CONNECTICU

FEBRUARY 22, 1788.

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BOSTON, Jan. 31.

PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

The 8th section of art. I. containing the POWERS

OF CONGRESS, being read,

EN. Brooks said, this article contained more

matter than any yet read; and he wished to
know, whether there is not to be some general restrictions to the general articles.

tions to the general articles.

Hon. Mr. King. Mr. President, it is painful to me, to obtrude my sentiments on the Convention, so frequently. However, Sir, I console myself with the adea that my motives are as good as those of more able gentlemen, who have remained silent. Sir, this is a very important clause, and of the highest consequence to the situate fortune of the people of America. It is not my intention to go into any elaborate discussion of the subject. It shall only offer those considerations which have insuenced my mind in favour of the article; in the hope that it may tend to reconcile gentlemen to it

It shall not be with a view of exhibiting any particular knowledge of mine:

For such is not my intention. Hitherto we have considered the construction of tion. Hitherto we have confidered the confiration of the general government—we now come. Sir, to the confideration of the powers with which that government shall be cloathed. The introduction to this Conslitution, is in these words, "We the people, &c.".

The language of the Confederation, is "We the state, &c." The latter is a there Federal Government of the States: Those therefore, that assemble nnder it have no power to make laws to apply to the individuals of the States confederated: And the attempts to make laws for collective focieties, necessarily leave a discretion to comply with them or not. In no instance has there been so frequent deviations from first principles, as in the negleth or refusal to comply with the requisitions of general governments for the collection of monies. In the ancient governments this of the recomments that has been confpicuously for A celebrated political writer—I mean John de Witt, for merky Paulinner of Holland Care, the in the tendent of the land Care that is the configuration. of the Netherlands it has been conspicuously so. A celebrated positical writer—I mean John de Witt, formerly Pensioner of Holland, says, that in the consederacy of 1570, though the atticles were declared equally binding on the several Provinces, yet, any one had it in its power to comply with the requisitions of the generality, or not; and some Provinces taking advantage of this discretionary power, never paid any thing. During to years of their war with Spain, the Province of Holland paid 33 parts of an hundred, of all the expenses thereof—Two or three of the Provinces never to much as passed a resolution topay any thing; and De Witt says, that two of them paid not a single gilder. What was the consequence? In one instance, Holland compelled a neighbouring Province to comply with the requisitions, by marching a force into it. This was a great instance of usurpation, made in the time of a war. The Prince of Orange, and the generality, found that they would not continue the war, in this manner. What was to be done? They were obliged to refort to the expedient of doubling the ordinary requisitions on the States. Some of the Provinces were prevailed upon to grant these requisitions fully; in order to induce Holland to do the same.—She seeing the other states appearing thus forward, notonly granted the requisitions, but and them—the eithers did not. order to induce Holland to do the fame.—She feeing the other states appearing the forward, notonly granted the requisitions, but paid them—the others did not. Thus was a single province obliged to bear almost the whole burdens of the war—And one hundred years after, the accounts of this war, were unsettled: What was the reason? Holland had but one voice in the States. General:—That voice was seeble when opposed by the rest. This sast is tree.—And the history of our conorty, is a melancholy proof of the same truth—Malsachusetts has paid, while other States have been delinquent. How was the war carried on with the paper-money? Requisitions on the States for that money were made—Who paid them? Malsachusetts, and a few others. A requisition of 20,000,000 dollars were few others. A requisition of 29,000,000 dollars were quotaed on Massachusetts—and it was paid. 'This State has paid in her proportion of the old money: New comes it then that gentlemen have any of this money by them?—Because the other States have shamefully neglected to pay their quotas. Doyou ask for redress? You are scotted at. The next requisition was for 11,000,000 of dollars, 6,000,000 of which, were to be paid in facilities—the rest in sliver money—for discharging the interest of the national debt. If the Logislatures found a difficulty in paying the hard money, why did they not pay the paper? But 1.200, 000 dollars have been paid.—And fix States have not paid a farthing of it. [After mentioning another requision equally difregarded, Mr. R. Jaid.] Two States have not paid a single farthing, from the moment they agned the Consederation to this day, if my documents to be depended on, and they are open to inspection 11,000,000 of dollars, 6,000,000 of which, were to

of all. Now, Sir, what faith is to be put in requisitions on the States, for monies to pay our domellic credi-tors, and discharge our sorting debts—for monies lent us in the day of difficulty and distress.—Sir, experience proves, as well any thing can be proved, that no de-pendence can be placed on such requisitions. What method then can we device to compel the delinquent Laws to be effective, therefore, mult not be laid on States, but upon individuals. Str., it has been objected to the proposed Constitution, that the power is too great—and by this Constitution, that the power is too great—and by this Constitution is to be facred.—But if the want of power is the defielt in the old confederation—there is a fitness and propriety in adopting what is here proposed, which gives the necessary power wanted. Congress now have power to call for what mouies, and in what proportion they pleafe-but they have no authority to compel a compliance thesewith.--It is an objection in fome gentlemen's minds, that Congress should possess the power of the purse and the sword. But fir, I would ask, whether every government is not possessed to this power—and the security of the apple that their barries is. The feel way ment is not possession of this power—and the security of the people lies in their having it. The first revenue will be raised from the imposs, to which there is no objection—the next from the Excises—and if these are not sufficient direct taxes unto be laid. Sir, my intention is rising, was to say, that if we mean to support an efficient sederal government, the old confederation heing inadequate thereto, the proposed constitution, is the only one that can be substituted.

Hon. Mr. White said, it giving this power we give up everything, and Congress with the purse strings in their hands, will use the said with a witness.

Mr. Dawes said, he though the powers in the paragraph under debate should be fully vessed in Congress—We have suffered, said it, for want of such authority in the sederal head. It is will be evident, if we take a short view of our agree sture, commerce and manusasturee. Our agree strength of national duties on rival produce: Nor can it be so long as the several states may make contradictory laws. This has induced our far-

duce: Nor can it be so long as the several states may make contradictory laws. This has induced our sar-mers to raise only what they wanted to consume in their own samilies; I mean, however, after raising enough to pay their taxes: For I insist, that upon the old plan, the land has borne the burden. For as Congress could not make laws whereby they could obtain a revcould not make laws whereby they could obtain a revenue, in their own way, from impostor excise, they multiplied their requisitions on the several states. When a state was thus called on, it would perhaps impose new duties on its own trade, to procure money for paying its quota of sederal demands. This would drive the trade to such new impositions:—Thus the revenue would be lost with the trade, and the only resort would be a di-

As to commerce, it is well known that the different states now pursue different systems of duties in regard to each other. By this, and for want of general laws of prohibition through the Union, we have not secured even our own domenic traffick that passes from flate to state. This is contrary to the policy of every nation on earth. Some nations have no other commerce. The great and flourishing empire of China has but little commerce beyond her own territories; and no country is better circumstanced than we for an exclusive traffic is better circumstanced than we for an exclusive traffic from flate to state: Yet even in this we are rivalled by foreigners—by those foreigners to whom we are the least indebted. A vessel from Roseway or Halifax sinds as hearty a welcome with its file and whale-hone at the fouthern ports, as though it was built, navigated and freignted from Salemor Boson. And this must be the case, until we have laws comprehending and embracing alike all the states in the Union.

But it is not only our coasting trade, our whole commerce is going to ruin. Congress has not had power to make ever a trade law, which shall consine the importation of foreign goods to the stips of the producing or the consuming country. If we had such a law, we

or the confurning country! If we had fuch a law, we fliguid not go to England for the goods of other nati-

should not go to England for the goods of other nations; nor would british vessel be the carriers of American produce from our fisher hates. In the states southward of the Delaware, it is agreed that there fourths of the produce are exported, and three fourths of the returns are made in British bostoms. It is said, that for exporting lumber one half the property goes to the carrier, and of the produce in general, it has been correpared, that when it is shipped for London from a southern state, to the value of one million of dollars the British receivant draws from that sum three lundred thousand dollars, under the names of freight and charges. This is money which belongs to the New-England States, because we can furnish the ship; as well as, and much better than the British. Our fister states

are willing we fould receive these benefits, and that they should be secured to us by national laws; but unthey flouid be lecured to us by national laws; but undit that is done, their private merchants will, no doubt for the sake of long credit, or some other such temporary advantage, prefer the ships of foreigners: And yet we have suffered these ignominious burdens, rather than trust our own-representatives with rower to help us;—and we call burselves free and independent states: and we call butielves free and independent flates:—
We are independent of each other, but we are flaves
to Europe. We have no uniformity in duties, impolts,
excifes on prohibitions. Congress has no authority to
withhold advantages from foreigners, in order to obtain
advantages from them. By the 9th of the old articles
Congress may enter into treaties and alliances under
cettain provisos, but Congress cannot pledge, rhat a fingle fate fall not render the whole treaty of com-

merce a nulity.
Our manufactures are another great subject, which has received no encouragement by national duties of foreign manufactures, and they never can by any authority in the old Confederation. It has been faid, that no country can produce manufactures until it be overflocked with inhabitants. It is true, the United Stenes have employment, except in the winter, for their Stittee have employment, except in the winter, for their citizens in agriculture—the most respectable employment under heaven: But it is now to be remembered, that since the old Consederation, there is a great emigration of foreign artizans hither, some of whom are left here by the armies of the last war and others, who mave more lately sought the new world; from hopes of mending their condition—these will not change their employments. Besides this, the very face of our country leads to manusactures. Our numerous falls of ware and places for mills, where names suffer such powers. try leads to manufactures. Our numerous falls of water, and places for mills, where paper, four, gun-powter, and places for mills, where paper, funff, gun-powder, iton.works, and numerous other articles are prepared—these will save us immense some of money, that otherwise would go to Burope. The question is, have these been encouraged? Has Congress been able, by national laws, to prevent the importation of such foreign commodities as are made from such raw moterials as we ourselves raise. It is alledged, that the citizens of the United States have contracked debts within the last three years, with the subjects of Great-Britain, for the amount of near six million dollars, and that consciuently our lands are mottened for that that confequently our lands are mortgaged for that film. So Corfice was once mortgaged to the Genoele merchants, for articles which her inhabitunts did nos want, or which they could have made themiclyes, and was afterwards feld to a foreign power. If we wish to encourage our own manufactures—to raise the value of our own lands, we must give Congress the powers in

our own lands, we must give Congress the powers in question.

The Hon. Gentleman from Norton, last speaking, says, that if Congress have the power of laying and collecting taxes, they will not the power of the sword. I hold the reverse to be true. The doctrine of requisitions of of demands upon a whole-state, implies such a power: For surely a whole State, a whole community, can be compelled only by an army; but taxes upon an individual implies only the use of a collector of taxes. That Congress, however, will not apply to the power of direct taxation, unless in cases of congregary, is plain; because, as thirty thousand inhabitants will elect a representative, eight tenths of which electors perhaps are geomen, and holders of farms, it will be their own faults if they are not represented by such means will never permit the land to be injured by unnecessive taxes.

ce Mary taxes.

Gen. Thompson. Mr. President, I totally abhor this paragraph. Mallachusetts have ever been a leading state; now let her give good advice to her sisters. Suppose rine States adopt this Constitution—who shall touch the other four?—Some cry out force them—I say draw them. We love liberty—Britain never tried to enslave us until she told us we had too rouch liberty—We cannot have too much liberty.—The Consederation wants amendment—shall we not rauch liberty.—We cannot have too much liberty.—
The Confederation wants amendment:—shall we not amend it i. The Convention were sent on to Philadelphia to amend this Confederation—but they made a new creature—and the very setting out of it is unconflictuousl.—In the Convention, Permylvania had more members than all New-England—and two of our delegates only were persuaded to sign the Constitution. Massachusetts once shut up the harbours against the British.—There I confess I was taken in. Don't less the in a burry again. Let us wait to see what our us be in a hurry again. Let us wait to fee what our iffer Strees will do. What first live fuffer, if we red-journ the confideration of it, for five or fix months?—
It is better to do this, than adopt it so hastily. Take care we don't difunite the States.—By uniting we stand, but dividing we feel. by dividing we fall.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22. Section 5th fill under confideration. Hou. Mr. Dalton. & is apparent fir, that gove

GKJ

Bormant hould have an efficient power delegated to them: If they have no power, it cannot be faid to be a government: A conflitution is now established with har deleft , with no money and no dependence ; fuch that defect with no money and no depublicace; fight a government will in time rain as from expension, we show the policy and the second of the ecting; and withflanding a tax proposed by the King the nation: If Congress have authority to levy a direct tax, it is supposed they will exercise it only in a time of war: In peace the impost and excise will answer all the purpoles of government, but if a war breaks out they will not answer, resource must be had to a direct

ludge Strungs. The power in the prefent fection Judge Strayen. The power in the present extent is very important; at prefent my opinion is in favour of beflowing this power in the general government, neverthelets I may change my opinion. The professity and happined to this country depends in a great measure on the subject under confideration. It is fail. measure on the fullyiest under confideration. It is fail that this is a great power, but will not the fame objec-tion lie against the delegation of any power? They have a power to levy taxes; they may levy more than is necessary, instead of youing themselves 678 per day they may vote themselves 121. If they abuse then
power in this manner, the only convenient way is to keep them from office. They know if they make an not be re-elected. Again, it is faid that the house of furning that Georgia or any (mail flare, will have a foppole hist Georgis or any fmall flate, will have as floring a write to tax us, as Maffachett 3 Bet will have a floring a write to tax us, as the florident of the will have been a formation of the state of the following state of the florident ime fleet us that requifitions have been in ffectual ome states have paid while others have been delinquent Come faire have pold white other have been delinquent. Union Mr. Periodet, we shall never get to be a rea-pealable without without a feloral government. Ano-ther the shall be the shall

federal government.

tels of greater weight.

Fo be centimed.) eral government, and not make any objections un

HALIFAX, Jan. 7.
Tanting left faired for New York, the Grantiates
Parket. She good dredtly from these to Beginnel.
Tonoice paper received by the Factor were as
far temporary fail in Helitax The Helitax the Praint
fast the States of Holland and With Frieniand, Just
proposed to recall Mr. Var Berkel from his Debudy,
to America. The States, it is allo falls, have proposed
to America. The States, it is allo falls, have proposed
all the continuous between the reposition of Hollands. and the courts of London and Berlin. It feems also by and the courts of London and Berlin. It feems also be the papers that frequent folicetrings take place in Am-flerdam, between the Orange and patriotic parties, for at to make it needfary to call in the Military, and on of the papers' mentions that near Thirty Perfons had been the state of the papers of the papers of the papers' mentions that near Thirty Perfons had been the papers' mentions that near Thirty Perfons had been the papers' mentions that near Thirty Perfons had been the papers' mentions that near Thirty Perfons had been the papers' mentions that near Thirty Perfons had been the papers of the papers

Been nitred. South one were the defects of Carl Millian and Carlo N. February 15.
The following Intelligence is caracted from papers benegits by a rettle which artered here cal Therefay 1st.
We learn that the furnet of Kalbara forwardered the phints to the Turke, when the Rollian troops were all rufferced. The Parlings contined only of four real rufferced are force (quadrous of light bards. The artered to the phints of the continued only of the parlings are single only of four reductions of the parlings of the parlings of the parling of the

PETERSBURGH, (Ruffe) GRober 10. 65. FUTRESSURCH. (Soffm) Offshor et al. (Soffm) Offshor in Construction of the Constru

Citicial Societaine and Reco, 1908 that in principal can-maind, were damperable woundeds. H. A. G. U. B., [United Metherlands] Nov. 15. The inforcedition which took place in this city, lafted from Thursday the 3th inflant, to Saturday the voith during which time, more than 2000 basfes overe damaged and pllaged by the trobys. The Prince of Orange fent immediately the most surgerous orders to starch the houses the pillagers, and to be juffice done to the fufferers. To ter punger; and eo jue justice done to the justices. The hoj justices the print justices, it opinional ar four millions. In one of the official last week, no hijs than thirty-one perfour were killed and right.

LONDON, December 1.

According to the last advices from Cadir, the Court of Activating to the say another from Castle, the Court of Madrid is determined to appose the envenue of the Russian fleet into the Mediterranean, and with that when whe keeping up a respectable squadron, confishing of 12 juil of

Extract of a letter from Amberdan, Nov. 32. "The spirit of plunder and open appear to be in such a manner in field and open the Hollanders, that it will not Just a manner njilida ima she lishandar, dom a wall ma be an neja marier e desight haven yitz it form yok awa bakimat. The mof melacular account own them receive deserged a much having taken place at her repeated, it walled me lish them 150 a love justices, from more coun other ext. The left is it just, with amount a just face within I politice. Creating has experienced a familiar displace, but met in jo great a degree, about 80 key/s there having felt the fury of the populare. In theye riose to refeet but been paid to garry, the fufferers being as well Princemen as

By the accounts of the public revenue, made up to the tenth of October, which are to be laid before Parliament—it appears that the income exceeds the ex-penditure 1,500,000l. To great has been the encrease

At a private meeting of the Parliament of Paris, a At a private meeting of the Patisment of Paris, a protest was drawn up signific the King's proceedings, and declared their resolution not to act until the Princes and other exiled Members of their body are

ALEXANDREIA, Jan. 17.
The following fregular accident happened is few days
free: A perfor awith his barje crofting the Prierumack,
above the Great-Fally on the tee, but horder in Fally the rapidity of the current the man was driven under the ice about thirty yards, where he was loked againful a rock, by subich means to providentially equaped, his borge

being drowned. LANSINGBURGH, Jan. 12.

ente le publica man en provincianalis en espera les sins formatica le lange formatica. IN ACLE UR SERVENTE EN LES SERVENTE LE PRESENTE LE

unward on the fifth of the Roffmer, did not extend gon ted congratulations, and tellimonial of faitsfullen, all the forced apideling their lives on this economy and the party ideas were done away; and such a spirit of joy, union and urbanity district, as if continued, must be attended with the molt happy confequences through the Commonwealth. The toass given were truly conciliatory, and were, we believe, drank with fincerity, by every one prefeat—all appeared willing to bury the hatchet of animolity, and to imoke the calumet of union and love.

After this repail the convention diffolved. Thus

After this repair the convention distorce. Thus far the proceedings of the convention. Now for those OF THE PEOPLE.

The citizens of Boilon have ever shewn themselves advocates for freedom; -- therefore when a motion had obtained, one of the greatest of which is " to fecure obtained, one of the greated of which is "to feeture the bleffings of liberty to themselves and their posteri-ty," they could not resist the strong impulse they must have had, publickly to testify their gratitude, for the pleasing event. Nor have they. On the decision siz-ing declared, the bells in the several public buildings communicated the happy intelligence to every part of sommenicated the nappy intelligence to erery part of the town, by a peal, which continued feveral hours— and which has been continued with fibrt intervals ever fince. The dicharge of cannon with other demonfraance. The dicharge of cannon with other demonstra-tions of joy, took place on Wedneiday and Thorifay, but it was left to yesterday to produce an exhibition, to which America has never before witnessed an equal; and which has exceeded any thing of the kind Europe can boaff of.

The Committee of Tradefmen met on Thursday,

and by public advertisements requested the attendance the mechanics and artizans of every description, in town, at Faneuil Hall, at g o'clock, yesteday, in order town, at Paneul 1411, at g o'clock, yelleasy, in order to form, and proceed in Grand Proceeding to therefrom, to tellify their approbation of the ratification of the federal configurion, by the Convertion of this Commonwealth, the gth inft, and deputed their chairman to requel THEIR BRETHREN, the hufbandmen of diacent towas, to join them ; who though the none sejacent towas, rojoin them; who though the no-ice was very flort, accordingly appeared in town at o'clock; when the feveral trades being met. at it 'clock; in real GRAND PROCESSION, the shole moved from the Hall, and the following was the ORDER of the PROCESSION. Sixteen Foreflers, with axes, and bruth fcythes

A PLOUGH drawn by two horfer and two yoker of oxen, with a perion holding it, and others clearing away the obstructions. [The fons of Freedom venerate the Plough.] Three Sowers with baffiets firewing grain, A large Roller, drawn by a hosfe and pair of oxen.

A Broth Harman hy a hosfe and pair of oxen.
Four Reapers, with fickles, &c.

Bour Mowers, with feythes, followed by eighteen

and wowers, with cycles, followed by eighteen
Hay Milcers with rakes, Sc.
Bigh Hubandmen, with hoes, fpades and other
farming utenfall.
A Cart driwn by a yoke of oren, with Flax-dreffers,
at work, and in working dreffes.

A yoke of fat Cattle, with fallers properly

A Cart loaded with Beet, followed by eight maffer Butchers in clean frocks.

(The above were our worthy brethren of Roxhery.)

Blackfiniths. Preceded by Mr. Baker, to the number of 73, carrying implements of their craft----decorated with ribbons, &c.

Shipwrights. Preceded by Deacon Sharp, to the Supuright. Preceded by Deacon Sharp, to the musber of a with tools decorated &c.

Rept-Maker. Preceded by Wm. M'Neill, to the number of 75—their waits entireled with hemp—a cable fled, drawn by workmen, decorated with colours and attended with martial mufic.

and attended with marrial mofic.

Maft-Matters. Preceded by Mr. S. Harris, to the
number of 50, with tools decorated, &c.

Sail-Matters. Preceded by Deacon Harrett, to the
number of 50, with their tools.

number of 30, with their tools. Solis-fixener. Preceded by Mr. T Uran, to the number of 34, with their tools decorated. Black Maters. Preceded by Mr. J. Balth, to the number of 30, with tools, C. Mashematical Leftumers Makers. To the number of 6, with 100, 100.

6, with inflruments, &c.
Cospers, Proceeded by Mr. Avers, to the number of 6, with souls decorated, &c.

Beat Builders. Preceded by Mr. T. Hitchtorn, to the number of 20, with tools, &c.

Painters. To the number of 20, with pallets &c. Carvers. Preceded by Mr. Skillings, with tools,

&c. decorated, to the number of 12. Reggers. To the number of 18, with tools, teer.

Riggers. To the number. Preceded by Capt. Norton

Brailsford, to the number of 16, with diamonds, &c.

Brailsford, to the number of 16, with diamonds, &c.

Saire. Headed by Mr. White, to the pointer, 40, with their noch, 2c.

Tomers and Currier. Preceded by Mr. S. Baft, to the number of 9% with hoats, &c.

San-Haber. Preceded by Mr. S. Bangs, to the number of 90, with fall, &c. decorated.

Tryley. To the number of 56, with their tools, menfurer, &cc.

Hatters: Freeçded by Maj. Seward, to the number

fairer. Freecoed of Man Seward, to the number of 25, with their Bows, Furrs, &c.

Tales: Chardler. To the number of 3, with a miniature Prefs, Moulds, &c. Mr. Vofe, on horfeback.

The SHIP FORDERAL CONSTITUTION. On runners, drawn by 13 horfes,
IGHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, Eig. Commander,

Licut. Weeks,
Licut. Adams,
Mr. La Mone, Maf.
Mr. E. Sigounney,
Parier

ners,

With full colours flying—followed by Captains of vef-fels, 8c feamen, dreffed in ribbons, and about 100 of the principal merchants in town. Ship-Builders.—To the number of 20, with a w

Stip-Builder.—To the number of 20, with a workyard, drawn by 13 horfs, in which were 7 or 8 veffels
on the Rocks, with the men at work.

Carpanier.—Preceded by Mr. Crafts, to the number of 136, with tools of every fort, decorated.

Majour.—Preceded by Major Beff, to the number

majora,—Preceded by Major sen; to the number of 70, with rowels, &c. as at work.

Cabinet and Ceach Makers, Wheel-Wrights, &c.—
To the number of 30, with the infignia of their crafts.

Printer.—Preceded by Mr. B. Elea, to the number of 15, with a fland, drawn on a fled, and compositors

Saddlers. To the number of 12, with tools, deco

Goldsmiths .- To the number of re, with hammers

&c. Latter-Dreffers.—Preceded by Major W. Dawes, on herfeback (dreffed in fkins) to the number of 20, with fkins, and working tools.
Card-Matters.—To the number of 12, with wire, &c.

The Committee of Tradefmen, in a fleigh, drawn by The Republican Folunteers, commanded by Captain

Gray, closed the procession.
In this order the whole proceeded by the houses of In this order the whole proceeded by the houles of the feveral gentlemen who reprefacted this town in Convention, and tellified their approbation of their conduct by three huzzas from the whole line, and fa-lates from the Ship, and the Vollegier Company About a o'clock the parcellion arrived at M.II where refreelment was liberally provided at which many as could find admittance partook; but though the Hall will hold 1500 men, not above one-third of the procession could get in. However, we were happy that our country friends were accommodated to the We have not time to give a just account of this bean

tiful parade—We can only fay, that the perfect order and urbanity, the dignity and folemnity that marked and arbantly, the signify and intensity one marked the proceffion through the whole day, were fuch, as had a most interesting effect on the numerous specta-tors which a scene so august and novel collected toge-

At two o'clock, when the procession passed by the

At two o'clock, when the procession passed by the State-Hook, Capt. Johnson's company of artillery homoured them with a faster of 13 gan-HAFFORD. Fig. 11.

Some time in the ofteneous of Wednislas Ing. Mr. Schomo Ush of Betting, worst set with his team for worsh we set signature of two or terms all from home. and not reto the difficult of tower three ailly from hims, and not re-turning, his worse wast in danking for him; has thinking perhaps that he might bu gons some other many, no factor must made for him; till early the nest musting; suchen he man found, ailletung from where he had leaded up, in an cred posture, with his back against a found tree, and an crete posture, would but back against a found tree, and but lead, being partly excepts, tying with all its way-be against bit kend and the upper part of bit bady, for boat the team was unable to move it. Probably be was in an instant crusped to death.—E. com appearances, it seems, an infant crypted to steath.—It can apparameter; it fems, the had braced bimplif on the steam to lift flee of the load to hold it up; when the (cam, juddenly turning, branghs it ever upon him. He was in the 26th year of his age, and has left a whidow and two fault feithers.—It is hoped has byt a wishes not two faull children.——It is loyed that five deceasing may leave paths to some corey), a re-well as more further of the watership of life. Man knoweth not his time: a the fishes that are raken in the faure, to are the four of more faured in an evil time, when it fallesh induciny upon them. We six Smith of White Taylor of the control of the control of the Waterson, wit confumed by five, beginner with a large quantity of grint, at his accounts, note, dec.

NEW-LONDON, February 22. Saturday laft, three young men (foreigners into cultury for these, committed in this city, and publics whipped. The following articles were found upon tion, for which no owner has appeared, viz. One check'd apren, two small piece drugget, one cotton flocking mark'd 8. P. one tovoil fame mark, a firipal linen walke coat, one

Holland firt, one bomefpun foift marked S M. The ac Italian Riet, ou nomensus part martel S vis. 2 or account which sty grave was, that the about article ware.

Felon about 20 miles withward of New Haven. Said

matticle are in who hand of the gader in Heve London.

MARKED. Mr. William Leverst, of Middletown,

merchant, to Mile Leverst & Hallon, of this circ.

Mr. John Robinson Baller, of Hudson, to Mile Rebecca.

Boller, daughter of Mr. Samuel Bolles, of this town.
DIED, very fuddenly, at Killingworth, on the 7th inflant, Theoretius Morgan, Efg. of that town; a gentleman of first probity, universal charity, and a firm supporter of the laws of the State.

THOMAS ALLEN'S Marine LIST, Thursday, 14th. Pleasant, sescene morning, wind N.—meridian S.W.

Arrived, Schooner ---- , Griffiths, from St. Ha- ; To be Sold at Public Vendue, for Lawrence's This day, at the City Coffre-House

suffectable gentlemen direct on a fine fresh Salmon, when a number of patriotic teasis were drank, in com-memoration of the Federal Constitution being ratified mampration of the Federal Conflitution being ratified by the loyal Commonwealth of MagKenhetts. Friday, 15th. Pleafant, ferene moraing, wind Ni-meridian S.W.

Arrived, Schooner Lucy, William Warner, from

St. Euflatia, in 19 days.

Saturday, 16th. Snow, hail, rain and vapor, wind E.N.E. Arrived, Brig Clariffa, Wm. Loring, late mafter,

Arrived, Brig Clariffa, Wm. Loring, late maker, (now Freeman) from Port-au-Prince.
Brig Flora, Savage, from Cape Francois.
Sandoy, 17th. Hazy, cool morning, wind N. At Port-au-Prince, January 10th.
Schooner Abiah, O. Goodwin, belonging to Hartford.

Sloop Diamond, George Church. Brio Fagny. Ala Waterman. Norwich Brig Fanny, Reuben Folger. Brig Dolphin, Brig Recovery, Hadfen. Charles Leith Brig Price, Ichabod Paddock, B. Ingels, Nanh op Defire, Stoon -Sloop Enterpize, John Earl, Brig ____, Mackay, Sloop Difpatch, DaWife, Philadelphia Pearfon or Pearfall,

rig --- Pearfon or Pearfall, Newbury-Monday, 18th. Pleafant, ferene, calm morning, IO A M wind W S W Arrived, Brig Newfields, S. Smedly, 70 days from

Arrived, Brig Newmous, S. Sinday, Josep.

Cape. Francais.

Brig — , belonging to New-Haven, from Cape
de Verds, in 59 days.

Sailed, Schooner Luty, Welles, for Guadaloape.

Tufflay, 19th. Serene, fharp, cold morning, wind

Arrived, Sloop Sukey, Brewfler, from South Ca-Affived, Stopp ones, breaker, from controlled to the rolling, in 8 days, with whom came patienger Capt.

Affibel Burnham, of Middletown,

Wedneyday, 20th. Serene moraing, wind W.M.W.

Arrived at Port an Prince, Stop Swallow, Mese-

kiah Perkins, belonging & Norwich.
At Aux-Cayes, Stoop Polty, Banj. Coit, do.
Sloop Berfy, Robert Colfax, do. At Surrinam, Brig Mercury, Athbel Riley, Brig Chatham, John Smith, both belonging to

At Newport, Slopp - Knot, from the West. At Newport, Sloop — Knot, from the Well-Indies, belonging to Wetersheld.

Sloop —, Pratt, Say-Brob's
Schooner —, Rogers, confinitive.
Sloop —, belonging to New-York, in 23 days
from Trimida!

Schooner - Green, from Halifax. Sloop - Hayden, from Nova-Scotia, bound to

Juff publifed, and to be feld by the Printer hereof,

A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT. Presented especially to the YOUNG PEOPLE In the firl Society of Guerray

Tanany 1, 1738. And now made public at their requelt By AARON KINNE, A.M.

AT PUBLIC AUGTION. TO BE SOLD,
On Tuefday the 4 h day of March next, to the highest bidder,

WELL-found fest-failing floop, of A between 20 and 30 tons burthen; allo a floop of bout 18 tons : Both faid floops are well calculated for coasting or filling, and are al noft new, and complearly rigued. The fale to begin at 2 o'clock, at the wharf of David Mumford, Ele.

W.F. the fiblicathers being appointed by the Non, Judge of Fighter. Our the district of Penfert, committeen each better of Mr. 1950. MAS BUTH RR. Intel Abletel, deceased, prepredented infoglant to previse and reamine that claims a saint fain aftern, and fit appoints help allowed for the previous province, that we had a read abletel faints, do give miles, that we that arena on fail ablitted at the boate of Mr. (fair Perline and Ind billions at the boate of Mr. (fair Perline). inhalder, in faid Afford, on the first Tuesday of

March, May, and Dilynext. David Bronn, Comm're, Abel Simulons, Afhford, 5th Feb. 1788.

FOR SALE 12.34 excellent FARM at Mill-flore Point, contributions about 130 acres; for feetility of foil, pleafantness of fination, and commodioustess of markets, fishing, &c. has not its egual. For terms of fully, exquite of THOMAS DURFEE.

certificates, foldier notes out before June 17 %; civil lift orders and hard money.

O much of the real state of the following per-of fore hereatte named, as will pay their flate, county, town and fociety taxes in the hands of the inferibers to collect, with it cident charges arifing thereon, viz. John Brown, Hubbard Smith, Sobthereon, viz. John Brown, Hubbard Smith, Soi-non Wil-Neire, David Allen, Jun. Amer Babecel, Erekkel Budger, Benjamin Gosta, Behencer Fuller, Junes Hirms, Robert Snow, Behencer Fuller, Junes Hirms, Robert Snow, Rogert, Sarah Smith, Slauned Wangle, Benjamin Wright, Thomas Chipman, Jun. Simon Thinny, Samuel Patry, Jun. Err. Dears, and Prefer Clawyer. Salesto be at the public figo politic in Milord, on Saiestic be at the public fign posts in Athlord, on the 44th 37th, and 46th days of Match next, as the law directs. Alfo, Darsus Antworthe Thomas Loud Haifley, Thomas Euglese, Fimoly, Holf, John Foots, Solomon Phurp, James, Shelling, Richard Green, Francie Pierce, Thom, at lee, Thomas Owens, Mary Trowbridge, and Blijah Bibook, not have the different search Shell to be on the premifes, on the 27th, 23 h, and 29 h days of March nort, as the law directs.

Nehemiah How, Jose h Bundam, Kbenezer Mathn, Nashan Burnarit,

Afhf id, 23th Jan. 1728.

AKIN un by the fubleriber, the fore part of Novem latt, two STEERS, a pear old laft 1, into 1 one of them pale red, the other dark brown with white face, bubrial and halfgenny under fide the right ear. The owner is delized to apply to Nath Tron, jun of Coicheffer, pay charges, and tale them away.

Coicheffer, Feb. 19, 1252. HE fubferiber takes this method to inform

the one of the carrier on the GUN.

MITH BISINE SA the hope of the GUN.

MITH BISINE SA the hope of the carrier of the GUN.

But Hope of the carrier of the carrier of the control of the carrier of the of the sent with their con-tring good furtified on, -ving good furtified on, -WATEIAS W. BAXEF.

William Winthrop Has for SALE Molaffes per Hbd. adico of the best Quality, London Porter in Bottles, &c. Which he will fell low for Cash. New-1 endon, 7th Feb. 1788.

The BEGGAR'S PETITION PITY the fortows of a poor old man, Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your Whole days are dwindled to the Coate f fran-Oh I give relief - and heaven will bles your flore. On I give rent: - and nearen will bles your too.
Thefe there'd cloaths my poverty beforek.
Thefe beary locks proclaim my lengthned years.
And many a furrow in my grief norm chees.
Has been the channel to, a fined of tears. You house, creded on the rifing ground, With temping after draw me from my read, Bot plinty there 4 refidence has found, And grandeur a magnificent abode.

Hard standing a magnificant above.

Hard is the fits of the infirm and poor!

Here, and cav'd a mertel of their bread,

A pamper'd mental drove me from the door

To feek a factor in an kumbler fleet. O I take me to your hypitable dome; Keen blows thewind, and piercing is the cold ! Shorts, my palage to the rismally ramb,. For I am Prar and milerally ald. Should I reveal the fearer of my grief If 15tt bumanity c'er tough'd your breaft.
Your bonds would not withhold the kind relief.

Heaven fends mitfortuner-why should we repine, 'Tis heav'n has bro't me to the flate you fee; And your condition may be focus like mine, The child of ferrow and of pifers.

The count of ferrow was my paternal for,
Then like the lank I forightly haif c the morn;
But ah I apperform fore d me from my lot,
My cards dy'd, and blighted was my corn. My daughter once the comfort of my age. Lor'd by a villain from her native home, Is cast abandon'd on the world's wide stage, And doom'd in fearty powers to roam. My trader wife, tweet foother of my care! Strack with fad anguith at the fiern decree, Eell, ling ring left, a nitim to diffair. And left the world to autriched off and me-

Fig the foresure of a por old man.
Whole trembling limbs have borne him to your coor.
Whole days are devinded of the force! figure
Ob I give risid—and bearon will bill your live.

From a late Philadelphia Faper.

To the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.

WHEN we observe how much the several gentlemen of the late convention, who declined to sign the sederal constitution, differ in steir ground of opposition, we must see how improbable it is, that another convention would unite in the same degree in any plan.

Col. Mason and Mr. Gerry complain of the want of a bill of rights; Governor Randolph does not even mention it as desirable, much less as necessary. Col. Mason objects to the powers of Congros; Governor Randolph and Mr. Gerry make no objections on this point, but the former seems to think the militia an inconvenient and uncertain dependence, which is contrary to our epinions in Pennsylvania. Mr. Randolph gives up the objection against the power of Congress, to regular trade by a majority; Mr. Mason complains of this, and says the objection is insuperable; Mr. Gerry does not say a word against it. Mr. Randolph wishes the President iteligible after a given number of years; Mr. Mason and Mr. Gerry do not make this one of their objections. Mr. Randolph objects to some ambiguities; Mr. Mason dees not. Col. Mason objects to the slave trade on the principles of policy merely; Mr. Gerry and Mr. Randolph inake no sitch objections. Mr. Randolph inake no sitch objections. Mr. Mason objects to the President's pardoning treason; Mr. Mason objects to the President's pardoning treason; Mr. Gerry makes no such objects or and Mr. Randolph wifter, only, that the estender may merely; Mr. Gerry and Mr. Randolph make no fitch offections. Mr. Mason objects to the President's pardoning treason; Mr. Gerry makes no such objection, and Mr. Randolph wisher, only, that the offender may be convicted before the President shall have power may be convicted before the President shall have power may be convicted before the power of the specific Mr. Randolph objects to the power of the price of control to determine their wages (the privilege of every legislature in the union) but Mr. Gerry and Col. Mason do not object to this power. Mr. Randolph objects to the power of the President to appoint judges; Mr. Gerry and Col. Mason do not. Mr. Gerry fays the people have no security for the right of election; Col. Mason and Mr. Randolph do not make this objection. Mr. Gerry and Mr. Mason think the representation not duly provided for; Mr. Randolph expresses no such idea. Mr. Mason objects to the want of security for the common law, to the power of the senate to alter money bills, to regulate the officers salaries, to the want of a privy council, to the Vice-President, to the want of a power in the states to lay imposts on exports; not one of which are faces to lay imposs on exports; not one of which are stated as objections by Mr. Randolph or Mr. Gerry, Mr. Randolph objects to the want of a proper court of impeachment for senators (though the state courts of impeachment for senators (though the state courts of impeachment cut always take cognizance of them) Mr. Gerry and Col. Mason do not hold this exceptionable. Col. Mason objects to the states, or Congress, being restrained from passing expost facto laws; Mr. Randolph and Mr. Gerry do not.

The Minority of the Penosylvania convention, on the other hand differ from all three gentlemen. They say, the descess of the old consederation were not discovered till after the peace; while Mr. Randolph says, the short period between the ratification of the old confitution and the peace was dissinguished by

fays, the short period between the ratification of the cold conflictation and the peace was diffinguished by ynclanoboly testimonies of its defects and faults. The Minority object, because some persons appointed by Pennsylvania have disapproved of our state constitution, which differs from eleven states in the union in the want of a division in the legislature, and in having winteen persons to execute the obseed of governor, whose number will be increased by the addition of one more for every new county.

number will be increased by the addition of one more for every new county.

The Minority object to the latitude taken by the convention; we find no such objection made by Mr. Randolph, Mr. Gerry or Col. Mason. Mr. Gerry says, in his letter it was neeffary; and Mr. Mason insited strongly in the house, that the convention could not do their business, onless they considered and recommended every thing that concerned the interests of the United States, though the friest letter of their powers supposed not to extend so far. The minority say was supposed not to extend so far. The minority say religious liberty is not duly secured; which is omitted as a subjection by all the three gentlemen above named. The right of people to fifth, fowl and hunt, the freedom of speech, provision against disaming the people, a declaration of the subordination of military to the civil power, annual elections of representatives, and the organization and cast of the militia, are considered by organization and call of the militia, are confidered by the minority of our convention, as on an exceptionable footing; but none of thele are even mentioned by Gov. Randolph, Col. Malon or Mr. Gerry. The Minority defire a declaration that fuch powers as are not exprefly given thall be confidered as retained; Mr. Randolph thinks this unnecessary, for the states retain every thing they do not grant. Mr. Gerry is silent on this head. The minority desire a constitutional council for the President; Mr. Gerry and Mr. Randolph do not. The Minority except against a court of equity being wested in a federal government; to which neither of The Minority except against a court of equity being vessed in a sederal government; to which neither of she above express any dislike. The minority desire a bill of rights and object to the smallness of the representation; which Mr. Randolph does not. They object to the term of duration of the legislature which none of the above gentlemen find fault with. Nor does the account of particulars end here. The objections severally made by the three honorable gentlemen and the Pentsylvania minority are so different and even discordant in their effential principles, that all hope of any greater unanimity of opinion, either in another convention, or in the people, must be given up by those who are acquainted with the human heart and mind, which their insuritely varying feelings and ideas.

PHILANTHROPOS.

FI HE Subscriber would hereby acquaint all those that have any unsettled concerns with the estate of Mr. JOHN M'CURDY, late of Lyme, deceas'd, that he will attend on them, relative to laid busines, at the late dwelling-house of faid deceas'd, 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 future trouble and inconveniense to themlelves, by their purctual atten-LYNDE M'CURDY, Adm'r. dance. Norwich, 4th Feb. 1788.

Borwich, 4th Feb. 1788.

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the hon. Court of Probate. Let the district of Stoningston, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the crediters to the claim of Mr. Daniel Lath m, late of Groton, dece feel, represented is subscribed from the date being allowed for that purpose, do hereby give notice, that we hall attend to faid bitliness at the dwelling-house of Fedward Jestrey, inholder, in said Groton, on the last Monday of March and April next, at one o'clock afternoon, on each of said days. After the rime limited is expired, no accounts will be allowed. All accounts must be unoperly attested.

AMOS PRENTIS

EDWARD JEFFERY, Comm'rs.

STARR CHESTER,

Groton, 5th Feb. 1788.

All persons included to said estate, are defined to make immediate payment, to

EBENEZER LEDYARD, jun. Admir.

To be fold at Public Vendue, at the fign-poffs in Lyme, for hard money, John Lawrence, Efgr's certificates, foldier notes due before 1785, and

trilling orders,

Comuch of the real effate of the following perfons, as will pay their flate and town taxes in my hands to collect, my lawful coft, viz. Capt. Joseph Marher, on the 10th day of April next, at the public fign post in the first fociety; Thomas the public fign poit in the first fociety; Thomas Beckwith, Stephen Smith, inn and Thomas Smith, 3d, on the 17th, at the public fign post in the east fociety; John Brockway, 2d. Ebenezer Brockway, without Hephalbah Harrison, Benjamin Lord. Abigh Mack, and Nathan Peck, on the 18th, at the fign-post in the north fociety; willow Elizabeth Comfleck, David Steele Prat, and Ahner Ranforg, on the 19th; Amos Avery, jun. Timothy Beebe, Northan Latimer, Hallam Latimer, Nathan Latimer jun. and Henry Roland, jun. on the 21st of faid month, in Chestersield society, and town of Montville, by

Montville, by KICHARD LORD, Collector. Lyme, 16th Feb. 1788.

HE General Assembly of Connecticut, holden in Chocler last, having upon the petition den in Cooler laft, having upon the petition of Joseph Kellogs, of Chatham, in the county of Middlefex resolved, that upon his resigning upon oath, and assigning to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors, all his estate, except wearing apparel and necessary houshold furniture, and obtaining a proper certificate thereof, he (the said Joseph Kellogg) would be discharged from all demands ancurred before the date of said petition.

Public notice is hereby given, that such estate hath been resigned up and assigned to the subscribers, and a meeting of the creditors of said Joseph Kellogg, in hereby to be holden at the dwellinghouse of Capt. Richard Hamlin, inhelder in Mildletown, on Wednesday the roth day of April newt. of the creditors prefent, may (if they fee cause) appoint other trulleds in flead of any of the lubicribers, and make regulations respecting future meetbers, and make regulations respecting litture mechangs, as well as respecting the management of such cliate, and the payment of dividends. And all persons indebted to faid Joseph Kellogg, are hereby defined to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

WENSLEY HOEBY, ASHER MILLER, SAMUEL W. DANA, Trustees

Middletown Heby transport

Middletown, Feb. 11, 1788.

HE hon. Court of Probate, for the diffriet of Stonington, have allowed feven months from the date hereof, for the creditors to the educe of Thomas Fanning late of Groton, deceased, to exhibit their claims. Those indebted to faid estate will please to make immediate payment, to
CHARLES FANNING, Adm'r.

February 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 Sold very cherp,

New Dwelling-House and Garden, pleasanty situated at the head of Niantick River,
in New-London. For further particulars, enquire
of AMASA BEERE, living on the premises, or
EBENEZER BREBE, at Just Maddam.

To be Sold cheap for Casin, or good Security, exlet for one year.

A FARM lying in Killingly, containing Two
hundred and thirty-feven acres of Land, uncler good improvement, with a good Orchard,
House, two Barns, Corn-house, &c. For terms,
enquire of ANDREW HUNTINGTON, in Norwich. Norwich, Feb. 12th, 788.

OTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands on the estate of PAUL WHEELER, Eq. late of Stonington, deceased, that the hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Stonington, have allowed twelve months from the first day of January, 1753, to the creditors to faid estate those who neglect, will ever afterwards he debarred a recovery.

PAUL WHEELER, Executor.

CASH given for SHIPPING-FURRS,

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

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

Norwich, 30th Jan. 1788.

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

of Windham. Dec. 25, 1787.

To be fold on the premises.

O much of the real effaces of the following perfons, as will pay their trate and town taxes in my hands to collect, with coffs of file, for cash, Lawrence's certificates, foldier rotes out before 1785, and civillit orders, viz. Capt. Joseph Packwood, lying in Montville, on the 11th day of April next, Jonathan Chapel, deceased, on the 12th, Thomas Hempsted, non resident, on the 14th, Ehenezer William, deceased, on the 15th, William Wignan, on the 16th, Samuel Fosdick, non resident, Constant Crocker, and Thomas Manwaring, on the 17th, Daniel Chapman, non-resident, on the 20th, Richard Chapman deceased, and Jonathan Chapel, 2d, deceased, on the 21st, and Samuel Swaddle on the 22d days of the 2st scelaid, conthe by JOSHUA RAYMOND, jun. Collector.

The subscriber will give his attendance at Mr.

The fubfcriber will give his attendance at Mr. Pember Calkins, on Mondays as usual, and all those that fill owe him rates, and negled to call and settle the same, may depend on being put to cost, without respect to persons.

J. RAYMOND, jun. Collector. New-London, Feb. 5, 1787.

Also will be fold on the premises, for Lawrence's certificates, so dier notes out before 1785, on the 20th day of Agril next,

SO much of the real estate of Capt. William Prince, non-resident, as will pay the rates still due in my hands, from sid Prince, with charges of sale, by AMASA LEARNED. Administrator (to Nathaniel Coit, jun. collector, deceased. New-London, Feb 5, 1788.

OTICE is hereby given to all whom it may 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 fail estate; and these which are not produced within that time will not be allowed.

ATWELL CHAPEL Executor.

Montville, 4th Feb. 1788.

nonce. Sat a fine above branches, latters a regular style the solve branches, latters in infinitely be distillated by the solve branches, latters infinitely be distillated by the solve latter branch by B. W. Wanted a field, filter, basic and copper.

N. B. Wanted a field, filter, basic and copper.

N. B. Wanted a field, filter, basic and copper.

N. B. Wanted a field, filter, basic and copper.

N. B. Wanted a field, so an apprentice to the above solve filter.

In I yare, Est Society, on the road from Mow-London to Enth-Haddary,

London to Enth-Haddary,

HERE he makes Chine-Clocks that carry
hours, minutes and feconds, day of the
thirty-hour do, and eight-day time pieces. Watchest repaired in the belt manner, and at the fhorteth
onice. Said finetion having ferred a regular apprenticethip at the above branches, ill attest hundelf

DUDLEY EMERSON, Clock & Watch-making & Feweling,
VE NO CHRIED ON EY

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