beson create for cash, or good Security, or I N demands on the claim of Real White.

A base first on Statistical Cash of Countries of Scongard of Stongard of Annal Stongard of Stonga BALTIMORE, January & Regulations adopted by the Spaniards at the Havanna, and force other places, for the By Ebenezer & Simeon Thomas, gradual entranchilement of flaves.

At their Store in Norwich.

At their Store in Norwich.

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 him-· lelf; besides Sunday, so that if the slavechoofes 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 master cannot deprive him of it. This is certainly a confiderable step towards abolishing a folute flavery. As foon as the flave is able to purchate another working day, the master is obliged to fell it him at a proportionable price, viz One fifth part of his original cost and folkewise the remaining four days at the fame rate, when the flave is able to redeem them, after which he is absolutely free. This is such an encouragement to industry, that even the most ind gent are tempted to exert the:nfelves."

NEW-YORK, January i8. An experiment on tar extracted from Scotch coal has been made in this city by Mr. Seas men, a thip wright, who has lately gone to fettle at Carthagena. Three pieces of pine timber w-re prepared for this purpose; one of which was brushed over with a composi-and the other finply 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 fi it putinto 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 accended to. The three pieces of pine timber are left at the coffee house tor the inspection of the curious.

THE Subscriber would hereby acquaint all those that have any unsettled concerns with the estate of Mr. Join M'Curdy, late of Lyme, deceas'd, that he will attend on them, relative to faid business, at the late dwelling house of faid deceased, in Lyme, on the 18th and 19th instant : after which, on the first Monday and Tuesday in the month of March next. Those respectively concerned, will avoid suture trouble and inconvenience to themselves, by their pur Etual atten-LYNDE M'CURDY, Adm'r. dance. Norwich, 4th Peb. 1783.

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

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

NOTICE 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 diffrict of New London, for the creditors to the effate of HEZEKIAH CHAPMAN, late of Montville, deceased, to exhibit their claims against faid effate; and these sphich are not produced. faid effate; and those which are not produced within that time, will not be allowed.

A TWELL CHAPEL, Executor.

Montville, 4th Feb. 1788.

SHIPPING-FURRS,

At their store in the man.

Al.L. persons indebted to said Thomas, whose accounts or notes are become due, are requested to make immediate pay nent, of they may expect their accounts or stores will be put in sut.

Notwich, 30th Jan. 1788.

To be fold on the premifes,

So much of the real effects of the following
perfons, as will pay their flate and town taxes
in my hands to collect, with coffs of fale, for callaLawrence's certificates, foldier notes but before
1785, and civil lift ofders, viz. Capt. Jofeph Packwood, lying in Montville, on the 11th day of A pril
next, Jonathan Chapel, deceafel, on the 12th,
Thomas Hempfted, non refident, on the 14th, Thomas Hempfted, non relident, on the 14th, Bbenezer William, deceased, on the 15th, William Wignan, on the 16th, Samuel Fosdick, non resident, Constant Ctocker, and Thomas Manwaring, on the 17th, Daniel Cha man, non resident, on the coth, Richard Chapman deceased, and Jonathan Chapel, 2d, deceased, on the 219, and Samuel Swaddle on the 22d day of the sforefaid month by JOSHU ARAY WOND, tun. Collector.

The subscriber will give his attendarce at Mr.
Pember Calkins, on Mendays as usual, and all
those that fill owe him rates, and newlest to call
and settle the same, may depend on being put to
colt, without respect to persons.

J. RAYMOND, jun. Collector.

New London, Feb. 5 1787.

Also will be sold on the premises for Lawrence's certificates, soldier noise out before 1785, on the 20th day of April next,
SO much of the real estate of Capt William Prince,

non-resident, as will pay the rates fill due in my hands, from said Prince, with charges of sale, by AMASA LEARNED, A ministrator (to Nathaniel Coir, jun. collector, deceased. New-London, Feb. 5, 1783

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



den, and may be entered by the unid-dee of June next Said brufe is fine-ated on the welf fide of the main freet, a few rods north of the parade in this city. For further particulars, enquire of the fubscriber living in faid house 41 feet by 32, together with a tar-

ISAIAH BOLLES, 2d. New-London, 29th Jan. 1788.

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

Dec. 25, 1787.

I.I. persons having any demands against the estate of PETER KEITH, late of Thomp-A eltate of PETER KEITII, late of Thomp-fan, in the courty of Windham, deceased, are hereby notified, that the term of fix months from the date hereof, is limited by the hon, court of probate, for the district of Pomsret, for all claims to be brought in, or forever after be debarred— Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment. MARMAL KEITH, Adm'r. Payment. MARSHAL Thompfort, 18th Jan. 1788.

nonce. And but and the shore a standers, flatters himfelf he flatters himfelf he flass between a teacher, flatters himfelf he flass between the comperce of the flass of age, as an apprendice to the about occupations, by faid Expertion.

Lyou 16 years of age, as an apprendice to the above occupations, by faid Expertion.

Lynne, Jan. 23d, 1788.

In I.yme, East Bociety, on the road stem New-London to East Haddam.

Under London to East Haddam.

Dondon sakes Chime-Clocks that carty
thirty-bour do. and eight day time pieces. Watches repaired in the best manner, and at the shorted
notice. Said Boeste manner, and at the shortest mointer.

DODLEY EMERSON, 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.)

CONFERENCES

APTISM,

A QUERIST and an Afologist.

Search the Scriptures :

John 5. 39.

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

A READER.

The above piece way also he had of Capt. Peleg Brown, Stonington; Mr. Samuel Mather, Lyme; Ebenezer Ledyard, Esq. and Deac. Simeon Smith, Groton; Mr. Peter Lanman, and Mr. William Lesingwell, Norwich; and by the Post Riders.

The General Affembly of the State of Connedicut, in May, 17%; having granted a Lottery to raife a Sum not exceeding Three Hundred and Seventy Pounds, for the purpose of finishing the Meering-house at Long-Point, in Stonington, together with a sum sufficient to destay the incident Charles of sail Lottery—the Managara appointed, present the following

SCHEME:

Stonington-Point Meeting-house LOTTERY, 3332 Tickets, at Two Dollars each, 6664 Dollars 9

949 of which are Prizes, viz.

of	500	Dollars,		500	Dollar
	200	100	*	200	
-	100		5 % .	100	
110	50	*		.100	
-	20	10.73	-	360	
3 to 1	4	7 mm (r)		3572	
	of	- 200 - 100 - 50 - 20 - 4	- 200 - 100 - 50 - 20 - 4 - 50 each, the	200 100 50 20 4 50 each, the first &	- 200 - 200 - 100 - 100 - 50 - 400 - 20 - 360 - 4 - 3572

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

THE Smallness of the Number of Tickets, and there being but about two Blanks to a Pr ze together with the Importance of the Dedge, induces the Managers to flatter themselves with a rapid Sale of the Tickets; and they allore the Public the Drawing strall commence as fooner published.

Notice will be immediately given after the Draw Notice will be immediately given after the Drawing, and a Lift of the fortunate Numbers published in the Connecticut Gaz-tie and the Prizes (if applied for) paid off in fifty Days after drawing. —
Prizes not called or in twelve Months after drawing, will not be paid, but confidered as generoufly given for the lausble Purpofes of the Lottery.

NATHANEL MINOR,
CHARLES PHELPS,
FILLAH PALMICR.

ELIJAH PALMER, ELIJAH DENIJON, 2d. 1 ELI G BROWN, WILLIAM CHE EBROUGH, 2d.

Stonington, Jan. 1, 1788.

CAMUEL WATERHOUSE, of New-London, debt contracted by a person known and called by the name of ANNA BUTLAR, although the claims to be his wife.

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

Just pubilfied, and to be fold by the Printer bereof,

Freehetter'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.

LINSEED-OIL,

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