Jonnecticut Courant,

WEEKLYINTELLIGENC

HART FORD: PRINTED BY HUDSON AND GOODWIN, NEAR THE BRIDGE.

CASH given for all Kinds of SHIPPING-FURRS, By EBENEZER BACKUS, Windham, January 10, 1788.

N the 4th October last, was committed to the care of Mr. Levi Pease, jun'r. stage driver, a Back Gammon Table compleat directed to William Imley, Esq. at Hartford, which has not yet come to his hands.—Whoever can give any information thereof to Mr. William Imley, in Hartford, will much oblige their very humble servant,

JON. HASTINGS.

Boston, Jan. 8, 1788.

STRAYED from the subscriber's pasture sometime in the month of June last, a bay MAR, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, black main and tail with a white spot or streak in her forehead, and a white snip on hernose, partly of the English breed, carrying her head and tail pretty high. I think there was some white on her near hind stootlock, natural trotter, appeared when she went away to be near folding, branded on her less thigh with the letters I R was brought from the Stare of Vermont some time before, and may have strayed that way. Whoever will take up said Mare and Colt, if she has any, and send them o the subscriber of keep them so they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

Wethersfield, Jan. 14, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hereof has set up the business of making Barley and Rye MALT, and has fixed his works in the best order. Any persons that will favour him with their custom may depend on having good Malt, and may have it when they bring their Grain, and their favours gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant, WATS HUBBARD. Gervant, Wallingford, Meriden Parith, Jan. 4, 1788.

O be SOLD a good Farm of Land, containing one hundred or one hundred and fifty Acres, as will belt fuit the purchaser, si uated in the township of Salisbury, joining on Housatonock river, with a small barn and good house standing on the same, and about 90 good apple-trees, about one half of the same is under improvement and well proportioned asto plowing, mowing and passuring; the unimproved land is well covered with wood and timber and a large portion of it is sit for improvement when cleared; the farm is situated within one mile of two forges, three grist-mills and two samills, and will be fold on reasonable terms. For surther particulars enquire of further particulars enquire of JOHN ENSIGN.

Canaan, Jan. 1788.

Whethe fubferihers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the diffrict of Farmington Commillioners to examine the claims of the dreditors to the ella e of Hexe kiah Scott, late of Farmington deceas d, reprefented infolvent, and fix months from this dare being allowed for that purpole: This is therefore to give notice to faid creditors that we shall attend the bufnels of our a popular ment at the late dwelling-house of faid deceased, on the fi.il Tuefiday of June next, from two o'clock P. M. to eight on each of faid days. No accounts will be allowed unleft properly attefted.

NOAH PORT-R.

PETER CURTISS.

Farmington, Jan. 2, 1788.

Farmington, Jan. 2, 1788.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the differit of Hartford having allowed fix months from the date to the creditors to the clare of Eli Walfwork hate of Hartford, deceased to exhibit their accounts for feetlement. All legal claims against faid estate with be received till the expiration of said time, after which none will be allowed.

RACHEL WADSWORTH, Administratrix, Hartford, Jan. 9, 1788.

Good Table-Fifs.

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

WRITING PAPER.

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

Proceedings of the Convention of Massachusetts.

(Continued from our last)

THE Hon. Mr. King said, he would not detain the Convention by any exordium, for the purpose of obtaining their attention—He declared, however, that he thought the subject might be freed from certain prejudices connected with its examination, and that thereby the question might receive a sairer decision—this should be the object of his address.

The Hon Gentleman o' ferved, that the Convention would do well to lay afide the terms annual or biennial, and confider the fut ject as it could be sup-ported by principle:—Much had been said of the instruction to be derived from history on this point; ported by principle:—Which had been laid of the instruction to be derived from history on his point; he said, he presumed to doubt a hether this was the case ——From the continent of Europe he believed, that we could receive no instruction; their Parliaments after the over hrow of the Roman Empire, were not constructed upon the principle of the representation of the people. The conqueror of a given district of country, was, by the scudd system, the prince or king of the people, within his conquered territories; when he withed the advice of any perfons, he fummoned usually a number of his principal officers, or the barons of his kingdom, to give him their council; but the people, or as they were degradingly called, the vasses like were never consulted—this certainly cannor be consistered as a representation of the people: This mode of assembling a Parliament probably obtained in the early stages of the English history, but those who have written on this subject agree that their informationes very imperfect relative to the origin of English Parliaments; they are not certain, who composed the Parliament, how long they held their office, or concerning what points they were consulted.

how long they held their office, or concerning what points they were confulted.

Nothing clear on this subject appears before the 12th century. Magna harta is the soundation of the imperfect representation of England; improvements have since been made in favour of the more equal and certain representation of the people; but it 18 still extremely imperfect and insecure. Perhaps the people of America are the first, who by the social compact, ever obtained a right to a sull and fair representation, in making the laws of their country.

If then, continued Mr. K. history can afford little or no instruction on this subject, the Convention must determine the question upon its own principles.—It seems proper, that the representatives should be in office time enough to acquire that information which is necessary to form a right judgment; but that the time should not be so long as to remove from his mind the powerful check upon his conduct, that arises from the frequency of elections, whereby the people are enabled so remove an unsaithful representative, or to continue a faithful one. If the question is examined by this standard, perhaps it will appear, that an election for two years is short enough for a representative in Congress; if one year is necessary for a representative to be useful in the State legislature, where the objects of his deliberations are local, and within his constant observation; two years does not appear too long, where the objects of deliberation are not confined to one State, but extend to thirteen States—where the complicated interests of united America, are mingled with those of foreign nations, and where the great duries of national sovereignty will require his constant attention. When the representatives of the colony of Massachusetts were first chosen, the country was not settled more than fifteen or twenty miles from Boston, they then held their offices for one year. The emigrants from Massachusetts, who settled on Connecticut River, appointed continued Mr. K. history can afford litces for one year. The emigrants from Massachufetts, who settled on Connecticut River, appointed
the representatives to meet in the General Court of
that colony, for only six months—Massachusetts,
although her settlements have extended over almost although her fettlements have extended over almost her whole territory, have continued to depute representatives for only one year, and Connecticus for only six months; but as in each of the fe colonies, when under the British government, the duties of the representatives were merely local, the great duties of sovereignty being vested in their king, so since the revolution their duties have continued local, and many of the authorities of sovereignty being vested in Congress. It is now proposed to increase the powers of Congress—this will increase the duties of the representatives, and they must have a reasonable time to obtain the information necessary to a right discharge of their office.

It has been said, that our ancestors never relim-

It has been said, that our ancestors never relin-

quished the idea of annual election — This is an error—In 1643, the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New II ven, united in a confederacy, which continued about 40 years: Each colony sent two commissioners as their representatives, and by the articles they were to be annually elected: About the year 1650 the General Court of Massachusetts instructed their commissioners to propose that the elections instead of being annual should be only once in three years. The alternation did not take place; but the anecdate proves, that our ancestors have not had an uniform predialection for annual elections

Mr K. concluded by offerving, that on a candid examination of this question, he presumed, that the Constitution would not be objected to on account of the biennial election of the house of representatives.

SC# NEW 2 K. 5

Judge Dana. The intention of my riling, fir, is to acquiesce with the gentleman from Newbury-Port, in savor of the expediency of biental elections of our federal representatives. From my own experience, I think them preserable to annual elections. I have, fir, seen gentlemen in Congress, and delegates from this State too, sixting in that hone body, without a voice—withous power to open their mounts, or lift up their hands, when matters of the highest importance to their state have been under consideration. I have seen members in Congress, for the space of three mouths, without power, Sir, waiting for evidence of their re-election. Annual elections, sir, are not long enough in so great a continent. They dence of their re-election. Annual elections, sir, are not long enough in so great a continent. They keep the members always traveling about; and I am of opinion, that elections for two years are in no way subversive of the liberties of the people. I, sir, am one of the people, thank God! and am happy in having an opportunity of expressing my perfonal satisfaction of such elections. For these, and a variety of other reasons, Mr. D. suggested that he thought this State ought to be the first to adopt this method of election.

The Hon. Mr. Whith still though; that Congress might perpetuate themselves, and so reign emperours over us.

gress might perpetuate themselves, and so reign emperours over us.

Hon. Mr. Gorham ebserved in continuation of Mr. Dana's observation) that there was not now a Congress, although the time of their meeting had considerably elapsed. Rhode-Island, 'onnecticut, and several other States, had not gone on; that there was now only five States in Congress, when there ought to have been thirteen two months ago.

Mr. Carnas rose to confirm it, and accordingly read part of a letter from the Han. Mr. Orts; the purport of which was, that there was much business to do—that only five States were represented, and that the probability of an Indian war, &c. evinced the great necessity of the citablishment of an efficient sederal government, which will be the result of the adoption of the proposed Constitution.

Dr. Taylor rose to answer two objections which had been made against anothal elections; The distance of place was not so great but the delegation of the goals Philadelphia in a forthight; and

The distance of place was not so great but the delegates might reach Philadelphia in a fortnight; and as they were answerable to the people for their con-duct, he thought it would prevent a vacancy; and concluded by saying he did not concieve the argu-ments in savour of biennial elections well sound

ments in favour of biennial elections well founded.

WEDNESDAY, January 16, P.M.

The 2d par. of the 2d lect. of the 1st art. was read at the table—a defultory conversation ensued on the mode of conducting the discussion—it was again agreed, that in the debate on any paragraph gentlemen might discuss any other part he might suppose had relation to that under consideration.

Mr. Plerce (from Patridgesield) after reading the 4th sect. wished to know the opinion of gentlemen on it—as Congress appeared thereby to have a power-to regulate the time, place, and manner of holding elections. In respect to the manner, said Mr. P. suppose the legislature of this State should prescribe, that the choice of the Federal Representatives should he in the same manner as that of Governour—a majority of all the votes in this state being necessary to make it such—and Congress should deem it on improper manner—and should of der that it be, as practifed in several of the southern states, where the highest number of vores make a choice—have they not power by this sect. So to do? Again, as to the place, continues Mr. P. may not Congress that the election for Massichusetts shall be held in Boston! And if so, it is possible that previous to election, a number of electors mag.

inate, agree upon the eight delegates—and propose the control of manifold—lift any pirits are text to explicit as they also control of the co ties would be the cide. In the ordinal to know if the war to a possible one. As the federal reportentiatives, who are to form the demonstrated part of the general years of provinging, the dentity, he though the transit causing the total part of the provinging the dentity, he though the transit causing the total part of the desired part of the d

people.

General Portex (from Hedley) endeavoured to obvaint the objections of Mr. Prence, by thewing the almost mosphishing of Congress, making a law whereby eight men could be elected as Mr. Prence had supposed and he thought it equally impossible for the people to chaose a person to take care of their property, who had

choose a perion to take care of their property, who had none himfelf. Mr. Bissior role and observed, that by the 4th fed. Copyrefs would be enabled to controul the elections of representatives: it has been faid, fays he, that this power was given, in order that refractory states may be made to do their duty: But if so, fir, why was it not s made to do their duty: But if io, fir, why was it not for mentioned? If that was the intention, he asked why the claufe did not run thus, "The time, places and man-ner of holding elections for fenators and reprefentatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereef i but' if any flate fall refuje or mellet je isda, "Con-grefs may, &c." This, he faul would admit of no pre-variention. I am, fays Mr. B. for piving Conprefit may, 6c." This, be find would admit of no pre-variation. I am, 1934 Mr. Bit origing Congresian much power to do good as politible. It has been find, Mr. Freiffent, that the conduct of Rodoe-Hinad, in-calling its delegates from Congress, has demonstrated that the similar of the confidence of the con-lection of the confidence of the con-traction of the contract of the con-traction of the c The Hon. Mr. Kino role, and affured the Conven-tion, that the State of Rhode-Hand did, by a folemn refolution, fome time fince, recall its delegates from

The Hon. Mr. Goz HAM confirmed what Mr. K. had The Hon. Mr. Gorn an confirmed what Mr. K. had faid, and added, that during the fellion of the federal Convention, when feven States only were reprefented in Congress, application was made by two companies for the purchie of lands, the fall of which would have funk

the purchase of lands, the fire of which would have fash for 8 millions of oldiers, of the continental debt, and Janes of the lands of graft stoblige them to do it.—Bat it they do their duty, Congraft ought note to have a power to control elections. In an uncontrolled representation, says Mr. B. lies the fecurity of freedom: And he thought by this clause, that that freedom was sported with.—In fact, says he, the moment we give Congrafts this power, the liberties of the youmany of this country are at an end.—But he trusted they would never give it—and he felt a contola-

tion from the reflection.

The Hon. Mr. STRONG followed Mr. BIRROF-and pointed out the necessity there is for the 4th feet .- The power, fays he, to regulate the elections of our federal power, tays he, to regulate the elections of our receral Reprefernatives mult be lodged fomewhere—I know of but two bodies wherein it can be lodged—For Legifatures of the fourth State—and the General Cangreft. If the Legifative bodies of the States, who must be supposed Legitlative bodies of the States, who must be tupposed to know at what time, and is what place and manner, the elections can belt be held, floud fo appoint them it cannot be fupposed that Congrefs, by the power granted by this feet, will alter them: But, if the Legit Latare of a State flouding fruit to make furth regulation—the configuence will be, that the Repredentatives will -the consequence will be, that he representatives will not be cholen, and the general government will be diffolved. In foch cale, can gentlemen fay, that a power to remedy the evil is not necessary to be lodged somewhere? And where can the be lodged but in Congress's Lwill considerits advantage in another respect; we know, Sir, that a negligence in the appointment of rulers, the characteritick of all nations: In this State, and fine the establishment of our present Constitution, the first officers of government have been elected by less than one tenth part of the electors in the State. We also one tenth part of the electors in the state. We also know that our own-meetings, for the choice of officers are generally attended by an inconfiderable part of the qualified voters. People attend fo much to their private interest, that they are apt to neglect this right. *Natures have lost their liberties by neglecting their privates. leges.—Confequently Congress ought to have an it terpoint power to awaken the people, when thus negtigent. Even fuppoing, Sir, the provisional claude
tuggefled by the worthy gentleman from Norton, should
be sided—would not Congress then be the judges whe
ther the elections in the feveral States were constitutional
and proper? If so, it will then stand on the same ground it now does .- It appears evident that there muit be eral power, to regulate general elections. Gentle general power, to regular general nections. General mechanic fault, the proposed conflictation was in fome places ambiguous—I wish they would point out the particular inflances of ambiguity—for my part I think the whole of it is expressed in the plain common language

that the power given by the 4th feet, was unlimited— and he did not yet fee that any advantage would arife

from its being fo. Mr. CABOT (of Beverly) not having spoke upon the question of biennial elections of Representatives, begged leave to revert to that subject, so far as to add to what had been faid by others, that we should confider of the particular business which that body will be frequently particular bullen's wifies that body will be frequently called upon to transft, elpecially in the way of revenue; we hould confider that on a quefino offengelout omore, to figure I war, or purchés a to judge of their offen the properties of the expediency of incepoliteir, of fish fupflier, and they are the second to be the expediency of incepoliteir, of fish fupflier, and they have had time to become acquainted with the general fyitem of federal politicits, in its connection or relation to foreign power—because upon the finantion of their forms of their finantion of their finantion of their financion. must depend the propriety or impropriety of granting way of raifing such supplies, it must appear, that bien-nial elections are as frequent as is consident with using the power of the representatives, for the benefit of their Mr. C. then turned to the 4th fect, now under debate

ind faid—it gives me no pain to fee the anxiety of differen gemlemen concerning the puragraph under confi-deration, as it evidence a Conviction in their music of what believe to be true, then a free and spail symptoms. For the state of the care floud be taken in laying it—I am. Sir, one of the polys: the full continue, and with their feeling. I hold, with that the right of clothing persons no represent the polysis the following laws as in important and faced right.¹² The opinions that have been offered spon the manter in which is full facilities and single sponsors. ovided for by the 4th fect, fatisfies me that we are all folicitious for the fame end, and that we only differ as to folicitions for the lame end, and that we only unlet as to the means of attaining it, and for my own parts. I con-fers that I prize the 4th feet, as highly as any in the Conditiution: Becaufe I confider the democratic branch of the national government, the branch cholen immediately by the people, as intended to be a check on the federal branch, which latter is not an immediate rethe potent branch, which latter is not an immediate re-presentation of the people of America, and is not cholen by them, but in a representation of the fovereignty of the individual States, and its members, delegated by the feveral State legilitatures, and if the State legilitatures are fuffered to regulate concludively the elections of the de-mocratick branch, they may by fuch an interference first workers, and pulls deliver the contractions of the de-

mocratic branch, they may by fuch an interference first weaken, an admitted feeling but before—been may differ a weaken. The man admitted feeling but before—been may different before the property of the pro his speech.—In the Congress, not only the sovereignty of the States are represented in the Senate, but to balance their power, and to give the people a fuitable and effi-cient check upon them, the federal representatives are introduced into Congress—The legislatures of the several States are the conflituents of the Senate, and the people are the continuents of the representative—I nete two branches, therefore, have different conditionents, and as they are defigned as mutual checks upon each other, and to balance the legislative powers, there will be frequent flyengles and contentions between them—The Senate will wish to controll, depress, and render The Senate will with to controul, deprets, and render inefficient, the reprefentatives—The Iame disposition in the reprefentatives towards the Senate, will produce the like exertions on their part—The Senate will call upon their conditions the legislatures for aid—The reprefentatives will look up to the people for inpopror. If, therefore, the power of making and alresing the regulations defined in this feft, are vertle abfoliutely in the letherefore, the power of mixing and altering the regulations defined in his fift, are verbed abolited; in the legislature, the representatives will very flow about 10 per power of influencing and controlling the election of the experimentaries of the people, will be extended without control by the conditionate of the Sentors. He fraction of the conditionation of the Sentors. He fraction of the conditionation of the Sentors. He for the relative that there is no machine diagram through the first the regulations as would fective to their thirty places; and a constituent on office, the fellow Senter would be an advantage of the condition of the condition of the sentence of the condition of the condition of the sentence of the condition of the condition of the sentence of the condition of the conditi incherguittens a would rever to their bury pieces, we never confect, because it would invoice the influence out of check of the representative; and on the other conditions the representative; and on the other conditions the representative; and on the other conditions were away or regulations to its conditions to confect the second of the post of the po

of worker State without the influence of our commotions and factions, when these importation, and preferred and reduce to the people them; which was preferred to the proper to the prop never agree on any regulations, then certainly no objection to the 4th fect, can remain, for the regulations introduced by the State legislatures will be the governing rule of elections, until Congress can agree upon

alteration.

Mr. WPODERY, infilled that we had a right to be justice of our rillers, who ought never to have a power which they could abuse. The 4th feet ought to have gone further—it ought to have had the provision in it mentioned by Mr. Billop—there would then be amust check—and he full withed it to be further explained.

check—and he fill wiffeed it to be further explained.

The Hon, Mr Wart's failw cought to be jestloss of rulers. All the godly most we read of, have failed—and the properties of the properties

guineas.

Col. Jones (of Briftel) thought, by this power to regulate elections, Congress might keep themselves in to The Rev. Mr. Perley withed Mr. Gerry might be afked

ons on this fection. [But Mr. Gerry was not Mr. Josas for Boran fall, it was not right to aspute the publishing site adoption and more against an adoption. The power ground to Congert by the shi feel, tays he, it is employed to be a special or adoption of the source of the state. As the shift of Mr. los as fer Beffer | faid, it was not right to argue

not produce they will about chemisters. Mr. J. concluded with repeting, that the appeared against this papear could be used against they prove to all the used against the process of the property of the property of the process of th fufficient objection to the Conflictution itself. The right of election, founded on the principle of equality, was, be faid, the bais on which the whole superstructure was erected; this right was inherent in the people---it was unalienable in its nature, and it could not be deflroyed unaisenable in its nature, and it could not be destroyed without prefuming a power to flowerst the conflictation of which this was the principle; and by recurring to the add feel, it would appear that "representations and direct traces find beappers und among the journal States according to their replication numbers." I could yn appeared that go, each inhabitants were juittled to fend a reprefenative, oco inhibitants were jaitified to fend a repreferative, and that wherever this number was found they would have a right to be repreferated in the referral legislature, and by varying the place of election, differt the people, it could only be observed, that fuch a wanton shufe could not be depoyed. But if it could go to the annihibition of the right, he contended the people would not be depoyed. But if it could go to the annihibition of the right, he contended the people would not be depointed by the confidence and the confidence and reductions and relative them. democracy, in which the fovereignty still rested in the people, and he by no means could believe that this

people, and he by no means could believe that this article was follarming in its naure, or dangerous in its tendency, as many gentlemen had topoled. Mr. HOLME, in reply to Dr. Jarwin, faid, the worthy gentleman's fuperfiredturemult fall to the ground—for the Coulditurion dees not provide, that every 30,000. (Adjusted). All fend a reprefensative—but that it shall not exceed one for every 30,000. (Adjusted.)

This Hon. Court of Probate for the diffrit of sail. Windforth Arring ablowed fit months from the date to the cardinars on the elite of line. A saish Different, since fails Harford describe, to exhibit their cities for fortherner. No account will detect to take that are recepted to on sale immedia e sayment to.

10. P.P. GOODWIN, Administrator.

Ball Harford, February 2, 1928.

NOTICE is breiby given, what fo much of thereal effast targetime, the state of the

St. JOHN's (New-Brunfwick) Dec. 4.
Laft week Mrs. Suitor, of Mufquath illand, on the
river St. John's, was fafely delivered of three living children, one fon and two daughters, who are likely to do well. The father between 60 and 70 years of age.

BOSTON, January 31.

The Convention have difficulted the Conflitution as far as the fifth article, and it is expedied the grand queftion of ratification or rejection will come on the begin-

ing of next week. ing of nextweek.
We are happy to inform the public, that his Excel-lency JOHN HANCOCK, Efg. Prefident of Conven-tion, has fo far recovered his health, as to be able to give his attendance at that honourable Body.

WILMINGTON, January of. On Thursday laft, at a meeting of many of the prin-cipal inhabitants of this borough, the following resolu-

tions were agreed to and figned:
1. That from and after the first day of January, 1788, we will kill no lamb for fale or our family use, nor buy any of the same, or suffer it to be bought or used in our

any of the lame, or lower it to be Bougait on use a standard families, until the firlt day of January, 1789.

2. That on the firlt day of January next, we will appear in a complext dreft of the manufacture of one or more of the united States at a general meeting to be

held on that day,

3. That we will encourage and promote, as much as
we realenably can, the ule of American manufactures, by always giving them the preference to foreign articles, when there is any reasonable proportion between their

prices and goodness.

Agentleman from the back country informs, that ac-Counts have been received there, that a flat belonging to Kentucky, going down the river, had been funk by a Spanish vessel, and several of the people killed or drowned, the rest saving themselves by swimming. Soon drowned, the refl faving themfelves by fwimming. Soon after a Spanish batteau arrived at Kentucky to buy flour, when a number of initabitants, in revenge attacked the Spaniards, killed feveral, and forced the others to fly. It is apprehended that thefe quarrels may be attended with

N E W - Y O R K, Jan. 28.

A letter from a gentleman in Poughkeepfie, to his friend in Albany, dated Jan. 10, fays, "It is with inexpectible faithfaction inform you, that there is a great probability of a majority of the affembly of this flate being in favour of the new Conflictation.—Cato and the Rough-Hewer are both here, using their atmost endeavours to create jealousy among the people-but, he for the state, the people well know from what prin their extreme anxiety proceeds—their conduct has given ocular demonstration to the world, that felf interest, the bafeft motive that can difgrace a flatefman, is all they

N E W - H A V E N, Jan. 24.
On last Saturday morning, Mr. Gregory, of Danbery, went from home with his team after wood; but not returning at the time expected, and his seam coming home without him, his wife was alarmed for his fafes home without him, his sife was alarmed for his, firty, and requested found of her neighbors to go in quest of him. They were into the woods and found him and the properties of the contract of him. They were into the woods and found him and the properties of the contract of the contract of him. They were into the woods and found him and the properties of the contract of the contra will again acknowledge the importance of America.

fet a wife and three imain children to fament the ion of a very kind hithand and tender parent.

Saturday lait, Mr. Eliakim Hitchcock, of Chefhire, went to fodder his cattle, but not returning as foon as expected, one of the family was fent after him, who expected, one of the ramily was tent after nim, wood found him a corpfe, lying in the Barn Yard. It is uncertain by what means he came to his death, whether by a fall on the ice, or being feized with a fit. He was a repurable inhabitant of Cheffire, and for many years did confiderable bufiness in the mercantile line.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21. A correspondent observes, that the minority in the con-vention of Connecticut is very great, considering the circumstances attending this business in that state. In the first place, before the people could possibly have time fearcely to read the new constitution, they were time (carcely to read the new conflictation) they were compelled to figure to their perfect apprehation of it, or be policed in a black life—and to prevent their obtaining the perfect and the perfect and their nearly papers were multid, i nothing better, all their nearly appers were multid, i nothing better, all their nearly papers were multid, in othing the perfect and full known performances in favour of it, could be and full known performances in favour of it, could be and the performances in favour of it, could be and the performances in favour of it, could be and the performances in the performance in the performance and the performances in the performance in the performance of the performance in the p that body; the convenient as but a food day, to present disturbine, it from a paragraph in one of their mediga-pers, it appears that they presipited the gread quell-loon, dreading the operation of four pumpleter side to be introduced into that the 19 the honorable Samuel Adiams. Eur to the different but they have no conditation and produced the state of the state of the state of the good poul receiver plains they have no conditation to the state of the state of the state of the state of the presentant as it is presented in the state of the state of a prefelly impossible of the state of the state of the public is they have been told by the presentant of the coeffells of the of comments. We were the state of the state of the coeffells from a forcement, where the state of the state of the state of the coeffells from a forcement. We were lett mogan you may pour debate. If am in the wrong, I will debate. If you will hew that I am in the wrong, I will candidly acknowledge my mittake. If on the contrary, you should be unable to prove your affections, the public will judge, whether you ar I have miffed the paint; and which of us has committed the crime of making a man of polibile; they have been told by their leaders it is an excellent form of government, given from heaven, and they have believed it; but when they find they have been deceived, that it is deep configuracy (and we are told the oppolition encressed adily) they will be the foremost in standing forth in defence of their libertier.

"HARTEORD, Rebrits of the control of frish renegadoes are admitted to a share in the govern ment of that flate, and that one of them now pollidies one of the first digitalite in their judicial department. The tolerant principles of the antient Pennfylvanians, who excluded no iet or party of men from their government, have rendered their exotic vaginant very namerous: and as they have generally been calcutact in habits of the most debading fervitude, they commonly manifest their ideas of liberty by the most violent outragmanufett their ideas of liberty by the montviolent outrag-es againd decency and good order. It is however very fortunate, that there is now a probability that regularity will be introduced, and the influence of the "tools" of thoic being bure foreigners reduced. A confideration of the condition of Pennfylvania thould confirm us in the idea that property, information and a patriotic attachment to the manners and country of our ancestors, are requifite to conflictute the character of an American free-man. The idea held out by Mr. Adams, which has so man. The idea held out by Mr. Adams, which has to much irritated the low people of Pennfytvania; that the government ought to be principally entruded to the well bers, that is, to those who by being born and educa-tedin America, are attached to and interefledin the weltesim America, are attached to and interrelation the wel-face of their country, can be clearly windowed by read-tine of their country, can be clearly windowed by re-lease of a discipling are said form as Mr. Adams expect-ed, of of the people are said form as Mr. Adams expect-ers, every cling is regalarly and widely conducted, which certainly could not be expected; if newly cannot pated argues were permitted to indivince public read-pated argues were permitted to indivince public read-tive profession of the patential of the patential of the incusions manner, in which they have admitted ignorant foreigners to the privilege of ference. The belorant principles of the antient Pennfylvanians, who opened their country as an afylum to the oppressed of Europe, are much to be commended; but experience has thewn, that fome previous acquaintance with feience and the principles of civil government, are necessary to qualify men to be judges and legislators for America. The obligations of justice and humanity will furely be fulfilled are much to be commended; but experience has thewn

TO THE HON, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq. WHENEVER one man makes a charge against ano

felf though you happened to omit them at the time of the debate. If you will thew that I am in the wrong, I will

Not doubting but you will have the candour to come

I am, Sir, your humble fervant. The LANDHOLDER.

to an explanation on this fubject.

black hit along her back, find all round with new flock; and coxiced, one hind white foot; about 13½ hands high, and trots and emers altogether— Whofoever will take up faid Mare, and return her to the finderices, or to Mr. Joseph butham, of Gro-ton, and faces the thief, fladl have Ten Dollar re-ward; for the mare only, Fave Dollar, and necessiry charges paid by their humble farvary, IZRAHIAH WEI MORE. LERAHIA II WLI MOTRE.

With the distribute theory provides (committees by the Court of Problem for the distribut of Famorgam, to be the Court of Problem for the distribute of Famorgam, to be the Court of Problem for the distribute of the Court of the C ligations of jultice and humanity will lurely be failined by us, if the firl generation are sould fact, and if their pollerity by means of a regular and virtuous education are permitted to enjoy the privileges of sould fore, inde-pendent and enlightened freemen of the American con-On Tuesday the 22d ult. the Honorable Congress of

On Tuesday the 22d uit, the monotrable Congrets of the United States, fitting in New-York, there being a quorum for transacting of business, for the sint time the federal year, proceeded to the cleding of a prefuder, when the Hon. CYRUS GRIPERN, a cologiar from Virginia, was elected to that honorable feet.

Extrad of a litter from a Continuous or Principlemata is his y to make immediate payment. For Jooks, 6c. will complete a control for fucilement immediately, and the lubf-river will pend at his own hould on Monday of each week through the nonton of March and Agril (and at any other time when is mit) for the purpole. Those who negled to adopt and each without it respective behavior, after that cime will be fixed without its respective behavior, after that cime will be fixed without the control of the purpole. friend in this City.
" Should the new Conflitution be adopted. General

Wathington will unqueltionably be Prefident, and Governor Hancock Vice-Prefident of the Union. With these great men at the head of government, all Europe

parifit about a mile fouth well of the Meeting houf-flanding upon a good stream of water which never fails at the dryeft feafon a good flone dam founded up-on a rock faid mill is well tituated for cultom there be-ing more other within three miles diffance from it any perfon defirring to purchase the fame may de-

pend on terms of payment being as eafy as one could expect or even with; one quarter part or ly will be expected, with good fecurity for the remain-

der, there will be an opportunity for the purchale at private fale, till the third Thursday of February

at private late, in the tail of Januaray of Peoplary war, when the fald two thirds or one third only, as best shall suit the purchaser, will be fold at public action at the boule of Istael Fuller, imboder in faid Worthington, at one o'clock P. M. An indisputable title will be given, by

HEZEKIAH SAGE.

Norwich, January 4th, 1788.

STOLEN on the night following the 2d inflant, from the house of Mr. Daniel Thomas, in Pref-

ton, a likely three years old dun or moufe coloni'd MARE, with a faidle and bridle, marked with a

black lift along her back, fhed all round with new

Middlerown, February 1, 1788.

near reference balances, after that, disse while feels within-terprises to think near spiff.

This can be also spiff, and the spiff, you and Saviery
Taxes, made under that of 1954, 1972, and 1956. The makes, land their payment will present coulde and separate. MITA.

POTTER is breaght place to the reference and more references
proposed with the save of Westerout, whole unnear near

Pottor of the tops of Westerout, whole unnear near

Pottor is breaght and with a spiff and the save of the save of

pottoring the desired as will pay their first and the save of

two the discovery with cells of false, on a clift 1951, 1951,

the Mitality of their dark they do be in westerowe. WHENE YER one man makes a charge against another, reason and jutice require, that he floud be aslice to fupport the charge. In some late publication, I have officed my fentiments on the new conditional form of the conditio convention, when a religious self was the subject of debate, you took the liberty of saying, that the Landbolder (in treating of the same subject) had miffed the point; that treating of the fame (abject) had might do by pair; that he had enjoid a same of phrow, and besided a voer egain. Now, Sir. I with this matter may be fairly cleared up. Now, Sir. I with this matter may be fairly cleared up. Or the control of the

with, within held, im. Anthem fethind Deiri Amerik, Deiri Parip Rom, Benguan and Juh Peng, Repopuntifier, Charles Green and Juh Peng, Repopuntifier, Charles Carles Sanctia, Sortinical Sanctia, Sortinical Carles Calles Call William and Town College. Call William Sanctia Town College.

With the inferiore being promote Communicativity the Wincrows J. Law of Poular large design of Simblery and the Carles Carl

account will be received-responsory mattle.

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EMPLAYMENT TO THE MENT TO T

Simbury, Jap. 21, 1288. Sinchery, Jos. 21. 1917. MILES ADMASS, Administrator, DURSIANS vo obserts of the list occupied Propriet for the Laddred of Westleway. Will be food at Public Verslew control when the support of the public has been described by the public observation of the public has been described by the public observation of the public has been described by the public observation of the public o

BOSTON, January 441
[The public being defirous to know the refute of the convertation in Convention, on Saturday laft, on the propriety of Mr,
GERRY being remitted to give any other information than
of Iada particularly afted after, and which it appears has given
Mr, G. offence, we lay before our readers a copy of that gentleman's letter to the Convention, astead Tuefday afternoon.]

Cambridge, zi ft January, 1788.

T is with great reludance that I tref pass a moment on the time of the Hon. Convention, employed as it is, on a fubject of the highest importance to this country, but I am under the necessity of stating some facts, and their consequences, as they re-

the highelt importance to this country, but I am under the necelly of Itacing fome fues, and their confequences, as they relate to mylelf.

On the 14th of this month, the Convention paffed a vote, requiting me "te cake a feat in the Houfe, to answer any queftion of Jas from time to time that the Convention may want
to ask respecting the oalfing of the Constitution." This request
was unexpected, and I complied with it, contrary to my inclination, not doubting in the least that I should be treated with delicacy and candour.

Every gensleman who will reseat that I should be treated with defible, that my lituation on the shoor of the Convention, was not
eligible; that it was a humiliating condition, to which nothing
could have produced my submission, but the respect I entertained
for the Hon. Convention, and the desire I had of complying
with their wishet.

After having, on Saturday morning, stated an answer to the
question proposed the preceding evening, I perceived that your
honourable body were consistering a paragraph which respect
an equal representation of the states in the senare, and one of
my honourable colleagues observed that this was agreed to by
a commistice consisting of a member from each state, and that I
was one of the number. This was a partial narrative of sads,
which I conceived placed my condust, in an unfavourable point
of light probably without any intention on the part of my colleage.

I was thus reduced to the disagreeable alternative of address.

a committee confisting of a member from each stare, and that I was one of the number. This was a patrial narrative of fads, which I conceived placed my conduct, in an unifavourable point of tight probably without any intencion on the pate of my colleage.

I was thus reduced to the difagreeable alternative of addressing a letter to your honour for correcting this error, or of sufficient in injuries resulting from its unfavourable impressions not in the least suffecting, that when I had committed myself to the Convention without the right of speaking in my own defence, any gentleman would take an undue as vantage stom being a member of the Houle, to continue the misterpresentation, by superpling every attempt on my part to state the sads. I secondingly informed your honour that I was preparing a letter to shrow sight on the shiped, and at tmy requelt you was so obliging as to make this rommunication to the House. My sole object was, to state the matter as it refoeded my conduct, but I soon perceived that it was misundershood by the Hon. Judge DANA, who rose with an appearance of party visuence which I did not exped and sollowed one misterpresentation with another, by impressing the House with the ideas that I was entering into their dobates. I requested leave repeatedly to explain the matter but he became mure veltement, and I was subjected to strictures from several parts of the House, until it adjourned, without even being permitted to declare, that I distained such an intention, and did not merit such unworthy treatment. I consess to you Sir. that he indelicacy and distagenuity of this procedure, distressed my section and the month to stoke the summary of t

prefs of decases, had by an erroneous statement, tended to his injury.

It is time. Sir, I diffe in opinion from a number of respectable members of your Han. House, on the subject of the proposed Constitution; but I flatter myself, that not a member could be found to descreen in liberality, as to lear animosity towards me out his account. The strong impressions which I felt, and which I fill seel, the this system without amendments will destroy the liberates of America, inferred on me an indispensible dirts to give it my negative. And having done this, I feel the a, robotion of my own mind, which is infinitely preserved in this instance has given offence; if there is a this time to little freedom in America, as that a person in discharging a most importantly literally, cannot conduct according to the obligations of honour, and discress of his conscience, it appears to me of little consequence what form of government we adopt, for we are not far reserved from a state of slavery.

I shall only add. Sir, that I have subjoined a state of sas, founded on documents relative to my consent, that the lefter states should have an equal representation in the lenate; that I silve extreain the highest respect for the honourable Convention, who I a so sure will never countenance unfair proceedings, but that I amout again place myself in a struction, where I multi- are one consider mite reserved without the privilege of requesting leave, of your honourable body to establish sas and promote justice.

Thave the honour to be Sir, with the highest respect for the lonourable Convention, and yourself, your most obedient, and very humble servant.

E. GERRY.

To the Hon. Judge CUSHING.
Vice Prefident of the Convention of Massachusetts.

Caldersburgh (Vermont) Proprietors. THE proprietors of the township of Caldersburgh in Vermont, are requested to meet at the House of Mrs. Knox. Hartford, on Wednesday 6th February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—by defire of legal parts said proprietors to call a meeting—to do and translad businessofimmediate consequence, &c.

H. MERRILL; Clerk.

Flattford, Jan. 28, 1788.

Foseph Lynde,

Has just received, and now ready for sale, on very
low terms, at his Store next door south of the
north Meeting-House, a fresh supply of

Drugs and Medicines.

He has likewife,

MADEIRA, Lifbon, l'eneriffe, Malaga, Sherry
and Port Wines, Well-India Rum per Hhd.
or less, belt Coniac Brandy, Geneva in cases, Porter in bottles, Cherry, Loaf, lump and brown Sugar,
Molasses, Cotton Wool, superfine and common Bohea
Tea, Chocolare, Rice, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Figs, Cask and
Jar Raisins, Currants, Tamarinds, Almonds, belt
Florence Oil, Flour of Mustard, Salt Petre, CodFish per quintal, Do. pickled, per barrel, hard Soap, lar Raifins, Currants, Tamarinds, Almonds, better Riorence Oil, Flour of Mustard, Salt Petre, Cod-Fish per quintal, Do. pickled, per barrel, hard Soap, Snuff in bottles, Junk Bottles and Corks, Stone Butter Pots and lugs, Demi Johns, Pewter, White Lead, Red do. Spanish White, do. Brown, Sone Yellow, Verdegrife, Vermillion, Prustian Blue, Ivory Black, Lamp do. Lytharge, Venetian Red, Umber, Sap Green, Smalt, Shell Lack, French Berries, Gold Leaf, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine per barrel or less, Varnish, Rossin, Paint Bruthes, Hair Pencils, Chalk, English Glue, Brimstone, Rotten Stone, Fusic, Madder, Annatro or Otter. Copperas, Allum, Red Wood, Log do. Indigo, Oil of Vitriol, best Holland Powder, Shot, Leid and Flints, 4d. and tod. Nails, Flesh Brustles, Toorh do. Court Plaster, Hair Powder, Brassand Copper Scales, Ink Pots and Squares, &c.

Charles Hopkins,

Has for Sale,

Refined and Bloomery Bar-Iron,

by ton or less quantity, Pot-Ash Kettles, Stafford Hol-low Ware per ton, very cheap, Smith Vises, Beak Irons, Pitt Saws compleat, withhips and handles. A quanti-ty of Philadelphia Snuff, in bladders. Also, European GOODS.

Wheat, Rye, and Indian Corn will be received in

FF Cash paid for Bees-Wax and Salts of Lye. Hartford, Jan. 26, 1787.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE,

Has the following articles to dispose of very low for Cash. Wheat, Rye, Oats, Indian-Corn, white Beans, Pork. Bees-Wax, Tow. Cloth and Lawrences Certificates, and the highest price given,

ROADCLOTHS, Coatings, Baizes and Flannels, Corduroys. Velveis, Sattin Lastings, Florentine, black Cassimer, Vest Patterns, Camblets, Crapes, Poplins, Shalloons, Durants, Tammys, Callimancoes, black Russel, Callicoes, Chintzes, Muslins, Lawns, Cambricks, Gauzes, Lawnapons, Kenting and Silk Handkerchiefs, Modes, Sattins, Persian, Tassay, white black and pink Tissay, red white and blue Sarsnet, Shawls, Hollow Ware, Indigo, Pepper, Gentlemen and Ladies Hats, and a sew Quintal of Cod-Fish, &c. &c.

TOBESOLD,
A good Blacksmith's Bellows,
almost new. Enquire of the Printers.

All persons indebted to the Printers berrof, either on Book or Note, are requested to make paymen.—Those who have contradted to pay in Grain, Flax, Wood, &c. are desired to sulfil their engagements.

FOR



New-York AND

Boston.



HE new Sloop URSULA, for Boston, and the Sloop WILLIAM and GEORGE, for New-Sloop WILLIAM and GEORGE, for New-York, at the Landing. Any persons having any freight for either ports may forward the same, which will be stored until the river opens free of any expence for store age; thins are prepared for all kinds of grain at the store of William and George Bull, or James and Hezekiah Bull. At either stores the terms may be known. Hartford, Jan. 28, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given that so much of the Land of Daniel Kimball late of Tolland, a non-refident propritor, as will pay the remainder of his taxes due to the subscriber—Will be Sord at Public Audion on the 24th of March next, for Pay-Table Orders, State Bills, and hard Money. The Vendue will begin at the sign-polt in West-Stafford at 2 o'clock in the Asternoon.

TITUS BAKEIL, Collector.

Tolland, Jan. 21, 1788.

Cash given for Bees-Wax,

By HUDSON and GOODWIN,

Near the Bridge, HARTFORD.

A Quantity of Flax and Bay-

Tallow for sale by the Printers hereof.

Asa and Daniel Hopkins,

Have just received for Sale,
White Lead,
Spanish White.
Do. Brown.
Verdigrife,
Prussian Blue.
Gold Leaf.

Dantel 110pl.
Alum.
Oil of Vitriol.
Madder.
Argol.
Indigo.
Otter. Otter.
Pepper.
Ginger.
Sushong and
Bohea Tea.
Loat Sugar.
Sugar Candy.
Brimstone and
Flower of Sulpher. Gold Leaf.
King's Yeltow.
Venetian Red.
Ivory Black.
Umber. Diop Lake. Fig Blue. Litharge of Gold.

Litharge of Gold.

Spirits of Turpentine.

A L S O,

Pitkin's Snuff, per Bladder.

Maxwell's Do. per Do. and Bottles.

Writing Paper. per Ream.

Excellent Bliftered Steel.

Coniac Brandy, and

York Bifcuir, fuperfine, in Kegs.

Drugs & Medicines, Lancets, Tooth

Instruments, Syringes, &c. &c. Produce of various kinds and State Notes receiv-

ed in payment.

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

A fresh and large Supply of

Hat-Trimmings,

For Sale, confilling of BEAVER, Castor and Felt Lining, of different colours.
Beaver, Castor and Felt Buttons. Beaver, Calter and Felt Buttons.
Round Looping—Silk Braid.
Shaping of all kinds—Chain Button Loops of Do.
Velver, Silk and Worlted Hat-Bindings.
Hat-Bands—Looping Needles.
Hard and foft Hatters-Brufhes.
Coarfe and fine Bow-Strings—Jack Cards.
Blocking Line---Red Leather and Nurfe Skin.
Logwood, Copperas, &c. &c.

© Caih paid for all kinds of good Shipping-Furrs, and all kinds of other Furrs, by
GEO. CALDWELL and Co.
Hartford, Nov. 10, 1282.

Hartford, Nov 19, 1787.

Daniel & Elijah Boardman,

At their Store in New-Milsoff,
Have for Sale a very large and general Assortment of
European, East & West-India Goods, On the most reasonable terms for Cash, Bills of Exchange, Public Securities of all kinds, Pot-Ash, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oate, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bar-Iron, Nail-Rods, Geese-Feathers, Hog's-Lard, Tallow, and Furs of

N. B. Any of the above articles will be received on account, from those indebted, where speedy payments will be thankfully acknowledged.

November 1787.

The highest Price in CASH given for Loan-Office Certificates, Final Settlement Notes, and Indents for Interest, By NORMAN BUTLER,

WHO HAS FOR SALE, Orders on the Civil Lift, Interest Certificates, Orders on the 1s. Tax, Orders for State Bills.

LIKEWISE,
A few Cases of Excellent Geneva, with fundry articles of West-India and Dry Goods, for which and some of the above Securities Produce will be received.

Hartford, January 1788.

WE the lubleribers being appointed by the Court of Probate for the district of Hartford, Commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of John Wells, ad. Jace of Wethersfield de eas'd, represented infotent; hereby give notice that we shall attend on laid business at the house of Wait Wells in laid Wethersfield, on the first Monday of February, March and April next, attwo o'clock afternoon on faid days. All accours must be properly attested and exhibited within his months from the date or they cannot be allowed.

JOHN TRANCOS,

JOHN FRANCE S,
JOHN FRANCES,
JOSIAN GUODRICH.
ALL perfons indebted to faid eltateare requelled to make
payment, ro
SAMUEL CURTIS, Adminifrator.
Wethersfield, Jan. 8, 1788.

Wanted by the Printers hereof, A number of tanned Sheep-Skins, For which good pay will be made.