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BOSTON, Feb. 21. PROCEEDINGS of CONVENTION. (Continued from our laft.)

SATURDAY, Jan. 25. A. M.

THE converfation on the Confliction by para-graphs being ended, Mr. PARSONS moved, that this Convention do offent and ratify this Conflictution. Mr. NEAL role and faid, that as the Conflictution at large was now under confideration, he would just relarge was now under confideration, he would jult re-mark, that the article which respected the Africans was the one which lay on his mind—and unlefs his objections to that were removed, it muft, how much foever he liked the other parts of the Confliction, be 'a fufficient reason for him to give his negative to it. Col. Jow as faid, that one of his principal objecti-me meet he amilion of a relievent the

Col. Jon Es faid, that one of his principal objecti-DIS, was.the omifion of a religious telt. Rev. Mr. Parson. Mr. Prefident,—After what has been obferved relating to a religious telt by gen-tlemen of acknowledged abilities, I did not expect it would again be mentioned, as an objection to the pro-pofed Conditution, that fuch a ted was not required as a qualification for office. Such were the abilities and integrity of the gentlemen who conftructed the Conditution, as not to admit of the prefumption that they would have betrayed fo much vanity as to attempt to erect bulwarks and barriers to the throne of God to erect bulwarks and barriers to the throne of God Relying on the candour of this Convention, I shall take the liberty to express my fentiments on the na-ture of a religious test, and shall endeavour to do it in such propositions as will meet the approbation of every mind

mind. The great object of religion being God fupreme, and the feat of religion in man being the heart or con-fcience, *i. c.* the reafon God has given us, employed on our moral actions, in their moft important confe-guences, as related to the tribunal of God, hence I infer, that God alone is the God of the conficience, and confequently, attempts to credt human tribunals for the conficiences of men, are impious encroachments upon the prerogatives of God.—Upon thefe principles had there been a religious teft, es a gualification for office, it would, in my opinion, have been a great blea-mith to the influmment.

office, it woulds in my opinion, have been a great bles milk to the influment. Gen. HEATH. Mr. Prefident. After a long and painful inveltigation of the federal Conflictution, by Setagraphs, this hon. Convention are drawing nigh to the ultimate quefition. A quefition as momentous, as ever invited the attention of man. We are foon to decide on a fyftem of government, digefted, not for the people of the Commonwealth of Maffachufetts on-ly-mot for the prefent people of the United States which may hereafter rife into exithence within the ju-ridiction of the United States—and for millions of a nation of thaves, but for a people as free, and as vir-tuous as any on earth.—Not for a conquered nation fubdued to our will, but for a people who have fought, who have bled, and who have conquered ; who under tuous as any on earli. -- Not for a conquered nation fubdued to our will, but for a people who have fought, who have bled, and who have conquered; who under the finiles of Heaven, have clablished their indepen-dence and fovereignty, and have taken equal rank among the nations of the earth. In fhort, fir, it is a fyilem of government for curfelves and for our children, for all that is near and dear to us in life, and on the decifion of the queftion is fupended our political prof-perity or infelicity, perhaps our exificance as a nation. What can be more folemn? What can be more inte-refting? Every thing depends on our union -- I know that fome have fuppofed that although the union fibuild be broken, particular fates may retain their impor-tance, but this cannot be; the fibrongel nerved fate; wither : If the great onion be broken, our country, as a nation perifice, and if our country fo perifice; it will be as impofible to fave a particular fate, as to pre-fever one of the fingers of a mortified hand. By one of the paragraphs of the fyllem it is declared,

By one of the paragraphs of the fyllem it is declared, that the ratification of the conventions of nine States; fhall be fufficient for the effablishment of the confitu-tion, between the flates fo ratifying the fame: but, fir, tion, between the flates fo ratifying the fande: but, fir, how happy will it be, it not only nine, but even all the flates faculd ratify it. —It will be a happy circum-flance, if only a fmall mojority of this convention flouid ratify the federal fyftem; but how much more happy if we could be unaninious.—It will be a happy circumflance if a majority of the people of this Com-stonwealth, facuid be in favour of the federal fyftem; hut how much more fo, if they flouid be uranimous, and if there are any means, whereby they may be uni-ted, every exertion flouid be made to effect it. I pre-fume, fir, that there is not a lingle gentleman within shele walls, who dees not with for a federal goverament-for an efficient federal government ; and that this government flouid, be pollefied of every power neceflary to enable it to flied on the people the being influences of a good government. But I have obferved from the firft, that many gentlemen appear oppofed to the fyRem, and this I apprehend ailfes from their ob-jections to fome particular parts of it. Is there not a way in which their stinds may be relieved from en-barraffment? I think there is-mad if there is, no ex-ertions thould be (pared, in endeavouring to do it. If we flouid to Confitution, and inftruct, our furft members to Concrets, to exert their utmolf endeavours

members to Congrets, to exert their utmolf endbavours to have fuch checks, and guards provided as appears to be neceffary in fome of the paragraphs of the Conflitu-tion, and communicate what we may Judge proper, to tion, and communicate what we may judge proper, to our filter flates, and requeft their concurrence, is there not the higheft probability that every thing which we wifh may be effectually fecured.—I think there is—and I cannot but flatter myfelf that in this way, the gentle-men of the Couventien will have the difficulties under which they now labowr, removed from their minds ;— we thall be united : The people of this Commonwealth and of our fifter States may be united. Permit me therefore, molt earneftly to recommend it to the ferious confideration of every gentleman in the Honourable Convention. Convention.

After Gen. Hearb fat down, his Excellency the Pre-After Gen. Hearb lat down, his Excellency the Pre-fident role and obferved, that he was confcious of the impropriety, fituated as he was, of his entering into the deliberations of the Convention—that unfortunate-ly, through painful indifposition of body, he had been prevented from giving his attendance in his place; but from the information he had received, and from the papers, there appeared to him to be a great diffi-milarity of fentiments in the Convention--'I'o remove

milarity of fentiments in the Convention—To remove the objections of fome gentlemen, he filt himfelf in-duced, he faid, to hazard a propofition for their confi-deration—which, with the permiftion of the Conven-tion, he would offer in the afternoon. P. M. When the Convention met in the afternoon, His Excellency the PR ESIDENT obferved, that a motion had been made and from d, that this Con-vention do aftert to and ratify the Confliction which had been under confideration—and that he had in the former part of the day intimated his intention of fab-mitting a Propofition to the confideration of the Conhad been under confideration — and that he had in the former part of the day intimated his intention of fab-mitting a Propofition to the confideration of the Con-mitting a Propofition to the confideration of the con-meters to every part of the United States, and advance the profperity of the whole world. His fituation, his Excellency, faid, had not permitted him to enter into the debates of this Convention—It however, appeared to him neceffary, from what had been advanced in them, to adopt the forin of government propofed; but, obferving a diverfity of fortiment in the gentlemen of the Convention, he had frequently had converfation with them on the fubjed; sand from this converfation, he was indiced to propofe to them, whether the intro-duction of fome general amendments would not be at-tended with the happieft confegiences : For that pur-pofe he fhould, with the leave of the Kon. Convention, lebmit to their confideration a propoficion, in order to remove the doubts, and quiet the apprehenfions of gea-quiered, he fhould feel himfelf perfectly fatisfied. He head therefore, fubmit them—for he was, he faid, unable to go more largefy into the fubfel; if his abili-ties would permit him, reflying on the candour of the Convention to bear him withels, that his wiftles for a going doverment were fineere. [Here, Bir Excellency, ins excellency, is the propofition which I had to make a and I fubmit it to your confideration, with the fineere with, that it may have a tendency to promote a fpirit ot ance. ERIDAY, February 1, 1788. of union.

FRIDAY, February 1, 1788. Mr. Bowboth [of Dorclofter] obferved, that he could not but express his hearty approbation of the propositions made by his Breellency, as they would have a tendency to relieve the functs, and quiet the apprehensions of fome very respectable and worthy gen-tlemen, who had expressed their doubts, whether some

kind of a Conflitution he had confiruêted for the Athe-nians ; that he had prepared as good a Conflitution of government as the people would bear : Clearly inti-mating that a Conflitution of government, thould be relative to the habits, manners, and genius of the peo-ple; intended to be governed by it. As the particular flate governments, are relative to the manners and ge-nius of the inhabitans of each flate; fo ough the ge-neral governments – for without this affemblage of all the governments – for without this affemblage of the principles, the general government will not fuf-ficiently apply to the genius of the projec confede-stated, and therefore by its meeting; in its operation, with a continual oppofition, through this circumstance it mult needlarily fail in its execution : Becaufe agree-alies to the idea of *Schn*, the people would not bear it. It may not, therefore, be improper to examine whe-ther the federal Conflitutions propofed, has a likenefs to the different flate Conflitutions, and fuch a one, as to give the fpinit and features of the particular governi-ments. For Baron Montefquieu obferves, That all governments ought to be relative to their, principles ; and that " a confederate government. ought to be compofed of flates of the farme narure, efpecially of the republican kind :" And inflaxees, that as " the fpinit of monarchy is war, and enlargement of domi-ion ; peaceand mederation, the fpinit of a republic ; kind of a Conflitution he had confirusted for the Athe-

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compofed of flates of the fame nature, "efpecially of the republican kind." And inflaxces, that as " the fpirit of monarchy is war, and enlargement of domi-nion; peace and mederation, the fpirit of a republic; thefe two kinds of governments, cannot naturally fub-ful in a confederate republic." Trom hence it follows, that all the government of the flates in the union, ought to be of the fome nature, of the republican kind, and that the general govern-ment ought to be an affemblage of the fpirit, and prin-ciples of them all. A flort comparison, pointing out the lifenefs of the general govern-ment ought to be an affemblage of the fpirit, and prin-ciples of the general, to the particular Conflitu-tions, may fufficiently elucidate the fubject. All the Conflictions of the flates, confil of three branches; except as to the legiflative powers, which are chieffy vefled in two; the powers of government, are foparated in all, and mutually check each other. Thefe are laid down as fundamental principles, in the federal Conflictions of its prefentatives to the flate governments, are elefors of reprefentatives to the flate governments, are the reprefentatives to the flate for the flates. The reprefentatives to the flate for the flates. The equality of reprefentations is determined in nearly all the flates, by numbers, fo it is in the federal Confliction. The feecond, branch of legiflattire, in fome of the flates, is, firmlar to the federal fenate, having not only

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fituition, that harmil the internal advantages of a re-publicing, and the external force of a monarchill go-vernment," they would probably inversions and under the tyramy of afingle perform. Advanting this principle of Baran Monterpinols, the feveral States are either nor final to be defended again! is foreign entemy, or to large for republican conductions of government. If we apply the first polition to the differ-ent Starre, which realon, and the experience of the late war, point out to be true, a confederate gevernment it neceffary. But if we admit the latter polition, then the feveral governments, being in their own nature imperfect, will be neceffarily deftroyed, from their being the extensive for republican governments. From whence it follows, if the foregoing principles

are true, that we ought to adopt a confederation, pra-fuming the different States well calculated for republic tan give uncets : For if they are not, their correspondence will work their definition feparately, and if they are defined for definition, from their natural imper-fection, it will certainly be more advantageous to have

ment. But if the advantages of a confederacy, admitting ral States, not only againd foreign invation, but agaidit internal diffortes; and wars with one another ; wars in Barope, ariling from jarring, and oppoling interefts, are a public calamity :---If it is for the beneft of ourfelves, and futore generation, to prevent its hearid devaluations on this continent : To fecure the harrid devaltations on this continent: To fecture the States against fach calamities, it will be necellary to what the sense of the sense of the state and State, and to fettle the differences between State and State. For without a confederacy, the faceral State, being diffindt fovereignties, would be in a flate of nature, with report to each other ; and the law of nature, which is the right of the flrongeft, would determine the disputes that might arife. To prevent the operathe dispute that might mile. To prevent the opera-tion of for units a titler to a Mord potention to the weaked. State, against the integral, of concerne the rights of all, again the encroachiments of any of the States ; tobalance the powers of all the State, by each giving up a portion of its forerignty, and thereby better to fearne the remainder of it, are amough the main ob-

fective the remainder of it; are amongit the main co-jects of a confederacy. But the advantages of a union of the States, are not confined to more fafety from within, or from withest. They extend notonly to the withing of each State, line even to the interelt of each induividual of the States.

The manner in which the States have fulfered fo the want of a general regulation of trade, is fo notori out, that little need be faid upon the fubject, to prove that the continent has been exhaulfed of its wealth, for the want of it ; and if the evil from the not regulating it, is not fpeedily remedied, by placing the ne ceffary powers in the hands of Congress, the libertie of the people, or the independence of the States, will be irretrievably loft. The people feeling the inconvenience of (yffems of government, that initead of reliev-ing, increase their perplexities, inflead of regulation trade upon proper principles, initead of regularing matural advantages of our own country, and opening new fources of wealth, our lands have funk in their yalue, our trade bar languifhed, our credit has been dai ly reducing, and our refources are almost annihilated Can we expect, in fuch a State, that the people will long continue their allegiance to fylems of governong continue their allegiance to fyllems of govern-ment, whether arising from the weaknets of their ad-minitration, or the indifficienty of their principler, which cittal on them to many calmities ? I prefame not --The well, being of trans. not .- The well-being of trade depends on a proper regulation of it ; on the fuccels of trade, depends wealth ; on wealth, the value of lands ; the firength, the welfare and happiness of a country, upon the numbers, the eafe and independence of its yeomanry. For the want of this have our taxes molt opprefively fallea upon the moft ufeful of all our citizens, our hufwandupon the molt defail of all our cliticers, our hufand-men ; while trade for the want of its being coofined to proper objects, has ferred rather to rule, then to encich finde that have existed it on. Shall we then let caufel to jedfouffor arife, and diffract

Shall we then let scale ich jeducters arife, and diffrad four council scale whall we let partial views and local pre-judicery informer our decilions; or finil we with a seconing wicklow, determine to adopt the Federal Conflictions propoled, and thereby confirm the liker-ty, the failery, and the welfare of our country. I might go en, Sir, and point out the fatal confe-gences of registing the Confliction, but a 1 have

already intruded too much upon the time and patience of the convention, I finall for the preferst, forbers any further obfervations, requesting the candour of the convention, for those I have already made.

On the general queflion, on the propositions of his Excellency the Prelident, after Mr. Bowdoin, the following are the obfervations of the Hon. Mr. ADAMS. As your Excellency was pleafed

Patierday to offer for the confideration of this Gonven-

Yee hine appleche to the paryon of the mins, tau there do in the continue of the control of the mins, tau there are proved if the control of the control of

the work encounty parameters again in undue ad-ministration of the folderal government." I beg leave, fir, more particularly, to confider those propositions, and in a very few work to express my own opinion that they most have a firong teachery to eafer the minds of gentlemen who with for the immediate meaning the definition of the second teacher of the second se operation of fome effectial parts of the propoled confli-tution, as well as the moll (peeds and effected) means of obtaining alterations in fome other parts of it, of which they are inlicitous thould be made. I will not epeat the reafons I offered when the motion was made, which convinced me that the measure pow under confideration will have a more (peedy, as well as a more certain influence in effecting the purpole last mention-ed, than the measure propoled in the conditution be-

fore ur. Your Excellenty's first proposition is, " that it be Your Excellency's first proposition is, " that it be explicitly declared that all powers not experibly dele-pated to Congreds, are referred as the feveral flate to a formany of a bill of right, which, geneticates are animously of a bill of right, which, geneticates are animously of a bill of right, which, geneticates are animously of a cipecting this matter, and gives af-functe that if any have made by the folleral govern-ent finith the cathodil should the power printed by the proposed Conflication, and inconfistent with the Conflication of this flate, it will be an error, and adjudged by the courts of law to be void. It is conto-rant with the fecond article in the prefent Confederahall with the lecend arrice is the prefert Confidera-tion, that each hate retains its fovereigner, freedom and independence, and every power, juridifiction and right, which its orb y this candedcaring experily de-legated to the United States in Congress altembled — I have long confidered the watchfuncts of the people over the conduct of their rules, the firmgent guard against the encroschments of power ! and I hope people of this country will always be thus watchful.

ed to this centraling power in Congress, have expre-fed their wither size it had been relified to (uch frame fed their witherwise it had been relified to (uch flates at may negled or refield that power velied in them, and to be exercised by them if they pleafs. Your Excellency propoles in fubliance the fame refirldion which, I should think, cannot but meet widt their fall

approbation. The power to be given to Congress, to lify and col-Let power to no given to congret, to any and col-left taxes, duties, imposit and excises has alarmed the minds of fome pentlemen. They tell you, fir, that the exercise of the "power of laying and collecting di-reft taxes might greatly diffres the feveral fates, and render them incapable of raifing monies for the pay-ment of their refrective flate debts, or for any purpofe They fay the impost and excise may be made adequat to the publick emergencies in the time of peace, and all why the laying direct taxes may not be confined to and why the saying direct taxes may not be connect to a time of war. You are pleafed to propole to us, that it be a recommendation that "Coogrefs do not lay direct taxes but when the monies ariling from the impolyand excite that be fufficient for the public exigencies" - The prospect of approaching was might necessarily create an expense beyond the promign necessarily create an expende beyond the pro-détions of impeti and excite. How then would the government have the necessarily means of providing for the publick defence? Must they not have recourd to other refources beindes impost and excite? The people while they watch for their own fafety, mult any will have a just confidence in a Legiflature of thei own election. The approach of war is fellow, if ever, without obfervation : It is renerally obferved by the people at large ; and I believe no legiflative of a free country would venture a measure which frould directly touch the puries of the pergle, under a more pretence or unlefs they could fliew to the people's fatisfaction that there had in fact been a real publick exigency to

jutify it. Your Excellency's next proposition, is to introduce Your Excellency's next propolition, is to introduce the indictment of a grand jury before any perion thall be tried for any crime, by which he may incur infa-mous pushment, or loss of life; and it is followed by most punifiment, or lots of life; and it is rollowed by inductor, which recommends a trial by jury; in civi actions, between criticens of different flates, if either of the parties thall reguel it. Thefe and fereral toli-ers, which I have not mentioned, are fo evidently beers, which have not instantand, are to evidently have metical, are noted to overattenet of mine. And they are all, in every principals, of forgéneral a strates, and perfunde myfield to hink, they are find a cannod have perfunde myfield to hink, they are instantantantant with a in the nosiline, proposed by your izvellensy, it we should now adopt in ... Gerettenen now make addi-fional prepetitions, if they taink fit y it is prefunde dhave a fail secrific endoor to made ackbe they and thave a fail secrific endoor to made ackbe they and

(To be continued.)

LONDON, December 5. At a meeting of the States of Holland and Well-Friedma upon uhe 6th ult. Van Berkelman, Penji-onsty of Holland, moved, that a tranllation of the En-glinh dature of the 11 of W. and M. c. 23, and of the 1d of W. and M. feff. 2, c. 10, whereby certain excife duties in England " were appropriated for pay-ment of 500,0001, to the States for their charges for King Willism's expedition into England," might be Aung William's expedition into languano, " might be read; which having been agreed to. Van Berkelman arole; and after flating, in a very able manner, the gbrious revolution which had recently taken place, from the reforation of his Royal Highnet's the Stadtholder, with peace and happinels to the diffracted States, by the powerful interpolition of Prufia and Great-Britnin, and contrafting in forcible terms the Oreas contain, and contrasting in lotchic terms the fimilarity of their deliverance with that of Great-Bri-tain at the above period, "from popery and arbitrary (way," took notice of the very great expacts that had been incorred by Britain in the fitting out a ficer too colperate with the Zing of Pointia, and moved, that from the finne principles of honour which had advanced with the finne principles of honour which had advanced with incorred as and implier respiratory, their High MightineRes the United States may be requefted repay to Great-Britain the fum of (soo, ooc), in part of the great charges incurred by diem on this occation, in protecting and affifting the United States. The mo-tion was unanimoufly agreed to ; and the State of Holland refoived that they would make good their quo-

Holmer related that it would make good their qua-tant of the failed force. The empare of Germany and Emperior 60 relation, are converted with hade of the second the adverted second second second second second the second secon Rufian army ought not to be effimated at more than 200,000 regulars. The Ottoman forces of all denominstituts amount to 447,474 men, of whom 207,400 are infantry. But in this number are included 170,000 men employed in the navy, and in Confinatinople, and fome neighbouring cities, where their prefence is abfolutely neceffary to keep the populace within bounds ; fo that the Turks cannot bring into the field more than 277.4;4 men : A force infinitely too fmall to cope with 500,000 of the fineft troops in Europe.

Able generals who have seen the Auftrian troops, do not hefitate to fay, that at the head of the 160,000 men whom the Emperor is now affembling in Hungary, they would not be afraid to meet the whole force, regular and irregular, that the Ottoman empire can oppole to them.

A L E X A N D R I A, Feb. 5. Laft week, between the hours of eight and nine Lait week, between the hours of eight and nine of clock in the evening, two daving villains, on horfe-back, rode up to the hour of Mr. Hunter, hipwright, on the lower end of Fairfai Street, one of whom dif-mbanted and entered a room in which Mr. Hunter was fitting with a young child, and affed if her hubbind was at home ; on being answered in the negative, he frid it made no difference as he wanted the money, and peremptorily demanded it, when Mirs. Hunter, and preempionity demanded ity when ours, if inter-leting much fighted gave a finite's the willian in-flanity drew a dagger, threatening if the utered ano-ther word, he would plugger it in her breat --At the fame time the ratical who was mounted, called one, if the hefitanes, lift the child --Uckily the mail heard her mitterfa foram, and came in a harry into the room. which fo alarmed the villain that he mounted his horfe, and they both rode off. FREDERICKSBURG, February 14.

A gentleman from the Wellern Country informa-that the Shawanefe nation of Indians, who were failed Use the Shawards mution of Indians, who were fettled about the Miname river, and were the unit includions eveny the faulter, of Keenackey had, indiag that the Writer gree to Shamroue, that their communicitien writer gree to Shamroue, that their communicitien contains the Coll Indian Pylog on the back parts of Constant and Coll Indian Pylog on the back parts of Constant and Collement factor price of the Share re-moved to the Constem factor PHIIA, Feb. 200, PHIILA DE LP HIIA, Feb. 200,

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, Nov. 13-" Monday laft the inhabitants of this city, were alarmed by the greateft flo d ever re-membered by the oldeft inhabitant here : it began at feven in the morning, and continued +

until fiven in the evening : all the cabins on the fide of the river were carried away befides a number of mills, cows, pigs and hay :---the chief part of the city was laid under was ter, particularly in John fireet, it was the moft dreadful fight that ever was beheld ; the f people were driven to the upper part of their houles, and were spectators to all their fub-* ftance being carried away, and could not attempt to fave an article. The flood came fo rapidly at the rear of the houles that it fwept

away every thing that came before it. In Irifh-town the water was 6 feet : in Greenthreet, Green's-bridge, Horfe-barrack, Blackmill, Frier'sbridge and Lee's-lane, there were feveral cabins entirely covered : the breweries and tan-yards are almost destroyed : from the rear of the houlds nothing was to befeen but one entire fea. All the wood that was cut in Dunmore was carried off. In Thomaftown fcarce a house remains flanding. The college is entirely furrounded, and the bridge near the college was carried off. A young woman was buried in the ruins of a house the was endeavouring to make her efcape from, and has not fince been found .---The people of Dunmore we e obliged to climb up the trees where they remained 48 hours in a melancholy fituation, the violence of the flood being fo great as to render any attempt to relieve them impracticable. Thank God none of them were loft. The damages fuffained by the inhabitants muft be very confiderable. The gentlemen have made a fut fcription for the poor people who have loft their all."

NEW.YORK, March 4.

N E W - Y O R K, March 4. It appears by the proceedings of the South Carolina Legiflature, that every man in both Houfer were in favor of the new conditution. At heir Legiflature is much the mol numerous in the Union, in proportion to their number of free white inhabitant, this extraordinary unanimity affords an undubitable proof that we thall foon reckon South Casolina among the memwe thall toon reckon South Casolina among the mem-bers of the *arev cosplettary*. Their Legillature mult confift of above 200 perions, for Charleflon has go members. It may be jullly faid, South Carolina is an opulent, calightened, and yet a very filing fate... Their Convention were to meet yefterday, it being the 3d of March.

A Naffan (New Providence) paper of the tigth ule. A Waffan (wew-revendent) pept of the type and ban the following paragraph > 0 n the thread int. Capt. Thompfon, in the floop Sailly, beating up from Saubwurft point of Hangea for Watering. Ray, how a white flog bos-fled on the bane - he immediately hapfed and the yawal and wrent to the place, where he found 23 normer and 53 men and boye, in a most differsted feuation. They informed bim that they had been pollinger on bard the brig Chance, commanded by John Stofford, from Dualary in Chance, commanded by John Stafford, from Dunlary in Ireland, bound for Charlyfon and Bolinwore, in North-America : that after bring 3 months hat, and having bear 6 actest on Bort allowance, ship were landed on that def-late signal in the twoining of the 3-th December : That the Capt. previour to his patting them on force, informed them that the iffanal ways Frinidaula, in which there were three towns and many fettlements, and that they might tere towar and hang futtments, and than the might ending any from theme tang parts of during a "Unitan taken the hirst funds, and futting nucleo, futtiments musi taken start, they determine to ensure as the one of parts hing the bane a major was field at them which billed and first mander. They also manimum taken is perform half deal on the pajore. Cape, Sheatjan article decrem Stand by units of y the party transmiss graft 2 at 0 y them start of sum of y the party transmiss graft 2 at 0 y the

"Were landed on Long-Ifland. Extract of a letter from London, dated Dec. 29. " At length it has been mutually agreed between this country and France, to appoint committeers on each fide, with full powers to fee that condition of the convention, which flipulates for the reciprocal reduc-

convention, which lipitates for the recipional reduc-tion of the navies, be carried completally into effect. "Monf. Borginville is appointed, on the part of France, to undertake the execution of this employ-ment in Begland, and Mr. Rogers, late fectuary to Lord Kepple, goes on the fame duty on the part of Great-Britan, to France : this determination on each fide to fee a rigid accomplifiment of the terms and fpirit of the late agreement, is a much firmer ground for the most rational expectation of mutual forbearance and lafting peace, than could be deduced from any professions, however ardent and flattering." PORTEMOUTH, March 5.

P O R T E M O U Y H, Marth 5: On Standy bits 2414 while the Islowing autopay elemen-tures properties at New Darken, which in the lumman wine drainer at most program. Then, the New Action Darken gala, forwarded for that has a star program Dream gala, forwarded for hash billing Contain Fur-Derway, of New Darkan High ter remaining free chile dren in case of the boufe, night coming on, they retired to rift, and fleps fecure, 'till the ruffling of the flames accele them. The fre took place by means of the chimney, woone tourn. I suffice to explain of the country, wohich, at it when in the country, woas built of flore and flabs; the flabs took free at the top, and communicated it-filf to the boufs, which was in flames before the children juj is bre entry, with the start of the second start of the choice of general sources and advanted, the idded, a jon, immediately jumpted whether the faid condition for the source of a second start of the s

edrout of bed, and assempted to follow his breaker, but the any first, an attempted to fille be place by the first of the firs

Provided till too tate for vinig. Two perforts, father and fon, Wenging to Old York, ere lately returning from fibing, the beat accidentally

These papers as parties and your description to Old Tecls, were lating concerning from flow galaxies and wells by buildings. Care, Hoppen wells wave and wells by buildings of the start of the start of the start of the start of the particular starts and the start of the start of the particular starts and the start of the start of the particular starts and the start of the start been starts and the start of the start of the start been starts and the start of the start of the starts and the start of the starts and the start of the starts and the start of the start of the start of the starts and the start of the start of the starts and the start of the start of the start of the start of the starts and the start of the start of the start of the start of the starts and a start of the start and the start of the start of

the remainder of the names was at Bernhaus, which during informants left that place. B O S T O N, March 1c. The Rev. EZRA CONANT, on the 20th ultimo, was ordained a Gordel Birboy, and received the patho-ral charge of the Church of Chrift, in Winchefter, [N.H.] The unanimity and affection of the faid church and religions fociety render the fituation of the young Bifhop, peculiarly eligible, and prefage his diffinguith-

Bithop, peculiarly eligible, and pretage ins dittinggin-ed defailed to the people of his charge. A.t.a. Meeting of a large and refer chable number of Cristions, of different Chaffer the Week pull, they UNANIMOUSLY agreed to give their furrages for his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Efg. as Greenor and the hos, SAMUEL ADAMS, Efg. as Licenceant

and the hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, hig, as Licerenant Governor, for the year ending, A gentleman of undorbited veracity, affares a cor-relpondent, that his Excellency Joins Courses, Efg. Governor of Rhode Haland, is decidedly in favour of fore hurt at focing in one of the late papers an attack

fore hurr at focing in one of the late papers an attack upon hing, as being in an opposite principle. Friday a Refole palled the hon, house of reprefen-tatives (but not by a very "rut." vote, the majority being but elsever) for partoning, and reforing to the privileges of a freeman, the famous Capt. Loke Day, who for fome time path has been confined in the goal in this town On Thurfday evening, at the Supreme C met, nos

On Thurfaly remains, at the Supreme Cover, now fitting in this were, Jaffrah Twitter and Archital Taylor, were knowplex in guilty of high-say robbery on time force, an ensuinable in heigh-say robber of and their elegent of the same state of the same and their elegent from the Priorin this town, by car-demaining the tanes: Robert Win. Jose, George Junn: Bedley, and Wan. Williams. The box. Proof, ended, and uniter, Jonathan et al., and Wan. Williams. The box. Proof, ended, and uniter, Jonathan et al., and the elegeness of this into over the same field in the data y that requests.

Grants made to defray their expences. On Saturday Evening the General Affembly ad-journed to the laft Monday in March infl. then to meet at Eaft-Greenwich. H A R T F O R D, March 10.

Great opposition was made in the Convention of New Hampihire, to that claufe which excludes any religious tell being required of the officers of the United States ; which drew fome very liberal and eatholic ob-fervations from the Rev. Dr. LANGDON. He confidered religion as an obligation between God and his creature; a rand that the civilianthenity equid not in-teriore, without solaringing upon the rights of confe-encies. That the connecting the civil power with the excellentifical, was the exceled all the religions perfe-entions which have taken places. That to call on the civil arm for its (apport, would be arguing that its Great Anthrow an indifficient. He was fully featible of the importance of having religious men for our ru ler-bonen men-men baling courts/sefi : But where fould the line be drawn ? Religion did not confit never be binding on an Athieft, a man of no religion. The Doftor confidered the paragraph as one of the greatest ornaments of the Conflictuion.

NEW-LONDON, March 14.

The Affimhly of the State of Rhods. Inand in their late Sefim have possed an ad, from which the following paragraph is taken with. ... Be it enalted by the General Assembly, and by the

mybrity thereof it is bury challed, That the fourth Monday in March inft, he, and the fourth is berely any pointed, the day for all the freemen and freeholder within this flate, to convene in their refpective town-meetings affembled, and to deliberate upon, and determine each individual (who have right by law to vote for the choice of general officers) by himfelf, by poll, whether the faid confliction for the United States

The following is a copy of a law, that was pafied by the legiflature of Virginia, lamany 7, 1783. WHEREAS feveral will difpold perfort have feduced or floken the children of black and

mulatto free perfors, and have actually disposed of the perfors to feduced or flolen; as flaves, and putifiamene adequate to fuch crime, not being by law provided for the offenere is be to ended on an any free perion for a flave, knowing the fail perion to fold to be iree, and thereof fhull be lawfally convicted, the perion fo convicted fhall fuffer death without the benefit of

therey. The fecret of being always eafy .- An Italian Biftop frangeled through great difficulties without repining, and net with much exposition in the difcharge of his Epifespal are early and only applying to be diplomed on the diplomed of the Diplomed particles, sections even between the diplomed of polynome-data constraints for any disk in the left hypothese sections are set by the even which we are diplomed any difficult instance, one styped on the section of the diplomed of the diplomed of the diplomed events have a section of the diplomed of the diplomed of the section of the diplomed of the section of the diplomed of the diplomed of the diplomed of the section of the diplomed of the diplomed of the diplomed of the diplomed of the section of the diplomed of the diplomed of the diplomed of the diplomed of the provided help of the diplomed of the diplomed of the diplomed of the diplomed of the provided help of the diplomed of the diplomed of the diplomed of the diplomed of the provided help of the diplomed printipal softents, and call to mind how fmall a face I fould accept in it when I come to be inversed-I then look abread in the world, and abferva what multitudesibere are who are in all rifectle more unbuppy than myfelf.-Tour I I learn aubers true happinefs is placed-subers all our cares mult end-and how wery little reafon I brove to re-

Died, Mrs. SARAH GOULD, widow, aged 85.

THOMAS ALLEN'S Marine LIST. Thur/day, March 6th. Pleafant, ferene, warm mor-ning, wind W. Friday, 7th. Hany morning, wind N.N.W .- me-

Saturday, 8th. Hazy morning, wind N.N.W. Sailed, Brig Brothers, George Hallam, for Cape-

Teoflar, what we have a start of the sent morning, wind N.N.W. --meridian, wind N.E. Widnifday, 12th. Pleafant, ferenc morning, light

wind N -- meridian, wind S. W. Arrived, Packet Lady Wathington, Culver, from

Chappel, ditto.

For SALE, by TRACY & COIT,

in Novich, Bollea Te, of the firit quality by the toolb-remond billiog by the decrea. Dry Goast, Greecile, and Laguer, by retail a utinu. A few birleis and half burle of theire Park. ALL perfons having open accounts with faid TRACY & COIT, are defined to make an immediate lettlement. Thole-efpecially, whole notes or debts became due at christmas, an I fill remain unpaid, are florified, that a fpetdy fettle-ment will prevent the fame being lodged in attornies Hands for collection. 4w Norwich, March 12, 1988.

Wanled to perchafe by the Subferiber,

About twenty low priced Horfes, fix or eight good and likely Hotfes ; as alfo twelve or fourgeen head of good flupping Oxen; to be paid for in Cifft.

paid for in Ciffi. JAMES WOODHAM. New London Coffee houfe, March 13, 1788.

W A N.T E D, Man who is filihful, and cap ble of over-feene and working on a farm. Good encou-regement will be given by the fulficither news the Roys Ferry. SARAH DURFEY. New London, March 12, 1723.

NOTICE is he eby given that the hon. Court of Probate, for the diffrie of New-Lon lon. have allowed leven months from the date hereof, for the tre liters to the effate of William Douglass, late of New-London, deceased, to bring in claims againft faid effate ; thefe who newled to claima againh faid eilate i those who negled to bring them in by Gid time, will be debarred a re-covery. CFORCE DOUGLASS, SARAH DOUGLASS, New London, March 10th, 1788.

 $\overline{B^Y}$ order of the hon. Court of Probate, for the diffried of New-London, to be fold at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 1sth infl. 2 of lock P.M. all the effigure of Anna M Intolfi, late of New London, deceased, at the late dwelling house of faid

JOSHUA COIT, Adm'r. JOSHUA COIT, Adm'r. New-London, March 12, 1788.

BOSTON, Feb. 22. Peterday agreeably to Prolamation, the bon. general court of this commonwealth, conversed at the fate-boufe, in of toil commonsulation, converted at the fait-body, in this source-and a gubrem of both Branches being af-fembled, a joint conmittee was appointed to wait on his excellence the Governor, to imform bims, that they norther ready to receive communications, Sc.—Accordingly, at 5 o'clock, his Excellency mit both Branches, convened in the Reprefentatives' Chamber, and delivered the following Jollowing SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Haufe of Reprefentativity, T H B Letters which I have received in the re-eefs, the Secretary will lay before you, they are

T If B berets which I have received in the re-cefs, the Secretary will lay before you, they are not of fuch importance, as to claim any particular no-tice from me at this time. The adjournment of the General Court, for the pace of one week, became neceffary, in order to give the members who were allo members of the late con-vention, an opportunity of returning home before the meeting of the legillature. I could have wifted that the Preclamation of adjournment had been of an ear-lier date, but the Schlion of the Convention, by the importance of the bulinefs before that body, was pro-tradeed beyond what was expected. I flatter myfelf shat this will be fatisfactory, as well to thofe of you gentlemen, whohaving not heard of the adjournment, have been fome days waiting in town, as to thofe who may be apprehenfive that the bulinefs of the prefent Schlion will demand a longer tinte than can be conve-miently afforded at this feafun of the year. I have nothing of more importance at this time; to foccimitionwealth. It is fearcely neceffary to remark that this flate, from its particular fituation, as well as from the noble ador of its citizens in defence of their biberties, and independence, hath accumulated a very

The demonstrates and independence, hash accumblated a very heavy debt; the interest of which arifes to ninety thou-fund pounds ainually; this confideration alone, gen-tlemen flould induce us by every polfible exertion con-fittent with the peace of the Commonwealth, to dimi-hish the principal. In order to this, the great quanti-ties of unappropriated territory both in the cattern part of the government; as we'l as the immenfe track lately ceded to us by the State of New-York, afford anaple refources, if wifely and expeditionfly improved by that (pirit of unanimity and different which I flatter myfelf will always diltinguith your conduct when the interest of the peeple is fo deeply and effectially engaged in the refull of your deliberations. I am forry that my duty urges me to mention to you the necessity of a final tax, but the Treafury is fo far exhaulted, that the butinefs of the government muft cesfe its progrefs unlefs a tax is granted. liberties and independence, hath accumulated a very

far exhaufted, that the butine's of the government mufi ceafe its propre's unle's a tax is granted. Since the lait feffion, Luke Day, one of those perfons for whose arrelt a bounty was offered in confaquence of an att of the legisflature, has been taken by fome of the citizensof NewHampfhire, to whom on chundred pounds has been pald, upon their delivering him into the cuf-tody of the fherif of the county of Suffolk. Could the late unhappy commotions be thrown into oblivion, conflictently with the honor of government, and the fartisfaction. In the heginning of your laft (effion I laid before

In the beginning of your laft feffion, I laid before faitsiafcion. In the beginning of your laft feffion, I laid before you the Coollitution and Frame of Government for the United States of America, agreed upon by the late General Convention, and transmitted to me by Con-greffs. As the fyftem was to be fubmitted to the peo-ple, and to be decided upon by their Delegates in Con-vention, I forbore to make any remarks upon it.— The Convention which you appointed to deliberate upon that important fubject, have concluded their feffion, after having adopted and ratified the propofed plan, according to their refolution, a copy whereof, I have directed the Secretary to lay before you. The obvious imbecility of the Confederation of the United States, has too long giveft pain to our friends, and pleafure to our enemies i but the forming a new

Chited States, has too long given pain to our ritenes, and pleafare to ore enemies is but the forming a new fylem of Government, for fo numerous a people, of ver different views, and habits, fpread upon fuch a vall extent of Territory, containing fuch a great vari-ety of foils, and under fuch extremes of climate, was a talk, which nothing lefs than the dreadful apprehension of lofing our national existence, could have compelled the neonle to undertake. the people to undertake.

We can be known to the world, only under the ap-pellation of the United States ; if we are robbed of the idea of our anion, we immediately become (eparate nations, independent of each other, and no lefs liable The of our difference of each other, and no lefs limble rothed epredations of foreign powers, than to wars and bloody contentions amongit ourfelves. To pretend to exit as a nation without peffeffing those powers of co-erce, which are necessarily insident to the national character, would prove a fatal (steeing in politicks.— The objects of the proposed Conflitution, are defence against external enemies, and the promotion of tran-quility and happinefs amongit the States. Whether is tis well calculated for those important purpoles, has been the fubject of extensive and tearned discullion in the Convention which you appointed. I believe there was never a body of men alsembled, with greater pu-rity of intention, or with higher zeal for the public interest. And although when the momentous Queltion was decided, there was a greater division than fome expected, yet there appeared a candour, and a fpirit of Conciliation in the minority, which did them great

honous, and alforded an happy prefige of unanimity amongst the people at large. The formany of the members of the late Convention could not feel them-Televes convinced that they ought to vote for the ratif-televes convinced that they ought to vote for the ratif-cation of this Syftm, yet their oppolition was conduc-ted with a candid and mauly firmnels, and with fuch marks of integrity and real regard to the public inte-reft, as did them the higheft honor, and leaves no rea-

fon to impose that the peace, and good order of the government is not their object. The amendments proposed by the Convention, are intended to obtain a conflictutional fecurity of the prin-ciples to which they refer themfelves, and mult meet intended to obtain a contitutional fecurity of the prin-ciples to which they rover the micleus, and muft meet the wiftes of all the flates. I feel myfelf affured, that they will very early become a part of the Confliction, and when they flual be added to the propoled plan, I fhall confider it the moft perfect fyftem of government, as to the objects it embraces, that has been known a-month the solvind monglt mankind. Gentlemen,

As that BEING, in whole hands is the government of all the nations of the earth, and who, putteth down one, and raifeth up another according to His Sovereign Pleafure, has given to the People of thefe States, a rich and an extentive Country, has in a marvellons manner given them a ftanding among the nations of the World -has bleffed them with external Peace, and internal Tranquility ;---I hope and pray, that the gratitude of their Heartsmay be expressed by a preper use of those their Hearismay be expressed by a preper use of these ineffimable blefings, by the greatest exertions of Patriotifur, by forming and supporting Inflictions for cultivating the human inderstanding, and for the greatest Progress of the Arts and Sciences—by eff.b-lishing Laws for the support of Piety, Religion and Morality, as well as for pussifying Vice and Wicked-mefs,—and by exhibiting on the great Theatre of the World, those focial, public and private Virtues, which give more dignity to a people, possifing their own Sovereighty than Crowns and Diadems afford to Sove-reign Princes.

Sovereighty than Crowns and Diadems an ura to sovereighty than Crowns and Diadems an ura to sovereighty than Crowns and Diadems an ura to sover worthy of your notice, fhall be communicated by Mel-fage, and in every concern tending to promote the pub-lic welfare, I fhall be happy to concur with you, and be ready at all times to give every pofible difpatch to the bufind's that may come before you. JOHN HANCOCK. Council Chamber, Feb. 27, 1788.

The following copy of an original letter from queen Eliza-beth, to Heaton, Bifhop of Ely, is taken from the Regijter of Ely. Proud Pre'ate,

I Underltand you are backward in complying with your agreement; but I would have you to know, that I who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by ______, I will immediately unfrock you. Your's as you demean yourfelf,

ELIZABETH. Heaton, it feems, had promifed the queen to ex-change fome part of the land belonging to the See for an equivalent, and did fo, but it was in confequence of the above letter.



A East-Haddam, have allowed feven months from this date, for the creditors to the efface of BARNABAS PEAS, late of Hebron, in Tolland county, deceased, to bring in their claims again faid effate 5 thofe who negled to bring them in by faid time, will be deburred a recovery. ELIHU MARVIN, Adm'r.

Hebron, Feb. 20, 1788.

TO BE LET, And pollefion given the first of April next,

April next, A Farm lying at Go-then in the Great-Neck, New-Lon-Lonjon. The Land is of the firth quality for grafs, &c. and the fituation very plea-fant. For further particnlars. enquire of ELIZABETH HURLBYJT.-New-London, March 5, 1788.

To be SOLD or LET,

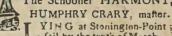
The Rope-Ferry in New-London with Houle and Land adjoining, and polleffion immediately given. Enquire of 1 HOMAS DURFEY.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the Blacksmiths' bufines, an active Lad, about 14 or 15 years old. Enquite of JOHN GORDON.

New-London, March 5, 1788.

A fast-failing SLOOP, Burthen about twenty Tons, and well found, to be fold on very reasonable Terms .---- Inquire of CER Joseph Skinner, in New-London.

For CHARLESTON, The Schooner HARMONY,



YING at Stonington-Point; to L fail by the tenth of March. For freight or paflage. apply to the mafter on board, or to GARDINER CARPENTER, at Norwiche

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

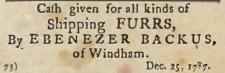
Imported direaly from LONDON, To be fold by Wholefale and Retail, At as low prices as can be purchased at any drug-

gift's flore in this State, by NATHANIEL MANN, and Co.

N. P. Cash, Pot and Pearl-Ash, Wheat, Ryo and IndianCorn, will be taken in payment. Hebron, Feb. 26, 1788.

Fiftyquintals FISH,

to be fold at the loweft rate for Cafh, Pork or Corn, at Tilley and Miller's wharf. New-London, Feb. 26, 1788.



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

NOTICE is hereby given, that all perform who have any demands on the effate of DORCUS SPAFFORD, decenfed, late of Wilkf-barre, of the flate of Pennfylvania, are requefted to exhibit their claims before me the fubfcriber, at or before the firth day of June next. And all who are indebted to faid effate will ranke immediate payment, and fave themfelves expendes. Conflant attendance will be given at the fubfcriber's houfs' in Wilkfbarre. attendance will in Wilkfbarre.

ELISHA ELACKMAN, Adm'r. Wilkfberre, Jan. 17, 1784.

For fale on the premiles on the following days of May next, S^O much of the real effate of the following per-forms, for Lawrence's certificates or foldier Solution of the second seco

