

CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.


F R I D A Y, APRIL 18; 1788.

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

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office New-London, April 5, 1788.

JOHN Allen, Monf. Andre, Michael Ah, Stonington; Rufus Avery, Groton; William Poquatnack; William Bridges, Zeph. Brown, Lawton Burdock, Zebulon Baker, Mr. Hepzibah Baker, Samuel Bolles, New-London; Beman Brockway, Lyme; David Bissel, Pomfret; John Caldwell, Elitha Carter, Mr. Conkling, Rosanna Cullison, Elitha Carter, New-London; Nathan Crary, Groton; Perez Cheesebrough, Stonington; Joseph Clark, Lyme; Christopher Darrow, Samuel Ely, Jacob Fink, New-London; Moses Ely, Old Haddam; John Green, Preston; Ebenezer Goddard, Thomas Gould, Thomas Gnion, New-London; Thomas P. Gallup, Abel Ebenezer Gallup, Groton; Marcy Hurlbut Holmes, Daniel Hull, John Ingraham, Hart, Francis Hopkins, New-London; Jeremiah Halfey, Preston; Afa Hillier, Pomfret; Oliver Huntington, Lebanon; Edward Jeffrey, Groton; Peter Latimer, John Lathrop, Patrick Lenox, New-London; Frederick Lambe, Groton; James Row, Rebecca Mumford, Monf. Miller, N. London; Luther Moseley, Ashford; Eiphe Merrill, Saybrook; John Nafby, Timothy Parker, Greene Plumb, Snow Parker, James Parker, Foster Penrice, Alpheus Palmer, Jean Pohl, John M. Snow Parker, Ebenezer Punderfon, James Penniman, William Prince, John Patrick, New-London; Nathan Peters, Preston; Mary Prince, Montville; Humphry Pratt, Saybrook; Daniel Groton; Zebulon Rogers, John Rogers, Sampson Rogers, Thomas Rice, Peter Robertson, New-London; Uriah Rogers, Southampton; James Stonington; Stanley & Robinson, Coentry; Ephraim Smith, John Stiles, William Stark, J. Swan, Paul Smith, Edward Stubens, N. London; Ezekiel Shalor, West Haddam; Abel Sholes, Groton; Oliver Smith, Stonington; Jeremiah East Haddam; John Sumner, Ashford; Taylor, New-London; Nathaniel Thomson, Stonington; Jonathan Waldron, Andrew White, Park Woodward, Thomas Walworth, Isaac Williams, Joseph Webb, Cornelius White, N. London; Joseph Woodbridge, Groton; Joseph Whittemore, Mansfield; Martha Wheeler, Stonington; William Young, Windham; John Young, New-London.

TO BE SOLD,

 THE subscriber's new commodious Dwelling House, and Store adjoining the same, situated on the parade and next door to Capt. Wheat's dwelling-house in the city of New-London.—The Terms may be made easy by a credit on one half of the purchase.

Also, TO BE SOLD,

The residue Stock in Trade, the property of the subscriber, chiefly consisting of a variety of Goods well adapted to this state, on which he will give a credit of 6, 9, or 12 months to approved purchasers, taking the entire residue.

The subscriber desires those who have any just demands whatsoever against him, to apply for immediate payment; and requests those indebted to him by note or book debt, to make payment; which will prevent cost accruing.

New-London, 25th March, 88.

MICH'I PRICE.

English and American Garden Seeds,

Spirits Turpentine in barrels, and Maxwell's Scotch Snuff in bladders,

Sold by WILLIAM LEFFINGWELL, Norwich.

Boarding and Lodging.

ON the first of May next, the subscriber proposes to open a house for BOARDING and LODGING for gentlemen and ladies, in the city of New-York, Water-Street, No. 35, opposite Gardner and Wilson's Store.

ROBERT STANTON.

April 9th, 1788.

Edward Hallam & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Turpentine,
Tar,
Turks-Island and
Cape de Verd Salt.

6 w New-London, March 17, 1788.

Now for a Bargain.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the 24th day of April, inst.

The Hull of a Sloop, 53 tons, now on the stocks at Paucatuck-River, ready to be launched. April 7, 1788.

Inoculation for the Small-Pox, to

be had of the subscriber on very reasonable terms, at his hospital in Haddam, where the business is now carried on with good success.

HEZEKIAH BRAINERD.

ON PRIDE.

THERE is not, in the whole circle of human passions, one more ridiculous in itself, or unbecoming man, than pride; yet its influence on the human mind seems to be more general than that of any other. In pride the fable of Proteus is realized; and its effects, as pointed out by Æsop in the frog and the ox, are often conspicuous.

As the genius and dispositions of men incline them to a variety of pursuits, pride obtrudes itself under innumerable forms and appearances; in all which it is generally hid from those actuated by it, although very obvious to the rest of mankind. Hence it is that we so frequently see pride condemned by those who, with respect to some other supposed accomplishment or acquisition, secretly indulge it. "Diogenes railed at what he called the pride of Plato, doubtless under the influence of a more criminal degree of that passion.

Pride when it only displays itself in the little external decorations of dress and furniture, is less dangerous in its nature, less injurious in its effects, than when settling in the mind, it condemns those follies with a rigid austerity. In the first instance it may properly excite the smile of ridicule; in the latter it deserves reproof, and excites detestation.

In the course of my observation on men and things I have had frequent opportunities of observing that species of pride to be the most deeply rooted, and dangerous, which manifests itself under the pharisaical form of rigid censorious virtue, and the idea of having arrived at higher religious attainments than other men. The pride exhibited in external dress, &c. proceeds from want of reflection, and may be cured by it. The latter has its origin in the heart, and its language is "stand off, for I am holier than thou." Men of dull saturnine constitutions are often free from most obvious immoralities and extravagance in furniture. For this negative virtue, many are indebted rather to the weakness of their passions, or a want of taste for elegance, than to any innate sense or love of truth and rectitude. Yet these men are generally the most ready to accuse others of pride. The indulgence of a little outside finery will, in their eyes, obscure the virtues of the wearer; and cause them to exclaim against him in the spirit of bitterness, while they are themselves destitute of many amiable qualities possessed by the objects of their censure.

The Cynic Philosopher was not the only man who has affected to despise the supposed marks of pride in others with far greater pride in himself. Many preachers, with all the apparent sanctity of anchorites, and shrouded in all the pomp of sacerdotal formality, have while they exclaimed against pride, secretly exulted in the anticipation of the applause they should gain by proving the desire of it to be unlawful. Thus, while with much severity they combated the obvious excesses of pride, they have carefully watered its root in their own bosoms. Such is men's blindness to their own imperfections, and such their aptitude to censure in others, what, under a different appearance, they secretly cherish in themselves.

If we carefully examine the spring of our actions, we shall find it to be *Pride* oftener than we are willing to allow. It is a passion that early gains ground, and, although its objects may be changed, it is seldom totally eradicated. To this passion more than to the abstract love of rectitude, we may attribute much of that

external regularity of conduct, which by common suffrage has obtained the name of virtue. Custom has affixed a stigma on obvious wickedness; and hence it is condemned, even by the wicked, in all but themselves. When the prevalence of passion, rendered strong by improper indulgence, excites to acts of public reproach, injury, or scandal, pride has frequently its share in preventing vicious inclinations from ripening into action, or at least, in concealing them from public notice. On the contrary, the love of reputation (which in some is but a softer name for pride) excites to a conduct which public suffrage has deemed virtuous for the sake of promoting it in the world. Thus, sincerity is sacrificed to pride, and the mask of humility covers secret ambition.

The pride of reputation, and of religious attainments often dazzle the eyes, and influence the conduct of men whom the sight of a little gaiety in dress would ferment into a false zeal against others at least as worthy as themselves. Some are proud of their finery, others of their plainness: both are under the dominion of a passion very unbecoming rational beings, but with this difference; in the former it evaporates in dress, in the latter it often rankles in the heart.

Public bequests are frequently the effects of this passion. Many who have passed through life in affluence without feeling one benevolent sentiment for human misery, have, when they could keep their dearly-beloved self no longer, disposed of it in the most ostentatious manner at their death. Hence, many donations to public hospitals, and other gifts, which bear the name of charity, are too often only the fruits of an uncharitable pride, which gives for its own sake, and not from motives of compassion. By acts of this kind men have often established a reputation at their death which they never deserved; and the sacred name of Charity has been affixed to deeds dictated by Pride and Ambition.—Verily, such have their reward.

Pride has frequently been deemed the offspring of ignorance: in general, I allow the pedigree to be just; but it sometimes springs from the acquisition of knowledge. This is evident in the characters and behaviour of some whose lives have been devoted to study, and the attainment of science. Conscious that they knew more than the common class of mankind, pride, rather than a desire to serve truth and virtue, has led them to display their superior wisdom in becoming public instructors. To this cause we may attribute the laboured pomp of their style; their obvious endeavour to shine, rather than to inform; their impatience of contradiction; and warmth in defending their own opinions, when opposed by those of other men.

An expectation of profit, or of fame, is too often the grand spring of action to authors: it supercedes the more disinterested motive of a desire to elucidate truth and propagate useful knowledge; and were profit and fame to be withheld, the number of new publications would soon decrease. Whether this would be any real injury to mankind, I am not qualified to determine; but of this I have no doubt, that the endeavouring to weaken men's sense of the obligations of religion and moral virtue, by writings that inflame their passions, or tend to promote principles of libertinism and infidelity, is more injurious to society than the open practice of vice and immorality.

The love of flattery has its origin in pride, and most men are tainted with it: when decently offered up, it is generally an acceptable sacrifice, even to those who affect to despise it.

The best means to exterminate pride from the human heart, is diligently to study that excellent science *the knowledge of ourselves*. If we examine our own imperfections, they will exhibit a humiliating prospect. When we reflect how little can be known, confidence will give place to modest doubt and humble enquiry. When we consider how many deviations the best of us are making from the path of unerring rectitude, pride will stand abashed, and all the aspirations of ambition will be laid in the dust. From a consciousness of our own weakness, we shall look with pity on the weaknesses of our brethren, and endeavour to cover them with the veil of celestial charity.

When we reflect on the absolute dependence of our state, and that every thing we enjoy is the free gift of a wise, good and merciful Being, our minds are impressed with sentiments of humility and gratitude to the Great Author of all that we possess, and we feel a tender affectionate regard to the rest of his creation: and when, under a proper sense of our own meanness, we rise to the contemplation of his adorable attributes,—the greatness and glory of his perfections,—instead of exulting in our own little attainments, or condemning the failings of our fellow-creatures with severity, we shall be convinced, that, "unto us becometh blushing and confusion of face." E. Rv

Mr. GREEN,

I observed a piece in your paper, No. 1273, respecting certifying dissenters, from the established constitution; and by publishing the following remarks on said piece, in your paper, you will much oblige me (and I believe many of your customers.)

IN the preamble of said piece, the author appears to be very confounding and plausible, acknowledging the justice of the statute, that certificates are issued upon, as honest men would do; but directly begins to accuse the executors, with perversion and abuse. It is very common for men, that would wish to take advantage, to cry out of others taking the advantage of them.

Mr. Author, you cry out in a pathetic manner, after truth and conscience, and I think with great propriety, as it appears by your writing, you are a stranger to both, or you would not undertake to subvert the law, by pretending, that Thomas must be a constant attendant upon elder ***'s ministry, to make his certificate valid. There is quite a difference betwixt constant, and ordinarily; which is the express word of the law. This digression from truth, cannot be through ignorance, as you are no doubt acquainted with the law; but doubtless with design, to make poor ignorant Thomas believe, that if he misseeth one Sabbath's attendance on elder ***'s ministry, the legislature meant he should be delivered into the hand of the oppressor. And to pretend, that men are out of the reach of reproof from the minister they dissented from, because they adhere to another meeting, is a flimsy pretence indeed.

Had the minister, or any christian brother, the honor of religion, and the good of souls at heart; and saw his neighbour in the neglect of a christian duty, a certificate would be no barrier to reproof, in my opinion.

Mr. Author, if you want to know the truth, I believe it is that your store is nearly exhausted; and not being willing to trot about and sweat, like the little industrious ants, to recruit it yourself, you wish to draw in by any means all you can, to assist in laying up for you a stock for winter, which you know must come.

Is there not in your parish, those who do not attend but a few times in a year, at your meeting, and have no certificates, and leave their families to seek instruction for themselves? have you reproved them, and thereby cast the beam out of your own eye? I trow not: or will their fleece once a year serve your turn, and so let them spend the sabbath as they please.

I am fearful you are not so much actuated with real love to religion, and the good of souls, as a love to money, the root of all evil.

Doth not your conduct appear like that spirit in the days of our Saviour, that said "what do we? if we let him thus alone all men will believe on him."

That you may find truth, and make it a local habitation with you, is the sincere wish of

A FRIEND.

Connecticut, April, 1788.

Now at Norwich Landing, Schooner GEORGE, JOSEPH WALDRON, Master, Will sail in 8 days for Charleston, Carolina. Will be at New-London the 12th. For Freight or Passage apply to said Master on Board, or to Mr. Jonathan Waldron at Stonington; from which Port said Schooner departs the 18th Instant. April 10th, 1788.

N. B. Said Jona. Waldron wants to purchase for said vessel, press'd hay, cider and potatoes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the hon. court of probate, for the district of New-London, hath allowed six months from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. SARAH GOULD, late of New-London, deceased, to bring in their demands against said estate: those who neglect to bring them in within said time, will be debarred a recovery. Said creditors are desired in my absence to deliver their accounts to David Manwaring, of said New-London, and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment. New-London, 25th March, 1788.

GIDEON MUMFORD, Adm'r.

To be sold at Public Vendue as the law directs, SO much of the real estates of the following persons as will pay their state and town taxes in our hands to collect, with incident charges, viz. Jeremiah Smith, Nathaniel Adams, David Adams, Christopher Latham, Edward Chapel, Nathan Darrow, Humphry Cray, non-resident, Nathan Forsythe, and Thomas Parks, jun. at the sign-post in the first society in Groton, on the 5th day of June next; Hutchinson Sholes, non-resident, Devotion Ely, Tisdale Ely, deceased, Jesse Gallup, and Samuel Williams 3d. at the sign-post in the second society in said Town, on the 9th day of June next. Said taxes were payable in continental money, State and hard money and certificates on the 2d. & tax payable first of March 1781, but now payable as the law directs.

JOHN AVERY, 2d, } Collectors.
PARK AVERY, jun. }

Groton, April 9, 1788.

Just PUBLISHED, And to be sold by THOMAS C. GREEN, at his Book-Store under the Printing-Office, Conductor Generalis,

OR the office, duty and authority of Justices of the Peace, High Sheriffs, under Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, Goalers, Jurymen and Overseers of the Poor. As also the office of Clerks of Assize, and of the Peace, &c.

To which are added several choice Maxims in Law, &c. compiled chiefly from Burns' Justice, and several other books on those subjects.

By JAMES PARKER, Esquire, late Justice of the Peace in New Jersey, Now adapted to these United States.

The whole alphabetically digested under the several titles, with a Table directing to the ready finding out the proper matter under those titles.

This book is highly esteemed, and very necessary for gentlemen in the commission of the peace, likewise for every other person who would wish to be acquainted with the laws of the land we live in.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Plainfield, have allowed seven months from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of GIDEON RAY, late of Voluntown, deceased, to bring in their claims against said estate. Those who neglect to bring them in by said time, will be debarred a recovery. STEPHEN RAY, Adm'r.

Plainfield, April 18, 1788.

THE hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Plainfield, having allowed nine months from this date, for the creditors to the estate of SAMUEL DORRANCE Esq. late of Voluntown, deceased, to exhibit their claims against said estate: those who neglect to bring in their claims well attested within said time, will be legally debarred; and all who are indebted to said estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment, to Margaret Dorrance, Adm'r.

Voluntown, April 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of THOMAS LESTER, late of Groton, deceased, to bring in their claims against said estate to the subscriber; and the hon. Court of Probate, for the district of Stonington, having allowed seven months from this date for that purpose: those who neglect, will be debarred any recovery. Those persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment.

MARY LESTER, Adm'r.

Groton, April 18, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the hon. court of probate, for the district of East-Haddam, have allowed sixteen months from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of Maj. JOATHAN DEMING, late of Colchester, deceased, to bring in their respective claims against said estate: those who neglect to bring them in by said time, will be debarred a recovery.

ALICE DEMING, Adm'r.

Colchester, April 18, 1788.

To be sold at Public Vendue, as the law directs, SO much of the real estate of Amos Chesebrough, John James, William Morgan, deceased, William Slack, deceased, Joseph Hewit, deceased, Thomas Frink, deceased; also Daniel Denison, 3d, William Elliot, Joshua Babcock, deceased, Adam Babcock, Josiah Grant Hewit, Nathaniel Denison, and Eliphalet Buddington, jun. non-residents, as will pay their society taxes in my hands to collect, with incident charges. The sales to be at the town post in Stonington, six weeks from the date of this advertisement. AMOS HALLAM, Collector.

Stonington, April 3d, 1788.

To be sold on the premises on the 20th May, 1788. SO much of the real estate of Capt. Samuel Hall, lying in Plainfield, as will pay his state taxes in my hands to collect, with costs of sale, for Lawrence's certificates, soldier notes out before 1785, civil list orders and hard money.

ELIAS WOODWARD, Collector.

Plainfield, April 2, 1788.

CHESTER KIMBALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has set up the STONE-CUTTER'S business in this city, on the main street, opposite the new meeting-house, where he makes Tomb-stones, Grave-stones, Steps, Hearths, Jaumbs; Sinks, &c. of the Middletown Stone.

New-London, April 3, 1788.

John & William Bulkley,

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, either by Book or Note, to make immediate payment, especially those whose accounts are more than six months old, which will perhaps in some measure, fulfil the old maxim, that "often settling makes long friends," and also enable them to pursue their business as usual, which cannot be done without some collection.

Colchester, April 18, 1788.

To the Patrons of Literature.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE, a monthly publication, begun in December last, is now enlarged to a respectable size; and will contain 74 pages at least, more than the Columbian Magazine the last year, and will be sold at the same price. It will never contain less than 80 pages, each month, and the annual subscription will be but two and an half dollars in specie or paper equivalent. It will be furnished with original materials by several gentlemen of the first reputation for learning in the United States, and the Editor has it now in his power to make a selection of the best pieces from English publications, earlier than they can be obtained in the usual way.

Subscribers in the country will be furnished with the magazines the beginning of each month, and by the safest conveyance.

If gentlemen choose, they may be supplied with all the numbers from the first publication in December.

The utility of periodical publications is too generally acknowledged to require any proof; and the Editor determines to render the AMERICAN MAGAZINE equal or superior to any publication of the kind in the United States.

New-York, March 17, 1788.

N. B. Subscriptions taken in by Thomas C. Green.

Pike's Arithmetic.

Just Published (at Newbury-Port) and now ready for sale, by THOMAS C. GREEN, at the Post-Office, New-London.

PIKE'S new and complete System of Arithmetic, composed for the use of the Citizens of the United States. This Treatise is not only recommended, as preferable to any extant by gentlemen of the first Mathematical Characters in New-England, as being the most easy, complete and entertaining; but, as a confirmation of its merit, is already adopted as a collegiate book in the Universities of Cambridge and New-Haven. Besides Arithmetic, it contains a number of useful and entertaining Problems in Natural Philosophy—useful Tables, Chronological Problems, for finding the Golden Number, Epact, new and full Moon, Easter, &c. Trigonometry with its application to heights and distances, a complete treatise on the mensuration of superficies and solids, with their application to surveying and gauging, and an introduction to Algebra and Conic Sections.

From the large quantities taken off in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, there is no doubt but it will become the Standard Book in the kind throughout the United States.

N. B. Subscribers are desired to call and take their Books.

TO BE SOLD,

Two convenient House-Lots,

situate on Pearl-Street, in a pleasant part of this city. Also, a few barrels of excellent Beef. Enquire of SIMON WOLCOTT; who most earnestly desires all those that are indebted to him, to make payment immediately.

The SUBSCRIBER

proposes opening a School in this city, on the 15th of May next, for the purpose of intrusting young Misses in the rudiments of Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. And as he is already engaged in teaching Music, proposes keeping both schools on lower terms than either of them could be kept separately. Gentlemen and ladies who will favour him with their custom, may depend on the strictest attention to their children's instruction, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged, by their humble servant, JAMES OLMSTED.

New-London, April 18, 1788.

To be sold at Public Vendue, for hard money, John Lawrence, Esq'r's certificates, soldier notes due before 1785, William Lmley's certificates, Morris's notes, & civil list orders, according to law,

SO much of the real estate of the following persons, as will pay their state and town taxes in my hands to collect, with lawful cost, viz. William Angel, Jabez Dewolf, and Silas Miller, at the public sign-post in the first society in Lyme, on the 21 day of June next; Benjamin Roland, jun. & Adam Manwaring, at the public sign-post in the 2d society in said Lyme, on the 4th day of said June; Samuel Gibb, Abner Ely, Elihu Harrison Samuel Lord, and Jacob Starling, at the public sign-post in the north society in said Lyme, on the 5th day of said June; William Cowdry, at the public sign-post in East-Haddam, Had-Lyme society, on the 6th day of said June; John Ayer, deceased, Thomas Beckwith and John & Amy Buckley, in Co. at the public sign-post in Montville Chertfield society, on the 9th day of said June. by

SETH SMITH, Collector.

Lyme, March 31, 1788.