ESCHNEW 2/2 1

CONNECTICUT GAZETTE

I D A Y, FEBRUARY 29;

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

B O S T O N, Feb. 7. PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION: (Continued from our last.)

(Continued from our lath.)

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23. A. M.

N. Piraca rofe, he laid, to make a few observations on the powers of Congress, in this sect. Gentlemen, he said, in different parts of the house, had agreed that Congress will not lay direct taxes, except in cases of war—for that to defray the exigencies of peace, the impost and excise would be sufficient—and as that mode of taxation would be the most expedient and productive—it would undoubtedly be adopted.—But, he observed, duties by impost had frequently been objected to, because they depressed trakes, notwithsanding it was allowed, that the consumer pays the tax: If this power of levying direct taxes, he said, is lodged in the general government, and a majority of the States should not be willing to levy an impost; he asked, whether we should not suffer ourselves to be loaded with a direct tax to pay the foreign debt. And, says he, when we consider, that the southern States are interested in commerce; and the smaller States are interested in commerce; and the smaller States are interested in commerce; and the smaller States are equally represented in the sederal court, with larger equally reprefented in the federal court, with larger ones—and have an equal vote, (Rhode-Island, says he; for instance) they will not surely agree to regulations for the impost; but will resort to direct taxes, as less burthensome on themselves. Mr. P. objected to the zerm for which the Senate were to be chosen, for; said nerm for which the Senate were to be chosen, for, said he, considering they are to operate as a check on the democratical branch of the federal legislature, they ought not to be chosen for a longer period than the representatives. In respect to the consolidation of the Union, continued Mr. P. Several gentlemen (he mentioned the bon. Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Ames) have mentioned, that it was to be a consolidation of the Arength and power of the consederacy, not of the States, and that is tit went to the latter, they would be the last so vote for it. But, he said, he could not conceive, if the individual States are to retain their sovereignty, how a sovereign power could exist within a sovereign

how a fovereign power could exist within a fovereign power—and that he wished the doubts on his mind might be folved.

Col. VARNUM, in answer to an inquiry, why a bill of rights was not annexed to this Constitution, faid, that by the Constitution of Massachusetts, the legislature have seen the will have for annual to the constitution of the con ture have a right to make all laws not repugnant to the Conflitution—Now, fays he, if there is such a clause in the Conflitution under consideration, then there would be a necessity for a bill of rights. In the sect. would be a necessity for a bill of rights. In the fect. under debate, Congress have an expressed power to levy taxes, &c. and to pass laws to carry their requisions into execution. This, he said, was express, and required no bill of rights. After stating the difference between delegated power—and the grant of all power, except in certain cases, the Colonel proceeded to controver the idea, that this constitution went to a consolidation of strength—and that it was apparent. Congress had no right to alterthe internal regulations of a state. The design in amending the Confederation he said, was to remedy its desects. It was the interest of the whole to confederate against a foreign enemy—and each was bound to exert its utmost ability to oppose that enemy; but it hadbeendone at our expense in a great measure—and there was no way to provide for a remedy; bebut it hadbeendone at our expense in a great measure—and there was no way to provide for a remedy; because Congress had not the power to call forth the resources of every state—nor to coerce delinquent stares.—But, under the proposed government. Those states which will not comply with equal requisitions. will be coerced—and this, he said, in a glorious provision. In the late war, said the Colonel, the states of New-Hamp-shire and Massachusetts, for two or three years, had a the said half she consideral army, under General in the field half the continental army, under General Washington. Who paid these troops? The States which raifed them, were called on to pay them. How, unless Congress have a power to levy taxes, can they make the flates pay their proportion? In order that this, and some other flates may not again be obliged to this, and tome other states may not again be obliged to pay eight or ten times their proportion of the publick exigencies, he said, this power is highly necessary to be delegated to the sederal head. He shewed the necessity of Congress being enabled to prepare against the attacks of a foreign enemy: And he called upon the gentleman from Andover, (Mr. Symmer) or any other gentleman, to produce an instance, when any

government confiding of three branches, elected by the spople, and having checks on each other, as this has, bled the power delegated to them.

Mr. Choars said, that this clause gives power to ongrefs to levy duties, excifes, impolts, &c. Confi-lering the trust delegated to Congress, that they are to" pravide for the common defence, promote the ge-aeral welfare," &c.—If this is to be the object of their delegation, the next question is, whether they

stall not be vessed with powers to prosecute it? And this can be no other, than an utilimited power of taxation, if that defence requires it. Mr. C. contended that it was the power of the people concentred to a point—that as all power is lodged in them, that this power ought to be supreme. He shewed the necessity of its being so, not only for our common desence, but for our advantage in settling commercial treaties.—

Do we wish to make a treaty with any nower of Eufor our advantage in fettiling commercial treaties.—
Do we wish to make a treaty with any power of Europe? we are told we have no authority; as a nation.
As Congress must provide for the common defence, shall they, siked Mr. C. be confined to the impost and excise? They alone are the judges whether five or one per cent. is necessary or convenient. It has been the practice of all nations to anticipate their resources by loans—This will be the case of the United States, in war—and, he asked, if our resources are competent and well established, and that no doubt remained of them, whether in that case the individuals who have property; will not cheerfully offer it for the general desence. After adverting to the idea of some; of its being a consolidation of the union, Mr. C. concluded, by a brief display of the several checks contained, and securities for the people to be found in this system.

the people to be found in this fystem.

Gen. THOMPSON. Sir, the question is, whether Congress shall have power. Some say, that if this sect. was left but, the whole would fall to the ground—It think so too—as it is all of a piece. We are now fixing a national consolidation. This sect. I look upon it, it is a subject to the ground of the section of t is big with mischiefs. Congress will have power to keep standing armies. The great Mr. Pin says, stao-ding armies are dangerous—keep your militiain order ding armies are dangerous—keep your militiain order—we don't want standing armies. A gentleman said, we are a rich state—I say so too! Then why shall we not wait five or fix months, and see what our sifter states do? We are able stand our own ground against a foreign power—they cannot starve us out—they cannot bring their ships on the land—we are a nation of healthy strong men—our land is sertile, and we are encreasing in numbers. It is said we owe money; no matter if we do: our safety lies in nor paying it—Pay only the interest. Don't let us go kos sas. Shall not Massachusetts be a mediator. It is my wish she may be one of the four discenting states; then we shall be on our old ground, and shall not act unconstitutionally. Some people cry, it will be a great charge; but it will be a greater charge, and be more dangerous to make a new one. Let us amend the old confederation. Why not give Congress power only to regulate trade? Some say, that those we owe will fall upon us; but it is no such thing: The balance of power in the old countries. fuch thing: The balance of power in the old countries will not permit it—the other nations will protectus. will not permit it—the other nations will procecus.—
Besides, we are a brave and stappy people. Let us be
cautious how we divide the states—by uniting we stand
by dividing we fall—we are in our childhood yet;—
don't let us grow too fast, lest we grow out of stape.—
If I have proved that we are a respectable people, in
possession of liberty, property and virtue, and none in a
better situation to defend themselves, why all this racket? Gentlemen say we are undone, if we cannot stop
up the Thames: But, Mr. President, nations will
mind their own interest, and not our's. Great Britain up the Thames: But, Mr. President, nations will mind their own interest, and not our's. Great Britain has sound out the secret to pick the subjects' pockets, without their knowing of it—that's the very thing Congress is after. Gentlemen say this sect. is as clear as the sun, and that all power is retained which is not given. But where is the bill of rights which shall check the power of this Congress, which shall say, thur far shall be come and no farther. The safety of the people depends on a bill of rights—If we build on a sandy foundation is it likely we shall stand I apply to the sections of the Convention. There are some parts of this which I cannot digest; and, sir, shall we swallow a large bone for the sake of a little meat? some say, swallow the whole now, and pick out the hone afterwards. low the whole now, and pick out the hone afterwards. But I say, let us pick off the meat, and throw the bone

away.

This sect. fir, takes the purse strings from the people. England has been quoted for their sidelity—but did their constitution ever give such a power as is contained in this constitution? Did they ever allow parliament to vote an army but for one year? but here we are giving Congress power to vote an army for two years—to tax us without similation—no one to gainsay them, and no enquiry yearly, as in Britain. Therefore if this constitution is got down, we shall alter the system entirely, and have no checks apoa Congress.

Hon. Mr. BOWDOIN. Mr. Prefident. On the subject of government, which admits of so great a variety in its parts and combinations, a diversity of opinions is to be expected: And it was natural to sup-pose, that in this Convention, respectable for its num-bers, but much more so for the characters which com-pose it, there would be a like diversity concerning the federal Conflitution, that is now the subject of our

confideration.

In confidering it, every gentleman will reflect, how inadequate to the purposes of the union the confederation has been. When the plan of the Confederation was formed, the enemy were invading us; and this inf pired the several States with such a spirit of union, inf pired the several States with such a spirit of union, and mutual desence, that a mere requisition or recommendation of Congress was sussient to procure the needful aids, without any power of coercion: And for that reason; among others, no such power was given by the confederation. But since that reason has ceased, and the idea of danger been removed by the peace, the requisitions of Congress, have in most of the States, been little regarded? Notwithstanding they solemnly pledged their saith to comply with them.

This non-compliance has combelled Congress to encrease the foreign debt of the union, by procuring surther loans, to pay the interest and Insalments due on former loans; and in that way to preserve the publick saith, which had been pledged to foreign powers. It has compelled them in order to prevent the consequences of a breacht of faith, as relative to those powers to

ther loans, to pay the interest and Infailments due on former loans; and in that way to preserve the publick faith, which had been pledged to soriein powers. It has compelled them in order to prevent the consequences of a breach of faith, as relative to those powers to enter repeatedly into these ruinous negociations, by which the United States jointly, and each of them in particular; together with all their lands; chattels, revelues and products; and also the imposts and taxes already laid and raised in the same, or in time to come to be laid and raised are for the whole; mortgaged for the re-payment of those loans by instalments, and for payment of the Interest on them annually. These debts must be paid boan bids according to contract; or be further encreased by procuring; if procurable, surther loans: which, ruinous as the measure is, must be continued, unless the states empower Congress to raise money for the discharging those debts: It will not be their inclination; to rid themselves of those debts in the same base and ignorminous manner, in which a sactiod, in one of them, are endeavouring to get rid of their's: To the same cause a non-compliance wish Congressional requisitions; and the bank-rupt state of the payment of the federal domestic debt: And hence, as relative to the joint consolidated debt, the inefficiency of the publick shances, and the bank-rupt state of the federal treasury: which can never be remedied without empowering Congress to levy adequate duties and taxes. Without such a power the accumulating debt will sever be gaid, but by a forcible collection, which our foreign cheditors know how, and are able to apply, if enhappity it should be necessary. The several loans, which by contract are to be paid by instalments, will in case of the failure of any of the state; whether publick or private, that can be most easily come at, will in that cale be seized and applied for that purpose.

This mode of reimburscriftent of reprisal will be upon the trade and navigation of the United States; and in

merce and navigation, and of the duties and revenue ariting from them. Hence, an infufficient demand for the produce of our lands; and the confequent discouragement of agriculture. Hence, the inability to pay debts, and particularly taxes, which by that decrease are enhanced. And hence, as the necessary refult of all these, the emigration of our inhabitants. If it be asked, how are these evils, and others that might be mentioned, to be remedied i—The answer is short—by giving Congress proper and adequate power.—Whether such power be given by the proposed constitution, it is left with the conventions from the several states, and with us, who compose one of them to deral flates, and with us, who compose one of them to de-

In determining on this question, every gentleman, | the United States, and will to the best of his ability, will doubtlets confider the importance of cultivating a spirit of union among od telves, and with the severa flates. This spirit spirit at anion among or letters, and with the feveral flates. This fpirit procured our emancipation from British tyranny; and the fame spirit, by uniting us in the necessary means; mult scare to us due deli-bioud-purchase liberty and independence—and deli-ver us from civils, which unless remedied, must end in ver us from cuits, which unleft remedied, must end in autional ruis. The means for effecting their purpo-fer are within our reach 1 and the adoption of the pro-posed confliction will give us the possession of the project confliction will give us the possession of the Like all other haman productions, it may be imper-fect, but must of the imperfections imported on it are ideal and unfounded 1 and the reliable of the numers. that they cannot be certainly know, but by the opera tion of the confliction: And if in its operation foodd, in any refrect, be elecated by Ball, to so be amended in one of the modes preferibed by a confructed on such principles, that its bad effect, any such should arise from it, will injure the members

sty isch flädd zie freit i, vill oljar the nember of Congres equally vith their conditions stand dispensive bot of them must be equally induced to dick for the control of plicable to every branch of that power.

It may therefore be observed, that the investigation of

fuch power, fo far from being an objection, is a me such power, to may from owing an objection, is a most edgest readon for accepting the confitution. T'-power of Congrefs, both in the legislative and execu-tive line, is the power of the people, collected through a certain medium, to a local paint; at all times ready a certain mention, to a local pitts; it at littles ready to be exerted for the gentral benefit, according a clr-cumflances of exigencies may require. If you dimin-tal, or annihilate it, you diminifu or annihilate the littless of your own lafery and professive; which means, means of your own latery and prodperity: which means, if they were to be meadared like mathematical quantifies, would be in exist proportion as the power in graneer of left. But this is not the cafe! For power, that does not reach, or is inaded; into to the object, in work that nother. Abscertion of first power would not not the cafe in the cafe is not not the cafe in the caf be a very great ont-the expense of a fruitlest exer

on. If we coolider the objects of the power, they are nu mercos and important; and as human forefight cannot exceed to many of them, and all of them are in the of futurity, the quantum of the power tannot be seem of interior, the quantum of the power rannot be effimated. Left than the whole, as relative to federal perpote, thay, through its infofacioney, occasion the difficultion of the submit, and a fabliquation of division of it among fireling spects. Their attention is drawn to the United States of their comfigures are watching must consider a facilitative grounds to refer the mental firely. our conduct, particularly upon the present most impor-tant occasion, and if we should be so unhappy as to reect the Rederal Conflitution propoled to us; and con pee ar Peera constitution propoled to us; and con-nue much longer, our preferst weak un-energetic feder-al government, their policy will probably induce them to plate a division or; partition of the flares among themselves; and units their forces to effect in

But however that thay be, this is certain, that the effects will be of the United States among foreign natireferentiative of the Dariel State at mong nerging math-net, our coherence with them of the principles of re-orized by and one fearling beneficial trains with them, and fear of body and the principles of the con-position of the principles of the principles of the state of the principles of the principles of the state of the principles of the principles of the state of the principles of the principles of the and property, the peers, fairly and general soften-tial of the power. Which, as it mult be applied to the principles of the principles of the principles of the principles of the power. Which, as it multiples of the principles of home preference, and the were beyond the ken of homan preference, must be very great; and which cannot be limited without endang

ing the public fafety. It will be and his been filed, this great power his absoluted, in initiated protecting may be employed by Congreti, in objecting their conditioners. A position of the control of the cont solve is careful, that in all delegations of importance, like the one contrained in the physical conditricians, their island be fresh cheeks provided, as would not further the eled on teaction of delegating the power. — Bor would, as far is it could be fafely done, prevent the botto of it; And Istic Inches are provided in the confluition. Some of them were mentaned the last event of the confluence of the confluence of the confluint of the confluint of the confluence of the confluence of the confluint of the confluence of the confluence of the con-linear confluence of the con-linear confluence of the con-linear confluence of the confluence of the confluence of the con-linear confluence of the confluenc

giflative and executive, in which the delegated power felides, confilling of the Prefident, Vice Frefident, Senate and Representatives, are directly, and by their respective legislatures and delegates, shown by the

Propie.
The Prefident, and also the Vice-Prefident, when The research, and care to executement, then care the care of the c

preferre protect and defend she conditution of the United States."

The fenators and reprefentatives before mention "The fenators and reprefentatives before mentioned, and the members of the feveral flate legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States, and of the feveral States, thall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Confil-

The Prefident, Vice Prefident and all civil officers

The Prefident, Vire Prefident and all civil office, of the United States, failable removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of treation, pripary, or other high crimes or midfenentour: 0. "A No Sendator or Reprefenentive final, during the time for which he was circled, he appointed to any climate of the control of the fuch time : And no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house dering

continuance in office."
"No title of nobility shall be granted by the Uni ted States, or by any particular State: And no perfor holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, thall, without the confent of the Congress, ac cept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or fereign

The United States thall guarantee to every State in this union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and dome-

To these great checks may be added several other very chential ones; as—the negative, which each house La H, upon the acts of the other—the disapproving power of the President, which subjects those acts to a revision by the two boufes; and to a final negative, unless two thirds of each house shall agree to pass the ons the printing the journals of each house, containing their joint and respective proceeding and the publishing from time to time a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all publick money; none of which shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made

All the checks and precarious, provided in the Conditation, much in a great mealure, prevent un abuse of power, a teal if all disperint inflaces, excel if Congrain-fluider, great mealure, prevent un abuse of power, a teal if all disperint inflaces, excel if Congrain-fluider genited by no theory principle has their, own interrupt and the congraint in the conditation in the confidence of the conditation. But the genite during the content of the condition is also preferred only, and if the people duly attends to the objected fairth chiefer, it would be realized, but the Prefedence of the United States, and the members of Congress of the condition of the chiefer would, for the most part, be men, not only but of a good moral character; In which cale an abuse of power is not to be apprehended; nor any other true of power is not to be apprehended; nor any other true in government, than fuch ar every human inflitution is

there is a further goard against the abuse of power which though not expressed, is strongly implied in the Federal Constitution, and indeed in the constitution of every generators, founded on the principles of equal liberty - and that is, that those who make the laws, and particularly laws for the levying of taxes, do in common with their fellow citizens, fall within the nower

mon with their ferion classen; and woman a part and operation of those laws. As then the individuals of Congress will all share in the burthens they impose, and be personally affected by the good or bud laws they make for the union, they will be a constant of the union of interest to law. by the good or but naws they make for the union, they will be under the firongels motives of interest to lay the lightest burniens possible; and to make the best laws to ficken laws as shall not necessarily affect either the property, or the perfusal right of their fellow.

With regard to rights, the whole Conflictation is a declaration of rights, which primarily and principally respect the general government intended to be formed reflect, the general povernment intended to helpformed by it. The region of particular States and deprivate the by it. The region of particular States and deprivate the best of the control of the contr

vernimen night be embarailed, and prevented from deling what the private, as well as the public and general good of the ciriteen and States might require, and the public and period of the ciriteen and States might require to the control of the ciriteen and States might require the control of the ciriteen and the private good could differ no robust from the private good could differ no robust from the ciriteen without injury from the ciriteen without risporting injury the rights of private ciriteen without injuring a fine of the ciriteen without risporting the rights of private ciriteen without risporting the rights of private character, participate equally with others, in the confequences of their own acts. And by this most important circumflance, id connection with the checks above-mentioned, the feveral States at large, and each citizen in particular, will be fecured, as far as human wifdom can fecure them, against the abule of the dele-

operate through the whole of it, and are equivalent to the most extensive bill of rights that can be formed.

These observations, which are principally of a peeral nature, but will apply to the most effential parts f the confliction, are, with the utmost deference and of the conditionion, are, with the atmost determine and refpect, faibinitied to your candid confideration: with the hope, that as they have influenced my own mind, decidedly in favour of the Conditionion, they will not be wholly unproductive of a like influence on the minds

of the gentlemen of the Convention.

If the Conflictation should be finally accepted and If the Continuous flouid be finally accepted and established, it will complext the temple of American liberty: and, like the key-slone of a grand and magnificent arch, be the bond of union, to keep all the parts firm and compacted together. May this temple, facred to liberty and virtue, and built upon the broad and folid foundation of perfect union, be diffoluble ontion have the diffinguished honour of erecting one of its pillars on that latting foundation. (To be continued.

WARSAW, (Poland) October, to.

Our government is greatly embarraffed at the fituahas broke out between the Turks and Ruffians, in which o all appearance, we shall be obliged to take part .-Numbers of councils have been held on this occasion, especially on the advice received from our commandespecialty on the adurer received from our commanders of Kamineck and Braclaw. The permanent control has authorized the King to fend a hedy of 6000 regular troops into Podolia, to reinforce the line on the frontiers of Moldavin, as the Turks have been hold elimiters of Moldavin, as the Turks have been hold elimiters of Moldavin, as the Turks have been hold elimiters of Moldavin, as the Turks have been hold elimiters of Moldavin, as the Turks have been hold elimiters of Moldavin. ough to enter that province, not only to make depredations by carrying off cattle, but likewife to make flaves, though the fultan's firman offures neutrality to

Letters from Moldavia confirm the news, that a Turkish foundron, which failed from Oczakow, aton the coaft of Ruffia between the forts of Kinbarne, at first obliged to retreat; but their camp being reinfor-ced, they bravely obliged the Turks to retreat with a considerable loss leaving behind them 2000 killed and

CONSTANTINOPLE, (Turkey) Sept. 10. We have received accounts of a dreadful rebellion having broke out at Smyrna; in confequence of which a horist matface had taken place, in which upwards of 7000 fchifmatick Greeks, and 400 Türks, were killed. The origin of the infurredion is not certainly known; but the reason that so many Greeks were killed was. hat the Tu is in their fary ran through the fireets, cut-ting every one they met to pieces, whether innecent or-guity. Other accounts fay, that in Wallachia, thre' treachery on the part of the Turks again the tehlim-atic Greeks; 600 of them, and almost as many Turks, have been killed. The general opinion among the Torks is, that the Greeks are more attached to Ruffia

Tarks it, that the Greeks are more attracked to Ruffar by inscribt that by setting for the property of the Co. N. November 1.

It is not not to be supported to the property of the property o here: "Hum this regard he the result exist he is now figure, by the friend past shy seek in resultabilities peace in the republic's char two reapilly the thing of bright to the strongs that the property of the thing of bright no maintain white strongs that the party for their figire; to have find you the Brights is the sin of the country, that they require his midgle is better pay for them; and that they can't got a text the registric action. the flates.
Novem, 6. The following interesting fall we have

Novem, 6. Tee flavouring intergrang fact we nower from a curry from the information may be depended upon. The French government, finding the immediatoriest of British gods subich man poored in whom them, previous to the alorm of warry and the great differential which this circumflance has ecceptand among him manuscript its manuscript. which the transform his confined energy is a many planting part of six satisfactors and in pollution above planting that satisfactors are in pollution above as the six satisfactors are in the six satisfactors and the six satisfactors are in the six satisfactors and the six satisfactors are six satisfactors and the six satisfactors are expressed as the six satisfactors are expressed as the six satisfactors are expressed as the six satisfactors are six satisfactors and the six satisfactors are six satisfactors

of war, large, new and avail country of period in the form. This force blow has completely disabled the Ruf-fants, for fine time, from adding against the Ottomon Ports.

DEBATES in the PARLIAMENT of PARIS. Respecting the demand of a Loan of 450 millions of livres, and the edict in favour of the French Pro-

[We pledge the authority of this paper (Universal Regiffer) in the most formal manner for the authout-city and minuteness of the following debate, which took place in the parliament of Paris, on the 19ththeir adjournment to Verfailles on Wednesday lowing, and their return to Paris Thursday the and

I bring to my parliament two edicts, the one rela-tive to a toan, the other belating to the proteficants. He further told them, that the Kings of France had always been the protectors of Religion; that he was sikewife difposed to maintain it—that he had therefore, from a love to his subjects, resolved to fix forever the edict for a loan, it was necessary to preserve the tredit of his finances; that his chancellor would acquaint them what he found reprehensible in his parliament of Bourdeaux, and that his intention was to recall the

courts of justice to their proper and true functions.

In this address the king gave them to understand, that an affembly of the general state should be conve-ned; that it would be a great saturaction to him to he able to affire the natio to his intention, that good order was again established in the finances.

He then gave orders to the clerk of the house to read

aloud the edicts which he frould iffue, for a loan of 450 millions, to be raifed in five years.

The keeper of the feals then faid, that the king gave

leave that every member might speak his fentiments.
The debates laited till half paft four o'clock, and among the speakers there were twelve different opinions, each of which was maintained with much foiri and freedom. The greater part appeared disposed to call an affembly of the general states, and only to enregifter it on that condition. The keeper of the feals having been to take the king's orders on that point, faid that his majefty ordered the enregiferment of it unconditionally, and immediately pronounced the act of the enregisterment.
The Duke of Orleans then arose to request the king,

that the act of enregistrement should specify, that it was made by the express command of the king. His majefty answered, that he had heard every opinion, and that was sufficient. The Duke of Orleans represented to him, that their deliberations were neither done in form, nor were they legal. The king answered, that

they were.

They then began to read the substance of the second Have then began to read the jubilance of the become clift, refeeting the proceduats, when the king fail be would leave that to another day, and retired. On his withdrawing, the parliament remained fitting, and made the following refoliution.

The court confidering the illegality of what had a safed in the king's arrives where the numbers.

paffed in the King's prefence, where the numbers were not permitted to be counted, or reduced according were not permitted to be counted, or reduced according to law, and that confequently their deliberations were not complete, declared that it would take no cognizance of what was transcribed in the registering book of the edit for a progressive loan, and that therefore they

would adjourn their deliberations to another day.

The meeting of this affembly lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning till half pail 5 in the evening. His majesty remained the whole time in the horse. The king was accompanied by his two brothers, and h captain of the guard, who flood behind him the whole time of the fitting, a matter altogether unprecedented.

The next day the Duke of Orleans having been exfled, and two other members confined in prifon, the parliament made a decree protelling against this act. and re-demanded the Duke of Orleans and their other

A deputation of forty members being ordered to Verfailles the next day the king remonstrated against the protest they had made, which he suppressed, and the pracelt they had made, which he toppteness, and preferibed them from making any other at their peril. his majedly faid that he was aftorified that his parlia-ment had declared that he did not take partie in he paf-fing of a law which had been debated for feven hours, and when the majority were certainly for the enrighth-ment, at the fame time that they requested the call of the general flates; in this imagic by adopting the the it flould take place in four years, and that he pledged his facred word to ft; that in that fitting where he prefided, he did not consider the parliament an additio-trating body, he as his consideration.

prenace, he did not confider the parliaments a delib-erating body, but as his confel, and that he would not allow any decree to pale contrary to his will. The prefident then read the refolution of the parlia-ment concerning; the bankliment of the Duke of Or-leans, and the commitment of their other members. On this the king answered, "When I exile a prince descended from my own blood, you may depend I do i on very firong reasons, and I have purished the o-ther members, because I was diffatisfied with their con-deft."

The parliament on their return from Verfailles, convened the princes and peers, and refolved to make farther remonstrances. It is presumed, that the loan will be executed for only 120 millions. The deliberation in favour of the proteflants is ad-fourned to the 28th inft.

A member of parliament, named monf. Depreme-fille, made a motion against some lettres de cachet, which monf. de Bretuiel had issued, and which was referred to next day.

OF Taylor every a few was spleared to be just to our taylor every a few was spleared to be just to was spleared to be just to was the best to be for the best to be f Tories, which cantinued for fome time with great wi

with fifth and caigelt. We are here to be that factorized are exceedingly frequent in that courty.

R I C H M O N D, sanuary 26.

Yesterday were executed at the gallows near this city, John Price Poley, and James M'Connel Fox.

pursuant to their sentence.

Feb. 7. The weather for these two days past has been so intensely cold, that the river is closely block-

ed up again. NEW - YOR K. Feb. 15. In confequence of the intelligence from Bofton, of the ra-lifeation of the Federal Conflictation by the State Convenon of Maffachufetts, the Federalifts of New York, yes terday testified their joy on the pleasing event. At su rise a glandard of the United States was beisted on th Coffee House, in which was inferted the following words
The Confliction, Scotember 17th, 1787. And a con, another flag was displayed as the same place, i which was exhibited the figure of a pine tree, and they words : * February 6, 88. Bofton.' The flandard of owerds: * Pebruary 6, 85, Bolton, The Anadard 9 to Union would be been facilities and the Market of the Common and the Common

of the inhabitants of New York, or this aufficious event that this State cherifies in her bosom, many virtuous ch. zeus, rubo most ardenily wish for a government calculate. * to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, infur to form a more parted Gaste, spatisfo spaties, issued double transpalities, provide for the common defence, promote the general auditure, and fewer the biofilings of liberty to outside the dad our pofferity.

ROSTON, Feb. 25.

Extrait of a letter from Providence, dated Feb. 20. Our Alfraibly consecuts bere agest week:—it is of fertifed they sinceed REFORSTINE on again the TREASON ABLE ATTEMPTS made by their Sitter States to expunge the Old Confliction by adopting the New 12 The New-Hampfore State Convertion and at the The New-Humpfeire State Conventions and at the Court house in Exerce, on Wednesday the 20th instant.
The next day they made choice of his Excellency JOHN SULLWAN, Eye, for President, and the Hon. Judge CALSE, for their Stream,
The Convention of the State of New-Hampstore, ad.

To Convention of the State of Revol Hamphore, and journed the last Week, from Exerce, to the third Weeking-day in Jone next; then to meet at Concerd in jaid State, DIED.] At Perfposith, in England, the Rev. Mr. Warn, well known for his hopfullity to the American

HARTFORD, February 25. DIED, last Friday Capt. JAMES MARSH of this town, aged 42.

NEW-LONDON, February 29. On Sunday the 14th intt. holy orders were adminifiered in St. James's Church, in this city, by the Right Reverend the Bilhop of Connecticut: when Mr. Enward Bilhop of Administ Decon, and Mr. REUBIS IVES, Mr. TILLOTSON BRUNION, and Mr. Chauncy PRINDLE, were promoted to th

Mr. CHAUSCY EXTRIBLE, were promoted to life, Black-holy, order of priedhood.

Loss Wednestag exercise a barn improved by life, Black-ley, ferry man, on Oreton bank, was confined by fire.—

It is faid to have been scraftened by a spark from a neigh-

Died lately, Paul Fisher, Efq. of Clifton, near Brifol, in England, who has left to the fociety for propagating the gospel zoool. 500l. of it to propaga ing the gospel in America; sool, for encouraging maining roool, for the use of the first bishop that tall be appointed in America, with the interest of the same, provided a see be constituted in 25 years.

Died in Montville, Mrs. Anne Confiden, relict o

Mr. Jeremiah Congdon; aged 86 years.

At Windham, a few days fince, Mr. Akthus At Windam, a few days hate, Mr. Aktitus Biraina, aged day sears and to months. About fiv years fince by a fall from his horfe, he broke one of hi. Thighs, which confined him to his hoofe till his death, —He was remarkably healthy and chearful thro' life. and his mental Faculties continued to his death. We

THOMAS ALLEN'S Marine LIST. Thursday, Feb. 21ff. Pleafant, ferene morning,

ind N.N.V.
Sailed, Sloop —, Lyndes, for the Weft Indies,
Friday, 22d. Dull, loary morning, wind N.E.
Saired, Staff Hazy' Cold morning, wind N.
Sailed, Sloop —, Gore, for Cape de Verds,
Artived, Schoner Two-Brothers, Griffish, from
to Eullatia, In 1, days to Taipaulic Cove, and 22

avs bere.

days here.

Homon off this costs, Sloop —— Redfield, belongfort, to Guilford, 20 days out, and arrised are 5t. Balatta bloom the Chieferary.

General States of States and States of States and States a

Stoop Betty, Robert Colley, belonging to Norwich, Stoop Crift, Jona. Coffer, from this port. Stoop Polity, Benj. Colir, Inited for South-Carolina. Brig Neptune, Jabes Perfest, Abenjaging to Norwich, Brig Delight, Pendleton, from this port, expected Brig Delight, Pendleton, from this port, expected Brig Milley B. Himans, from Bay. Brook. Brig Bitterprise, Charles Bulkley. Schoonst: — Oris Goodwin. Harrfoot.

Schooner -, Ozias Goodwin, Hartford. Warren. Say-Brook. Sloop ____, Prait,

And 40 more eaflern velicis-Pienty of fifth for Lent. at a low price. .

Monday, 25th. Hazy morning, light wind N .meridian S

Tueffa, 26th. Pleafant, hany morning, light breeze N.—meridian S.W.

Widnefday, 27th. Pleafant, ferene, cool morning, wind N.W.

J. A publified, and to be fold by the Printer beresf. (Price Forganger)

A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT, Prefented especially to the YOUNG PEOPLE In the first Society of GROTON,

January 1, 1785. And now made public at their request. By AARON KINNE, A.M.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Imported directly from I. ONDON, At as low prices as can be purchased at any drug-NATHANIEL MANN, and Co.

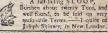
N. B. Cafh, Pot and Pearl Aft. Wheat, Rie and Indian Cotn, will be taken in payment.

Fifty quintals FISH. to be fold at the lowest rate for Cath, Pork of

Corn, at Tilley and Miller's whatf. New-London, Feb. 16, 1738. For CHARLESTON.

The Schooner HARMONY,
The Schooner HARMONY,
The Schooner HARMONY,
The Schooler For Point to
fall by the term of March. For
School the malle on boars,

freight or paffage. apply to the mafter on board or to GARDINER CARPENTER, at Norwick A faft-fuling SLOOP,



ON the 10th day of March next, the estate of Col 10HN DURKER, late of Notwich, deceased, (contilling of lands, buildings, books and healthold furniture) will be fold at public vendue. unlefs fooner dif ofe bt.

Sale to be made at the late dwelling house of faid decealed, and to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

HENRY HUNTINGTON, Admir.

Norwich, Feb. 13 1788.

OTICE is hereby given that all section who five any densuls on the cause of DORCUS SPAF ORD, deceded, like of will-burg, of the flate of Pennfylagaia, are requested to exhibit their claims before me the find riber, at or extract their claims of the serve. And all who are indebted to fird eltate will make immediate payment, and fave themfolves expendes. Copfirm attend me will be given at the fubiciber's house in Wilkibure-

Wilkfbarre, Jan 17, 1,88.

For fale on the premifes on the following days of

For the earth episodic on the following days of the man personal processing the following between the following between the following between the following between the following the fo

Notice on the rest of the control of

RICHMOND, Dec. 12. We are credibly informed, that Mrs. Tabb of Kingston parish, in Gloucester county, has in her possession a small stone, that has the efficacy of luction to powerful as to extract poison; and we are authorised to mention two trials which have been made on this valuable curiofity, viz Mr. Lewis Wood, of Glouces. ter, had a fon bit by a dog supposed to be mad. (Mr. Wood confined the dog until he was quite raving and his madness suffici-'ently proved.) Mrs. Tabb applied the stone to the place affected, and in a thort time the child got perfectly well. Mr. Thomas Debnam, of Gloucester, had a negro bit, which he carried to Mrs. Tabb, to try the virtue of her stone; he at the same time told her he could not believe it had any fuch power; to prove the virtue thereof, she desired him to wound the negro in a part distant from the place, and bind the stone thereon for a short time, but it would not flick; she then told him to bind it on the place that was bit, and it stuck as tight as a blifter plaister, until it was fully charged with the poison and then fell off; they put it into a vellel filled with clear water, and, in a thort time they discovered the water to be very much coloured, the ftone was taken our, wiped dry and applied to the place again and repeated until the poifon was all extracted, the negro is now perfectly recovered.

ANECDOTE of Mr. Foote. .

FOOTE was very fond of good eating and dri king, and naturally frequented those tables where the best was to be found. He one day called upon an Alderman in the city just as oinner time, when instead of seeing the usual delecacies, he saw only some green peas foup and a neck of mutton, he suffered both to be taken away, and he faid he would wait for lomething else. The Alderman could not retrain telling him that they had an accident in the morning which spoiled the whole dinner, and nothing had escaped the catastrophe but these two dishes; for the kirchen chimney had fallen in. "Oh, is it fo (faid Foote) then John bring back the mutton; for I find it is NECK or nothing with us."

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 4th day of March next, to

the highest bidder, WELL-found fast-sailing sloop, of between 20 and 30 tons burthen; also a floop of about 18 tons; Both faid floops are well calculated for coasting or fishing, and are al nost new, and compleatly rigged.

—The sale to begin at 2 o'clock, at the wharf of David Mumford, Elq.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate, for the district of Pomfret, commissioners on the estate of Mr. THO-MAS BUTILER, late of Athford, deceased, (represented insolvent) to receive and examine the claims against said estate, and fix months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and evidence their claims, – do give notice, that we shall attend on said business at the house of Mr. Isaac Perkins, on taid buttness at the noute of Mr. Haac Perkins, inholder, in faid Afhford, on the first Tuefday of March, May, and July next.

Isaac Perkins,
David Brown,
Abel Simmons,

Ashford, 5th Feb. 1788.

THAT excellent FARM at Mill-ftone Point, containing about 130 acres: for fertility of foil, pleasantness of situation, and commodiousness of markets, fishing, &c. has not its equal. For terms of sale, enquire of THOMAS DURFEE.

Freebetter's Almanack,

For the year 1788, To be fold at the Printing-Office, New-London.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, for Lawrence's certificates, Soldier no.23 out before June 1785, eivil lift orders and hard money.

O much of the real eftate of the following perfors hereafter named, as will pay their flate, country, town and fociety taxes in the hands of the county, town and fociety taxes in the hands of the subscribers to collect, with incident charges arising thereon, viz. John Brown, Hubbard Smith, Solomon Wickwire, David Allen, David Allen, jun. Amos Babcock, Ezekiel Badger, Benjamin Coats, Ebenezer Fuller, James Hiams, Robert Snow, Jedediah Dana, deceased, William Knox, Moses Rogers, Sarah Smith, Samuel Whipple, Benjamin Wright, Thomas Chipman, jun. Simeon Tistany, Samuel Parry, jun. Ezra Dean, and Prescot Sawyer. Sales to be at the public sign posts in Ashford, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of March next, as the law directs. Also, Darius Answorth, Thomas Loid Halsey, Thomas Bugbee, Timothy Holt, John Scott, Solomon Sharp, James Shelding, Richard Green, Francis Pierce, Thom is Lee, Thomas Owens, Mary Trowbridge, and Elijah Bab mas Owens, Mary Trowbridge, and Elijah Babcock, non-residents. The Sales to be on the premifes, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of March
next, as the law directs.

Nehemiah How, Jose, h Burnam, Ebenezer Mason, Collectors. Nathan Burnam,

Afhfird, 28th Jan. 1789.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he carries on the GUNSMITH BUSINESS at the shop of Mr. Dudley Emerson, in Lyme, East Society. where he purpofes to continue for a few months. Those who favour him with their custom, may depend on hapofes to the with them favour him with them ving good fatisfaction,

By their humble fervant,

MATHIAS W. BAKER. Those who

AKEN up by the subscriber, the fore part of Novem. last, two STEERS, a year old last Internal in the pale red, the other dark brown with white face, bobtail and halfpenny under fide the right ear. The owner is defired to apply to Nath'l Foot, jun. of Coichefter, pay charges, and take them away.

Colchefter, Feb. 19 1788.

To be Sold cheap for Cash, or good Security, or let for one year.

A FARM lying in Killingly, containing Two hundred and thirty-seven acres of Land under good improvement, with a good Orchard, House, two Barna, Corn-house &c. For terms, enquire of ANDREW HUNTINGTON, in orwich.

Norwich, Feb. 12th, 788.

To be Sold very cherp,

A New Dwelling House and Garden, pleafantly situated at the head of Niantick River,
in New-London. For surther particulars, enquire
of AMASA BEERE, living on the premises, er
RBENEZER BEEBE, at East-Haddam.

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

Pentitury 6th, 1288

Pebruary 5th, 1788.

Attendance will be given at the house of the deceased, the second Monday of March, and first

Monday of April next.

HE General Affembly of Connecticut, holden in Octocer last, having upon the petition of Joseph Kellogg, of Chatham, in the county of Middlesex resolved, that upon his resigning upon oath, and affigning to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors, all hiseflate, except wear-ing apparel and necessary houshold furniture, and obtaining a proper certificate thereof, he (the faid Joseph Kellogg) thould be discharged from all demands incurred before the date of faid 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 faid Joseph Kellogg, is hereby to be holden at the disclining

Kellogg, is hereby to be holden at the dwelling-house of Capt. Richard Hamlin, inholder in Mid-dletown, on Wednesday the 16th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the major part of the creditors present, may (if they see cause) appoint other trustees in stead of any of the subscriptions and was resultation, respectively. appoint other truftees in flead of any of the subscribers, and make regulations respecting surure meetings, as well as respecting the management of such effate, and the payment of dividends. And all persons indebted to said Joseph Kellogg, are hereby desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

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

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

THE Subscriber would hereby acquaint all those that have any unsettled concerns with the estate of Mr. JOHN M'CURDY late of Lyrne, deceas'd, that he will attend on them, relative to said business, at the late dwelling-house of said 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 inconvenience to themselves, by their punctual attendance.

LYNDE M'CURDY, Adm'r. Norwich, 4th Feb. 1788.

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

Dec. 25, 1787.

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

So much of the real estate of the following perfons, as will pay their state and town taxes in
my hands to collect, with lawful cost, viz. Capt.
Joseph Mather, on the 16th day of April next, at
the public six-post in the first society; Thomas
Beckwith, Stephen Smith, jun. and Thomas Smith,
3d, on the 17th, at the public sign post in the east
fociety; John Brockway, 2d, Ebenezer Brockway,
withow Hephzibah Harrison Benjamin Lord, Abijah Mack, and Nathan Peck, on the 18th, at the
sizn-post in the north societ; widow Elizabeth
Comflock. David Beebe Prat, and Abner Ransom,
on the 19th; Amos Avery, jun. Timothy Beebe,
Nathan Latimer, Hallam Latimer, Nathan Latimer jun. and Henty Roland, jun. on the 21st of
sid month, in Chesterfield fociety, and town of
Montville, by O much of the real estate of the following per-Montville, by R!CHARD LORD, Collector.

Lyme, Jan. 234, 1788.

In Lyme, End Bociety, on the toad from New-London to East. H.ddsm,
London to East. H.ddsm,
London to East. H.ddsm,
London to East. H.ddsm,
month and moon's age; eight day time pleesting ditto;
thuty-hour co. and eight day time pleest day of the
notice. Said Emotion having ferved a regular apprent cellip; at the above branches, harters himfelf
the lins he able to give fairfiction to hole who
Cash given to old gold filver. Dasle and copper.
Garden with their cuffon.

I. B. Wanted a fleedy, well-minde! Bay about
the old gold filver. Dasle and copper.
South burn with their cuffon.

Cash given to old gold filver. Dasle and copper.
If you to be a feedy, well-minde! Bay about
the old gold filver. Dasle and copper.

If you to be a feedy, well-minde is bove
to the shore of gold Emerlon.

DODLEY EMERSON, Clock & Watch-making & Jewelry, Clock & Watch-making &

WE the fubscribers, being appointed by the hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Stonington, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. Dathe claims of the creditors to the effate of Mr. Daniel Latham, late of Groton, deceafed, reprefented infolvent, feven months from the date being allowed for that purpole, do hereby-give notice, that we shall attend to faild business at the dwelling-house of Edward Jessey, inholder, in fail Groton, on the last Monday of March and April next, at one o'clock afternoon, on each of faild days. After the time limited is expired, no accounts will be allowed. All accounts mish be properly attested.

AMOS PRENTIS.

EDWARD JEFFERY, Comm'ts.

STARR CHESTER,

Groton, 5th Feb. 1788.

Groton, 5th Feb. 1788.

All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to EBENEZER LEDYARD, jun. Adm'r.

OTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands on the estate of PAUI WHEBLER, Esq. 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, 1788, to the creditors to fuid efface so exhibit their claims against faid effate : those who negled, will ever afterwards be debarred a re-covery. PAUL WHEELER, Executor.

Sheet Almanacks,

Very convenient to paste up in public offices, stores, taverns, &c.
To be fold at the Pointing-Office, New-London.