

# The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII, v. 4.

(Vol. II.) Thursday, March 1, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 2)

## MISCELLANIES.

[For the CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.]

*For what's your Congress or its end?  
 A power I advise and recommend;  
 To call for troops adjust your quest,  
 And yet no soul is bound to notice;  
 To pawn your faith to the utmost limit,  
 But cannot bind you to redeem it;  
 And when in want, no more in them lies  
 Than begging of your State assemblies.*

.....

*You've but purged the self gone away,  
 With Shakespear's Trunks in the play:  
 You shall be vicereys here in truth,  
 But we'll be vicereys over you."*

TRUMBULL,

WHEN the Newspapers teem with party zeal, and bitter invectives against those whose business it is to lead in our public measures, and when a spirit of insurrection grows upon the citizens—the calm friend of his country will surely be indulged his reflections, though the subject is intricate to the greatest politicians, and the present prospect gloomy to the patriot. He will be far from taking pleasure in joining with the populace in always blaming public men and public measures. The philosopher and the politician ought never to blame without cause, and then he should trace those causes to the source. The sources of unhappiness in government appear to be principally three:—

- I. Some defect in the Constitution;
- II. In Governors;
- III. In Governed.

It may be proper to consider each head a little more particularly.

The constitution compr heads and limits the concessions of individualis. Those concessions must have in view the existence of society and the objects for which it exists.—  
The existence of society depends upon a

right to and practice of an exclusive judicial and executive power, vested in proper persons,—together with a legislative authority to regulate the laws of nature so far as to make them applicable to society, and to regulate society by laws not repugnant to those of Nature, for, where there is no law there is no Freedom, or Society properly so called. Hence it appears that the fundamental maxim of all policy is a true and necessary one, viz: "that a part of public liberty must be given up for the security of the rest." The objects for which Society exists are, summarily, the protection of life, liberty and property. That constitution, therefore, is equally faulty, which, by depriving individuals of more liberty than is necessary, accumulates the power in the hands of the officers of society so much as to endanger the liberty which was reserved, or that which limits their power, 'till it is not sufficient for the protection of that which was reserved. The latter appears to me to be the great fault of our federal constitution. In the formation of that union, each State stood in the relation of an individual about to form a society for the protection of liberty, and for security: as much power, therefore, according to the former observations, must be accumulated, as shall be necessary to secure and perpetuate the union, and answer the objects of it. The objects of this union are the support of a federal government:—the protection of the union as a nation:—its defence and dignity. To do this, wisdom and power are necessary, and money to oil the wheels of both. The first, Congress have, in the last they are totally deficient, and have no power to become otherwise; for however sacred we might view a recommendation from that politic body in the height of our zeal and patriotism, it is not sufficient to bind the individual states when it crosses their interest, in their more dispassionate moments. This then is a material fault in our federal constitution. The Congress of the United States, respectable for their patriotism, their wisdom, and skill in policy, are almost contemptible for want of power. They are but

little more than cyphers, i. e. they are nothing in themselves, but omnipotent if the states join with them. The consequence of this want of power has been, a sacrifice of national faith and national honour to an overstrained zeal for liberty and love of the purse. The consequence will be, a growing contempt for the imbecillity of Congress, both at home and abroad; the consequence of this must be, a disaffection and jealousy among the states, and insults from foreign powers. That will naturally lead to confusion and war, or from necessity to an increase of the powers of Congress. May Heaven induce us to the latter! We never can have energy as a nation, until those powers are enlarged: Even in theory that part of our federal constitution is deficient. Were we as virtuous as angels, we should have but little need of the restrictive laws of society, or had we legislators equally virtuous, too much power could not be given them:—as we are, society must be guarded on both sides.—Magistrates should not be totally destitute of power,—nor should they be omnipotent.

The same observations will not apply to the constitutions of the individual states.—They were in general formed with much wisdom. They have well guarded the liberties of the people, and at the same time have given sufficient strength to the arm of power. The unhappiness in government in the states considered individually, must spring from some other source:—we will consider that which may arise from the Governor, or Magistrates.

The best system of government in the world must fail of its object, if the magistrates go beyond, or fall short of the bounds of the constitution. There is a visible want of energy in the internal government of most of the states. This is not constitutional. There is power enough in the hands of the magistracy to answer all the ends of government. It ailes in too many instances from a too great fear of the popular breath. They dare not or do not exercise all the power with which they are vested. This, it is true, is ruinous in its tendency;



but it is more fatal when that in power break down the sacred rampart of national independence and freedom, let at naught the constitution of the State, and counteract the salutary influence of justice and humanity. Of this nature are the transgressions of those States which have imposed upon their subjects the yoke of a paper medium, backed by a tender-love to enforce its currency. It is the right of every citizen and every man, and the mission of tyrannic power.

To whose charge must it be imputed that no more regard is paid to justice in the payment or acknowledgement of our national debt, which the property and honesty of the State is primarily owing to the officers of government.

But another source of uneasiness in government arises from the *Government*. If the people unite in opposition to government, they may concentrate the best form of it which ever yet appeared on earth. They have in these States manifested a spirit for liberty and personal interest, inconsistent with that fabrication which gives stability and dignity to government. I know it is a political maxim, that it should be jealous of those in power—grant it—and it by no means implies that we should as much as possible oppose them in those measures which are the dictates of wisdom and patriotism.—We may watch, but not vilify and abuse them—the maxim is a good one if there are politicians to put it in practice. It certainly cannot be for the good of the State, that when the thoughtlessness of A, B, and C, cannot get to the end of some deep-laid political plan, that they should of course oppose it with all the violence of a Middletons Convention, or a Massachusetts mob.

Upon the whole, it should seem that our unhappiness as a nation arises both from the want of power in Congress to make many necessary reforms, and to *enforce* them. We have power to make—and from a wanton disregard to the sacred obligations of public faith in individual States. As States we are unhappy that government does not exercise that energy, which may quell that contention spirit among the people, which is the breath of anarchy and general confusion. Too much of this spirit is already visible in the State of Connecticut, and if government does not early resist the bearing of which they possessed, and in which they are supported by the numerous friends to government and order, we shall soon be obliged to teach our children (containing part of the Epistle to the Romans) has since been discovered in the Library at Wollenbutle,

neighbouring State. It is a pity that mankind would be made to feel as well as contemplate evils, before they can be induced to avoid or redress them: but the true spirit of liberty, patriotism and policy, among the inhabitants at large, would require a stretch of refinement almost too great for human nature to attain at once. Yet I still flatter myself with something great, something great, something noble for this country: the Rubicon is past; we are an independent nation; experience will teach us those necessary lessons, stop off the libertinism of juvenile indolence, strengthen the grand basis of our firm government, and give greater stability and energy to all its operations.

[For the Connecticut Magazine.]  
IN the reign of the Roman Emperor Valens in the year of our Lord 369, Ulfilas, Bishop of those Goths who were settled in Mecca and Thrace, translated the Bible into the Gothic language.

In process of time, when his translation was supposed to have been wholly lost, a very curious fragment of it was found in the Abbey of Werden, in Westphalia. This fragment is now preserved in the Library of Upsal in Sweden, and is famous among the northern Literati, under the name of *Codex argenteus*, or Silver book. It is a curiosity of such an extraordinary kind, that the following account of it may not be unacceptable. The *Codex argenteus* contains at present only the four Gospels, though somewhat mutilated, the leaves are of Velvet, and decorated with a rich colour; and all the letters are of Silver, except initials, which are of Gold. These letters (which are all capitals) appear not to have been written with the pen, but stamped or imprinted on the Velvet in a peculiar type, in the same manner as the book-binders at present letter the backs of books. This copy is judged to be near as ancient as the time of Ulfilas, that is, about fourteen hundred years old, or at least not later than a century or two after; yet it was not the copyist of the Discovery of printing, that if he had but thought of combining three or four of these letters together, he must have hit upon that admirable invention; whereas he only imprinted each letter singly. This curious fragment has been several times printed, firstly Junius in 1665; and lately in a very elegant manner at Oxford, by the learned Dr. Lye in 1750. Another fragment of this curious version (containing part of the Epistle to the Romans) has since been discovered in the Library at Wollenbutle,

and was published a few years ago in a very splendid Volume in quarto, by the Rev. F. A. Knittel, archdeacon of Wollenbutle.

The foregoing historical account seems adapted, not only to gratify a curiosity but to administer profit. The philo-sophic mind will not fail to make the different regards paid to the sacred bible in the Cetus in which the primitive good bishop Ulfilas lived, and that in which we live in the present and a modern times of Christianity; and persons of a truly christian Spirit will feel cause to lament the degeneracy of the professors of the religion of Jesus, and to take heed to themselves, lest they make shipwreck of their faith by suffering themselves to be driven and tossed to and fro by the selfishness and infidelity of the present times.

In such early times, and so long before printing, no pains and expences were bestowed to procure copies of it even but part of the sacred scriptures.

In these days, when printing renders bibles so plentiful and cheap, how different is the attention paid to the holy scriptures which are able to make men wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

Z.

A PARABLE again! Perfection, in Imitation of Scripture Language.

AND it came to pass after these things that the Abrahamian in the hour of his tent, about a man bent with age, coming from the way of the wilderness leaning on a staff. And Abraham arose and met him, and said to him, my brother, where art thou and what thy fate, and tarry all night; and thou shalt sit early in the morning, and go on thy way. And the man said, Nay; for I will abide under this tent. But Abraham said him secretly, so he tarried and they went into the tent; and Abraham baked unleavened bread, and they did eat. And when Abraham saw that the man blasphemed God, he said unto him, Wherefore hast thou not worshipped him, my brother? the Creator of heaven and earth; and the man answered and said, I do not worship thy God; neither do I call upon his name; for I have made to myself a god, which abideth always in my house and provideth me with all things; and Abraham's zeal was kindled against the man, and he arose and fell upon him, and drove him forth with blows into the wilderness.—And God called unto Abraham, saying—O Abraham, where is the stranger? and the man answered and said, Lord, he would not worship thee, neither would he call on thy

name; therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderness. And God said, have I borne with him these hundred and ninety and eight years, and nourished him, and clothed him, notwithstanding his rebellion against me, and couldst not thou, who art thyself a farmer, bend with him one night?

[From the Pennsylvania Evening Herald.]

T O B S E E N,

At Mr. COOPER'S, at the Black Swan, Elbow Lane, Market-Street, Philadelphia.

A T T E N T I O N.

W O N D E R F U L P R O P H E T.

H E is not the Wandering Jew, nor an Old Levite, nor St. John, as some people imagine; it is even his generation was in the world before Adam, yet he was in the ark with Noah, and with Christ when condemned to be crucified—the scriptures make mention of him—he is immortal—he knoweth not his parents, and he never sucketh the breast of his mother—his beard is the colour of vermilion, which is seldom or never cut—he goes barefooted like a grey friar—he wears neither hat, cap, nor wig—his hair is neither dyed, wove, knit, nor spun, nor made with hands; neither is silk, linen, woolen, or leather; yet it is of a very fine colour—he drinks neither wine nor strong drink—his diet is very moderate—he takes no money if he can live—his care is not for the pomps and vanities of this world—he had rather dwell in a barn than a king's palace—he travels without a staff, sword or cane, yet he faces an enemy boldly—He has such power to defend himself, as no man ever had—he is often abused by wicked men, yet always takes it patiently—he cannot read or write, yet he is skilled in all languages, both ancient and modern—his religion seems to be inclined to popery, as he keeps left strictly, feeding drinking any thing but water—he believes in the resurrection of the dead, neither is there any article of the Christian faith that he denies—there are many people both in London and Philadelphia, that are ready to give oath of same—he sleeps neither fitting, standing, nor lying in bed—he cries out against the wickedness of this world with fire aimed out arms—he is an excellent pattern to mankind, for he is always on his watch—man in all parts of the world, underhands his language—the roses men up, by declaring the day of the Lord is at hand—the doors and windows fly open at his predictions—poor women may rejoice that they have found a pattern of fidelity—both men and women, that follow his

example, may live to a good old age—his voice is strong and powerful—he converted man, and brought tears from his eyes; he esteems the English a barbarous sort of people, and believes in a little time he shall be cruelly martyred by them—the prophets are daily, and all his sayings are found to be true—people flock day and night to see him—and is fully persuaded are they that he is no impostor, that they fend their friends and acquaintance to see him, thinking it their duty to do so.

For the Connecticut Magazine.

A S the general analogy of the language is pleaded for the novel pronunciation of the words either so neither as if they were felt *either and neither*; I beg leave to suggest the following authorities against that pronunciation of the diphthong *ei*: Eight, weight, deign, feign, teign, freight, height, reign, heinous, heiler, leilure, neigh, neighbour, rein (of a bridle) reign, kidneys) reign, teign, veil, vein, deign, receipt, Deceit, *and neither*, are manifestly anomalous, and therefore do not authorize the pronunciation of *either and neither*, now in question. B—

EPIGRAM.

S AID Buxom John, to husband Dick;  
If man and wife one creature be,  
To cuckold you's a loving trick,  
Since you the pleasure have with me!  
You're right, fair Dick and twig of tree  
About her sides with vigour feed;  
Since you the pleasure have with me,  
I'll kindly share the pain with you.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.

T H E news of a reconciliation having taken place between the courts of Petersburg, and the Ottoman Porte, is confirmed by the latter letters from Constantinople. There is to be no written treaty on the occasion; it is carried off by verbal messages.

The time approaches when our monarch is to have an interview with the Emperors of Russia, and it appears that he intends to meet them at Prince's. But, it is believed, that his Majesty will go no farther than Kiow; affairs of State, and the care which his health requires during intolerable weather, will not permit him to proceed as far as Cherson.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.

The joy occasioned by the first success of the Captain Pacha in Egypt, is now changed into the most painful solitude. The uncertainty we are respecting his progress since the two rebels made their escape into Upper Egypt, aggravates our fears, and his success, as affecting the security of several of our Governors of that province, who consider themselves as independent. The celebrated Governor of Albania, Mammut Pacha, sets on foot his rebellious conduct. He not only carries on open war with the Pacha of the neighbouring province, who are faithful to the Sublime Porte, and continually makes incursions on their territories, but he has even presented the Porte from an opportunity of robbing her, by that he himself has occasion for it, and will die this month. He does not at present trouble the Venetian territory, but, as he is always provided with arms, the Republic are obliged to furnish an armed force for the protection of their possessions.

L O N D O N.

That there is sometimes honour among thieves, is proved by the following circumstance, which happened to me last week, while walking along some fields in the neighbourhood of Ilfington, observed two very suspicious looking fellows, who seemed watching an opportunity of robbing her, as they took the same road with me, and I was at a very little distance from Mr. W. and I was increased by observing a fellow, with a familiar appearance, in a path-way a little distance; but as the case did not admit of being seen, I did not stop to step, and addressed him with an air of confidence.

"Sir, you look like a gentleman, I do not like the appearance of these fellows behind us, I think they intend to rob me, will you protect me?" Madam, replied the man, I will take my arm, and I will attend you until you are out of danger. You will see when I have my handkerchief, the two men who I warned you will then off. They are my companions, and we intended to rob you; but your confidence is repaid to me, I am not fond of an enigma to betray me. He attended until the came in sight of her house, when he offered him a guinea as a reward for his protection; but he refused it.

Dec. 28. Sunday last three American privateers were ordered to depart at the Archbishop of Canterbury's private chapel, i.

Lambeth Palace, by his Grace, assisted by another English Bishop. The French have been celebrated for their engineers, in the late and present century; but with all their boasted vanity, what harbour, river or canal throughout France have they ever accomplished on a right principle. Happily for England, they have now failed at Cherbourg. Neptune, in a stormy rage, during the late high winds, destroyed all their famousness and defeated an intended expense of sixteen millions sterling.

Treaty with France will soon, no doubt, be amply discussed in both houses of Parliament. Very material itself will allow that the principle on which it is founded is liberal and many; and that if it makes our trade slightly suffer in some respects, the advantage our commerce will enjoy in others, which it never possessed before, will be great in the extreme.

Among the good effects which this Treaty will produce, not a small one will be that of establishing the absurd and illiberal prejudices entertained by the middling and lower classes of our people against their continental neighbours.

Two forges for smiths, with smiths' utensils, and a quantity of iron, were on Tuesday put on board a ship in the river, together with a quantity of carpenter's tools, all for the use of the people who are going to Boston. The ship is ordered to proceed round to Portland soon as possible, to sail with the rest of the fleet.

Wednesday upwards of 20 ladies were skating on the Serpentine river in Hyde-park, and their skates flat at the bottom, in the same manner that the Indians toes are made, and are tied on by a tape.

The present winter has been felt very severely in most parts of the continent. The Danube was frozen near Vienna, so early as the beginning of October; vast quantities of snow fell about the Apennines as far as Rome, in most parts of the north, and destroyed great numbers of cattle and sheep. On the 6th of this month, no fewer than eleven English, and 18 of strangers, were ice-bound in the harbour of Cronstadt. Prodigious pieces of ice have also appeared in the German ocean, near the dogger-Bank, and the snow has been eight feet deep in several parts of North Holland, and even in the coasts of Normandy and Brittany, accompanied with violent burricanes from the north-west.

The Baronets of Great Britain held a levee on the 20th inst. during the sitting of Parliament at the Star and Garter Tavern, Pall-mall, on the subject of applying to Government for leave to wear a badge or mark of distinction, in the same manner that Knights of the Garter, Bath, &c. are distinguished; and for this purpose (several conferences were held with the Minister, to obtain his sanction, but nothing was agreed on that ever came to public knowledge. We understand it is in contemplation to revive this business the ensuing winter.

American Intelligence.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WHEREAS many persons who now are, or have been, in arms against the government, may not have considered the evil natural tendency of their crime; and might not have been apprized that an opposition to the legal authority of the State, with force of arms, is Treason and Rebellion; And whereas General Lincoln has given us a particular description of the insurgents his assurances of recommending them to the clemency of government certain conditions therein mentioned.

Resolved, That this Court approve of General Lincoln's conduct in his overtures of recommending certain definitions of insurgents to the clemency of government, and that the Governor be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, in the name of the General Court, to promise a pardon, under such qualifications as may hereafter be provided, to such private soldiers and others, who act in the capacity of non-commissioned officers, as have been, or now are, in arms against the commonwealth, with such exceptions as the General Court commanding the troops, may justly require; provided, they shall deliver up their arms, and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to this commonwealth, within such time as shall or may be limited by his Excellency for that purpose.

In Session, 24th February, 1787, Read and unanimously approved.

Set out under concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 24th 1787.

Read and concurred.

ARTEMAS MALL, Speaker.

Approved. JAMES BOWDOIN.

As true copy: Attest. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secy.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 19, 1787.

By a gentleman, who arrived in town on Tuesday evening, from Pittsfield, letters have been received, from the gentleman in the State's army, as late as the 13th inst.—As some of

them contain authentic accounts of Gen. Patterson's well-timed affair, we are happy in having it in our power to present them to our readers.—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the State's army, to another gentleman in town, dated Westport, February 10th, 1787.

"I now congratulate you on the final success of government in subduing the rebellion in Hampshire and Berkshire. The latter party under Wiley, has dispersed. Wiley and the leaders are fled into Vermont, and detachments from this army are taking up such characters as have been conspicuous to the future. A handsome expedition was formed to take Wiley; but he saved himself by an early and precipitate flight. I have not time or talents to make any observations on the progress of this very interesting business: I thought the whole it has appeared to me a very important circumstance that the insurgents have been destitute of system, order and discipline; and that their leaders have possessed neither integrity, nor ability equal to the execution of a great design. On the other hand, it may appear assuming if I should say, that the movements and conduct of the armies of the State have been conducted with propriety and good judgment—the proceedings of the Legislature have given a dignity, and a decision to the whole. Gen. Shepherd behaved with military decency, and his exertions certainly gave the first impulse to the rout of the insurgents. Col. Tupper, an experienced officer, rendered his presence and assistance on the hill at Springfield, and his country are much indebted to him for his important services.—So many other officers contributed their exertions to defend the public stores, that it almost amounts to injustice to particularize names. I cannot, however, omit Capt. Buffington, of the late army, who came a volunteer on the hill, and at the request of Gen. Shepherd, embodied a corps of volunteers, to the number of thirty, from the gentlemen of the neighbouring towns, and whose service was so valuable in the late (subsequent business), was of essential importance; they were exceedingly well mounted on a very fine sort of notice, and with the assistance of one or two other officers, acquired that important point of discipline which rendered them so valuable to the cause. They were a set of choice spirits, every one of whom was capable of any trial of danger; and in reconnoitering the enemy and pursuing detached parties, they were conspicuous.—

Pittsfield, Feb. 12, 1787. The conduct of Gen. Patterson has been grossly misrepresented, and much to his dishonour, that I am pleased to find

our arrival at this place, he has conducted with propriety and dignity.

"In his attack on the insurgent at West-Stockbridge, every body gave him honour, which is a proof of his deserving it. At the town of Lee (the 11th inst.) he matched up to the insurgents, and sent forward a messenger, ordering them to disperse, or lay down their arms, and they should have good quarters; they complied with his request, upon condition that Gen. Patterson would promise to use his personal endeavours, that they should be tried in this county, which was the General's order; and provided, that if they would remain peaceably at home, he would not take them up without further orders from General Lincoln. As the declaration of Rebellion was not known at that time, and as General Patterson had no intimation that General Lincoln would wish to take to Berkshire, I cannot see how more could be expected of him. The State's army had the insurgents entirely in their power, from numbers and situation, and if Gen. Patterson had allowed his men to rush on the men they wished, not a word would have been said.—After this agreement on the part of Wiley, their Commander, the insurgents took off in different routs, firing their pieces promiscuously in the air: Some of the State troops took this for an attack on them, and made prisoners and disarmed upwards of 50, the greatest part of whom took the oath of allegiance.

"The late of facts I have from Capt. Danforth (formerly so officer) who was an aid to Gen. Patterson, and who was with him on the spot.—In any thing further could have been expected from General Patterson, it was that he should have distanced them.—A party under Col. Tyner went to Wiley's house last night.—Another party went to Williamstown (20 miles) where it was expected Parson and some other chiefs were—they have not yet returned.

"The insurgents in this county are more obstinate and more stout-hearted, men of more property and consideration than I have yet seen.—Capt. Hubbard was taken at the head of his men at Lee, and if his repeated orders to stand had been obeyed, there would have been a fair skirmish.—He is a man of good estate."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in camp, to his friend in town, dated Pittsfield, Feb. 12.

"Gen. Patterson, you have heard, was suspected of joining wrong, in making a requisition—we find that the report was ill founded; that he did all that he has at that time was authorized to do: He ordered Major Wiley, who commanded the party to disperse, which they did. Wiley requested Gen. Pat-

ter to promise his exertions in favour of him- self and people with the government, that they might be tried for their conduct in this county. The General promised he would, but they must expect nothing more, for he could not give them any other assurance than his own personal recommendation as he had no authority to do any such thing. I believe the affair has been represented very much to his disadvantage.—He had not received any intimation of their being in a state of rebellion.

"The army under Gen. Lincoln arrived in this town last evening—immediately parties were sent out to apprehend those people that had been principal in the business.—Our Adjutant General commanded one party that went to a town called Dalton, expecting to take Wiley—he returned this morning with six prisoners.—Wiley had made his escape, but his son who had acted as his Aid, and his second in command, Chamberlain, were brought in.—A party that went to Williamstown, have this moment returned with nine prisoners, but none of much consequence. We shall in a few days let our ears to the East. I think the business to a fine way, but many may be made subjects to the people."

Extract of a letter from his Excellency JOHN SULLIVAN, Esq. President of the State of New Hampshire, to his Excellency our GOVERNOR, dated Portsmouth, February 9, 1787.

SIR,

I AM this moment honoured with your Excellency's favours of the 2d and 14th inst. with the inclosure, and sincerely congratulate your Excellency and Government on the happy success of your efforts to quell the daring insurrection in your State. You may rest assured, Sir, that no measures shall be wanting, in this State, to prevent the Rebels from receiving countenance, aid or protection in this State; and every effort will be tried to apprehend such offenders as may hereafter be taken up, as they are, if residing in New-Hampshire,—that they may be retrocursively punished due to their offence from the Commonwealth they have so lately injured.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN, His Excellency Governor NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Honourable Legislature has passed a Resolve, for raising a body of troops—the number to be in the direction of his Excellency the Governor, but not to exceed 1000—they are to enlist for four months. The sum of FORTY THOUSAND

POUNDS, has been directed by the Legislature, to be raised, on loan, for defraying the expenses attending the measures taken for suppressing the late rebellion.

Last Thursday evening his Excellency the Governor received a letter from the Hon. General Lincoln, dated the 15th inst. He was then with his troops, at Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire. His Excellency has also received a letter dated the 14th, from General Shepard who, with a detachment of the army, by another rout, was then marching into the county of Berkshire. Several of the Rebels, and some suspected of being their abettors, have been apprehended; the most noted are John Wheeler, late one of Shays's Aids, and Matthew Clark, late one of Shays's Aids, and Matthew Clark, late one to have been busy in organizing the rebel militia. It is also said, that Dr. Whiting, a judge of the court of common Pleas for Berkshire, has been taken into custody.—

The accounts received from General Lincoln's army on Saturday evening last, were that two troops of Light Horse were in pursuit of Shays, on different routs—and that they were within a few miles of him, near White Creek, in the State of New York, and 'tis not doubted he has by this time fallen into their hands.

We hear from Danforth, that a few Sunday since the Rev. Mr. Ripley, Professor of Divinity in the College in that Town, was stopping to a meeting in a Single, the sleigh over, and the vessel was destroyed by a violent storm, which crushed it in its blocking a manner, so that it was immediately sent to his residence.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21.

On Saturday arrived his Britannic Majesty's Ship Patriot, from the West Indies, brought away from Barbadoes. [By this vessel was received the foreign intelligence in this paper.]

In the Packet came passengers, Samuel Mitchell, Esq. bringing a dispatch of importance from the American Ministers in Philadelphia. Also, arrived Mr. John Jay, Secretary of State in Foreign Affairs.—to General Knox, President of the War-Departments—to the Honourable the Commissioners of the Treasury, &c. As also Messrs Jackson, Pierpont, Stevens, and De Montmolin; these gentlemen expressed much satisfaction for the civility and attention of the officers of the Ship, during the whole passage.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, Dec. 11. Two American vessels from Virginia have been put under the guns, and detained in this port, until they shall give evidence of their respect for their country's flag. When dis-



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Do. in Jugs, Old Brandy, Genuine old Madeira  
imported by him, Teneriffe, Sherry an Muscat  
Wines, Porter per cask or doz. and low, Rice, Cho-  
colate, currants, raisins, preserved fruits, dried sweet-  
Meats in Boxes, Madeira Citrons, Basket Salt, Fresh  
Lemmons per Box or 100, Indigo, Anchovies, O-  
lives, Capers and Sallad Oil, Japan Soy, English  
Ketchup, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Black Pepper,  
cayan do. Sugar Plumbs, Perfum'd Hair Powder,  
Plain do. Good Cotton, &c. &c.

**TAKE NOTICE!!**

HERE will be sold at public  
venue at the Sign Post in the first Society in  
Stratford on the 30th Day of April next at 4 o'clock  
P. M. So much of the real Estate of Isaac Whippo,  
as will pay his Taxes unless prevented by a previous  
settlement. JOHN BOOTH, Collector.

Stratford January 29, 1787.

**E. & H. Beardley**

HAVE just received by the Ship  
Morris from LONDON, and the  
Grace from Amsterdam, a fresh supply of  
**Drugs and Medicines.**

Among which are  
CAMPHIRE.

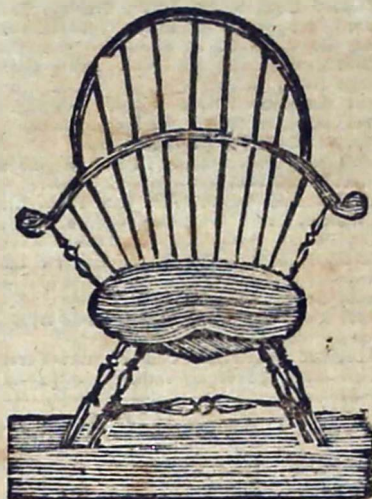
OPIUM, JESUITS BARK,

ÆTHER,

ESSENCE OF BERGAMOT,

OIL OF VITRIOL, &c.

Which will be sold cheap for CASH,  
Peece's FINAL SETTLEMENTS, and  
other Public Securities.



ALPHEUS HEWS,  
From New-Jersey

**B**EGS leave to inform his  
friends and the public in general that he car-  
ries on the business of WINDSOR CHAIR MA-  
ING in Chapel Street, in New-Haven, where may  
be had any Number of

WINDSOR SETTEES,  
and GARDEN CHAIRS,

made in the neatest manner and different fashions,  
also some very convenient for Children which he sells  
on the most reasonable terms for cash, any kind of  
country produce for family use, wet or dry goods or  
any kind of Timber suitable for his business.

February 6th, 1787.

N. B. Wanted a Boy about 14 or 15 years old  
as an apprentice to the above Business.

**JUST PUBLISHED:**  
And to be sold by Simeon Jocelin, in  
New-Haven, A COLLECTION of  
Favorite Psalm-Tunes.

From Late and Approved  
British Authors;

Contained in SIXTEEN PAGES on  
the Sca'le of the Chorister's Companion.  
The whole never before printed in America.

Price, covered 1/6. in sheets 1/4.  
To be sold also at this Office.

THE Partnership of BROOME and PLATT is  
this day dissolved by mutual consent, all Per-  
son indebted to them under that firm or to either of  
them or the late Partnership of SAMUEL BROOME  
and Co. are requested to make immediate payment  
to the subscribers, or to DANIEL PHOENIX Esq.  
Merchant, No. 32 Water Street, New-York, who is  
empowered to receive debts and give discharges.  
New-Haven State of Connecticut, November 18,  
1786.

SAMUEL BROOME.  
JEREMIAH PLATT.

**S**NUFF by the 100l. or less quantity, to be sold  
exceeding cheap, by

Alexander Forrester,  
CHURCH-STREET.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

The Vision of Columbus,

A POEM in Nine Books,

By JOEL BARLOW.

(Dedicated, by Permission, to the KING of  
FRANCE.)

**T**HIS work is this day com-  
mitted to the press, at the Printing-Office  
of Hudson and Goodwin, and will be finished in  
about three months. It will be printed on fine  
paper, with an elegant new type, and will  
be bound, gilt and lettered by an artist equal  
to any in America, and perhaps not inferior to any  
workman in London.

It will be contained in one volume, Octavo, and  
will be delivered to subscribers at the price of One  
Dollar and a Third; a price not higher than impor-  
ted Books of this size have commonly borne in Am-  
erica.

Hartford, Nov. 18, 1786.

**W**E the Subscribers being appointed commis-  
sioners by the hon. Court of Probate for  
the District of Stamford, to receive and examine  
the Claims of the Creditors of the Estate of JOHN  
GRIGG late of Greewich, deceased, represented  
insolvent. do hereby notify said Creditors, that we  
will attend the Business of our Appointment at  
the Dwelling-House of said JOHN GRIGG, in  
Horseneck, on the first Monday in December,  
January, February, and March next, at one o'clock  
in the afternoon, of each of said Days.

N. B. No Accounts will be allowed which are  
not properly attested, nor any which are not brought  
within the Limitation of our Commission, which  
is NINE MONTHS from the 21st of September  
last.

THOMAS BELDEN } Commissioners  
JOHN DAVENPORT, }  
Stamford, Oct. 25, 1786. 1-24

**B L A N K S**

To be sold at this OFFICE.

*New-Haven*: Printed and Published by *Meigs and Danu*, at the South Cor-  
ner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum.

✂ Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inserted  
on reasonable Terms.