SC# New6b.1

## The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE

ANDTHE

## CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

I,

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED.

Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(VOL. 11.)

Thuriday,

March

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

(No. 2)

[For the CONNECTICUT MACAZINE.]

For what's your Congress or its end?
A power t'advise and recommend;
To call for troops adjust your quoties,
And yet no joul is bound to notice;
To purum your faith to the utm st limit,
But cannot bind you to redeem it;
And when in want, no more in them lies
Than begging of your save assemblies.

You've but purjued the felt juese away. With Shakespear's Frinch in the play? You shall be vicereys been the true, But we'll be vicerey's over jon."

"I've un bull,

WHEN the Newspapers teem with party zeal, and bitter invectives against those whose buliness 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 furely be indulged his reflections, though the subject is intricate to the greatest politicians, and the present prospect gloomy to the patriot. He will be fat from taking pleasure in joining with the populace in always bluming pullic 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 tources of unhappinels in government appear to be principally three :-

I. Some defest in the Constitution &

II. In Governora;

III. In Governed.

It may be proper to confider each head a

littie more particularir.

The constitution compr hends and limits the concellions of individuals. Those concellions must have in view the existence of society and the objects for which it exists.

The existence of society depends upon a

t ight to and practice of an exclusive judicial and executive power, vested in proper perfons,-together with a legislative authority to regulate the laws of nature fo far as to make them applicable to fociety, and to regulate fociety by laws not repugnant to thole of Nature, for, where there is no law there is no Freedom, or Society properly fo called. Hence it appears that the fundamental maxim of all policy is a true and necessary one, viz: "that a part of purliberty mast be given up for the security of therest." The objects for which Society exift, are, summarily, the protection of life, liberty and property. That conficution, therefore, is equally faulty, which, by depriving individuals of more liberty than is necessary, accumulates the power in the hands of the officers of fociety fo much as to endanger the liberty which was referved, ut that which limits their power, 'till it is not sufficient for the projection 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 flate steed in the relation of an individual about to form a fociety for the protection of liberty, and for fecurity : as much power, therefore, according to the former observations, muit be accumulated, as skall 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, wildom and power are neccliary, and money to sil the wheele of hoth. The arit, Congrets 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 conftitution. The Congress of the United States, r spedube for their patriotism, their wisdom, and kill in policy, are almost coniemptible 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 facrifice of national faith and national honour to an overstrained zeal for liberry and love of the purse. The consequence will be, a growing contempt for the imbecillity of Congress, both at home and abroad; the con equence of this must be, a disaffection and jealousy among the states, and intults from foreign powers. That will naturally lead to confufion 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 at virtuous as angels, we should bave 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, fociety must be guarded on both sides.—Magistrates should not be totally destitute of power,-ner should they be om-

The same observations will not apply to the constitutions of the individual states.— They were in general formed with much wildom. They have well guarded the libertie 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 Go-

vernors, or M gifrates.

The best system of government in the world must tail of its object, it 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 magishacy to an wer all the ends of government. It asises in too many instances from a too great fear of the popular breath. They dare not or do not excitise all the power with which they are vessed. This, it is true, is ruinous in its tendency 5



but it is more fatal when those in power break down the facred rampart of national independence and freedom, fet at nought the constitution of the state, and counterest the reflraints of juffice and humanity. Of this nature are the transactions of those states which have imposed upon their subjects the trash of a paper medium, backed by a tender law to enforce its currency. It is the offfpring of poverty and knavery, and the mipion 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 debts, for which the property and honour of the flate is pledged by folemn contract ?-It certainly is primarily owing to the offi-

cers of government.

But another fource of uncafinels in government arises from the governed. If the people unite in opposition to government, they may counteract the best form of it which ever yet appeared on earth. They have in these flates manifested a spirit for liberty and personal interest, inconsistent with that subordination which gives Rability and dignity to government. I know it is a political maxim, that we should be jealous of those in power :- grant it-and it by no means implies that we should as much as poffible oppose them in those measures which are the dictates of wifdom and patriotifm .--We may watch, but not vility 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 flate, that when the fhortfightedness of A, B, and C. cannot fee to the end of some deeplaid political plan, that they should of course oppose it with all the virulence of a Middletown Convention, or a Maffachusetts

Upon the whole, it should feem that our unhappiness as a nation arises both from the want of power in Congress to make many necessary refolves, and to enforce those they may have power to make ;-and from a wanton difregard to the facred obligations of public faith in individual flates. As flates we are unhappy that government does not exercise that energy, which may quell that licentious spirit among the people, which is the breath of anarchy and general confusion. Too much of this spirit is already visible in the flate of Connedicut, and if government does not early refift the beginnings of evil by an exercise of that power of which they poffeffed, and in which they are supported by the numerous friends to government and order, we shall foon be obliged to teach fociety that falutary leffon

wounding to every benevolent man, which lately taught the deladed populace of a neighbouring state. It is a pity that mankind meft he made to feel as well as contemplate evils, before they can be induced to avoid or redrefs them : but the true foirit of liberty, patriotifm and policy, among the inhabitants at large, would require a firetch of refinement almost too great for haman nature to attain at once. Yet I still flatter myfelf with fomething great, fomething creat, fomething noble from this country : the Rubicon is paft; we are an indepen-

dent nation : experience will teach us those necessary lessons, lep off the libertinism of juvenile independence. firenethen the grand basis of our system of government, and give greater flability and energy to all its opera-

[For the Connecticut Magazine.] N the reign of the Reman Emperor Valens in the year of our Lord 369, Ulphilas, Bithop of those Goths who were fettied in Mæga and Thrace, translated the Bible into the Gothic I auguage.

In process of time, when his translation was supposed to have been wholly loft, a very curious fragment of it was found in the Abbey of Werden, in Westphalia. This fragment is now preferved in the Library of Upfal in Sweden, and is famous among the northern Literati, under the name of the Codex argenteus, or Silver book. It is a curiofity of fuch an extraordinary kind, that the following account of it may not be unacceptable. The Codex argenieus contains at present only the four Gospels, though fomewhat mutilated, the leaves are of Vellum, or Parchment of a violet colour; all the letters are of Silver, except the initials, which are of Gold. Thefe letters (which are all capitals) appear not to have been written with the pen, but stamped or imprinted on the Vellum with hot metal types. in the fame 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 Ulphilas, that is, about fourteen hundred years old, or at least not later than a century or two after; yet fo near was the copyist to 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 fingly. This curious fragment hath been feveral times printed, first by Junius in 1665; and lately in a very elegant manner at Oxford, by the learned Mr. Lye in 1750. Another fragment of this curious vertion (containing part of the Epifile to the Romans) has fince been difcovered in the Library at Wolfenbuttle, and was published a few years ago in a very fplendid Volume inquarto, by he Rev. F.A. Knitell, archdeacon of Wolfenbuttle.

The foregoing historical account feems adapted, not only to gratify cu lofity but to administer profiet. The philosophic mind will not fail to mark the different regards paid to the facred bible in the Cetury in which the primitive good biftop Ulphilas lived, and that in which we live, in the prefent a d modern times of Christianity; and perfons of a truly christian Spirit will fee cause to lament the degeneracy of the profeffors of the religion of lefus, and to take heed to themselves left they make thip-wreck of their faith by fuffering themselves to be driven and toffed to and fro by the felfishness and infidelity of the present times.

In fuch early times, and fo long before printing, no pains and expences were begradged to procure copies of even but part,

of the facred feriptures.

In thef- days, when printing renders bibles fo plenty and cherp, how different is the attention paid to the hely fcriptures which are able to make men wife unto falvation,

through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

A PARABLE against Perfecution, in Imita.

N D it came to pass after these things A that Abraham ait in the door of his tent, about the going down of the fun. And behold a man bent with age, coming from the way of the wilderness leaning on a staff. And Abraham arose and met him, and faid unto him, Torn in, I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry all night; and thou shalt wife early in the morning, and go on thy way. And the man laid, Nay; for I will abide under this tree. But Abraham prefied him greatly : To he turned and they went into the tent : and Abraham baked unleavened bread, and they did eat. And when Abraham faw that the man bleffed not God, he faid unto him, Wherefore doft thou not worthip the most high God. Creator of heaven and earth? and the man answered and faid, I do not worship thy God neither do I call upon his name ; for I have made to myfelf a god, which chideth 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, faying, --- Abraham. where is the ffranger? and Abraham answered and faid, Lord, he would not worthip thee, neither would he call on thy

name ; therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderness. And God faid, have I borne with him thefe hundred and ninety and eight years, and nourithed him, and cloathed him, netwithfanding his rebellion against me; and couldft not thou, who art thyfelf a finner, bear with him one night?

[From the Pannfylvania Evening Herald.] At Mr. COOPER's, at the Black Swan, Elbow Lane, Market-freet, Philadelphia : ASTRANGE AND WONDERFUL PROPHET

TE is not the Wandering Jew, nor an Old Levite, nor St. John, as fome people imagine; it feems 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 fcriptures make mention of him-he is no impostor-he knoweth not his parents, and he never fucked the breast of his mother-his beard is the colour of vermillion, which is feldom or never cut-he goes barefooted like a grey friar -he wears neither hat, cap, nor wig-his coat is neither dyed, wove, knit, nor fpun. nor made with hands; neither is it filk, linen, woollen, or leather, yet it is of a very fine colour-he drinks neither wine nor firong drink-his diet is very moderate-he takes no money if offered him-he careth not for the pomps and vanities of this wicked world-he had rather dwell in a barn than a king's palace-he travels without a staff. fword or cane, yet he faces an enemy boldly -He has fuch weapons to defend himself. as no man ever had-he is often abused by wicked men, yet always takes it patientlyhe cannot read or write, yet he is skilled in all languages, both ancient and modern-his religion feems to be inclined to popery, as he keeps lent firicily, feldom drinking any thing but water-he believes in the refurrection 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 make oath of the fame -- he fleeps neither fitting, flanding, nor lying in bed-he cries out against the wickedness of this world with fire ched out arms -he is an excellent pattern to mankind, for he is always on his watch-man in all parts of the world, understands his language -he roufes men up, by declaring the day of the Lord is at hand-the doors and windows By open at his predictions-poor women may rejoice that they have such a pattern of subriety-both men and women, that follow his

example, may live to \_ good old age-his voice is firong and powerful-he converted man, and brought tears from his eves : he effeems the English a barbarous fort of people. and believes in a little time he shall be cruelly martyred by them-he prophecies daily, and all his fayings are found to be true-neople flock day and night to fee him-and fo fully perfuzded are they that he is no impostor, that they fend their friends and acquaintance to fee him, thinking it their duty forto

For the Connecticut Magazine. S the general analogy of the language is A S the general analogy of the language is pleaded for the novel pronunciation of the words either & neither as if they were fpelt eether and neether ; I beg leave to fuggeft the following authorities against that pronunciation of the diphthong ei : Eight, weight, deign, feign, feint, freight, height, heir, heinous, heifer, leifure, neigh, neighbour, rein (of a bridle) reins (kidneys) reign, teint, veil, vein. deceit, receipt. Decuive and receive, are manifestly anomalies. and therefore do not authorize the pronunciacion of either and neither, now in quef-

EPIGRAM. CAID Buxom Joan, to hufband Dick : If man and wife one creature be. 'To cuckold you's a loving trick,

· Since you the pleasure share with me !' . You're right,' faid Dick; and twig of tree About her fides with vigour flew : · Since you the pleasure share with me, " I'll kindly share the pain with you."

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, Dec. 2. H E news of a reconciliation having taken place between the courts of Petersburgh, and the Ottoman Porte, is confirmed by the last letters from Conftantinople. There is to be no written treaty on the occasion; all is carried on by verbal meffaces.

The time approaches when our monarch is to have an interview with the Emprels of Ruffia, and it appears that he intends to meet that Princels. But, it is believed, that his Majesty will go no farther than Kiow; affairs of State, and the care which his health requires during indifferent weather, will not permit him to preceed as far as Cherion.

of the Captain Pacha in Egypt, is now changed into the most painful solicitude. The uncertainty we are in respecting his progress fince the two rebels made their escape into Upper Egypt, aggravates our fears ; and it is not without rearon we suspect, that the prefent filence of Government proceeds from having received intelligence which they do not care to lay before the Publick. The failure of his expedition will be the more unfortuate, as affecting the security of several other Governours of that province, who confider themfelves as independent. The celebrated Governor of Albania, Manmuth Pecha, fets no bounds to his rebellious conduct. He not only carries on open war with the Pachas of the neighbouring provinces, who are faithful to the Sublime Porte, and continually makes inroads on their territories. but he has even prevented the Porte from raising their annual tax, faying, that he himfelf has occasion for it, and will raise the money. He does not at prefent trouble the Venetian territory, but, as he is alvaya provided with arms, the Republic are ebliged to support an armed force for the protection of their possessions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.

The joy occasioned by the first success

LONDON

That there is fometimes honour amone thieves, is proved by the following circumflance, which happened last week :- A lady walking across some fields in the neighbourhood of Islington, observed two very suspicious looking fellows, who feemed watching an opportunity of robbing her, as they took the fame road with herfelf, and kept at a very little distance from her. Her alarm was increased by observing a fellow, with a fimilar appearance, in a path-way a ta little distance; but as the case did not admit of hefitation, the beckoned him to flop. and addressed him with an air of confidence. " Sir, you look like a gentleman, I do not like the appearance of those 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 feewhen I wave my handkerchief, the two men who have alarmed you will sheer off. They are my companions, and we intended to rob you; but when confidence is repoled in me, I am not scoundrel enough to betray it. He attended until the came in fight of her own house, when the offered him a guinea as a reward for his protection; but he refused it.

Dec. 28. Sunday last three American priefts were ordained Bifjops at the Archbi fliop of Canterbury's private chapel, i



Lambeth Palace, by his Grace, affilled by two other English Bishops.

THE NEW-HAVEN

The French have been celebrated for othere engineers, in the last and prefent censury : but with all their boalled 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 formy rage, during the late high winds, dellroycdall their famouscones and defeated an intended expence of fixteen millions (terliag.

The Treaty with France will foon, no doubt, he amply disculfied in both houses of Parliament. Yet malevolence berfelf mift allow that the principle on which it is founded is liberal and manly; and that if it makesour trade flightly fuffer in fome respects, the advantage our commerce will enjoy in others, which it never possessed befare, will be great in the extreme.

Among the good effects which this Treaey will produce, not a small one will be that of abolishing the absurd and illiberal prejudices entertainedby the middling and lower classes of our people against their con-

tioental neighbours. Two forges for fmiths, with fmith's utenfile, and a quantit y ofiron, were oo Tuefday put on board at hip in the river, together with a quantity of carpenter's tools, all for the use of the people who are going to Botany Bay. The thip is ordered to proceed round to Portfmouthas foon as possible, to fail with the reft of the fleet.

Wednelday upwards of 20 ladies were fkaiting on the Serpenting river in Hydepark: their fkaitsare flat at the bottom, in the fame manner that the Indians thoes are made, and are tied on by a tape, The present winterhas been selt very se-

verely in most parts of the continent. The Danube was frozen ever near Vienna, fo early as the beginning of October; vast quantities of fnow fell about the Appenoines and Pyrenees in the course of late month, and destroyed great numbers of cattle and fpeep. Oa the 6thof this month, no fewer than eleven English, and 28 of other nations, were ice bound in the harbour of Cronftadt. Prodigious pieces of ice have also appeared in the German ocean, near the dogger Bank, and the flow has been eight feet deep in feveral parts of North Holland, and even in the coalts of Normandy and Britanny, acsempanied with violent burricanes from the porth-west.

The Baronetsof Great Britain held fevefal meeting, during the fitting 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 diftinc-

tion, in the fame manner that Knights of the Garter. Bath. &c. are diffinguithed : and for this purpale feveral conferences were held with the Minister, to obtain his fanction, but nothing was agreed on that ever came to public knowledge. We understand it is in contemplation to revive this buline's the enfuing winte .

(2/25/2000 to the composition of composition of the & American Intelligence.

Commonwealth of Maffachusetts.

WIEREAS manypersons who now are, or have been, in arms against the government, may not have confidered the evil natureand tendency of their erime : and might not have been apprized that an oppoficion to the legal authority of the Ilae. with force of armer is Treafon and Rebellion; And whereas General Lincoln has giventoa particular description of the infurgents his affurances of recommending them to the clemency of governmenton certain conditions therein mentioned.

Refolved, That this Court approve of General Lincolit's conduct in his overturnes of recommending certain descriptions of infurgeats to the clemency of government, and that the Governour be, and herby is, authorifed and empowered, in the name of the General Court, to promife a pardon, under firch difqualifications as may hereaf. ter be provided, to frich private foldiers andothers, who all in the capacity of noncommissioned officers, as have been, or now are in arms against the commonwealth, with fuch exceptions as he or the General Officers commanding the troops, may jud eneceffary : provided, they shall deliver up their arms, and take and fubicribe the oath of allegiance to this commonwealth, within fuch time as shall or may be Limited by his Excellency for that purpole.

In SENATE, 4: bf ebruary, 1787, Read and unanimously accepted. Sent down for concurrence. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President. In the House of Representatives, Feb. 4th

Readand concurred: ARTEMAS WARD. Speaker.

pproved. | AMES BOWDOIN. Approved. AArae copy: Aneft.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'y.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 19. By a gentleman, nubo arrived in town on Thurstony evening, from Pitafield, letters have been received, from gentlemen in the State's arms, as luse as the 13th inf. - As some of them contain authentic accounts of Gen. Patterton's much talk'd of affair, ave are happy in baring it in our power to prefent them to our

GAZETTE AND THE

Estract of a letter from a gentleman in the State's armsy, to unother inters town, dated

Worthington, February toib, 1-87. " I now congratulate you oo the final fuccels of government in lubduing the rebel ion in Hampshire and Berkshire. The lastparty under Wiley, bas disperted. Wiley and the leaders are fled into Vermont, and detachmeots from this asmy are taking up such characters as have been conf picuous io Iolurrection. A handlome expedition was formed to take Wiley: but he faved himfelf by an early and precipitate fight. I have not time or talents to make any observations on the process of this very interesting bufoefs: Through the whole it ha, appeared to me a very important circumstance that the injurgents have been deftiture of fyllem, order and discipline; and that their leaders have posteffedneither integrity, nor ability equal to he execution of a great deligo. On the other hand, it may appear affuming if I thould fay, 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, anda decition to the whole. Gen. Shepherd behaved with military decency. and his exertions certainly gave the first check to the caule of the nfurgents. Col. Tupper, an experienced officer, rendered his prefence and affiltance on the hill at Springfield, and his country are much indebted tohim for his importantfervices-fo manyotherold officers contributed theirexertions to defend the public flores, that it almost amounts to injustice to particularizo names. I cannot, however, omit Cant. Buttington, of the late army, who came a volunteer on the bill, and at the requeflof Gen. Snepherd, embodied a corps of volunte teer boife, to the number of thirty, from the gentlemen of the neighbouring towns, and whose tervice in the attack, and in the subsequent bulinefs, was of effentia import. ance; they were exceedingly well mounted on a very fliort notice, and with the affillance of one or twoother officers, acquired that important point of discipline which rendered them capable of much fervices They were a fet of choice (pirits, every one of whom was capable of any trull of danger: and in reconncitering the enemy and pur-

fuing detached parties, they were confpicu-Pitofield, Feb. 12, 1787. " The conduct of Gen. Patterion has be on fo grossly misrepresented, and to much to bis diffionoar, that I am pleafed tofindon our arrival at this place, he has conducted with propriety and dignity.

" In hisatrack on the in'urgents at West-Stockbridge, every body gave him honcor, which is a proof of his deferving it. At the town of Lee (the I il affair)he matched up to the infurgents, and fent torward a mellenger, ordering them to dif perte, or lay down their arms, and they should have good quarters: they complied with his reacell. upon condition that Gen. Patterion would promife to use his personal endeavours, that they(houldbe tried in this sounty, towhich the General acceded, and promised, that if they would remain peaceably at home, he would not take them up without further orders from General Lincolo. As the declaration of Rebellioo was not known at that time, and as General Patte fon had no intimation that GeneralLincoln wason his way to Be-kthire. I cannot fee what more could be expected of him. The State's army had the infurgent, entirely in their power, from numbers and lituation, and if Gen. Pa terfon bad allowed his men to rulls on the mas they wished, not a word would have been faid .- After this agreement on the party of Wiley, their Complander, the injurgents took off in different routs, heing their pieces promiscuously in the air : Some of the State troops took this for an attackon them and made prifoners and difarmed upwards of ec. the greatest part of whom took the oath of allegiance.

" The state of facts I have from Capt. Danforth (tormerly ao officer) who was all aid to Gen. Patterion, and who was with bim on the foot-- If any thing further could have been expected from General Patterfon. it was that he should have disarmed them. -A party under Col. Tyler went to Wiley's house lattnight-another party went to Williamitown (20 miles) where it was expected Parlons and some other chiefs were-they bave not yet returned.

" The inforgents in this county are more obstinate, more flout hearted, men of more property and confideration than I have yet feen-Capt. Hubbard was taken at the headof his men at Lee, and if his repeated orders to fire bad been obeyed, there vouid bave been a fmart fkirmith-He is a man of good effate."

Extrad of a letter from a gentleman in camp, to bis triend intoun. dased Punkeli, Feb.

" Gen. Patterfon, you have heard, was suspected of doing wrong, in making atrensy-we find that there port was ill founded; that he did all that he was at that time authorized to do : He ordered Major Wiley, who commanded the prev to ditperie. which they did. Wiley requelled Gen. Paterfon to promife his exertionain faveur of himfell and people with the poverougot, that they might be wied for their conduct in this county. The General promised he would. but they must expect nothing more, for he couldnot give them any other aflurances than his own perional recommendation as he had no authorityto do any such thing. I believe the affair has been represented very much to his diladvantage-He had not received any information of their being in a flate of rebel-

" The army under Geo. Lincoln arrived in this town fall evening-immediately parties were fent out to apprehend those people thathad been principalin the bufinets .- Our Adjurant General commanded onenartythat went to a town called Dalton, expecting to take Wiles-he returned this mornton with fix priliners-Wiley had made his elcape. but his fon who had acted as his Aid, and his fecond in command, Chamberlain, were prought in-A party that went to Williamstown, have this mement returned with nine pritoners, but none of much consequence. We thall in a few days fet our taces to the Eaft. I think the bufinels io a fine way, but many must be made subjects totherope." ~~~~

Extrast of a letter from bis Excellency JOHN Sui Livas, Ejg. Prefident of ter State of New Hampshire, to bis Excellency our GOVERNOVIA CALL

Portimouth, February 9, 1787.

AM this moment honoured with your Excellency's favours of the 2d and 7th inft. with the inclosure, and lincerelycongratulate your Excellency and Government on the happy luccels of your efforts to quell the daring intirrection in your state. You may relt affured, Sir, that no measures shall be wanting, in this flate, to prevent the Rebels from receiving countenance, aid or protection in this flate; and every effort will be tried to apprehend fuch offenders as you thall, from time to time, name to us, if residing in New-Hampshire-that they may besentioreceivethe puniffiment due totheir efficace from the Commonwealth they have to lately injured.

I have the honour to be, with great refpett, your Excellency's most obedient fer-

IOHN SULLIVAN. His Excellency Governour BOWDOIN.

The Honourable Legislature has passed a Resolve, for raising a body of troops-the number to be in the direction of his Excel lency the Governour, but notto exceed 1500 -they are to be enlittedfor four months. The ium of FORTY THOUSAND

POUNDS, has been directed by the Legiflature, to beraifed, on loan, for defraving the expences attending the measures taken for suppressing the late rebellion.

Last Thursday evening his excellency the Governour received a letter from the Hon. General Lincoln, dated the 12th inflant. He was then with his proops, at Pittsfield. in the county of Berkshire. His Excellency has altoreceived a letter dated the 12th. from General Shepard who, with a detachmentot the army, by another rout, was then marching into the 1ame county. Several of the Rebels, and fome sufrected of being their abettors, have been apprehended; the most noted are John Wheeler, late one of Shave's Aids, and Marthew Clark, faid to have been buty in organ, zing the rebel militia. It is also faid, that Dr. Whiting, a ludge of the court of common Pleas for Berkthire, has been taken into cutlody.

The accounts received from General Lincoln's army on Saturday evening last, were that two troops of Light Horse were in purfuit 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 bas hy this time follen into their hands.

We hear from Dartmouth, that a few Sundays finceas the Rev Mr. Ripley, Profestor of Divinity in the College in that Tower, was riding to me sing in a Sieigh, the Sleigh overfet, and his Head was dragin to Brocking a Manner, toatil put an intmediate end to has existence.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21.

On Saturday wereved bes Breennie Maje ty's Pather, Speaky, Can. Stomen, in 41 days feem Famoub. [Bythis vellel was : aceived the foreign melligence in this pa-

In the Packet came pallengers, Samue Mirchel, Eq. bringing ditpatches of im portance from the American Minifler Ple nipotentiary Adams and lefferion, to Mr lay, Secretary of State for Fereign affait -to General Knox, Prelident of the wa milfioners of the Treatury, &cc. As all Mellieurs Jackson, Pierpoint, Sevens, an De Montmollin; thele gentlemen expres moehfatisfaction for the civility and atten tion of the others of the hip, during t wholepaffage.

Extract of a letter from Bourdesux. Dee. 1 " Two American vellels from Virgin havebeen put enderanexempt, and detait ed in this port, for trempting to mugg e horcereat part of their carpeas. When the

French officers went on board, they rollfted a long time, and when our people took possession, the behaviour of the Americans was to fingular, that the officers ordered the colours to be taken from the maft, and the French horfied in their flead. An account of this dispute is transmitted to Paris by both parties."

[By Monday Evening Mall.]
Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS. In the year of our Lo d One Thousand Seven Hun-

An Act, describing the Disqualifications to which Perfors shall be furnished, who have been, or may be guilty of TREASON, or giving aid or fupport to the prefent rebellion; and to whom a PARDON may be extended.

WHEREAS the General Court, at their prefent feffice, have " Referred That the Governor be authorifed and empowered, in the name of the General Court to promife a parcon, under fuch difqualifications as thould thereafter be provided, to such private foldiers and others who might have acted in the capacity of non-commissioned offictrs, as had been or were in arms against the commonwealth, with fuch exceptions as he, or the general officer, commanding the troops might judge necessary; Provided they should deliver up their arms, and take and subferibe the oath of allegiance to this commonwealth, within fuch time as might be limited by his excellency, for that purpose

And whereas it is fit and expedient, that the conditions and difqualifications, upon which the pardon and indemnity to the offenders aforefaid, fhould be offered and given, should, as foon as possible be established and made known; Be it enaffed be the Senate and Houfe of Representa.

tives in General Court affembled, and by the Authority of she fame. That no pardon or indemnity shall be promifed as aforefaid, by the Governor, by virtue of any act or refolve of the General Court, that has been or fhall be paffed, to any person or persons, who have acted in the capacity of non-commissioned officers or privates, or perfons of any other defeription, who, fince the first day of August, seventeen hundred and eighty fix, have been, now are, or hereafter may be in arras against the authority and government of this commonwealth, or who have given, or may hereafter give them counfel, aid, comfort, or support, voluntarily, with intent to encourage the opposition to government, unless they shall, on or before such time as the Governor shall limit for that pur pofe, deliver up their arms to, and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance before, some Justice of the Peace, within some county of this commonwealth; and no pardon or indemnity shall be offered or given by the Governor to any of the offenders aforefaid, who are not citizens of this

And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, That to whomfoever of the offenders aforefaid the Governor shall think fit, by virtue of any act or refolve of the General Court, to promife a pardon and indemnity for the offences aferefaid, it shall be under the following restrictions, conditions, and disqualifications, THAT IS TO SAY, That they shall keep the peace for the term of Three Years, from the time of passing this act, and that during that time they shall not serve as jurors, be eligible o any town-orlice, or any other office under the overnment of this Commonwealth, and fhall be lifoualised from holding or exercifing the employ-nents of Schoolmasters, Innkeepers or retailers of piritous liquors, or either of them, or giving their

votes for the fame term of time, for any officer, clifuch persons, or any of them shall, after the first day of May, 17\$8, exhibit plenary evidence of their having returned to their allegiance, and kept the peace, and that they poffers an unequivocal attachment to the government, as shallappear to the General Court a fufficient ground to discharge them, or any of them, from all or any part of the disqualification aforefaid. Be it further enastedby the authority, of refuil,

That it shall be the duty of the Justice before whom any offender or offenders aforefaid may deliver up their arms, and subscribe the oath aforefaid, and he is accordingly directed, immediately on the expiration of the term to be limited by the Governor as a. forefair, to certify to the clerks of the foreral towns districts, and plantations, whereunto the oftenders may belong, the names of all fuch who shall delive up their arms, and take and subscribe the outh aforefaid, and thail alfo, as foon as may be after the expiration of the faid term, make a return to the fecretary of this commonwealth, of the number of arms in his pofferfion, and to whom they belong, and shall at the fame time lodge with the Secretary their original fubfeription, to the oath of allegiance; and it shall be the dury of the in tice to require fuch as shall take and ful for be the oath of allegiance, to fubjoin to their names their places of abode, and their additions, and if required, to give each offender who shall deliver up his arms, and take and subferibe the oath aforefaid, a certificate of the fame, under his feal, and he shall be entitled to ask and receive nine pence of the offenders, for each certificate. And any Justice of the Peace to whom any arms may voluntarily be delivered as af orefaid, shall certify to the Major General, or commanding offiemofthe divition, in which the faid justice may live, the number of arms delivered to him, and by whom they were delivered; and it shall be the duty of such Major General or commanding officer, to give fuch directions as he shall think necessary, for the fafe keeping fuch arms, in order that fuch arms may be returned to the person or persons who delivered the fame, at the expiration of the term of three years, in case such person or persons shall have complied with the conditions above mentioned, and feall obtain r an order for the re delivery of fuch arms, from the Governour, who is hereby authorized and empowered to make fuch order, unless it appears to him, that the conditions a orefaid have not been complied with.

Be infuriber enalled by the authority aforefail, That if any offender or offenders aforefail, who shall deliver up their arms and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, as aforefaid, or to whom a pardon may be promifed by virtue of any future aft or resolve of the General Court, shall vote, or offer to vote in any town or other meeting, for any office, civil or military, within the Commonwealth, or shall make, forge, or alter any certificate of a Justice, of his having delivered up his arms, and taken the eath of allegiance as aforefaid, he shall forfeit all his right and interest in and to the pardon and indemnity which may be promifed him, by virtue of the authority aforefaid, and be subject to the ame pains and penalties, as if such promise had never

fbeen made. And be it further enaded by the authority aferelaid. That the Governour be and hereby is authorifed and empowered, to promife a pardon of their past offences, unconditional, and without any difqualifications, to all such privates, as have borne arms against the Government of this commonwealth, who afterwards voluntarily took up arms previously to the first day of I chrosry current, in support of the faid Government, and to thefe, who agreeably to the

proposals of General Lincoln, of the twenty pinels and thirtieth of Yessary, laft, voluntarily came in. furrendered their arms, and took and fuhferibed the oath of allegiance, within three days, from the faid twenty-ninth day of January, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; Provided, that no parden which thall be promifed by the Governour. thall h confirmed to extend to indemnity any person or perfore whatever, from any fults or profecutions. to which they may be liable, for injuries done or committed, to the property or person, of any indi-

Be it further enasted by the authority aforefaid, That it is the duty of all officers civil and military, within this Commonwealth, to hold all offenders as aforefaid, who shall not within the term, to be limited as aforefaid, deliver up their arms, and take and fubfcribe the oath of allegiance, as rebels and open enemies, and they are directed and required, to en-counter, purfue, conquer, apprehend, and fecure them, so that they may be brought to trial and pun-ishment; and all the citizens of this Commonwealth are hereby required to aid and support the faid offi-

cers, in the execution of their faid duty. Be it further enaBed, That the Governour be, and he hereby is requested, to except out of the pardon he shall promise, by virtue of the resolve abovemen. tioned, all those who have been members of any General Court in this State, or of any State or county convention, or who have been employed heretofore in any commissioned office civil or military; tofe, who after delivering up their arms, and taking the cath of allegiance during the prefent rebellion, have again taken and borne arms against the Government; those who have fired upon, or wound-ed any of the loyal subjects of this Commonwealth; those who have acted as Committees. Counsellor . or advisers to the rebels; and those whe in former years have been in arms a ainft the Government, in the capacity of commissioned officers, and were afterwards concerned in the prefer rebellion.

And be it further enalled by the authority aforefail. That the Clerks of the feveral towns, diffricts and plantations, be directed to read this act at the opening of their annual meetings in March and April

In the Hause of Representatives, Feb. 16, 1787. This Bill having had three feveral Readings, paifed to be enacted.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker. This Bill having had two feveral Readings, past od to be enafted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Prefident. By the Governour Approved,

A true Copy. Atteft. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts. BY HIS EXCELLENCY I A M E S B O W D O I N, Efq; Governour of the Commonwealth of MASSACHU-

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Ac. paffed the fixteenth of February inftant, entitled, " An Act deferibing the difqualifications, to which perfors shall be fubjected, which have been, or may be guilty of Treafon, or giving aid or support to the present Rebellion, and to whom a pardon may be extended," the General Court have established and made known the conditions and difficultifications, upon which pardon and indemnity to certain offenders, deferibed in faid Ath, thall be offered and given; and have authorized and empowered the Governour, in the

name of the General Court, to promife to fuch of-

fenders fuch conditional pardon and indemnity : I HAVE thought fit, by virtue of the authority tion, hereby promifing pardon and indemnity to all offenders within the def ription aforefaid, who are citizens of this State; under fuch restrictions, conditions and difqualifications, as are mentioned in the faid AC: provided they comply with the terms and conditions thereof, on or before the twenty-first day of March pext.

CONNECTICUT

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boffon, this feventeenth day of February, in the year of ur Lord, one theu-fund fourn hundred and e ghty fewen, and in the 11th year of the Independence of the United States of Amer-

JAMES BOWDOIN. IOHN AVERY, Jun. Secret Ty.

On the suff ult. Congress produced. That a convention of delegates, to be appointed by the feveral flates, meet in Philadelphia, on the fecond Monday in May next, for the fole purpose of revising the ar-

TO PATRIOTIC MERCHANTS. "-The manufacture of duck and cordare to funply our fhipping, if I am rightly informed, would make a faving to the State of more than THIR-TY THOUSAND POUNDS per Annum."

Gov. Huntington's Address. WO Pieces of Duck, or Sail-Cloth, are left with the Printers of this Paper, for the inspection of any Gentleman Merchant, or others, who may chufe to examine and compare them .-One piece is Ruffian Duck; the other was manufactured in Stra ford, and is declared by an experienced Sea-Captain to be superior in every respect to the Rufflan -the Price is the fame. Those who wish to encourage INDUSTRY, the Source of Wealth both to Nations and Individuals, will doubtless think this information worth their At-

To be fold upon good Terms, a valuable Tract of Land, lying in the South Part of Woodbury, containing about Ninety-Four Acres, late the Property of Phomas Touley, deceafed. For Particulars enquire of NATHAN PREST-ON, of said Woodbury.

Woodbury, Feb. 26, 1787. 2-tw.

TAKE Notice, Residents, and Non-Refidents, Proprietors of the Town of NEW-MILFORD, who have not paid your State-Taxes made on the Lift 1782, to the Subfcri-ber, that fo much of your Real Effates whose Lift belongs to the First Seciety in New Millord. will be fold at the Sign Post in faid Society, on Monday, the FourteenthiDay of May next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon ;- And those whose Lift belones to NEWBUKY Society, at the Sign-Post in Newbury, on Tuefday, the Fifteenth D y of May next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon :and those whose Lift belongs to NEW-PRESTON Spriety, at the Sign-Post in New-Presson, on Wedn-fday, the Sixteenth Day of May next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, as will be fofficient to pay the Taxes, and incident Charges, of thefe Perous Settlement. Said Faxes will be received as the Law directs; 'the Particulars will be made known . of Sale. Viz :---

Edward Allyn, Nathan Bryan, Benjamin Banks, Lemuel Buck, Henry Brainard, Constantine Baker, Amos Bostwick, Daniel Bostwick, John Clark, Salmon Carrington, John Davis, Henry Garlick, George Hurd, Joseph & Ithiel Hicock, Lewis Hunt, Jonathan Hill, Briggs & Joel Ingerfol, James Lockwood, Mofes Northrop, Solomon Northrop, Charles Peck, Rebekah Raniom, John Por ter, Samuel Prudden, Nathan Peer, Joseph Sceley, Samuel Smith, Seth Sherwood, Gold Selicek Silli man, Nathaniel Taylor, Jun. John Treat, Nicho-las Wanfur, David Wilkenfon, Gideon Washbon, Josiah Burritt, Sarah Camp, Thomas Cushon, Timothy Eubbel, Zarok Hard, Andrew Lake's Heirs, David Smith, Jun. Ebenezer Couch, John Couch, Reuben Dayton, Friend Dayton, Morgan Noble, Philo Sperry, Eli Taylor, David Hill, Sol-

ELIZUR WARNER, Coll's of State-Taxes, New-Milford, February 19th, 1787. [2-4.]

LAND SPECULATORS ANY person or persons

Western Country of Virginia, may, by an early
Application, be supplied with any Quantity, from FOUR HUNDRED to SIXIY THOU. SAND Acres. Thefe Lands have been, at an immenfe Expence

and Trouble, Located, Surveyed, and carried through the different O. ccs of that Commonwealth, by the Owner, who is now in Pollettion of the PATENTS, or DFEDS in FEE, from the Government of that State therefor: And offers them to the Gentleman-the Farmer,-or the Speculator, on fuch Terms as to infure them important Advantages, abstracted from the greater Benefits which must result from their Scttling and Improving to Juxuriant a Soil.

Produce will be received in Payment. Apply to ELIAS SAIPMAN, Efquire, in

Office Certificates will pleafe to take Notice of the following.

New-Haven, January, 12, 1787. T a meeting of the original proprie-A tors and possessors of Continental Loan Office Certificates, on which interest is due from the first day of January, 1783. we the Subscribers being appointed agents on behalf of faid meeting, to correspond, or confer with the original proprietors and holders of fuch securities in the other towns in this state, or their agents, and in conjunction with them to concert measures for obtaining an account of all the fums due to the citizens of this State on faid Loan Office Certificates, counterfigned by John Lawrence, commissioner, in specie value, and for obtaining the interest due thereon, -and being authorized and requested by faid proprietors to join with the agents of faid creditors in the other towns in this county, in the appointment of an agent to join with the agents that are or may be appointed in

the other counties in this State, in making application to the Congress of the United States, or to the legislature of this State, on behalf of all the holders of fuch LoanO ffice certificates in this State, to obtain the neceffary provinons for payment of the interest now due thereon, and permanent funds for the future interest, until the principal shall

Pursuant to the foregoing appointment, we request the original proprietors and holders of faid certificates in each town in the county of New-Haven, to make out a lift of the persons, original proprietors and holders of faid certificates, with the number of dollars in Specie value, which each person is in possession of in their town, and by their agent to meet at the State-House in New-Haven, on the Fourth Monday of April next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, in order to afcertain the number of holders of faid certificates, and the fums due in this county, and appoint an agent for New-Haven county, to meet with the agents who are or may be appointed in the other counties in this State, at Hartford, on Tuefday, the 15th day of May next, at 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling house of Mr. Butler, innholder in faid Hartford, for the purpofes above expressed .- And it is also requested that measures may be taken by the other towns and counties in this State, in order to attend faid meeting at Hartford, to confulz and profecute the best measures for obtaining Justice for the above described creditors of the United States.

DAVID AUSTIN. ISAAC BEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION. ON the 14th day of March next at the House of Eraftus Bradley at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be fold-A out fifty feven Acres of Plough and Woodland in New-Haven, late the property of Mr. Caleb Hotchkifs Deceaf d. fituated in the Neighbourl o id where the deceat d larely lived. One fourth part of the payment to have three years credit with outlittereft, on indisputable security be'ny given, the other Conditions to be made known at

the time of fale, and an indisputable title given by
New-Haven LEMUEL HOTCHKISS, Feb. 12, 1787. - ERASTUS BRADLEY.

O N the Evening of the 18th inflant the Fuller's Shop of the Subferiber was broken open, and robbed of a large Number of Pieces of dreffed Cloth, of different Colours and Qualities. The Pieces are marked with the first Letters of the Owners' Names. Whoever will return faid Cloths, or any Part of them, to the Subscriber, and secure the Thief or Thieves for that they may be brought to fuffice, firstl be handfomely rewarded, and be-paid all reafonable Char-Durham, Feb. 19th, 1787. [1. 3W.]

TO BE SOLD AT THIS OFFICE, Pole's Synophis, 5 vols. Fol. at a very

low Price. West on the Atonement. Edwards on the Atonement. Price's Observations. M'Donald's Arithmetic, Sentibility, a Poem. Receipts for Cockery.

16

Strong's Almanack 1787.

TO BE SOLD BY WILLIAM POWELL, STATE-STREET, Troceries

Confisting of
Hyson and Bohea fresh Teas in the latest Vessels; Refined Sugar of the first Quality and low by the Cwt. Muscovado do. Spirits, Rum, Geneva in cascs, Do. in Jugs, Old Brandy, Genuine old Madeira imported by him, Teneriste, Sherry an Muscat Wines, Porter per cask or doz. and low, Rice, Chocolate, currants, raitins, preferved fruits, dried (weet-Meats in Boxes, Madeira Citrons, Basket Salt, Fresh Lemmons per Box or 100, Indigo, Anchovies, Olives, Capers and Sallad Oil, Japan Soy, English Ketchup, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Black Pepper, Cayan do. Sugar Plumbs, Perfum'd Hair Powder, Plain do. Cood Cotton, &c. &c.

TAKE NOTICE!! HERE will be fold at public

wendue at the Sign Post in the first Society in Stratford on the 3cth Day of April next at 4 o'clock P. M. Somuch 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. Beardsley H AVE 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 fold cheap for CASH, Pierce's FINAL SETTLE MENTS, and other Public Securities.



## ALPHEUS HEWS, From New-Jersey

EGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he carrie 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 fashioris, also some very convenient for Children which he sells on the most reasonable terms for cash, any kind of country produce for family uf, wet or dr, goods or any kind of Timber suitable for his business. Fel-uary 6th, 1787.

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

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

From Late and Approved British Authors;

Contained in SIXTEEN PAGES on the Sca'e of the Chorister's Companion. The whole never beso e printed in America. Price, covered 1/6. in theets 1/4. To be fold also at this Office.

THE Partnership of BROOME and PLATT is this day diffolved by mutual confent, all Perfons indebted to them under that firm or to either of themor 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,

SAMUEL BROOME. JEREMIAH PLATT.

SNUFF by the rool, or less quantity, to be sold exceeding cheap, by

Alexander Forrelter, CHURCH-STREET.

PROPOSALS
For Printing by Subscription,

The Vision of Columbus,

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

HIS work is this day committed 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, wirh an elegant new type, and will he 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 imported Books of this fize have commonly borne in Am-

Hartford, Nov. 18, 1736.

WE the Subscribers being appointed commisfieners 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 Greeewich. doceased, represented infolvent. do hereby notify faid Credi ors, that we will attend the Business of of our Appointment at the Dwelling-House of said JOHN GRIGG, in Horseneck, on the first Monday in Deccember, Janua.y, February, and March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, of each of faid 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

THOMAS BELDEN Commissioners Stamford, Od. 25, 1786. 1-2W

BL 1 To be fold at this OFFICE.

New-Haven: Printed and Published by Meigs and Dana, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum.

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